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$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 36 CAMP ST

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Song of Miriam.

A Paraphrase of Exodus XV, 1st to 21st.

BY A. G. HALEY.

PROEM.

The host of Egyptia came down in their might
On the children of Israel, resting at night
By springs of Pihahiroth, near to the sea,
Undreaming that soon from their foe they must flee.

Yet darkness in sable still mantled the east,
When woke were the tents of all Israel from rest
By sentinel hornns, announcing in fear,
"Lo, Pharaoh cometh—his armies are near!"

But the pillar of fire grew vocal of God,
Bidding each "fear ye not!" and to Moses: "Thy rod
Stretch thou forth o'er the sea, and the waters divide,
That my children may pass to the Madian side!"

Then Moses, obedient, uplifted his hand,
His rod stretching over the flood from the land—
Then Eurus, the wind of the east, ope'd the wave
To Israel—passage, to Egypt—a grave.

Then morning was come, and all Israel o'er—
The Pharaoh, passing, had come to the shore—
The Lord in his vengeance confused them amain,
Relapsing the waters, the host was all slain.

Then Israel, Moses and Aaron redeemed,
Uplifting their voices, along the shore teemed
Sound Miriam, prophetess, timbrel in hand,
The song thus in praise to the Lord of their hand.

SONG.

THEME—
Sing aloud to the Lord who hath triumphed to-day
O'er the host of Egyptia, that followed to slay—
The horse and his rider hath he thrown in the sea—
We, God of salvation, sing praise unto thee!
Thou, Lord, our strength art,
We praise thee with full heart,
For thou unto us a glad song hath become—
Exalting thy name,
Will we publish thy fame.
For thou art the God of our fathers and selves.

THEME—
The Lord is a man of war—Lord is his name—
The chariot and host hath he cast in the main,
With captains all chosen—the pride of their king—
Then loudly in concert his praises we'll sing.
Oh, deep were they drown'd
Neath the wave, when he frown'd,
As they gurgling sank to the bottom like stone.
Thy right hand, oh, Lord!
So glorious in power,
Hath dash'd into pieces the foe of thine own.

THEME—
In excellent greatness hath thou overthrown
The foe that so arrogant lately had grown—
Thy wrath sentest forth, like an igneous brand,
And swept them like stubble in smoke from the land.
An heap stood the flood
At the sound of thy word,
And the depths were congeal'd in the heart of the sea.
Firm rooted and fast,
By thy nostril's deep blast,
That blew in the face of the wave as it passed.

THEME—
Ah! proudly he boasted, the king of the spoil,
Saying, "I will overtake and conquer the spoil;
Their daughters, the fairest, my passion shall cloy.
Their fathers in vengeance my sword shall destroy."
Yet vain was the boast,
For himself and his host
Encounter'd a foeman omnipotent, great—
Thou, God, blew a blast,
And while vaunting their last,
They, heavy as lead, sank the waters beneath.

THEME—
Thou God of salvation, oh who like to thee
Among all the gods of the heathen that be—
Oh, who is so holy, so glorious, dread,
As thou who in mercy thy people hath led?
For thou hast redeemed,
When to mortals it seemed
That succor from heaven nor earth could avail.
The people shall hear,
Palestina shall fear,
And proud dukes of Edom and Moab shall quail.

THEME—
The dwellers in Canaan shall fast melt away,
While trembling and fear thro' the land heareth sway—
Their people be still and as nerveless as stone—
Thy chosen the land shall resume as their own.
There in the mountain
Where welleth the fountain—
Thy mount of inheritance, fount of thy love—
Firm shall be planted,
In that thou hast granted,
Thy people, thy purchase, thy servants, oh Lord!

CHORUS, *in chorus, Moses leading*—
Then, children of Israel, sing ye in praise
Of Him without end or beginning of days—
The Lord who forever and ever shall reign,
Who open'd the sea and reclosed it again.
Shout ye symphonic,
With voices harmonic,
In praise of the Lord who hath borne us away
From bondage in Goshen
From chains by the Nile,
To freedom in Canaan, the land of the vine.
Ayo raise the glad pean in thunder-tones loud,
Your voices in chorus uplift to the cloud—
Your prophetess sings,
While her loud timbrel rings—
The women, glad dancing, encircle her round.
Too, Joshua, bold,
Whom the Lord hath foretold
Shall crush the usurper with might to the ground,
And Aaron anointed,
Jehovah's appointed—
All swell the glad anthem in rapturous praise
Of him without end or beginning of days.
Then shout ye accordant,
Till heaven resonant,
Re-echoes the chorus its blue arch along—
Hallelujah, Jehovah! we praise thee in song—
Hallelujah! Elleluia! Hallelujah to thee!
Hallelujah, Jehovah! Hosanna on high!

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24th, 1855.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

ALABAMA MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

O. R. Blue, Treasurer, in account with the Alabama Conference Missionary Society, for 1855:

	Dr.
MOBILE DISTRICT.	
Mobile, Franklin street,	$502 78
German mission,	50 35
St. Francis street,	224 25
Wesley chapel,	51 00
Saulminville and Turnersville,	60 30
Mobile circuit,	7 35
Tascagoula,	13 85
New Wakefield,	37 50
Black Creek mission,	100 50
Clark circuit,	172 00
Mobile colored charge	1,200 00
	$2,419 88
DEMOPOLIS DISTRICT.	
Demopolis	$125 00
Spring Hill,	90 85
Arcola colored mission,	731 50
Linden,	52 00
Clayton,	201 60
Clayton colored mission,	715 00
Unionstown and Cottonwood colored mission,	203 25
Unionstown circuit,	38 65
Prairie Bluff colored mission,	306 00
McKinley and Bethlehem,	47 00
Lower Peach Tree,	72 55
Butler,	52 00
Gaston,	42 75
	$2,678 15
GAINESVILLE DISTRICT.	
Prairie Hill,	118 50
Prairie Hill colored mission,	160 00
Macon,	210 00
Macon circuit,	105 00
Plum Creek colored mission,	167 05
Bogue Chitto,	150 00
Wahaluk,	116 00
Sumterville,	00 00
Sumterville colored mission,	261 95
Gainesville,	20 40
Belmont,	00 00
Belmont colored mission,	235 00
Livingston,	185 15
De Kalb,	408 95
Lauderdale,	21 00
Marion,	12 50
	$2,171 50
TUSCALOOSA DISTRICT.	
Tuscaloosa,	348 61
Big Sandy,	45 50
North Port,	117 70
New Lexington,	71 00
Brush Creek,	136 35
New Prospect,	261 50
Newbern and Oak Grove,	110 00
Greensboro',	203 00
Greensboro' colored mission,	160 00
Prairie Creek colored mission,	335 00
Marion and Hamburg,	312 00
Jones' Valley,	21 00
German Creek colored mission,	100 00
	$2,225 26
COLUMBUS DISTRICT.	
Columbus,	12 20
Columbus colored mission,	00 00
Columbus circuit,	685 00
Yorkville colored mission,	00 00
Buttahatchie,	193 90
Athens,	30 50
Mt. Zion,	175 00
Pickens,	770 00
Sipsey mission,	32 60
Pickensville,	203 95
Carrollton,	213 00
Greene,	35 00
Eutaw, (See Anniversary.)	
Forkland,	104 50
	$3,663 45
BLOUNTSVILLE DISTRICT.	
Blountsville,	19 00
Jasper,	00 00
Hancock mission,	6 35
Pikeville mission,	96 75
Warrior mission,	58 75
Ashville,	00 00
Harpersville,	00 00
Lebanon,	14 00
Sand Mountain mission,	65 70
	$260 55
TALLADEGA DISTRICT.	
Talladega,	80 00
Coosa mission,	19 60
Talladega and Alexandria colored mission,	20 00
Socopatey,	205 25
Tallapoosa,	7 30
Randolph,	5 00
Hillabee,	24 00
White Plains,	26 50
Cedar Bluff,	117 40
Jacksonville,	28 75
Center,	56 70
	$590 50
SUMMERFIELD DISTRICT.	
Selma,	10 00
Summerfield,	495 00
Okmulgee colored mission,	159 00
Perryville,	18 10
Centreville,	38 75
Montevallo,	27 45
Wetumpka,	48 50
Prattville,	65 00
Autauga,	152 00
Maplesville mission,	131 30
Cahaba,	35 00
	$1,180 10
MONTGOMERY DISTRICT.	
Montgomery,	524 25
Montgomery colored charge,	220 00
Catoma colored mission,	178 00
Montgomery circuit,	84 60
Tuskegee,	235 00
Tuskegee circuit,	442 50
Andrew colored mission,	186 00
Salem,	184 50
Crawford,	86 40
Uchee colored mission,	425 00
Auburn,	304 70
Lafayette,	00 00
Oak Bowery,	223 00
Tallassee,	66 35
Dadeville,	97 20
	$3,257 50
LOWNDESBORO' DISTRICT.	
Lowndesboro' and Hayneville,	46 00
Hayneville circuit,	21 60
Big Swamp colored mission,	350 00
Greenville,	5 00
Troy,	6 00
Geneva,	15 00
Elba,	2 30
Walton,	00 00
Union,	11 40
Pleasant Hill,	2 65
	$459 95
EUFAULA DISTRICT.	
Eufaula,	117 95
Chattahoochee colored mission,	25 00
Glennville,	237 65
Glenville colored mission,	180 00
Hatchee Chubbee colored mission,	378 00
Oswichee,	400 00
Enon and Channenuggo,	494 25
Enon and Channenugge colored mission,	5 00
Barbour,	598 18
Barbour colored mission,	111 50
Perote,	96 00
Clayton,	58 00
Abbeville,	55 55
Othe colored mission,	00 00
Weedville,	00 00
Jackson,	2 50
Holmes mission,	12 75
Greenwood,	26 00
Chippole colored mission,	20 00
Marianna,	72 50
Apalachicola,	00 00
	$2,800 83
CAMDEN DISTRICT.	
Camden,	71 00
Cedar Creek,	10 00
Black's Bend circuit and colored mission,	47 25
Milton,	40 00
Escambia,	8 55
Pensacola,	222 00
Navy Yard,	80 00
Monroeville,	200 00
Suggsville,	69 45
Grove Hill,	3 00
Mt. Pleasant,	9 00
	$760 25
FROM OTHER SOURCES.	
Balance in Treasury,	$3 63
W. K. Norton's annual donation,	5 00
Mrs. W. K. Norton's do.	5 00
Annual members,	139 00
Anniversary,	608 47
	$761 10
Grand total,	$23,319 02

	Cr.
By cash paid Bishop Paine's drafts in favor of the Presiding Elders,	$6,552 00
By cash paid Bishop Andrew's d'fts in favor of G. Shaeffer and J. A. Heard for last year, (second instalments)	1,250 00
By amount paid for building col'd mission churches,	1,600 00
By amount sent from various appointments to E. W. Sehon,	183 50
By R. D. Haden's receipt for the Columbus city mission,	530 00
By amount paid by Franklin street Sunday-school mission'y society, Mobile, for education of an Indian youth, "M. McCurtain,"	164 33
By amount sent to General Treasurer from Marion,	50 00
By amount sent to Nashville by Dr. Summere,	3,002 00
By amount sent to New Orleans by H. N. McTyeire,	1,044 75
By counterfeit money,	23 00
By amount received by missionaries on their work,	5,161 75
Balance in treasury,	3,757 69
	$23,319 02

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

WIVES OF ITINERANT MINISTERS.

We hear much said, and that justly, of the toils and privations of the preacher. Too much cannot be said here. This world will never know what sacrifices some of them make to serve the interests of the church. But there is another class of persons, whose names stand high on the roll of whom the world bears little. Silently, patiently, effectively, they toil on at their post—suffer, as kind and loving hearts can only suffer, and finally die, and in the blaze of fame that surrounds the husband's name, theirs are forgotten. But their record is on high, and though forgotten and unnoticed now, there is coming an hour when their due and just reward shall be given them. It will then be seen that the preacher's efficiency and faithfulness was in no small degree the result of the influence of that angel-like being in human shape, who, at the bridal altar, in the freshness of her maiden beauty, gave herself away, to share with him the joys and the sorrows of the itinerant's work. Then it will be known how many times he would have become discouraged and retired from the work, if her strong faith in God and burning love for the interests of Christ's cause had not cheered him on. How often amid the strife of tongues and the many groundless prejudices of men, he would have faltered and turned back, saying "no one can be trusted," except as the wealth of affection in one heart, tried and true, led him still to have hope and labor to restore to the image of God depraved humanity. I believe that her sacrifices and her trials in many, if not all cases, far exceed that of the husband, although the world is so silent concerning them. As he travels his circuit day by day new scenes and new faces greet him, the fresh air and glorious sunlight impart life and vigor to his physical and spiritual nature. As he is called to preach each day, there is the fresh excitement of the moral battle in which he is engaged, also the silvery voice of praise may reach his ear, cheering him on to make fresh exertions. While he has his trials, yet on every side there are things to support and cheer him. How is the case reversed with that angel woman. Alone, with no approving eye or encouraging voice, with a group of dependent children looking to her for counsel and direction, does she perform life's duties. Her husband is, perhaps, only at home a few days in each month. Her heart, like every other woman's, was made for love and sympathy, yet from the peculiar nature of the preacher's work, she is comparatively alone. She may in some places find kindred spirits, and her heart be bound to theirs by the golden chain of affection—but a new Conference year commences, and these must all be severed at a blow. She goes forth to cast her lot among entire strangers, not knowing what shall befal her there, save that she is certain, from the very nature of the itinerant work, that sorrows and trials await her. Sickness comes to herself and little ones—the husband is far away. She must suffer in her own case, or watch with sleepless eyes around their bedsides, with none to share her labors and responsibilities. Her children die—buds of living beauty, they were transplanted to the Paradise of God—their precious dust cannot be allowed to rest side by side in one common burying ground, with room for the mother also, each to have a glorious part in the first resurrection, but one is buried here, and another there—so far apart that she can never make to the place a pious pilgrimage, watering the turf beneath which they are sleeping with a mother's precious tears. Their appointment may be to a place where many have fallen before them on the walls of Zion. She falters not, but moves forward without a murmuring word to the post of danger. Though whether she survive or perish no honor shall gather around her name. The church has no laurels for her, though she exhibit heroism enough to win a martyr's crown. Her husband dies. His name is enrolled among the honored dead. For many a long widowed year she goes forward in life mourning. The friends that once stood so thick around her, one by one depart, till she is most emphatically alone with her God, and she can truly say, "no sorrow is like unto my sorrow."

How passing strange it is, that when Conference closes, and such earnest prayers are offered for the preachers, that they may have grace to bear the trials of the coming year, those are never mentioned, upon whom the heaviest burden is to fall, and without whose patient and ready spirit to suffer, the ponderous wheel of the itinerancy could hardly be kept in motion for a single year.

Without extending this truthful sketch further, may we not say, that when the blessed army of martyrs shall stand in robes of white, with palms of victory in their hands, on the glory decked hills of immortality, side by side with those who went heavenward in chariots of fire and flame, even in the front rank, will there not appear the wife of many an itinerant preacher, who counted not her own life dear unto her, but offered all as a living sacrifice to Him who died for her and redeemed her with his most precious blood.

VIATOR.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

COLLEGE MEETING IN AUBURN.

A large and intelligent audience assembled in the College Chapel, on Wednesday, 19th ult., James B. Ogletree in the chair, and James S. Slaughter noting as Secretary, in order to take into consideration the college question disposed of by the Alabama Conference at its late session, held at Eutaw, and moreover to adopt means to further the great college enterprise of East Alabama at Auburn. It was determined that while we submit to the action of Conference, we nevertheless feel that the great educational interests of East Alabama demand that we should have a college. After the Chair announced the meeting ready for business, the subjoined resolutions were reported by a committee of the following gentlemen, F. W. Dillard, W. H. C. Price, J. W. W. Drake and J. M. Carleton, appointed to report resolutions for the action of the meeting:

Resolved, That one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be raised to build and endow a college at Auburn; and that as soon as seventy-five thousand dollars are subscribed, the Executive Committee, hereinafter appointed, are authorized to commence the building.

Resolved, That said college be under the control of an independent Board of Trustees, to be incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, with such powers and privileges as pertain to such institutions of the highest order, and to be thus governed until such time as the Alabama Conference shall divide its bounds, and then to be placed under the control of the Eastern Division.

Resolved, That we hereby adopt the action of the Executive and Building Committees previously appointed, so far as it is applicable to the present position of the college enterprise, and reappoint those Committees, investing them with authority to continue their labors in the spheres respectively appropriate to their appointments.

Resolved, That four agents, viz: J. W. W. Drake, F. W. Dillard, Sam'l Armstrong and F. G. McElhany, be appointed to solicit additional subscriptions to build and endow a male college at this place, and that the Executive Committee be empowered to select said agents and contract with them for their services.

Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed to draft a circular to the citizens of East Alabama, setting forth in detail the entire proceeding heretofore had on the college question, and soliciting their co-operation and aid in building and endowing at this place a male college of a high order and upon firm foundation.

On this committee the Chair appointed Messrs. W. H. C. Price, John B. Glean, Wm. A. McCarty and F. W. Dillard.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in the Legislature of Alabama, now in session be requested to use their influence in the Legislature to have a special act passed for the incorporation of the College, with such powers, privilges as pertain to such institutions of the highest grade, and that to advance and facilitate this object a committee of four, namely, Addison Frazer, James M. Carlton, Simeon Perry and George Chatfield be appointed to confer with our Senators and Representatives on the subject.

Resolved, that to effect an early consummation of the above, we do now appoint a committee of three, viz: James F. White, N. J. Scott and Campbell Ratford to nominate a suitable Board of Trustees to suggest a name for the college, and that they make their report to an adjourned meeting of the citizens, to be held on Thursday evening, 27th inst., at candlelight.

JAMES B. OGLETREE, Chairman.
JAS. S. SLAUGHTER, Sec'y.

Foreign News by the Asia.

The New York papers of the 19th, contain particulars of the Asia's news telegraphed from Halifax. We extract the following:

A Berlin letter says, in regard to the rumors of peace propositions—

There has been no communication whatever from Russia. A communication has been made by the Austrian Government, through the French Minister at Vienna, to the French Government, embodying the terms which Austria is prepared to propose to Russia as an ultimatum. The communication was submitted by France to England, and is now under consideration by the two Governments. The terms are a great advance upon anything yet offered, and might be accepted by all round, but they are the terms of Austria, not of Russia. Austria does not guarantee to join the Allies if the ultimatum be rejected, but only to break off relations with Russia. At this point the matter rests.

With respect to Canrobert's mission, The London Time's Paris correspondent, under date of 4th inst., says: "Canrobert has returned. He left Stockholm on the 19th ult., and the day after his departure an act of the Convention or protocol was signed by the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs and the English and French Ministers Plenipotentiary, and that the articles of the Convention are most satisfactory to the Allies and advantageous to Sweden. The *Moniteur* will say something of it in a few days. It is waiting for the adhesion of Denmark." The London Post says definitely, on the contrary, that no Convention has yet been entered into by Sweden.

Some undertake to say that plans will be arranged between Napoleon and the King of Sardinia, with respect to Italy, that will render peace impossible for years to come; others, that Napoleon is tired of the expenses of the war—and really desires peace. Meanwhile continued preparations on the largest scale go forward for the Spring campaign.

Private letters from St. Petersburg indicate no pressure for peace. The profits of the overland trade keep business generally up to a more favorable point than anticipated. Government paper has not much deteriorated, and money is abundant at Moscow at 7 per cent.

The St. Petersburg *Northern Bee* has an editorial headed "The War is only Beginning," and declares that Russia has ample resources to continue the war for years.

The London Times has a reply to the Bee asserting that this boasting merely betrays weakness.

The Crimea.

The Times's correspondent writes from the camp before Sebastopol, November 24th, saying there is really nothing to write about, as nothing has occurred. Very little firing is exchanged between the north and south sides. The Russian works on the north side are rapidly attaining gigantic dimensions. The engineering operations to destroy the Sebastopol Docks, are nearly complete. Stringent regulations are issued to keep spies and loafers out of the Allied camp. Horse races are advertised in the British, and theatres in the French camp. The weather has been fine.

Deserters confirm the reports that the bulk of the Russian army remains in its former position, viz: the 11th, 12th and 13th divisions on the Severnaya or North Pinteau; the 16th and 17th on Mackenzie Ridge; and the rest on the Plateau of Korales, keeping the Belbec and the Katcha.

The French have been re-enforced by Gen. Chasseloupe's divisions, consisting of 12,000 men. The English and Sardinians are also re-enforced, and it is supposed that the Russians have received re-enforcements likewise.

The Russians have erected batteries to prevent the landing of troops in the rear of the North Forts.

The Allies have connected the French and English camps by a bridge of boats.

Admiral Lyons continues to cruise near Kertch as the Russians threaten an attack and have fortified Arabat with 30,000 men, and Genitshi with 15,000 men.

Gortchakoff announces on the 23d November—"Nothing new."

A French colonel and captain, while making a reconnoissance, were murdered by Cossacks.

A Constantinople letter of the 26th November, mentions that 300 sail of grain-ships were windbound in the Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube.

The Baltic.

Gen. Canrobert is said to have hinted that he will have the command-in-chief of the next Baltic campaign, when two Allied armies will be landed—one in Finland and the other in Courtland. At Kiel he had a long interview with Admirals Dundas and Pennaud, and some attribute the Russian council of war to the intimation of these facts having reached St. Petersburg. The council referred to will comprise all the Russian Generals and Admirals.—Generals Rudiger, Ilsberg, Sievres, Pamutin and others—the object being to settle upon the defense of the coast from the Gulf of Bothnia to the southern extremity of Volhynia—280,000 men being available for this purpose, exclusive of the interior garrisons.

The mission of Admiral Glasenapps to Stockholm, which was supposed to be with the view of counteracting the mission of Canrobert, is stated to have reference only to unimportant matters of finance and the trade of Swedish ships to the ports of Finland.

The Principalities.

The intrigue continues respecting the choice of a Hospodar. England supports John Ghika as the most suitable candidate. France and Turkey favor M. Callimachi, while Austria sides with Prince Stirbey. Austria is said to desire that in future the Hospodars shall be named for life by the Porte, subject to the veto of the great Powers.

Asia.

There is a rumor, on the authority of a correspondent of the London Daily News, that the Russians have taken Kars—but the report may have arisen from a similar rumor of the capture of Kerteh. The report states that the Russians made an unsuccessful assault on the 5th of November, but afterward took the place. It needs confirmation.

A correspondent, of November 12th, mentions that Omer Pasha had divided his force into three corps—he, himself, with the main body, occupying Sadum Kale, while twelve of the detached battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, under Feshad and Osmnu Pasha, had gone to Redut Kale, and the corps of Mustapha Pasha, with the Tunisian contingent, was at Batoum.

Up to the 12th of November, Omer had not moved from this basis of operations.

Gen. Muravieff had established a winter camp before Kars, and sent off the Georgian militia to the army of Prince Bebutoff.

Parliament is prorogued till the 31st of January—then to meet for business.

The King of Sardinia has been the guest of Queen Victoria during the week. On Sunday, he worshipped in the Sardinian chapel—Cardinal Wiseman preaching. On Monday, he attended the reviews, and on Tuesday, visited London, which was illuminated in his honor. On Wednesday, he was made Knight of the Garter, and inspected the camp at Aldershott. On Thursday, he left London for France.

A public meeting, held at London to consider the monetary crisis and influences of the Bank Charter act, passed resolutions condemnatory of the existing English Currency laws. The meeting was but preliminary to others yet to be held.

The Duke of Newcastle has returned to England.

Prussia.

Distress exists in Prussia in consequence of the scarcity of corn, and a considerable disturbance of the usual course of traffic in consequence of an epidemic among cattle. Importation into Prussia from the Russian land frontier is prohibited.

Austria.

Sir Hamilton Seymour had arrived at Vienna. Private despatches state that the Austrian army will be further reduced to the extent of 80,000 men.

Italy.

It is announced for the second time, that the mediation of France and England has adjusted the difficulty between Sardinia and Tuscany.

The Nicaragua Expedition.

The New York Herald of the 24th gives the following account of the movement of the Nicaragua filibustere in that city, which resulted in the arrest of the steamer Northern Light:

We publish this morning an account of the detection of a secret filibustering movement against the State of Nicaragua, which has been in progress for some weeks past in this city. It appears, so far as the circumstances have transpired, that over three hundred men were already enlisted for six months' service in that country, for which they were to receive pay at the rate of twenty-five dollars a month, and at the expiration of the term a grant of two hundred and fifty acres of land. The whole force were to sail to-day for their destination in the steamship Northern Light, which was also to convey a large quantity of munitions of war to the belligerents under Colonel Walker. Information of the whole affair was given to the United States District Attorney, Mr. McKeon, who has taken the necessary steps to prevent the departure of the men; but it still remains to be seen if he can detain the vessel. The Nicaragua Transit Company, it seems, are deeply interested in the matter, and had furnished each member of this party with a free ticket to San Juan, and the counsel, Mr. Joseph L. White, was addressed in a written communication by the District Attorney, who, we understand, has sent on to the President for instructions as to how he shall act in the case. Until he receives these he cannot interfere in any way, either to detain the steamer or prevent the man from leaving.

The Herald has also the following report of an interview between District Attorney McKeon and Col. Parker H. French, the Nicaraguan Minister to this country:

Without spending any useless time in remarks about the weather and such common-place matters, Mr. McKeon commenced the business on hand at once, by telling the Nicaragua Minister, in substance, that he had found him out; that there was no use in his denying the fact that he was at the head of a filibustering movement, and that he did act and would not recognise him as Minister from Nicaragua. To all this Col. French replied that his Government had a perfect right to hold out encouragement to peaceful, useful emigration; that they did so for the purpose of developing the resources of their country; and that, although Mr. McKeon refused to acknowledge him as its representative to the United States, he was so, nevertheless. He at the same time disclaimed, coming as he did in that official capacity, any intention to violate our neutrality laws, asserting that his course and that of his Government were not in conflict with them.

"The Gray-Eyed Man."

A Singular Prediction Verified as to Nicaragua.

In an English work published in London in 1850, called "The Gospel in Central America," there is recorded a singular fact. This work is the only reliable authority on this country. The author, Frederick Crowe was an exemplary preacher of the gospel of the Baptist persuasion, and he has recorded so many facts that the work has been suppressed by the British Government. He states that there exists among the Indians an old traditionary prophecy, that they would be delivered from oppression and cruelty by "The Gray-Eyed Man."

Mr. Crowe, in a note, adds this prophetic remark: "We would remind those who are disposed to attach any importance to the progaostic, that gray eyes are common to the entire Anglo-Saxon race, and that the fulfillment of this prophecy may be reserved to our transatlantic descendants, (the Yankees,) who are now, even, taking a lively interest in Central America." [See Crowe's Central America, page 248.]

This tradition is well known to many residents now in Nicaragua to exist among the Indians and is religiously believed by them. It has been narrated by many to us.

If we were disposed to believe that the race of prophets did not die with Isaiah and Jeremiah, (and why should they?) we would say that this traditionary prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter. "The Grey-eyed Man" has come. He has come not as Attilla, or a Guardiola, but as a friend to the oppressed and a protector to the helpless and unoffending. The prophecy is deemed by the Indians as fulfilled—for last week we saw in Granada a delegation of them who rarely visit this city, who desired to see General Walker. They were charmed by his gentle reception, and offered to him their heartfelt thanks for their liberation from oppression, and for the present quiet state of the country. They laid at his feet the simple offerings of their fruits and fields, and hailed him as the "Gray-eyed Man" so long and anxiously waited for by them and their fathers.

There is in these facts a tincture of romance almost too charming to be real, but it is not to be denied that Gen. Walker has won more on the hearts of the natives by his justice and generosity, than by his sword. They know and have seen, that he only wars upon oppression, treason and cruelty, and will prove the ready defender of innocence and encourager of industry and virtue. Some one has sent us some lines which we translate and place in another column, and which, if not poetry, show the true feeling of the country and its true friends. [Grnad (Central America) El Nicaragueanse, 8th ult.

THE SITE OF ANCIENT LONDON.—When Sir Christopher Wren began to build the new St. Paul's, in digging for a foundation, he came to a layer of Saxon graves lined with chalk, some in stone coffins; and at some distance below the bodies of the British, only lapped in woolen shrouds, fastened with pins of hard wood, most probably box-wood. In the same row, yet deeper (this was eighteen feet and more,) were the ashes of the Romans together—the conquerors and the conquered, both vanquished. Lower than those graves stood the foundation of old St. Paul's, resting on very close pot earth; and still lower, nothing but dry sand, sometimes mixed unequally, but mostly so loose that it would pass through the fingers: then water and sand mixed with periwinkles and other sea shells. This was about the level of low water mark.

The gradual rise of the site of London by the formation of shoals, etc., will be readily understood by the above account. It grew by natural causes, and at the time of the arrival of the Romans was probably a rude British stronghold, defended by earthworks, and backed by thick woods toward the north, and surrounded on other sides by an immense extent of water, amid which the present course of the Thames could scarcely be defined. [The Builder.

A letter from Norfolk states that the U. S. steam frigate Roanoke has been raised and towed into dock. An examination of the hull shows twelve of her beams to have been broken, but her injuries are not so serious as was anticipated, and she is not hogged.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—*Senate.*—After some unimportant business the Senate adjourned over till Thursday.

House.—Mr. Letter having received, from time to time, two votes for Speaker, stated distinctly that he had never been a candidate and he never would be. He stated this lest it might be suspected that there was something wrong in his position. He had as consistently and regularly voted for Mr. Banks as any man in the House.

Mr. Stewart, in explaining the reasons why he had been voting for Mr. Richardson, said that the latter and Mr. Fuller had explained their positions distinctly and explicitly, but Mr. Banks has not explained his position. He asked Mr. Banks whether he ever said, in a speech in Maine, that he would let the Union slide.

Mr. Banks replied: In that speech he said there might be such a state of things in which he would so consent. He had reference to future contingencies—such as the prostitution of this Government's gigantic power to the support of a single institution—that of slavery. He was for the Union as it is, and would meet its enemies in a fair field. He was for it as a guarantee of the rights of the States and the main prop of our Government, and would have it stand on the records of history, in the language of Washington, crowned with immortal fame.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, was not satisfied with the answer of the gentleman and asked: Did you say under certain circumstances you would let the Union slide?

Mr. Banks: I have said all I desire to say.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia: I wish it to be distinctly understood that those who sustain Mr. Banks are voting for him with a knowledge that in a certain contingency, he would *let the Union slide!*

Mr. Grow: I ask the gentleman, and every member who has been here for the last four years, whether such a declaration has not been repeated, from time to time, by some of those now voting for Mr. Richardson, namely, that they are willing to dissolve the Union, and "let it slide," in the event of a certain contingency? We stand here, said Mr. Grow, to support the compromises of the constitution, as it is explained by the Fathers of the Republic and contemporaneous patriots, for over sixty years. We say we are not willing to take any other constitution, or that slavery shall go wherever our flag floats.

Mr. Hunt believed from the beginning that all debate was out of order, as the first business is the election of a Speaker.

The proposition pending when the House adjourned on Saturday, that no debate shall be in order till a Speaker be elected, was laid on the table.

MARRIED LIFE OF ACTRESSES.—If a happy marriage is a fruit so rarely plucked in the ordinary gardens of existence, how much less in that more dangerous one of the stage, in which, in the pursuit of the golden apple, so many dangers have to be encountered, and so many temptations to be resisted. In reviewing, in our minds, the lives of many of the most distinguished of the wedded actresses of Europe, we have noticed one strange feature, which we mention as a singular, and, perhaps, useful fact, though the inference from it may not always be infallible. Those marriages which have taken place between actors and actresses, continuing on the stage, and both pursuing their profession, have usually attended with greater happiness than those between actresses, continuing as such, with gentlemen in other, or no pursuit in life, or between actresses and gentlemen who, on marriage, have removed from the stage. We speak exclusively of those who have attained dramatic distinction.

This arises chiefly, doubtless, from the community of feelings and pursuits, and the constant companionship to which it leads. There is never a want of that something to do, which leads to weariness, or the leisure for crossness, which is the greatest destroyer of conjugal life. The morning brings its busy preparation together—noon, the rehearsal together—evening, the play together—night, the sleep. Few lives are more replete with pleasure to the world, and happiness to themselves, than that of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, so well-known and well-beloved among us. Nothing can be more graceful and refined than their home and life, or more sweetly hallowed by sincere affection. At their house in Brunswick Square, in London, they constantly gather round them the members of their company, interspersed with literary guests, like Forster of the Examiner, Charles Dickens, Harrison Ainsworth, Mark Lemon, and Charles Heade; and, perhaps, in the Princess Theater is alone to be found that socialistic perfection for which Fourier has so long sighed. On its classic boards some of our best artists have taken their lessons in the histrionic art. Among others it was on this tree that the fascinating Agnes Robertson, since Mrs. Boucicault, first displayed the blossom of that ability which has since ripened into such charming perfection; and her husband, the well-known Dion, was for many years stage manager and general minister of the interior. In the same way the marriage of Charles Mathews with Madame Vestris, though surrounded with many circumstances which gave apprehension of a less pleasing result, has been productive of a happiness which has softened many of those peculiary pangs to which that kind, reckless, dazzling Charles Surface has been exposed. Nor must we omit to mention one of our own actors, Mr. Davenport, whose wedded lot is said to be crowned with an unbroken pleasure. [Home Journal.

Dr. Foote, in a recent letter to the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, dated from the European capital, says:

"Members of one House are not permitted on the floor of the other, nor, as at Washington, can the floor of either House be invaded by a swarm of privileged persons not members. The Commons would resent it as a gross breach of privilege, if the highest peer of the realm should presume to enter their hall while they are in session. How often is our House of Representatives assaulted by the presence on its floor, and active, almost open participation of Senators, in its business!"

Were such a rule in force in our Congress and our State Legislatures, there is little doubt that it would conduce to the quietness and respectability of both.—[Albany Argus.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—A letter has been received from the United States Consul stationed at these islands, dated Honolulu, October 4, 1855, which gives some interesting information in relation to the success which has attended the efforts of the daring whalemen in that quarter, and which also states that a number of vessels have been wrecked:

We have at present some twenty whale-ships in this port, embracing a few from Kodiac, from the Ochotsk, and from the Japan seas.

The reports they bring indicates a very good catch. From all the information I can gather, I think the North Pacific fleet will average some eight hundred barrels to each vessel.

Five ships are reported as lost in the Ochotsk sea, but as yet the report has not been authenticated. It is said that the number of wrecks in all is fourteen.

TWO MEN OVER NIAGARA FALLS.—We are informed by a gentleman from Chippewa, Canada, that two persons belonging to that village went over the Falls on Friday last. They were out on the river in a small boat fowling, and in pursuit of game, ventured too far into the current, and were consequently carried over the cataract. [Buffalo Courier, 19th.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1856

Centenary College.—We had the pleasure of seeing President Miller a few minutes last week. He informs us the health of the College is good and the attendance of students. Over a hundred are now in College.

Rev. Stevenson passed through the city last week from Texas to Nashville. He spent a Sabbath with us, to the edification of the Church. He is accompanied by Mrs. S., and escaped the perils and sea sickness of the Gulf passage, the health of both, we are happy to say, is good.

That New Arm Chair.—Our old friend W. H. Lyon, of Demopolis, Ala., has presented us with a most comfortable, domestic-looking arm chair: white oak rounds and split bottom, with spacious arms of walnut—all native of Marengo county, and manufactured there. No paint discolors the virgin wood. Were it not so democratic looking, we would suspect him of a Native American hint in this thing. How it rocks!

Southern University.—The following are the names of the Trustees elected by the Alabama Conference to manage the affairs of the College: Bishop Paine, President; Bishop Andrew, Rev. J. Hamilton, D. D., Rev. A. H. Kendall, D. D., Rev. Philip P. Neely, Rev. Thomas J. Koger, Rev. C. C. Calloway, Rev. J. A. Hutchinson, Rev. J. Heard, Rev. T. Y. Ramsey, Rev. Ed. Wardsworth, D. D., Rev. R. Q. C. DeVampert, John Erwin, Thomas M. Johnston, Gaston Drake, John W. Walton, Wm. T. Webb, Gideon E. Nelson, H. W. Hilliard, J. Baker, Duke Goodman, C. Coleman.

Rs. C. G. Young.—For several days our citizens have had the pleasure of entertaining the worthy President of the Vicksburg and Tenne Railroad. Dr. Young is here looking to that great and practical interest. Has purchased 500 tons of iron, and made arrangements for 1500 tons more, as soon as needed. This road starting in Madison parish, opposite Vicksburg, runs to the line of Texas, a distance of 190 miles, not varying the whole length three miles from an air-line! Now 400 hands are at work. In a year the road is expected to reach Bayou Macon—35 miles. A great prospect is opening up for a great country. Considering the advantages to be realized to our city, we should suppose our capitalists would invest in it readily and largely.

Anniversary of the Bible House.

Last Sunday evening, the sixth anniversary of the N. O. and Southwestern Bible Society, was held in Odd Fellows' Hall. Considering the bad weather, the audience was good. Dr. Leacock delivered an impressive and appropriate discourse, commending the cause of the Bible to men, to patriots, Christians, philanthropists. Dr. L. is a hearty speaker: there is a breadth of view, emphasis and outspokenness about him peculiarly agreeable. Dr. McNeil, one of the corresponding Secretaries of the Parent Society, gave much new and valuable information. Dr. Walker followed, calling for the collection, which came up, we know not to what figure. The Bible House is $2700 in debt for its building. The report was read by Mr Saul, one of our citizens, to whom every good cause is much indebted. The amount of rent realized the past year for portions of the building not occupied by the Society was stated at $1100. This Society covers large ground—assigned it by agreement with the Parent American Bible Society. Since it has been in operation, it has been the means of the distribution, either directly or indirectly, through auxiliaries, of 38,000 copies of the Scriptures, in 13 different languages. During the entire period of five years, it has labored under the disadvantage of the want of means incompatible with the demands of the field upon which it has entered.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Book and Tract Agent of the Mississippi Conference.

I see some of the papers, in publishing the appointments of our Conference, put down H. T. Lewis as Agent for Book and Tract Society and Sharon Female College. This is a mistake. Bro. Montgomery is our Book and Tract Agent. Bro. Lewis is Agent for Sharon Female College. But the understanding with the Bishop was that he would labor in the Book and Tract business as far as his time would allow.

I am perfectly conversant with this appointment. Had it changed after Conference adjourned. If you have fallen into this error, please correct it, and put H. H. Montgomery as Book and Tract Agent.

Yours, etc., R. Abney.

Lake City, Dec. 17, 1855.

Not Yours but You.—The eloquent and powerful Dr. John M. Mason, on leaving his congregation in New York, said: "Since the time of my settlement here, lawyers, merchants, physicians, have made their fortunes; not an industrious and prudent mechanic but has laid up something for his family. But should God call me away to-morrow, after expending the flower of my life, my family could not show a single cent for the gain of more than seventeen years' toil."

Recent Publications.

B. M. Norman, 14 Camp street, keeps on his well stored and tasteful shelves rare volumes and good. He is the most *recherché* of New Orleans booksellers. We have been supplied by the publishers, through him, with the following:

History of Philip the Second, King of Spain; by Wm. H. Prescott. 2 vols., 8vo. Boston, 1855; Phillips, Sampson & Co.

It is enough to know that Prescott has put forth another work—in his favorite vein of Spanish history. There can be no failure of interest or information or finished literature. We may tell how the work is got up. The publishers have done well by it. Generous margin, large type, clean and good material. Several portraits—Phillip, Don Carlos, Duke of Alva—illustrate the volumes—taken from the originals by Titian. Much of Charles the Fifth's history is involved, and rendered captivatingly. Much of Reformation struggles, too. The clew to Philip's reign is held to have been "maintaining the authority of the Holy See." Mr. Prescott claims the benefit of novel as well as original sources of information—among others, the archives of Simancas, "which have held the secrets of Spanish monarchy hermetically sealed up," were opened to his researches.

The Life of A. Alexander, D. D., LL. D., by J. W. Alexander, D. D. New York. J. Scribner, 1856. 8vo., pp. 562.

A condensed edition of the larger memoir. We have perused it with unflagging entertainment. Dr. A. was a Virginian by birth and developement, though his great and characteristic labors were put forth in New Jersey, where at an advanced age he died a few years since. He was not a graduate, though President of a College. His theological education was acquired under a private preceptor, and as an itinerant Presbyterian preacher—though he founded the present seminary system at Princeton in 1812—was its first professor. The seminary opening with three students and was five years in reaching thirty. The founding and growing up of this plan for providing ministers, now so prevalent and in certain quarters popular, has its history bound up with Dr. Alexander's. He was an extemporaneous speaker. Chief Justice Kirkpatrick called him "the prince of Methodist preachers." Yet he did not like the Methodists—though much of this showing may be chargeable to his biographer. His mind in all its manifestations was marked by *orderliness*. Here was greatness—rare, natural and refreshing—nothing of artificiality, stiffness, pedantry. It is profitable to study such a man.

The Skeptical Era in Modern History. By T. M. Post. New York, 1856. C. Scribner.

The infidelity of the eighteenth century was alarming in character and extent, and it is a fit problem for philosophic minds. Mr. Post traces it to spiritual despotism—which principle is embodied in Romanism. Men revolted—and continue to—not from Christianity so much as from the Church. Intense ecclesiasticism producing weariness, disgust, oppression, fear and hatred. Mr. P. discusses the faith that consorts with political and social freedom—finds it under Protestantism.

Napoleon at St. Helena. Harper & Bros., New York, 1856. By J. S. C. Abbott. Large 8vo.

Mr. Abbott gives an inner view of Longwood—conversations, anecdotes, etc., drawn from O'Meara, Lascases and other sources. The illustrations resemble those in the two volume history of the Wars, and we suspect were used in that work. The whole affair has a hasty, flashy, catchpenny look.

The Discarded Daughter; by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, 1856.

Dr. Glover, of Aberdeen, Miss., ought to present this authoress with a bottle of his Bayberry syrup—a cure for diarrhœa. The label represents it a "certain" cure—and nothing less ought to be tried in this case.

Kate Weston, or to will and to do. Dewitt & Davenport, New York, 1856.

A novel by the daughter of Rev. J. Dowling, D. D., and dedicated to him!

Ladies' Pulpit Offering; by Rev. W. C. Duncan, pastor of Baptist Church in New Orleans. New York, Lamport & Co., 1856.

The ladies of Mr. Duncan's church are indebted to his polite compliance and to their own appreciative taste for a *unique* offering, and one that must strengthen the bonds between pastor and people. Here are more than a dozen sermons, of finished composition, delivered in the course of his regular ministrations in Colyseum Place; each dedicated to the lady who at the time professed special edification or pleasure from it. While there is no mistaking the doctrinal platform where the sermons were announced, their spirit is loving, earnest, and evangelical.

A large party of persons are about to remove from Boston to Georgia, where they have purchased a fine tract of land which includes a good water power, ready for immediate use. They propose to build a manufacturing town, which shall soon become a city; and carrying with them, as they will, New England energy, ingenuity and aptitude for thrift, they can hardly fall short of full success. They propose to take out quite a number of new and practical working machines, and at once establish manufactories and trades as well as agriculture.

Professor Cleveland, of Bowdoin College, has never been inside a railway car. The venerable man, about three years since, made up his mind that he would visit Portland, via the K. & P. R. R., and the day for his journey was fixed. On the morning of his intended departure, the worthy Professor happened to read an account of a smash up somewhere in the vicinity of New Orleans. From that moment his old fear returned, and he has never ventured even to hope for a railroad ride.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Assessment by Joint Board of Finance of the Alabama Conference.

At the late session of the Joint Board of Finance of the Alabama Conference, the following assessment was made to the several Districts:

Mobile District	$500
Demopolis District	550
Columbus District	500
Talladega District	300
Montgomery District	600
Camden	400
Gainesville District	550
Tuscaloosa District	550
Blountsville District	150
Summerfield District	550
Eufala District	450
Lowndsboro' District	400

The plan of Finance requires that the above amounts shall be divided out among the several circuits and stations according to their several ability.

The following laymen were elected members of the Board at the late session of the Conference:

Mobile District, R. A. Baker.
Demopolis District, D. B. Turner.
Gainesville District, A. J. Phares.
Columbus District, W. L. Lipscomb.
Tuscaloosa District, W. A. Ferrill.
Blountsville District, J. N. McClanahan.
Talladega District, J. E. Groce.
Montgomery District, Isaac Hill.
Eufala District, E. R. Flewellin.
Summerfield District, L. R. Davis.
Lowndesboro' District, T. M. Williams.
Camden District, W. H. Burge.

T. Y. Ramsey,
Secretary J. B. F.

Nashville Correspondence.

Mr. Editor—There is always a good deal of gossipping in every community, but less of it, perhaps, in our city than in any place you ever saw. The same remark would not be applicable, however, to another propensity of fallen human nature. You will not find it difficult to guess that I mean curiosity. This has been called forth in a wonderful degree I understand by the "Crotchet letters," and grave Doctors of Divinity, simple reverends, pastors, laymen, and the wives of each and all, have been more or less engaged in finding out the real name of your Nashville correspondent. While I cannot entirely restrain my contempt for such meddlesome curiosity, I sincerely wish them joy of their undertaking.

Speaking of these letters reminds me of Dr. Thomas W. Dorman's indignant "disclaimer," published in a late issue of your paper. It elicited my sympathies, as it must have been deeply mortifying to him to rest under the imputation of being the author of so foolish a letter as the one signed A. Z. It gives me great pleasure to answer the doctor, that I have never at any time supposed him to be the author of A. Z.'s letter.

Most of our preachers have just returned home from visits to various Conferences. Their brief residence among us has given rise to an attachment on our part which is unpleasantly interrupted by their being away.

We had imagined that there was some reason for being proud of Methodism in Middle Tennessee, but the zeal for missions and Sunday-schools exhibited by South Carolina and Georgia, and for the education and support of ministers and their children by North Carolina, and the princely subscriptions recently made in Alabama for the erection and endowment of their proposed college, surpass all praise.

Matters at the Publishing House are going as usual. I mention this in every letter, as you are doubtless anxious to know that the seat of government is still firm on its rocky foundations, exhibiting as yet no symptoms of reverse or decline. Business is increasing in all respects, whether you understand me as alluding to the the amount of work done, or the number of books sold. The subscription lists are steadily increasing, and no establishment in the land can turn out better typography or binding. Many valuable books, both theological and literary, are being issued, and I feel especially gratified at the number and beauty of the volumes sent out for children.

The Cumberland is in splendid boating order, and likely to continue so for some time to come. You may say to those of your friends who admired the "goose navigation" witticism, that the river has been navigable during the whole of the past year.

The Legislature has just appropriated the sum of two hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a railroad bridge over the river, one of the conditions of this grant is, that thirty miles of this end of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad shall be completed within the coming two years. The other bridge of which I spoke in a previous letter will probably be commenced in a very short time, as the necessary amount of stock is nearly all taken.

In my last letter, I omitted giving you the details of the movement which was made during the late session of the Tennessee Conference in behalf of the Methodist Theological Seminary. They can be told in few words. Dr. Henkle offered a report which amounted to an elaborate argument in favor of its establishment. Messrs. Irwin and Johnson attempted to say something on the side of the report, but so strong was the opposition against such an institution, that nothing availed, and it was laid on the table by an almost unanimous vote. So mote it be.

Crotchet.

Dec. 24, 1855.

Those who expect directions from God must themselves exercise prayerful deliberation. God will guide the thoughtful, but not the inconsiderate.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Book and Tract Operations in Mississippi.

How to Head Brother M'Tyeire.

At the late session of the Mississippi Conference justly decided measures seemed to be taken for a more thorough distribution of the literature of our church among the people by means of the Book and Tract Society. They selected us travelling agent of this Society one of the very best men they have—the Rev. H. H. Montgomery—and I believe a good number of sub-agents and colporteurs are expected to labor under him in this truly great work.

Now it strikes me that a question of some importance arises here, as to whether we cannot, or how we but can, draw Bro. McTyeire into this matter, and compel him to labor for us. He works pretty well when he is compelled to. Is not this a good plan?

The kind of work we want him to do for us is to make frequent notices of our books and operations in his paper, to call attention to our new works, and bring our books, new and old, frequently before the readers of his paper. This will facilitate the distribution of our literature very much. Frequent advertising is a great thing.

Now suppose we, all of us, who feel interested in this enterprise, increase his subscription but pretty largely in this Conference, a thing which we can do very easily. McTyeire will take this as so much done for his paper; and he may so consider it if he pleases, and it will, I think, spur him up to work for us wonderfully.

But we will know very well all the while that while we are sending subscribers to him we are disseminating the advertisements and notices of our books and operations, thereby benefiting ourselves greatly, though it may incidentally benefit his paper. And if he thinks so, why, of course, we have no objections.

We will not consult him about this arrangement, but will set it going ourselves, and see if he will not have the magnanimity to work up to it fully. Perhaps we had better say nothing to him about it, at least for the present, but try him, and see what he will do.

Of course I must write

Annonymously.

Agreed!! [Ed.

Southern College.

We are always happy to greet and welcome Southern enterprises, no matter of what description, so they have useful and laudable ends in view. We hail the erection of a new cotton factory with unaffected pleasure, and look upon the completion of each mile of Southern railroad as directly connected with Southern development and improvement. So, too, with school houses and colleges. The establishment of each one tends to the general good, and should receive general encouragement. In institutions of learning, as well as in internal improvements, the South has been, for a long time, lamentably deficient. But, day by day, the deficiencies are decreasing; and, ere long we trust, we shall have no cause for shame when comparisons are made between our own condition and that of our more northern States, educational or otherwise.

Therefore, we view with unalloyed satisfaction, the preparations that have been made for the establishment of a collegiate institution of a high order of merit, in the vicinity of Mobile. The spot selected, we understand, is on the elevated grounds of Mobile Bay, near Hollywood, a locality with which most of our readers are familiar. A better place could not have been chosen, it seems to us, either for pleasantness, health or eligibility. Some liberal and public spirited citizens of Baldwin and Mobile have already conveyed the grounds necessary for the purpose, about fifty acres, and subscriptions adequate to the erection of the necessary buildings have been obtained in Mobile. We learn that contracts have been entered into, and that the edifices are expected to be completed in the spring, when the college will be open for the reception of students.

The learned gentlemen who have entered upon this enterprise are fully adequate to the task, arduous though it be. Messrs. James M. Saunders and Norman Pinney, are both thoroughly experienced in the vocation of teaching, and enjoy a reputation second to none enjoyed by gentlemen in the South. We copy and endorse the following from a city cotemporary:

Mr. Pinney is a veteran teacher in this State and Mobile, and the author of some of the best esteemed works of elementary instruction. Mr. Saunders has been at the head of a popular school in this city, and has the highest testimonials of capacity for usefulness. Both are gentlemen of sound education and eminent fitness to be the instructors of youth. When their undertaking is fully under way, and they present themselves before the public for a portion of that which Southern parents owe to themselves and their children to dispense among their own people, the claims of these gentlemen will be found of a high order, and to stand the test of scrutiny and experience.—[Crescent.

Our National Defences.—In a late number of the Philadelphia Argus we find a leading article in regard to the inadequacy of our national defences, which is entitled to much consideration at the present time. The Argus says:

"The report of the Secretary of the Navy to the President, transmitted to Congress at the beginning of the session in December last, is, as yet, the most authentic exposition of our means of maritime defence and attack before the public. The statement of Mr. Lenthal, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair, embraced in that report, makes it obvious that, although the Navy register enumerates seventy-two vessels, not more than thirty-nine can be effective, to-wit: Only two ships-of-the-line, nine frigates, eighteen sloops-of-war, four brigs, and six steamers!

"Even this comparatively insignificant force is scattered over the world, and could not be concentrated on our Atlantic or Pacific coast, much less be stationed off the the mouths of our great estuaries, to shield the cities on their banks, in less than four or six months."

The Argus concludes:

"All these thoughts inspire anxiety that Congress should no longer delay its organization. In ordinary circumstances, the operations and perplexities of party may be allowed a loose rein; but now every hour wasted incurs the risk of immense calamity and loss. The national defences exact immediate attention. If the Federal Legislature fail at once to secure the safety against quick surprises of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans, the consequences cannot be foreseen, and local patriotism, independent of party, must do its best and prepare for the worst."

Emigration to Nicaragua.—The Transit Company having lowered the price of passage from New York to Granada City, C. A., to twenty dollars, large numbers of mechanics and agriculturists are preparing to leave for the promised land. The Nicaraguan Government has issued a decree in relation to immigration, which grants two hundred and forty acres of land to each actual settler; and we understand that special facilities will be offered to North Americans.

New Year's Day.

"Farewell to the Past! Welcome to the Present!! Hail to the Future!!!

One more year, out of the many that make the world's history, effect its progress and multiply its achievements, has gone to be numbered with those that were before; leaving behind a note-book and memorandum, from which ages that are born when we and our works have both crumbled to dust, shall read strange and wonderful legends of what will be to them no less miraculous than are the Pre-Adamite ages to us. Eighteen hundred and fifty-five—born twelve months ago, with so jubilant a spirit: inaugurating so thorough a millennium; promising so rich a life and such glorious honors, has passed through youth, maturity, old-age, and, now, gone down to sleep with the many years past, in the great mausoleum of time.

What has he done? and what has he left to be done? What is the aggregate of his achievements and how rich a prestige has he bequeathed to his successor? As the Egyptians are reported to have tried, in a Campus Martius and open field, the memories and reputations of their great men and rulers, before giving them the rites of cremation, it is fitting that we should try the memory of the year gone to decide on his deserts. The first most prominent matter that rises in response to the interrogatory is the war—for war has ever and at all times occupied a greater share of men's eyes than the gentle arts of peace. So far as the present war is concerned, there is nothing to be written not already known; so far as its ultimate results are concerned, the best logic is but speculative. In its mere mention the whole history is brought before the mind's eye: conscription; taxation, bereavement; blood, suffering and death, for a principle not yet clearly stated; a dogma not comprehended by those whose blood has so richly colored it.

After the great war, and the political relations affected by it, have passed from before the glass, the peaceful figures of agriculture, sheaf-crowned, and commerce, with its trident, succeed—suggesting the labors of the husbandman and its reward, the perils of the sailor and their compensation. The mechanical arts and the sciences follow in the long procession, with banners indicative of the growth they have attained and the full development they have reached. Education walks between them with the gait and wand of Minerva. The fine arts are sketching the whole, and Apollo stands ready to sing them for immortality. What progress has been made in them must be left for the judgments of those after-ages, which have ever been the Rhadamanthos of the present. That much has been attempted in every department, we do know. That something has been accomplished, we do believe. But how much has been commenced and how much achieved, it is as yet too early to say. The history of 1492 is not told even to this day—no, not the history of the first day of the first year of this world's existence. The result is so near to the cause in fact that it can only be separated by that arbitrary will which judges of the barren fact with no correlative considerations: a cause not allowable in trying the life of one man; why, therefore, more justly, in judging the lives and history of all men?

But, if—as is the case—we cannot speak of the achievements of '55 in their individual relations, nor in their ultimate results, we can say of them, broadly, that they have been dictated by a nobler, purer and more enlightened spirit of art, learning and intents than those of any year previous. The considerations have been wider and grander—the results, therefore, slower and more gradual. Men have aimed their arrows at the sky, with the hope that they might return learning-laden, rather than bury them to the shaft in any doddered old oak. They have pushed out farther and farther from the old roads, ever grading the path they traveled, and ever hoping to touch a channel which should lead into the distant Aldebran and inaugurate anew the Age of Gold.

Contrasting the results of the year to what has been effected by it in our own city, State and section, although there is not that unexpected and unusual cause for thanksgiving which some of his brother years have presented, there is, nevertheless, good and sufficient cause for joy: first, in that things have been no worse than they have; and, secondly, that they have been so good. If the crops have not excelled precedent in one way, neither have they in another. If great fortunes have not been suddenly acquired, they have not been unavoidably lost. Men have been compelled to work somewhat harder, which, if they were gifted to learn it, is a blessing instead of an evil—the cloth being inactive, and the lion fully himself only when spurred to action. At present, business is brightening up, and the clouds that overcast some countenances, are whirled away in its eddies. Each one who has two good hands, a good heart and a good head, is possessed of the seed of fortune, though he have to await its growth. The year coming is heavily freighted with hope, and we are glad to see with promise, also. Let fresh resolution, renewed energy accompany it, and the fruitage of 1856 shall do honor to the seedling of 1855.

With all his virtues, all his failings, the Old Year has gone from us, not to return. The breath of a fresher life fans our cheeks and strengthens our nerves. We, all of us, set about the search for our isles in the West once more, let it be hoped with greater success than has has attended our previous exploring expeditions. And in the furtherance of this hope, we beg to extend to the many readers and patrons of the Crescent—the old, staunch friends, who have been with us from our beginning—the new and cordial ones who have been dropping in by the way with words of approval and encouragement—to all and each, a Happy New Year and many returns!

May your pockets increase in size—your wives in beauty—your children in numbers and intelligence. May rich aunts and uncles soon depart—may you all elect your own Sheriff, with or without contestations, and generally enjoy A Happy New Year!—[Crescent.

The Cape De Verd Islands.—While we are in the enjoyment of all the blessings accruing from an abundant harvest, the inhabitants of the Cape de Verd Islands are in a condition of absolute starvation. Thirty thousand people on the Island of San Antonio alone are compelled to subsist mainly upon banana stalks and the flesh of cattle which have died of famine. They have made no appeal to the charcteristic benevolence of the American people, and yet our active sympathy with their distresses is not the less called for on the ground of common humanity. Of all the nations of the world, we are, at this time, in the best condition to extend a liberal hand to the sufferers. Their isolated position renders them dependent upon supplies from other countries, and if, out of our superabundance, we were to bestow upon them, for charity's sake, that "material aid" they so much need, it would redound to our honor as a nation and our credit as philanthropists.

[Baltimore Patriot.

The stock for three swift American steamers, to ply between Panama and Valparaiso, has been nearly taken up by capitalists, chiefly in New York and Boston. The first steamer is expected to be upon the route in about ten months from the present time.

Business.

At the present writing there appears no prospect whatever of settled clear weather. In fact, appearances justify us in comparing the present season with several which have preceded, particularly one season when the very ground on which our office stands, with the whole block from Natchez street to within thirty feet of the corner of Gravier, was occupied by General Palfrey as a cotton press and warehouse. Chartres street and Old Levee street were the only streets running parallel with the river which were paved. The streets were knee deep with mud, and wholly impassable for weeks. The only way of getting cotton from the levee to the warehouses, was by rolling it on the sidewalks. After it was compressed, to get it to the shipping was attended with the cost of one dollar per bale, drayage and extra labor. This extra expense was divided between the cotton presses, the shipper of the cotton and the ship—one-third to each. The manner was to roll it from the presses on the sidewalk to Chartres street, where it was taken in charge by drays. We allude to this circumstance because we hear it daily expressed that our streets, landings and highways were never before in so bad condition. True, there never was a time so much produce has been piled upon the landing, but we have had as detrimental weather before and may have it again.

Whether there will ever be so heavy a stock of cotton as there is at this time, we do not pretend to foretell, but leave it for our old conservative antiquarians to divine. But let us look at the stock of cotton and see what it is. According to our accounts there were on hand, on Saturday evening, three hundred and forty-six thousand one hundred and thirty bales cotton (346,130) being an excess of 25,591 bales over any previous time. The Price Current also gives us the amount of stock at the same time for ten years past, so we place the stocks on the last day of each year as follows:

31st December, 1855	346,130
" 1854	177,180
" 1853	225,074
" 1852	320,533
" 1851	137,073
" 1850	185,570
" 1849	150,066
" 1848	183,752
" 1847	164,451
" 1846	166,222

Being an average stock of 200,057 bales on the last day of the year for ten years past. The course of the cotton market for the balance of the season will be regarded with great anxiety. With very low stocks in Liverpool, at the last date, per Asia, say only 154,910 bales American, against 303,350 at same period last year, and a stock of all kinds of 395,609 against 567,570, with increasing consumption in face of the war, with prospects of peace far, very far off, the future course of cotton battles all conjecture, and we are satisfied our market must be, for this season, governed by events on the other side of the Atlantic.

The great stocks in every warehouse and cotton press in our city is causing some uneasiness regarding the heavy responsibilities under which our several insurance companies find their policies to cover. Conflagrations of cotton presses and loads of cotton on steamboats, have caused more losses, been the occasion of more bankruptcies of local insurance companies, than all other disasters combined.

However, it is gratifying that we have in our community five as solid and responsible companies as are to be found on our continent, viz: the Crescent, the Home, the Louisiana, the Merchants', and the New Orleans, with the Sun now entering on business under the most favorable auspices, with a subscribed capital of nearly $400,000, comprising among its subscribers a very numerous body of our responsible merchants. There are also several agencies of foreign and distant companies, but as they have never exhibited to us their situations, the nature of their securities, or to what extent they may be considered responsible, we are not prepared to say. It would be sound policy for our Legislature to require that on the occasion of any foreign or distant companies establishing an agency hereafter in our city, they should be compelled to show their hands, as it were, and deposit with our State authorities, securities to the amount of $50,000 to $100,000 for each office; and some limited surveillance or yearly inspection should control those already established, but no statutes of a post facto nature ought to be made.

Death of "Yusef."—The many thousands who have read that delightful and brilliant episode of Eastern travel by J. Ross Browne, will remember with pleasure the hero of the Kentuckian's crusade in the East, Yusef Simeo Badra. The editor of the Louisville Courier, who had a personal acquaintance with Yusef, describes him as quite a gentleman in manners and cultivation, and adds:

He came to America some two years ago, in company with Keene Richards, Esq., of Scott county, in this State. Mr Richards met him in the Holy Land, and he having letters of recommendation from Ross Browne, employed him to select some Arab horses and bring them to this country. This he did, and since then has been residing with Mr. Richards.

A few months since Mr. Richards and Yusef sailed from New York for the Mediterranean, designing to enter into the service of the expedition sent out by the government to purchase camels. They reached Beyrout, in Syria, where the parents of Yusef reside, in October. The town was in great commotion as soon as his arrival home was announced, and preparations were made for a great feast in his honor. That night the feast was had and merriment prevailed. But before morning poor Yusef was dead. He suffered from an attack of colic, and passed away from earth in less than twenty-four hours after he had reset his feet on the land of his ancestors.

Mr. Keene Richards immediately gave up the enterprise, visited Constantinople and Sebastopol, and then returned home. He was in the city on Saturday afternoon, en route for his Southern plantation.

The Arctic Expedition.—We publish below the letter of the British Minister to Dr. Kane, together with the Doctor's reply to the same. The Minister's letter expresses the high sense in which her Majesty and her Majesty's government hold the noble conduct of the Doctor and his associates, and the pleasure it gave them to hear of their return:

Washington, Dec 8, 1855.

Sir:—Her Majesty's government have lately been apprised of the safe return of the expedition under your command to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin. They have also been informed of the safe return of the searching squadron under Captain Hartstein. This intelligence has afforded sincere pleasure to her Majesty's government, and I have now the honor, in their name, to offer their cordial congratulations to you, sir, and to convey to you, and to request you to communicate to the officers and crews who, under your command, so nobly attempted to afford relief to Sir John Franklin and the officers and crews of her Majesty's ships employed on the Arctic expedition, the assurance of the sincere gratitude of the British Government and people for their generous exertions.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient and humble servant, John F. Crampton.

To Dr. Kane, U. S. Navy.

Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1855.

Sir—I am highly honored by the letter you have addressed to me, expressing the generous feeling with which her Britannic Majesty's Government have been pleased to regard the efforts of the expedition lately under my command to afford assistance to Sir John Franklin and his associates. I shall not fail to communicate it to the surviving officers and men of the party; and I pray you, in their behalf as well as my own, to convey to her Britannic Majesty's Government our very grateful acknowledgments for this mark of their favorable regard.

I am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient, faithful servant, E. K. Kane.

His Excellency, John F. Crampton,
Minister Plenipotentiary, etc., etc.

How the Kansas War Ended.—A letter in the St. Louis Republican of the 21st, from a gentleman of Westport, who accompanied Gov. Shannon to Lawrence, gives the following account of the termination of the recent Kansas invasion:

A committee waited upon his Excellency, inviting him to come to Lawrence. We found them entrenched, and as well fortified as could be expected for their forces—They were all well armed with Sharpe's rifles and revolvers, and other implements of war. My opinion is, they only had one piece of artillery. I think our forces could have demolished every building in the place in half an hour; but had one gun been fired on either side, I am also of opinion that the greater portion would have been killed, and no doubt many of our own men would also have suffered. We numbered many more than they did. Their force was greatly overrated, and could not possibly have been over four or five hundred. We also had a great many of Sharp's rifles, many more than they imagined, besides our cannon.

Gov. Shannon brought them to terms. They agreed, and bound themselves to abide the laws, and assist in enforcing them until such time as the Supreme Court decided the legality of the Legislature, and if so ever afterwards; and I verily believe they will, for I am sure they saw the predicament they had got themselves into.

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I am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient, faithful servant, E. K. Kane.

His Excellency, John F. Crampton,
Minister Plenipotentiary, etc., etc.

A dispatch of the 24th, from New Haven, says:

The British Discovery Ship Resolute, which was abandoned in the Arctic Seas some years since, was brought to New London yesterday, with all her armament, stores and equipments, amounting to $100,000. When found she had drifted 1000 miles from where she was abandoned.

Thanksgiving.

Among the notable days which come crowding in upon us, at the present time, with a rapidity that leaves hardly any line of demarcation between them, there are few that have a more general observance in the older States of the confederacy than that one which is intended as an acknowledgment of the many blessings and pleasures which have been enjoyed during the past year. The custom is older than our own land; older than England; older than Rome; in fact, has an origin coeval with that of the world and the time when Adam offered up praise for his own being and thanks for the many pleasures that accompanied it.

Whatever the history of the observance may be, however, the observance is, in itself, well known and widely regarded. Our English ancestry, in the rigid days of the Covenanters and Cromwellians, were readier to do penence and appoint facts; but, even they, after any great, crowning mercy, had thanksgiving ceremonies and expressed their gratification by means of times and seasons specially set aside for their utterance. We, following their habits and customs, have made thanksgiving day a great festival, not less notable than Christmas—overshadowed only by the Fourth of July. It is the period when general acknowledgment is made of the favors that have been received and their continuance invoked; when so much of the country as comes within the scope of any one State proclamation, to a greater or less degree, withdraws from business to enjoy its fruits, and celebrate its results. It is a period when families, long sundered, are once more reunited; when the great table groans under the immensity of the edibles and drinkables placed upon it; when the large parlor is opened; music and the dance brought forward and happiness enjoyed, so far as can be. On the morrow, labor renews itself, to the end that there shall be cause for still other thanksgivings.

The general blessings for which we have reason to be grateful are manifest to all; the individual blessings can be known only to their recipients. In these which are common, however—to the highest as well as the lowest—the blessings of life and health, the pleasure of seeing and hearing, of loving and being loved, there is ample cause for gratitude and thanks to the Omnipotent Power which has so constituted us that we are able to enjoy them, and so blessed us that we have them to enjoy. In the prosperity, growth and power of our city, and State, and country; in the permanence of our free institutions; in the rapid progress we continue to make among the nations of the world, are other reasons for the same celebration. Our individual, our civic and our national prosperity, taken together, render it highly appropriate and befitting, that in their acknowledgment we shall show ourselves not unworthy nor ungrateful recipients, and herein, to some degree, entitle us to their renewal and continuance in after times. Those who have enjoyed much, should be thankful that they have so enjoyed; and, those who have suffered, grateful that their sufferings have been no severer. Inasmuch, therefore, as we all have some cause for thanksgiving, let the day be so observed, and the acknowledgments so rendered, that we shall show that we are not unmindful of the blessings so bountifully showered upon us.—[Crescent.

From Texas.—By the steamship Chas. Morgan, which arrived on Saturday last, we have Galveston papers to the 27th. The News has the following paragraph:

Serious apprehensions are expressed for the fate of the little steamer "Sam," which left here on Friday last, loaded with iron for the Houston railroad, and has not been seen or heard from since. This steamer, we learn, was built in the San Jacinto river, and was intended solely for the lumber trade. She had on board, eighty-five tons of iron, which, for her, was a very heavy load. She had no compass, and as there was a fog on Friday night, it is conjectured by some, that she may have lost her way and gone out to sea in the night. Her engine power was very small—hardly sufficient to stem the wind and current.

The State Democratic Convention is to be held in Austin, on the 16th of January next.

On the 21st inst., at Austin, the Hon. R. M. Pease and the Hon. H. R. Runnels, were sworn in by Speaker Lee, as Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Special Notices.

MISSIONARY ASSESSMENT.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

The Committee appointed to make the Missionary assessments for the Alabama Conference, report the following apportionment:

Mobile District	$2,500
Demopolis District	3,500
Gainesville District	3 500
Tuscaloosa District	2,750
Columbus District	4,500
Blountsville	750
Talladega District	4,250
Summerfield District	2 000
Montgomery District	4 000
Lowndesboro' District	750
Wetumpka District	3 250
Camden District	1 250
	$33,000

The Conference directed the Presiding Elders to apportion the assessment to their Districts among the circuits and stations. We recommend them to bring the subject of the Missionary assessments before the first Quarterly Meeting Conference held after this notice.

T. J. KOGER,
O. R. BLUM,
J. A. HEARD,
Committee.

an5 2t

First Round of Quarterly Meetings for Talladega District, Alabama Conference:

Livingston, January 12th and 13th, 1856.
Belmont and Colored Mission at Belmont, January 19th and 20th, 1856.
Eutaw, at Boyken's or Union, January 26th and 27th.
Carrollton, at Carrollton, February 2d and 3d, 1856.
Pickensville and Gainesville, at Gainesville, February 9th and 10th, 1856.
Tuscaloosa, February 16th and 17th, 1856.
Centreville and Gainesville, at Centreville, February 23d and 24th, 1856.
Tuscaloosa Circuit, at Centre, February 23d and 24th, 1856.
Scottsville Circuit, Avery's, March 1st and 2d, 1856.
Tuscaloosa Station, 15th and 16th March, 1856.
Five Lexington, at Bethel, March 22d and 23d, 1856.
North Port, March 29th and 30th, 1856.

The Preachers, Missionaries and official members will please be punctual in attendance, as the arrangements for the year ought to be made.

an5 2t J. W. STARR, P. E.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings on the Tuscaloosa District:

Marion, January 12th and 13th, 1856.
Newbern, January 19th and 20th, 1856.
New Prospect, at Wesley Chapel, February 2d and 3d, 1856.
Brush Creek, at McKendra Chapel, February 9th and 10th, 1856.
Jones Valley, at Bethel, February 16th and 17th, 1856.
Tuscaloosa Circuit, at Centre, February 23d and 24th, 1856.
Scottsville Circuit, Avery's, March 1st and 2d, 1856.
Tuscaloosa Station, 15th and 16th March, 1856.
Five Lexington, at Bethel, March 22d and 23d, 1856.
North Port, March 29th and 30th, 1856.

The Preachers, Missionaries and official members will please be punctual in attendance, as the arrangements for the year ought to be made.

an5 2t J. W. STARR, P. E.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings on the Columbus District, Alabama Conference:

Columbus, 19th and 20th January, 1856
Starkland Circuit and Willow Pond Mission, at Pine Flat, 27th and 28th January.
Columbus Station, Colored Charge and Mission, 2d and 3d February.
Pickinsville and Carrollton, at Pickinsville, 9th and 10th February.
Pickens Circuit and Sipsy Mission, at Union Chapel, 16th and 17th February.
Athens Circuit, 23d and 24th February.
Mt Zion Circuit, at Bethlehem, 1st and 2d March.
Hatchatchy Circuit, at Ashbury, 8th and 9th March.
Columbus Circuit, at Yorkville, 10th and 16th March.
Greene Circuit, at Pardie, 20th and 30th March.

The Preacher on Greene Circuit will find the plan of his circuit in the hands of the stationed preacher at Law.

an5 2t GEO. SHAEFFER, P. E.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings on the Talladega District, Alabama Conference:

Cheaha, at Phillpl, January 26th and 27th.
Providence and Marble Valley Mission, at Four Mile, February 2d and 3d.
Talladega, at McDaniel's chapel, February 9th and 10th.
Randolph, at Cummings, February 13th and 14th.
Talapoose, at Flat Rock, February 16th and 17th.
Jacksonville, at Pearce's chapel, March 1st and 2d.
Gladden, at Smith's chapel, March 8th and 9th.
Cedar Bluff, at Oak Bowery, March 15th and 16th.
Center, at Center, March 22d and 23d.
White Plains, at Howell's, March 29th and 30th.
Talladega, Coosa Mission, Talladega and Alexandria Colored Mission, April 5th and 6th.

an5 2t L. B. McDONALD, P. E.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings on the Camden District, Alabama Conference:

Camden, January 12th and 13th.
Black's Bend, January 19th and 20th.
Cedar Creek, January 26th and 27th.
Escambia, February 2d and 3d.
Pollard, February 9th and 10th.
Pensacola and Navy Yard, February 16th and 17th.
Fish River Mission, at Weaver's, February 23d and 24th.
Monroeville, March 8th and 9th.
Mt. Pleasant, March 15th and 16th.
Haggerville, and Osinsebore Colored Mission, March 22d and 23d.
Grove Hill, March 29th and 30th.

My address will be Camden, Wilcox county, Ala. The preachers on Escambia, Monroeville, Mt. Pleasant and Grove Hill will let me know the place of their Quarterly Meetings.

an5 2t. D. CARMICHAEL, P. E.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings on the Lowndesboro' District, Alabama Conference:

Hallon Circuit, at Garrison's church, February 9th and 10th.
Grove Circuit, at Oak Lawn, February 16th and 17th.
Elba Circuit, at Harrell's church, February 21st and 22d.
Troy Circuit, at Bethel, February 23d and 24th.
Union Circuit, at Mt. Hillard, March 1st and 2d.
Greenville circuit, at Concord, March 15th and 16th.
Pleasant Hill Circuit, at Pleasant Hill, March 22d and 23d.
Lowndesboro' Station, at Hayneville, March 29th and 30th.
Argus Circuit, at Rehchoth, April 5th and 6th.

an5 2t A. S. DICKINSON, P. E.

The S. C. Advocate will please copy.

Rev. McTYEIRE—I understand the appointments for the Crawford on the Crawford Circuit are not published. I hope you will publish the following, as it will assist me:

CRAWFORD CIRCUIT, ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Shady Grove	January 6th.
Union	" 8th.
Salem	" 9th.
Andrew Chapel	" 10th.
Mt. Olivet	" 11th.
Ebenezer	" 13th.
Wesley Chapel	" 16th.
Siena Chapel	" 17th.
Bethle Chapel	" 18th.
Girard	" 19th.
Mt. Zion	" 23d.
Wacoochee	" 24th.
East Hill	" 25th.
Crawford	" 27th.

and it J. C. STRICKLIN.

The undersigned, Agents of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn., having made arrangements with Messrs. Wm. R. Stuart & Co., 37 Chandelier street, New Orleans, as their regular consignees, are now prepared to assure their friends and the public generally that no just cause of complaint will hereafter exist as to a lack of promptitude in forwarding their orders.

STEVENSON & OWEN, Agents.

dec22 4t.

Marriages.

MARRIED, on the 13th Dec., 1855, in the Church at Vicksburg, by Rev. C. K. Marshall, Rev. JOHN J. CLARKE, of the Mississippi Annual Conference, to Miss SALLIE F. POWELL, of Warren County.

MARRIED, In Mobile, Alabama, on the 5th day of Dec., 1855, by the Rev. MATTHEW THOMASON, Mr. WILLIAM J. WHITE to Miss JOSEPHINE CHASTANG.

Deaths.

JAMES HARVEY PRENTICE was born January 20th, 1826, and died November 29th, 1855.

He professed religion about twelve years ago, and lived a consistent and happy Christian. He was licensed to exhort in 1852, and to preach in 1853. A few moments before dying, he said, in reply to a friend, who inquired about his prospects, "Tell my friends not to grieve for me. All is peace! All is well!"

E. T. NAHORS.

DIED—At his residence in DeSoto Parish, La., on the 11th November, WM. H. SAMPLE. He was born in South Carolina, February 3, 1814; emigrated to Alabama in 1821, and embraced religion at a camp meeting in Jefferson, in 1843. At the expiration of six months, he was baptized and received into full connection in the Church.

In 1844 he removed to this State, and, like too many others, Bro. Sample neglected the duty and privilege of attaching himself at once to the Church, and associating himself with the people of God. The consequence was, (as may reasonably be supposed) he lost his enjoyment of religion, and backslid to a fearful extent. He was married December 16, 1851, to Miss Sarah Ann Farmer, of this Parish. In 1853 a church was established near his house, by Brother Pipes, and Bro. Sample came forward and attached himself again to the church, since which time, up to the day of his death, he lived a consistent and exemplary member of the church of Christ, enjoying the consolations of that "Hope" which maketh not ashamed." Eight months previous to his disease, he was confined to his bed by sickness. His sufferings were very great during this time, but he bore them with Christian submission and fortitude: He repeatedly said that if it were not for the hope and trust that he had in his Saviour, he could not sustain the great affliction he endured. A few days before his exit, he was very sensible that his end was near, and said to his aged father, who was with him, that his way was clear, had no fears of death, that he was going home to heaven: He was very happy during the whole of the day before his death: Two or three hours before he died, he began praising God aloud, and continued to shout as long as he could speak, and thus expired with the praise of God an his lips: Happy death! "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

W. W. BELL.

DIED: At her residence, near Vicksburg, Miss., on the 11th December, 1855, Mrs. SUSAN SPANN, aged 64 years.

Mrs. Spann was a native of Greensville Co., Virginia, from which State she removed to the place where she now sleeps in death, in 1817. For thirty years she was a member of the Methodist Church, and raised a family of children, who were happily with her in her sickness and death, and had the consolation of ministering to her last necessities, and consoling her in the great conflict. May God vouchsafe to the children a part with the mother in the first resurrection, and gather them all to His right hand in Heaven.

CYPRESS.

DIED: On Monday, the 22d of October, 1855, DOWELL TURBEVILLE SAMFORD, son of William F. Samford, and his wife Susan Lewis, at 12 o'clock M., aged three years, one month and nineteen days.

"With all our soul, O Lord, we give,
The child thy love hath snatch'd away;
On earth we would not have him live,
With us we would not have him stay;
The sacrifice long since was o'er,
We stand to what we gave before.
We all have left for Jesus' sake,
And shall we grieve to part with one?
No, if a wish could call him back,
We would not have our darling son
Brought from his everlasting rest,
Snatch'd from his heavenly Father's breast.
Pass a few fleeting days or years,
And we shall see our child again;
When Jesus in the clouds appears,
With him we shall in glory reign.
We and the children he hath given
Inseparably join'd in heaven."

WM. F. SAMFORD.

New Advertisements.

We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters, sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 12th Arch street, Philadelphia, spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, and we believe it to be one of the best medicines advertised for the complaints for which it is recommended. They are pleasant to the taste, and can be taken under any circumstances by the most delicate stomach. The press, far and wide, have united in recommending this invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, debility, etc.; and such are the healing effects of this panacea, that we hope it may be introduced to every family where dyspepsia has or is likely to have a victim. See advertisement. jn1 1m

GEORGE G. LYON. JAS TAYLOR JONES.

LYON & JONES,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
DEMOPOLIS, ALA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Marengo, Greene and Sumter counties, Alabama. jan5 1y

43 BOTTLES PERFORM 43 CURES.

DARLINGTON, Ind., Oct 20, 1855.

MR. JAMES A. RHODES—Dear Sir—The four dozen of your Ague Cure was received about three weeks since, and we have but five bottles remaining. NOT ONE SINGLE CASE HAS IT FAILED IN CURING, and we shall sell the rest before we can receive a new supply. We should be glad if you would order four dozen more sent to us immediately, and remain, Yours truly,

KNOX & ENDICOTT, Druggists.

For sale by J WRIGHT & CO.,
151 Chartres street, N. Orleans
And by Druggists generally. 1t

Forrester's Boys' and Girls' Magazine.

Such is the public's appreciation of this standard Monthly for children, that its subscription list has steadily increased at the rate of ONE HUNDRED PER MONTH for the last three years! It has won the high reputation of being unquestionably the most fascinating, the best illustrated, the most instructive and useful juvenile Magazine in the world. The Seventeenth Volume commences with January. Terms: $1 per year, or $3 for a club of four.

"We know of no magazine for children that approaches anywhere near the standard of excellence attained by this."—Ladies' Repository, Cincinnati.

F. & G. C. RAND, Publishers.
1an0 2t 7 Cornhill, Boston.

Bascom Female Seminary.

GRENADA, MISS.

The next session of this young and popular Institution will open on the first Monday, in February, 1856. It is convenient to all South Mississippi and Louisiana.

Tuition, in English branches, from $10 to $20. Music, with use of instrument, $27 50. Languages, $12 each. Vocal Music, $1; Incidental fee, $1; Board, $20.

We have commodious and comfortable boarding arrangements and all the apparatus, instruments, etc., essential to our full course of study and high grade of scholarship. These, with our experienced and successful Faculty, our firm but kind discipline, have already raised the Seminary to permanent popularity.

Our friends in the South cannot do better for their daughters than to bring them to Bascom Seminary.

Further information can be obtained by addressing the undersigned.

S. W. MOORE, President.
Grenada, Miss., Dec 15, 1855—8t.

Mrs. Read's Seminary,

BATON ROUGE, LA.

This Institution is open for the reception of Misses wishing to pursue a regular course of study. Grounds have been purchased at Greenwell Springs, in the piney woods country, about seventeen miles from Baton Rouge, and buildings are being erected for the use of the school during the summer and fall months of the year.

dec15 1f

A Teacher Wanted.

The Rev. Thos. H. Russel having withdrawn from the charge of the Tuskaloosa Methodist Female High School, a vacancy has been thereby created: of which it is the object of this advertisement to give notice and to invite applications for the vacant situation. It is proper to state that a very large and commodious building, situate in a beautiful part of the city of Tuskaloosa, together with the necessary apparatus for a school of this description, will be furnished gratis. That the school since its establishment, about two years since, has averaged about 75 pupils, which it is believed could be raised to at least 100. That Tuskaloosa is one of the healthiest and most desirable places as a private residence in the South-west, and being the site of the State University, offers superior advantages as a place for the education of both males and females. The employment of the subordinate teacher will be left to the principal. It will be expected that persons applying unknown to the trustees will furnish some testimonial of their ability.

The house is calculated for boarders, and it is expected that the principal will take as boarders such as may apply. The present term of the school will end on the 15th of February next, at which time it is proposed to open the succeeding session.

Those desirous of taking this school will address J. J. Ormond, President of the Board of Trustees, Tuskaloosa, who will give any further information which may be desired.

TUSKALOOSA, ALA., Dec. 7, 1855. dec22 4t

☞ The Southern Christian Advocate will please insert three times.

Emory and Henry College,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

The spring session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of January next. Our terms are as heretofore. $62 50 will cover the college expenses, including tuition, board, fuel, washing, and contingent charge, for five months. For further information address

E. E. WILEY, President.
dec22 6t Emory P. O., Va.

CHARACTERISTIC.—Oliver Wendell Holmes, having been an invalid for several weeks past, has been obliged to give up some of his engagements to lecture. The following characteristic letter, which we find in the Cambridge Chronicle, was read before the Athenæum of that city:

BOSTON, Dec. 11, 1855.

My Dear Sir: You must excuse me to your audience in the politest way you can. I have been ill, as you know, for a fortnight, and have been practising reduction and subtraction until there is a mere trifle left in the way of a remainder. I could stand up before an audience from long habit, but I doubt if I could sit down again without assistance. I am satisfied that if I were offered a fifty dollar bill after my lecture, I should not have strength enough left to refuse it. I am unwilling to run the risk, and as you have inspected me, I trust you will give a certificate of invalidism *not* of the kind called "Indisposition."

Yours, very truly,

O. W. HOLMES.

Hon. Isaac Livermore, President Cambridge Athenæum.

A CAREFUL ENGINEER.—The Burlington (Iowa) Telegraph, of the 5th inst., says, that the engineer on a passenger train on the Albany and Salem (Indiana) Railroad, on arriving at the bridge over Salt Creek, near Bloomington, recently, directed the passengers to alight, then crossing the bridge on foot he told the firemen to start the train and jump off, and that he would catch it when over. The train was started, and on reaching the center of the bridge it gave way, and the locomotive and cars were plunged into the stream and instantly disappeared from view.

CRIME IN CALIFORNIA.—The California journals abound in details of crime. The condition of affairs in that portion of the Republic is deplorable indeed. Scenes of violence and death are of almost daily occurrence, and executions by lynch-law have become ordinary events. Indeed, one of the San Francisco papers gives the following summary of the outrages that have taken place within the last nine months:

	1st Quar.	2d Quar.	3d Quar.	Oct.	Total
Total killed	129	99	208	62	489
Hung by Sheriff	2	—	2	2	6
Hung by mob	8	14	17	6	46

These are statistics of a truly appalling character. California cannot but suffer in consequence. The spirit of emigration will be checked and many of the peaceful residents, excited and alarmed, will be induced to leave. The authorities should endeavor to devise a remedy. There must be error either in the laws or their enforcement.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—John Martin, mail rider between Washington and Alexandria, was frozen to death on Tuesday last in Grand Prairie, while on his way from the former to the latter place. It appears that the badness of the roads compelled him to avoid the regular track, and that one side of his buggy struck into a ditch, throwing him out, where he perished. The mail, as well as what money was upon his person, were undisturbed. An inquest was held the next morning, and a verdict rendered according to the facts as above stated.—Martin was about fifty-five years of age. [Opelousas Patriot, 29th.

EXPENSIVE INCOLENCE.—In the Crimea they have to employ death to cure the men in the French ranks of a disposition to sneer at the English and underrate them. A letter in the New York Commercial states that lately a French soldier was shot by an order of his commanding officer, some weeks since, for an insulting remark made by him to an English officer in regard to the Redan, and further reference to the matter was forbidden. Another, in passing an English sentinel, pointed at the Redan and said, "Johnny, no *bono!*" Whereupon the sentinel *bowed* him on the spot; in other words, put a musket ball through him. The English gave him up to the French at once. They released him immediately—adjudging the soldier's punishment merited, severe as it was.

It is not generally known that the whole of the gold and silver coin of England are struck by atmospheric pressure, or, in other words, that the air we breathe coins our money. By a beautiful yet complicated arrangement of pneumatic valves, levers, springs and other mechanical appliances, the air is made to exert the vast weight in rapid alternations upon a series of pistons, which, again connected with the presses, carry down the dies upon the discs of metal to be coined, with unerring precision and force, and thus create money.

THE TRUE MARRIAGE.—It is a glorious sight to see two old people, who have weathered the storm and basked in the sunshine of life together, go hand in hand lovingly and truthfully down the gentle declivity of time, with no anger, no jealousy nor hatred garnered up against each other, and looking with hope and joy to the everlasting youth of heaven, where they two shall be one forever. That is the true marriage—for it is the marriage of spirit with spirit. The love is woven into a woof of gold that neither time nor eternity can sever.

An unfortunate editor in Kentucky, thus addresses his delinquent subscribers: "Friends, we are almost penniless—Job's turkey was a millionaire compared with our present depressed treasury. To-day, if the price of salt was two cents a barrel ful, we couldn't buy enough to pickle a jay-bird."

MORAL SUASION.—On board the Cunard steamers the church service is read every Sunday morning. The muster roll of the crew is called over and they attend to service. A gentleman one day said to one of the sailors:

"Are you obliged to attend public worship?"

"Not exactly *obliged*, sir," replied Jack, "but we should lose our grog if we did'nt."

HORNE TOOKE ridiculed the practice of sea-bathing, and said, if any of the seal species were sick, it would be as wise for a fish physician to order them to go on shore. Person declared that sea-bathing was only reckoned healthy because many have been *known to survive it*; but Sheridan's objection to salt water was the most quaint: "Pickles," said he, "don't agree with me."

Maine now boasts of owning a fleet of merchant vessels valued at fifty million of dollars, and greater than the commercial marine of any European power, Great Britain alone excepted.

The oldest husbandry we know, is when a man in clover marries a woman in weeds.

Magnetic Telegraph.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The President's Message was read in the Senate to-day. President Pierce states that he has delayed the delivery of his annual communication to the two Houses until this time, in consequence of the non-organization of the House of Representatives, but that his convictions in regard to his duty will not permit him to delay any longer in giving to Congress information in regard to the state of affairs in the Union, and in recommending such measures as he judges necessary or expedient.

The message commences with a review of Central-American affairs, giving a full history of the late transactions in Central America in particular. The President next alludes to the late troubles in Kansas, and though he refuses to recount the difficulties, he says that the people of the Territory of Kansas must be protected in the exercise of their rights without any interference on the part of the people of any other State, and recommends the early attention of Congress to the subject.

President Pierce eulogizes popular sovereignty, giving a cursory history of the formation of the Union, and expatiates on State rights with particular reference to slavery and the fugitive slave law. He regards the agitation of the slavery question as dangerous to the durability of the Union, and regrets to see some of the States disregarding the constitutional organization, and refusing to obey the laws of Congress.

He denies that the South has obtained advantages over the North.

On the subject of Federal Government he proceeds to refer to the ordinance of 1787, and also to the acquisition of Louisiana to illustrate the balance of power between freedom and slavery; after reviewing which he comes down to the annexation of Texas, after a short review of which he passes to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the adherent acts, and goes on to argue that the South has gained no more than properly belongs to her.

He gives an elaborate defense of the principles of the Nebraska Bill, and indignantly denies that it was a breach of faith on the part of the South.

Grave questions are pending, says the President, between ourselves and some foreign powers, the most important of which is with Great Britain and arising out of the Nicaragua question.

The President states that it was the understanding of the Government of the United States, in making the treaty, (the Clayton and Bulwer treaty,) that all the States, at that time and at the present time forming the Central American Republic, would thenceforth enjoy a complete independence, and that both the contracting powers engaged equally, and to the same effect, for the present and for the future, that if either of said contracting powers had, at the time of the recognition of the treaty, any claim or right in Central America, that by said treaty such claim was unreservedly relinquished by the stipulations of said convention, and that no dominion will hereinafter exist in any of the parts of Central America, by either Great Britain or the United States.

This country consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country where we had a specific and peculiar interest, only and entirely upon the conviction that like restrictions were in the same sense obligatory upon Great Britain, and but for this understanding said treaty would never have been completed by the United States.

[Here the Telegraph ceased operating.]

PETRARCH'S WORD.—Petrarch, a celebrated Italian poet, who flourished 400 years ago, recommended himself to the confidence and affection of Cardinal Colona, in whose family he resided, by his candor and strict regard to truth. A violent quarrel having occurred in Cardinal Colona's household, the Cardinal wishing to decide with justice, he assembled all his people, and obliged them to bind themselves by a solemn oath on the Gospel, to declare the whole truth. Every one without exception submitted to his determination, even the Cardinal's brother, Bishop of Luna, was not excused. Petrarch, in his turn, presented himself to take the oath; the Cardinal closed the book, and said, "As to you, Petrarch, your *word is sufficient*."

THE SIGHT OF BIRDS.—Pigeons find out newly sown fields immediately, and will frequently go several miles to a field the very first morning after it is sown. Wild ducks, that feed at night, are equally quick in finding their food; and in this case I would be glad to know what sense they employ. The red deer invariably knows when the shepherd's patch of grain is fit for his food, and will frequently come down in such numbers as to eat up the entire crop in a single night. The carrier pigeon finds its way home, take it what distance, and any way covered up you will. Toss it up in the air, and after circling for a few moments, it adopts its line of flight, without hesitation, and without mistake. Audubon furnishes an instance of the exercise of this faculty, in his description of the razor-bill: "The instinct or sagacity which enables the razor-bills, after being scattered in all directions, in quest of food, during the long night, often at great distance from each other, to congregate towards morning, previously to their alighting on a spot to rest, has appeared to me truly wonderful, and I have been tempted to believe that their place of rendezvous has been agreed upon the evening before." Man probably surpasses birds in the extent of vision, as much as a bird surpasses a man in sharpness. Ross, in his voyage to Baffin's Bay, proved that a man, under favorable circumstances, could see over the sea a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. It is not probable that any animal can equal this in extent. In sharpness of sight, on the other hand, birds greatly excel us. The eagle, soaring at such a height that he seems a mere speck, sees the grouse walking in the heather, which it so closely resembles in color, as readily to escape the sportsman's eye. Schmidt threw to a considerable distance from a bunch a number of beetles, of a pale, gray color, which the unassisted human eye failed to detect, yet the bird observed them immediately. Many birds readily perceive insects on branches where the sharpest sighted person could detect nothing.

A QUEER STORY.—*Is it True?*—Judge Marshall and Judge Washington were on their way to Mount Vernon, attended by a servant who had the charge of a large portmanteau containing their clothes. At their last stopping place, there happened to be a Scotch pedlar, with a pack of goods which resembled their portmanteau. The roads were very dusty, and a little before reaching the General's, they, thinking it hardly respectful to present themselves as they were, stopped in a neighboring wood to change their clothes. The colored man got down his portmanteau, and just as they had prepared themselves for their new garments, out flew some fancy soap and various other articles belonging to the pedlar, whose goods had been brought on instead of their own. They were so much struck by the consternation of their servant, and the ludicrousness of their own position being there naked, that they burst into loud and repeated shouts of laughter. Washington, who happened to be out upon his grounds near by, heard the noise and came to see what might be the occasion of it, when, finding his friends in that strange plight, he was so overcome with laughter, that he actually rolled upon the ground.

The oldest husbandry we know, is when a man in clover marries a woman in weeds.

Who Murdered Richard Downie?

About the end of the eighteenth century, whenever any student of the Marischal College, Aberdeen, Scotland, incurred the displeasure of the humbler citizens, he was assailed with the question, "*Who murdered Downie?*" Reply and rejoinder generally brought on a collision between "Town and Gown," although the young gentlemen were accused of what was chronologically impossible. People have a right to be angry at being stigmatized as murderers, when their accusers have probability on their side: but the "taking off" of Downie occurred when the gownsmen, so maligned, were in their swaddling-clothes.

But there was a time when to be branded as an accomplice in the slaughter of Richard Downie, made his blood run to the cheek of many a youth, and sent him home to his books thoughtful and subdued.

Downie was sacrist or janitor at Marischal College. One of his duties consisted in securing the gate by a certain hour, previous to which all the students had to assemble in the common hall, when a Latin prayer was delivered by the principal. Whether in discharging this function, Downie was more rigid than his predecessors in office, or whether he became stricter in the performance of it at one time than another, cannot now be ascertained; but there can be no doubt he closed the gate with rustere punctuality, and that those who were out in the common hall within a minute of the prescribed time, were shut out and were afterwards reprimanded and fined by the principal and professors. The students became irritated at this strictness, and took every petty means of annoying the sacrist; he, in his turn, applied the screw at other points of academic routine, and a fierce war soon began to rage between the collegians and the humble functionary. Downie took care that in all his proceedings he kept within the strict letter of the law; but his opponents were not so careful, and the decisions of the rulers were uniformly against them, and in favor of Downie. Reprimands and fines having failed in producing due subordination, rustication, suspension, and even the extreme sentence of expulsion had to be put in force, and in the end law and order prevailed. But a secret and deadly grudge continued to be entertained against Downie. Various schemes of revenge were thought of.

Downie was, in common with the teachers and the taught, enjoying the leisure of the short New Year's vacation: the pleasure being, no doubt, gently enhanced by the annoyances to which he had been subjected during the recent bickerings; when, as he was one evening seated with his family in his official residence at the gate, a messenger informed him that a gentleman at a neighboring hotel wished to speak with him. Downie obeyed the summons, and was ushered from one room to another, till at length he found himself in a large apartment hung with black, and lighted by a solitary candle. After waiting for some time in this strange place, about fifty figures, also dressed in black, *and with black masks on their faces*, presented themselves. They arranged themselves in the form of a court, and Downie was given to understand that he was about to be put upon his trial.

A judge took his seat on the bench; a clerk and public prosecutor sat below; a jury was empanelled; and witnesses and spectators stood around. Downie at first set down the whole affair as a joke; but the proceedings were conducted with such persistent gravity, that, in spite of himself, he began to believe in the genuine mission of the awful tribunal. The clerk read an indictment, charging him with conspiring against the liberties of the students; witnesses were examined in due form; the public prosecutor addressed the jury; and the judge summed up.

"Gentlemen," said Downie, "the joke has been carried far enough: it is getting late, and my wife and family will be anxious about me. If I have been too strict with you in times past, I am sorry for it; and I assure you I will take more care in future."

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the judge, without paying the slightest attention to this appeal, "consider your verdict: if you wish to retire, do so."

The jury retired. During their absence, the most profound silence was observed; and except renewing the solitary candle that burnt beside the judge, there was not the slightest movement.

The jury returned and recorded a verdict of "Guilty!"

The judge solemnly assumed a large black cap, and addressed the prisoner:

"Richard Downie! The jury have unanimously found you guilty of conspiring against the just liberty and immunities of the students of Marischal College. You have wantonly provoked and insulted those inoffensive lieges for some months, and your punishment will assuredly be condign. You must prepare for death! In fifteen minutes the sentence of the court will be carried into effect."

The judge placed his watch on the bench. A block, an axe, and a bag of saw-dust were brought into the centre of the room. A figure more terrible than any that had yet appeared, came forward, and prepared to act the part of doomster.

"For God's sake! gentlemen," said the terrified man, "let me go home. I promise that you never again shall have cause for complaint."

"Richard Downie," remarked the judge, "you are vainly wasting the few moments that are left you on earth. You are in the hands of those who demand your life. No human power can save you. Attempt to utter one cry, you are seized, and your doom is completed before you can utter another! Every one here present has sworn a solemn oath never to reveal the proceedings of this night; they are known to none but ourselves; and when the object for which we have met is accomplished, we shall disperse, unknown to any one. Prepare, then, for death: other five minutes will be allowed you—but no more!"

The unfortunate man, in an agony of deadly terror, raved and shrieked for mercy; but the avengers paid no heed to his cries. His fevered trembling lips then moved as if in silent prayer; for he felt that the brief space between him and eternity was but a few more tickings of that ominous watch.

"*Now!*" exclaimed the judge.

Four persons stepped forward and seized Downie, on whose features a cold, clammy sweat had burst forth. They bared his neck, and made him kneel before the block.

"*Strike!*" exclaimed the judge.

The executioner struck the axe on the floor; an assistant on the opposite side lifted at the same moment a wet towel, and struck it violently across the neck of the recumbent criminal. A loud laugh announced that the joke had at last come to an end.

But Downie responded not to the uproarious merriment.

They laughed again; but still he moved not. They lifted him, and Downie was dead!

Fright had killed him as effectually as if the axe of a real headsman had severed his head from his body.

It was a tragedy to all. The medical students tried to open a vein, but all was over; and the conspirators had now to hethink *themselves* of safety. They now in *reality* swore an oath among themselves; and the affrighted young men, carrying their disguises with them, left the body of Downie lying in the hotel.

One of their number told the landlord that their entertainment was not yet quite over, and that they did not wish the individual who was left in the room to be disturbed for some hours. This was to give them all time to escape.

Next morning, the body was found. Judicial inquiry was instituted, but no satisfactory result could be arrived at. The corpse of poor Downie exhibited no marks of violence internal or external. The ill-will between him and the students was known; it was also known that the students had hired apartments in the hotel for a theatrical representation: Downie had been sent for by them; but beyond this, nothing was known. No noise had been heard, and no proof of murder could be adduced. Of a hundred students of the college, *who* could point out the guilty or suspected party? Moreover, the students scattered over the city, and *the magistrates themselves* had many of their own families among the number, and it was not *desirable* to go into the affair too minutely.

Downie's widow and family were provided for, and his death remained a mystery; until, about fifteen years after its occurrence, a gentleman on his death-bed disclosed the whole particulars, and avowed himself to have belonged to the obnoxious class who murdered Downie.

THE WEEDER.

BY SARAH HOWARD MAY LYON.

"*The servant recently deserveth the shadow.*"—JOB.

The morn is past and yet the weeds are thick.
And the fierce August heat pours on me burningly,
O God," she prayed, "send, send that shadow quick,
Which I desire so yearningly."

For me the heat and burdens of the day,
And a hard master who will show no levity;
For him rich pleasure grounds stretch far away,
With groves of cool serenity.

His are cool woodlands, in whose dusk arcades,
The very noonday seems of twilight semblance;
No heat wins there, but in those silent glades,
The silent dews hang tremulous.

Above his meadows, into golden air,
Each rounded knoll uplifts its green protuberance,
And ripening harvests wave and choke their hair
In golden-tressed exuberance.

The stately tulip crowns the glorious scene,
Enthroned monarch of the sylvan palaces,
And his strong arms like priests to ferial green,
Lift up their golden chalices.

Through the thick leaves the chastened sun-beams sift,
And pleasant shades are o'er the sward distributed;
There worms may crawl—there thistle-down may drift,
But I—I am prohibited.

I faint with toil, yet keep my faith to all.....
Though hope but God regardeth me observantly;
Father," she moaned, "when will that shadow fall,
For which I pine so fervently?"

There came a shadow, but 'twas icy cold,
As if some swart dread angel o'er her hovering;
It wrapped around her its voluminous fold,
And wrapped her in its covering.

Chill though it was, she hailed it with a smile,
And worn with years and grief, and long infirmity,
Lay down beneath it, slept a little while,
And wakened in eternity.

THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS

FOR DECEMBER, 1855—REPORTED BY L. S. TAYLOR.

Month	9 a.m.	1 p.m.	3 p.m.	Wind.			Weather.
Dec. 1	59°	69°	70°	N W	N E	N E	Clear.
" 2	62°	76°	76°	N W	N W	N W	"
" 3	54°	64°	52°	N E	N E	N E	"
" 4	40°	45°	02°	N E	N E	N E	Rain.
" 5	46°	52°	54°	N E	N E	N E	Clear.
" 6	60°	62°	63°	N E	N W	S E	"
" 7	58°	60°	62°	N E	N E	N E	"
" 8	52°	71°	72°	S E	S E	S E	"
" 9	56°	57°	56°	S E	N W	N W	Rain.
" 10	55°	56°	60°	N E	N E	N E	Clear.
" 11	56°	60°	60°	N E	N E	N E	"
" 12	54°	64°	65°	N E	S E	S E	"
" 13	62°	70°	68°	N E	N E	N E	Cloudy.
" 14	62°	65°	66°	S E	S E	S E	Rain.
" 15	65°	70°	70°	S E	S W	S	"
" 16	68°	72°	66°	S W	S W	S	"
" 17	55°	61°	59°	N E	N E	N E	"
" 18	47°	58°	60°	N E	N E	N E	Clear.
" 19	61°	71°	68°	N W	N E	N E	"
" 20	59°	68°	09°	N E	N E	N E	"
" 21	62°	68°	60°	S E	S E	S E	Rain.
" 22	75°	76°	74°	S E	S W	S W	Cloudy.
" 23	60°	68°	62°	S W	S E	S E	Rain.
" 24	45°	56°	50°	N E	N E	N E	"
" 25	38°	36°	36°	N W	N E	N E	"
" 26	28°	40°	38°	N W	N W	N W	Clear.
" 27	30°	38°	42°	N E	N E	N E	Cloudy.
" 28	45°	51°	01°	N E	N E	N E	Rain.
" 29	64°	70°	65°	S W	S W	N W	Cloudy.
" 30	40°	42°	43°	N E	N E	N E	Rain.
" 31	36°	41°	42°	N E	N E	N E	Raloy.

Mean average of each days' temperature—58° 56' 2½'.

New Orleans, January 2, 1856.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.—Mr. Francis, in his recently published volume of insurance anecdotes, relates the following:—A merchant appeared in the commercial walks of Liverpool, where, deep in the mysteries of cotton and corn, a constant attendant at church, a subscriber to local charities, and a giver of good dinners, he was much respected. The hospitalities of the house were gracefully dispensed by his niece. But at length it became whispered that his speculations were not successful; and it was necessary for him to borrow money. This he did upon the security of property belonging to his niece. A certain amount of scarcity was necessary for the sake of his credit, and the Liverpool underwriters readily assented. He insured her life with at least ten different merchants or underwriters for 2,000*l.* each; and the same game was again played over. The lady was taken ill, the doctor was sent for, and found her in convulsions. A specific was administered, but in the course of the night he was again summoned, but arrived too late. Next morning it was known to all Liverpool that she had died suddenly. The body lay in state, and the merchant retained his position, and bore himself with a decent dignity under his affliction. He made no immediate application for the money, and scarcely alluded to it; but he had selected his victims with skill. They were safe and honorable men and he only received his 20,000*l.* From this period he appeared to decline in health, and was recommended change of climate. He went abroad, and with him his clever partner, who possessed the wonderful power of simulating death, and deceiving the medical men.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Agricultural.

From the Southern Cultivator.

WORK FOR THE MONTH—(DEC.)

The Plantation.—Cotton picking ought now to be finished as soon as possible, and the balance of the crop packed, and sent forward to market, so that the planter and his hands may have a little leisure before commencing the next year's labor. The planting of "our great staple" is drudgery at best; but it is made more laborious than necessary, by the "never ending still beginning" system of most of our planters. Let our readers who are so deeply interested, to begin the reform at once.

Corn land of last year, intended for the same crop next year, should be broken up thoroughly and deeply; and, if stiff, bedded up and exposed to the ameliorating influence of the winter's rain and frost. Plow across the furrows of last year, and subsoil, if possible. Land cannot be made too deep or rich for corn—it is a gross and exacting feeder. Clear up, also, some good new fresh land for the coming corn crop.

Wheat, rye, oats and barley may also be sown yet, but the sooner the better. Note what has been heretofore said about thorough preparation of the soil, and put your seed in right. Manure heavily, plow deep, and pulverize as fine as possible.

Fruit trees of all kinds should be set out during December and January, if possible. For directions, see our November number, page 346; and for the proper selection of trees, consult the different Southern nurserymen, whose advertisement will be found in our pages. One good Southern seedling fruit tree, worked on a native Southern stock, is worth half a dozen of dwarfish, slow-growing Northern trees. The time for importing fruit trees is past and gone forever—henceforth the current sets from the South northward—trees raised in Georgia being now sent to supply orders from North Carolina and Virginia. Hedges of all kinds should now be planted.

With the closing year, close up all accounts; open new books, and make a fresh and energetic start with the new era which is now dawning upon us.

The Garden.—Sow cabbage, turnips, parsnips, carrots, radishes, &c. Heul plenty of manure on your garden, plow it over deeply, or, better still, have it well spaded, burying under all enriching animel or vegetable matter. Transplant brocoli, cabbages, celery, "colards," &c. Dress and manure your asparagus beds, not forgetting to give them a liberal top dressing of salt before spring. Save old bones, soapsuds, dead leaves, decaying vegetables, &c., and make up in compost heaps for future use. Plant choice fruit trees, selecting varieties which are known to be adapted to the South. Our Southern nurserymen have paid especial attention to the propagation of choice native varieties, and will doubtless be able to supply all orders.

Strawberry beds, for spring bearing, may also still be planted, according to directions given last month.

The Nursery.—Propagate all the choicest and best varieties of Southern fruits, by grafting and from cuttings. The quince, the fig, the grape and the pomegranate graw readily by the latter method, when planted in moist, shady ground; and the apple, pear, plum, &c., may be successfully grafted on good, strong seeding stocks.

Robert in Autographs.—A correspondent, who is interested in autographs, sends us, by way of warning to our celebrities, an account of a curious case of autograph collecting, which occurred in France some little time ago, although only recently brought to light. An ingenious rogue, being rather badly off, as rogues often are, hit upon a mode of replenishing his exchequer by means of a novel description of begging letter. Feigning himself to be in the deepest mental distress, overwhelmed with an accumulation of agonising miseries, which had driven him to absolute despair, he professed himself to be utterly disgusted with life, and on the point of terminating his troubles by committing suicide. In this state of mind, he pathetically intreated the person addressed to inform him confidentially what he really thought of the right of the overburdened wretch to "shuffle off his mortal coil." Having crowded into his letter all the touching and miserable words at his command, he wrote copies of it to many of the most distinguished persons in Europe. Repartee replied laconically, "Sir, I do not advise you to kill yourself.—Death is a bullet which we must all encounter, sooner or later, in the battle of life; and it is our part to wait patiently." Others—good natured men—filled the four sides of their sheet of paper with high teachings of lofty philosophy, or with sound religious advice—replies with studied argument and amiable eloquence. The answer of Lacordaire was a master-piece of evangelical persuasion. He offered to confer with the poor despairing wretch, and entreated him, with the warmest sympathy, to dismiss forever from his mind all thoughts of his meditated crime. Such letters were the very things the impudent rascal wanted. As soon as received they were taken to a dealer in autographs, who purchased them at prices proportioned to the notoriety of the writer and length of his effusion—5, 10, 20, and even 50 francs a-piece. The trick was brought to light by a collector chancing to buy three of the answers. Finding them all upon one theme, his curiosity was excited; he called upon the dealer to inquire their history, and found that he had in his collection—all purchased within a few days from one person—five-and-forty similar letters. The whole were secured at the price of 600 francs. Amongst them are what the collectors call "admirable specimens" of Montalembert, Cardinal Antonelli, Fenimore Cooper, Xavier de Maistre, Sophie Gay, Kader, Armand Marrast, Alexander Humboldt, Tony Johannot, Tagliani, Henri Heine, Alfred de Vigny, Rachel, Scntag, Charles Dickens, Emile Souvestre, George Sand, Jules Lacroix, and many others.

The Great Central Sea in Tropical Africa.—In the Calwer Missionsblatt we find, (says the New York Tribune,) with some letters from Dr. Rebman, dated the 13th and 30th of April, a map which is communicated by the learned missionary. On this map between the Equator and 10° of south latitude, and between the 32d and 36th meridian, lies an immense sea without outlet, twice as large as the Black Sea, including the Sea of Azoff. It is designated Ukerewe, or Inner Sea, and the well known Njassa Sea appears as a small bay on the southeast. Dr. Rebman refers to a map in detail, which his companion, Dr. Erhardt, is bringing to Europe. This great discovery, the consequences of which can hardly be estimated, has rested hitherto on the testimony of the natives of both shores of the Inner Sea with whom the missionaries came in contact. Dr. A. Petermann remarks, in a letter in the Athenæum, that the African geographer, Mr. Cooley, argued long ago for the existence of a single great sea in the center of Equatorial Africa, and this opinion was prevented from becoming general by the obstinate opposition of the missionaries of Eastern Africa, who now confess their error.

The report that the President had preferred charges against Gen. Garland, U. S. A., the commander of the military department of New Mexico, for neglect of duty, is utterly unfounded.

A Cousin in Need.

On a dreary autumn day, more than a hundred years ago, a heavy travelling carriage was slowly lumbering along the muddy road from Potsdam to Berlin. Within it was one person only, who took no heed of the slowness of the traveling, but leaning back in a corner, was arranging a multiplicity of papers contained in a small portfolio, and making notes in a pocket-book. Since he was dressed in a plain dark military uniform, it was fair to suppose that this gentleman belonged to the Prussian army, but to which grade of it nobody could determine, as all token of rank had been avoided. A dreary November evening was closing in; and, though the rain had for a time ceased, yet dark masses of clouds flying through the sky gave warning that a "weeping darkness" was at hand. The road grew heavier and heavier, at least so it should have seemed to a foot traveler, who was ploughing his way through its mire; and so, doubtless, it did seem to the carriage horses, who at last floundered along so slowly that the pedestrian, whom they had overtaken, kept easily at the side of the coach, though at a respectful distance, certainly, after the first bucketful of mud that it splashed over him. The gentleman inside the coach, when he could see no longer, shut up his portfolio and returned the pocket-book to its place in the breast lining of his coat. He then roused himself to look out of the window, and judge, from the mud and darkness, how far it might be to Berlin. For the first time he perceived that a muddy young man was walking at a little distance from his horses. Though more than reasonably travel-stained, he trudged on as if his limbs were strong as his heart light.—Through the drizzle and the darkness, all that could be seen of his face was sensible and good-tempered. He had just finished a pipe as he attracted the traveler's attention, and was in the act of shaking out the ashes and replacing the pipe in a wallet slung over his back, when he heard himself addressed in the manner following, and in rather an authoritative tone of voice:

"Hollo! young man, where are you bound this stormy looking night?"

"That is more than I can tell you, not being at home in this part of the world. My wish is to reach Berlin; but if I find a resting place before I get there—to that I am bound, for I am a-weary."

"I should think you must have a two hours' walk before you," was the unsatisfactory remark that followed.

The young man made no reply, and after a short pause, the stranger said:

"If it please you to rest on the step of the carriage for a few minutes, you are welcome to do so, Herr What's-your-name."

"My name is Heinrich Meyer," replied the young man; "one of those who wisely never refuse the small benefit, because the larger one is not to be obtained." He thankfully accepted the not very clean place allotted him.

From inside the window the next question put to Heinrich was—

"What are you going to Berlin for?"

"To hunt for some cousins," was the reply.

"And pray who may they be?" asked the unknown.

"Well, to tell you the truth, I have not an idea who they are, or where to look for them. Indeed, it is more than doubtful whether I have so much as an acquaintance in Berlin, much less a relation."

The questioner—who should have been an American colonel—looked amused and astonished, as he suggested:

"Surely there must be some other motive for your going to Berlin; or, what could have put this idea into your head?"

"Why," replied Heinrich, "I have just become a clergyman, without the smallest chance of getting anything to do in my own neighborhood, I have no relative to help me, and not quite money enough to find me in necessaries."

"But," said the Prussian, "what on earth has this to do with cousins in Berlin?"

"Well, now, who knows? Many of my fellow-students have got good appointments, and whenever I asked them to let me know how it was done, the answer always was, 'A cousin gave it to me,' or, 'I got it through the interest of a cousin, who lives at Berlin.' Now, as I find none of these useful cousins live in the country, I must go without their help, or else hunt for them in Berlin."

This was all said in a comical, dry way, so that his listener could not refrain from laughing, but he made no comment. However, he pulled out a piece of paper, and began to write upon it. When he had finished, he turned round to Heinrich, saying that he observed he had been smoking, and that he felt inclined to do the same, but had forgotten to bring tinder with him. Could Herr Meyer oblige him with a light?

"Certainly, with great pleasure," was the prompt reply; and Heinrich, taking a tinder-box out of his wallet, immediately began to strike a light. Now, it has been said that the evening was damp—it was so damp that there seemed little enough prospect of the tinder's lighting; moreover, the wind blew the sparks out almost before they fell.

"Well, if your cousins are not more easily to be got at than your light is, I pity you, young sir!" was the sole remark to which the stranger condescended, as he watched Heinrich's laborious endeavors.

"'Nil desperandum is my motto," answered the young man; and when the words were scarcely uttered, the light had been struck. In his delight at succeeding, Heinrich jumped up on the carriage-step, and leaning through the window, thrust the tinder eagerly in the direction of the gentleman's face. "Hurra, sir, puff away!"

After a short pause, during which time the stranger had been puffing at his pipe, he removed it from his mouth, and addressed Heinrich in this way:

"I have been thinking over what you have been telling me; and perhaps, in a humble way, I might be able to assist you, and thus act the part of the cousin you are seeking. At all events, when you get to Berlin, take this note," handing him the slip of paper on which he had been writing; "take this note to Marshal Grumbkow, who is somewhat of a friend of mine, and who will, I think, be glad to oblige me. But mind! Do exactly as he bids you, and abide strictly by his advice. If he says he will help you, rely upon it he will keep his word; but he is rather eccentric, and the way he sets about doing a kindness may, perhaps, seem strange to you. And now," he continued, as the road is improved, 'I must hurry on the horses, and so bid you good evening, hoping you will prosper in your new career."

As Heinrich began to express his thanks for the good wishes of his unknown friend, the signal was given to increase the speed of the horses, and, before he had time to make any acknowledgments, he found himself alone again. The young man was no little astonished at what had taken place; and as he gazed on the slip of paper, could not help wondering whether any good would come of it. These were the only words written on it:

"Dear Marshal.—If you can forward the views of the bearer, Heinrich Meyer, you will oblige your friend. F——

"Let me know the result of your interview with him."

"Time will prove this, as it does all things," thought Heinrich, as he proceeded on his way. Somehow or other, the road appeared less wearisome, and he felt less tired and foot-sore since receiving the mysterious bit of paper. Hope was stronger within him than she had been for many a day; and on her wings he was carried pleasantly along, so that he reached Berlin by nightfall.

The noise and bustle of the capital was new to him; and he found some little difficulty in making his way to the gasthaus, to which he had been recommended by the pastor of his parish. The pastor having been once in Berlin, was considered, in his part of the world, an oracle in all matters connected with town-life.

The inn was, however, found at last; and after a frugal supper and a good night's rest, our friend arose, ready to hope and believe everything from the mysterious note, which he started forth to deliver immediately after breakfast.

Obliged to ask his way to Marshal Grumbkow's, he was amused and surprised at the astonishment depicted on the countenances of those, persons of whom he made the inquiry, as if they would say, "What business can you have with Marshal Grumbkow?"

The house was, however, at last gained; and having delivered his missive to a servant, Heinrich awaited the result in the hall. In a few minutes the servant returned, and requested him, in the most respectful manner, to follow him to the marshal's presence. Arrived there, he was received most courteously; and the Marshal made many inquiries as to his past life and future prospects; requested to be told the name of the village or town in which he had been last residing; the school in which he had been educated; at what inn he was living in Berlin, and so forth. But still, no allusion was made, either to the note or the writer of it. The interview lasted about twenty minutes, at the end of which time the Marshal dismissed him, desiring that he would call again on that day fortnight.

Heinrich employed the interval in visiting the lions of the town. There was a grand review of the troops on the king's birth-day, and, like a loyal subject, our friend went to have a reverend stare at his majesty, whom he had never seen. At one point of the review the king stopped almost opposite to Heinrich; and then was suggested to him, as the reader probably suspects, that, after all, he must have seen that face somewhere before. Was it the friend who hailed him in the muddy road? Impossible! How should a king be traveling at that time of day? At any rate it vexed him to think that he had not treated the gentleman in the coach in a very ceremonious manner. He had thrust tinder at his nose and cried to him "puff away!"

At last the time appointed for his second visit to the marshal arrived. His reception was again most favorable. The marshal begged him to be seated at the table at which he was writing, and proceeded at the same time to business. Unlocking a drawer and bringing forth a small bundle of papers, he asked Heinrich, as he drew them forth, one by one, if he knew in whose handwriting the various superscriptions were?

Heinrich answered that to the best of his belief, one was that of Herr Mindel, his former schoolmaster, another that of Doctor Von Hummer, the principal of such a college, and so on.

"Quite right," answered the marshal, "and perhaps it may not surprise you to hear that I have written to these different gentlemen to inquire your character, that I may know with whom I have to deal, and not be working in the dark." And as he said these words, the marshal fixed his eyes on Heinrich to see what effect they had; but the young man's countenance was unabashed—he evidently feared no evil report. "I feel bound," continued the marshal, "to tell you, that all they say of you is most favorable, and I am equally bound to believe and act upon their opinions. I have now to beg of you to follow me to a friend's house."

The marshal descended a private stair case leading to the court yard, crossing which, he passed through a gate in the wall into a narrow street, down which he conducted Heinrich, till they arrived at a private entrance to the palace. Heinrich began to get exceedingly nervous; the conviction that his idea was not a mere trick of the imagination became stronger and stronger. Could he have had his own wish, Heinrich Meyer would have been at that moment forty miles from Berlin. At last, as he found himself following Grumbkow, even into the palace, he could not refrain from exclaiming, "Indeed, Herr Marshal, there must be some mistake?"

No answer was vouchsafed, as the marshal continued to lead him through the various galleries and apartments, until at last they reached the door of one situated in the corner of a wing of the palace, where the marshal's knock was answered by a short 'come in.' As the door opened, one glance enflamed to convince Heinrich that his friend in the mud, and his king, were one and the same person. The poor cousin-seeker, greatly confused, knelt before Frederick-William, and began faltering out contrite apologies.

"Rise, young man," said the king, "you have not committed treason. How on earth could you guess who I was? I should not travel quietly if I meant to be everywhere recognized."

After re-assuring Heinrich, the king told him that he was prepared to do what he could to push him forward in the profession he had chosen. "But first," he said, "I must hear how you preach. On Sunday next, therefore, you shall preach before me; but, mind, I shall choose the text. You may retire."

By the time Heinrich Meyer reached his own room in the inn, he had fixed in his mind the fact that he was to preach to the king. The fact was only too clear, and all he could do was to set about his sermon as soon as he should have been furnished with the text. For the remainder of that day, he never stirred out; every step on the stair was to his ears that of the bearer of the text.

Nevertheless, evening and night passed, and the next day was far advanced, but still no text.

What was to be done? There were only two days before Sunday! He must go and consult the Marshal, but the latter could give him no further information; all he could do was to promise that if the king sent the text through him, it should be forwarded with the utmost possible dispatch.

That day end the next passed, and yet Heinrich heard nothing from either king or marshal. Only an official intimation had been sent, as was customary, that he had been selected as the preacher on the following Sunday at the chapel royal.

If it had not been that Heinrich knew himself to possess no mean powers of oratory, and that he could even extemporise, in case of emergency, he would have certainly run away from Berlin, and abjured his discovered cousin. As it was, he abided the course of events, and fortified himself by prayer and philosophy for the momentous hour. Sunday morning arrived, but no text.

Heinrich went to the church appointed, and was conducted to the seat always set apart for the preacher of the day. The king, with the royal family, occupied their accustomed places.

The service commenced, but no text! The prayers were ended, and whilst the organ peeled forth its solemn sounds, the preacher was led to the pulpit. The congregation were astonished, not only at his youthfulness, but at his being an utter stranger.

The pulpit steps were gained, and the thought flashed across Heinrich's mind that possibly he should find the text placed for him on the desk.

But, as he was on the point of mounting the etaire, an officer of the royal household delivered to him a folded piece of paper, saying, "His majesty sends you the text."

After having recited the preliminary prayer, the preacher opened the paper, and lo! it was blank—not a word was written on it. What was to be done? Heinrich deliberately examined the white sheet, and after a short pause, held it up before the congregation, saying, "His majesty has furnished the text for my sermon. But you may perceive that nothing whatever is upon this sheet of paper. 'Out of nothing God created the world.' I shall, therefore, take the Creation for the subject of my discourse this morning."

In accordance with this decision, the preacher went through the whole of the first chapter of Genesis in a masterly way, his style being forcible and clear, and his fluency of language remarkable. His audience, accustomed to the king's eccentricities, were far more astonished at the dexterity with which the preacher had extricated himself from the difficulty, than at the dilemma in which he had been placed. At last the sermon was ended, the congregation dismissed, and Heinrich found himself in the sacristy, receiving the congratulations of several dignitaries of the church, who all prophesied for him a brilliant future.

Heinrich ventured to express his amazement at the singular proceeding of the king, but was told that he could only have arrived recently from the provinces, if he did not know that such vagaries were quite common to his majesty.

In the midst of the conversation, a messenger arrived to conduct him to the royal presence. Being totally unaware what impression his sermon might have made upon the king, the cousin-seeker rather dreaded the approaching audience. But Heinrich had scarcely crossed the threshhold of the king's room, when his majesty jumped up, and thrust a roll of paper into the young man's hand, exclaiming, "Hurrah, sir! —puff away!—take this for the light you gave me!"

Then throwing himself back in a chair, he laughed heartily at the young preacher's look of surprise and confusion. The latter scarcely knew what reply to make, or what to do; but just as he had got as far as "Your majesty——," the king interrupted him, saying, "Make no fine speeches; go home quietly, and examine the contents of the paper. You came to Berlin to seek a cousin; you have found one, who, if you go on steadily, will not neglect you."

It is hardly necessary to add that the roll of paper contained a good appointment at the University of Berlin, and made Heinrich Meyer one of the royal preachers.

Why I Did'nt Marry Her.

I was sitting last summer smoking a cigar with my friend Tom Fairbanks. It was at Rockaway, and we were laughing in our own room, with our feet elevated on a window bench. Best way in the world of sitting, that. Wonder if ladies never try it when no one is near. Guess they do. We had smoked two cigars and commenced on a third. There's something strange in a cigar—it makes one cool in hot weather, and warm in cold weather. And there is a great deal in enjoying it with a crony. Tom was a fast friend of mine and a fine fellow—yes, a fine fellow, there was something to him. He was fond of society and a great favorite among the ladies, and now as I looked over the dancing waves and mused—cigars promote reflection, they're a reet moral institution, and that's why the clergy petrooize them, I suppose—as I smoked and mused I wondered why he had never been caught in any of the nets spread for him. There was a tall dark-eyed beauty who made a great impression on his heart. He had danced and flirted through a whole New York season with her, and from the way in which they both denied it, I had really believed them engaged. But Tom had suddenly drawn off, and left the young lady to point her toes and curl her ringlets for some one else. I had never known the reason for this, and with my mind full of these thoughts, I suddenly turned to Tom, and asked him how it was that he did'nt marry Flora Goodman.

Tom made no reply, but threw open his collar a little more—Tom and I had mounted Byron collars since we came to Rockaway. There seemed no getting anything out of him.

"Did the lady cut you, Tom?"

I thought this would rouse him. "No," was the emphatic response.

He then knocked off the ashes of the cigar, saying, "And so you want to know why I did'nt marry Miss Goodmen?"

"Yes; I thought papa had been spoken to, and the bridal dresses ordered."

"No; I never had anything to do with Mr. Goodman, further than to settle myself in his chair when he left the parlor clear for me in the evening. Flora generally sat on an ottoman—long-waisted people look better on ottomans, you know."

"Well, you did'nt tire of long waists, did you?—I thought you admired everything about Miss Flora."

"So I did, then; that's my reflection now.—And she was a very beautiful girl—a very fine one in many respects."

"And she had the go about her, too—something very stylish. What's the reason she did'nt suit you, Tom?"

"She did, in all but one thing."

"You were very long fledged that out, then."

"It was something I saw, that let me into the secret."

"Well, out with it, or I'll duck you the very next time we go bathing."

"You shall have the story. You may call me foolish to take notice of such a thing, but I'm a little peculiar sometimes. I waited on Miss Goodmun to a party. I had ordered a magnificent bouquet, and talked to my washerwoman an extra half-hour about the getting up of my linen. I had got my moustache trimmed and got a new pair of patent leathers. I really looked well that night. Though I believe there is no connection save the utilitarian between sensibility and scrubbing brushes, even the house-maid gazed at me with a sort of pathetic admiration, as I came down stairs. I never saw Flora more enchanting, and I glanced around Mr. Goodmee's richly furnished drawing-rooms, thinking it would be quite comfortable to walk in and hang up my hat there. I handed Miss Flora into the carriage as tenderly as possible. She kept me waiting a long time in the dressing-room, a thing I abominate, but I was enough of a lover then to be as patient as Job. I tucked the young lady under my arm, and we descended to the parlor. Joe, don't you wish the old fashion would come back when the gentleman handed the lady at arm's length, by the tips of her extended fingers. There was an opportunity then for some display of one's breeding up—a slow bolshed courtesy, and a finished bow."

"Well enough for you fellows that are so proud of your fingers," said I, but some of us are glad to get through the ceremony any way without displaying our awkward shoulders, and in-the-way arms, and if I might hint it, some ladies would not make it a very graceful operation."

"Oh! if it were the fashion it would be taught as a science—part of one's course at dancing school."

"You are yet to learn, Tom, that there are some limbs, male and female, that can never be made to work easy—the dancing master cannot impart grace where nature has not properly prepared the material."

"Well, at any rate, we made our entree in style that night. Flora's smile and bend were faultless, and I can make a pretty good bow. The evening passed—Flora's behavior to myself and others, hit the lady-like thing to a nicety. Her courtesies were shown so gracefully and so generally as to exhibit no marked preference, and yet there was an air, a light manner, visible only to myself, in her way of receiving my attentions, that was flattering in the extreme.

Supper came. Terrapine and champagne make one feel very complacent; but I was not quite so much exalted as not to notice everything Flora did. She was standing near an old gentleman, quite an aged man, over seventy I should think, with a kind, benevolent face. He seemed attracted by her beauty, and was talking to her with a pleased expression of interest that made one love as well as reverence the silver hairs upon his temples. But she seemed uneasy. She did not attend to what he was saying.

Suddenly she interrupted him in the middle of a sentence with "I beg your pardon, sir," and turning her back upon him, commenced conversation with a fellow who walks Broadway with his gloves half off to show his diamond rings. As she took his arm to promenade, she caught the old gentleman's look, surprised, hurt and aggrieved. But no expression of regret came over her countenance. Her head was carried as easily as before, and her glances as bright. It was enough for me. I never forgot Flora Goodman's rudeness to that old man. To say the least, there is nothing more ungraceful in a young lady than any lack of respect or attention to old age. It shows a great want of something, a radical defect somewhere. The jig was up for that night, and that, my dear fellow, is why I did not marry Flora Goodman."

A dispatch of the 21st, from Albany, N. Y., says:

The Supreme Court of the Seventh Judicial District, has just made a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the prohibitory liquor law, as far as brought before them. This decision overrules the decision of Judge Parker on the fifth section of the law, on both points.—Prosecutions under the law will be commenced in Rochester immediately.

A sea captain, relating the fact that he had a daughter who could eat a pound of cheese at a sitting, a wag thought it not at all strange that a skipper's child should be fond of that article.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choaking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

The Proprietor, in calling the attention of the Public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtue and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article; but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense. The following, from your own State, is respectfully submitted, referring any who may still doubt to my "Memorabilia," or Practical Receipt Book for Farmers and Families, to be had gratis of all the Agents for the "German Bitters."

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Fever and Ague, or Chill and Fever; Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; also of Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms; Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and all other forms of disease

WHICH HAVE A COMMON ORIGIN IN

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This subtle atmospheric poison, which at certain seasons is unavoidably inhaled at every breath, is the same in character wherever it exists—north, south, east or west—and will everywhere yield to this newly discovered ANTIDOTE, which neutralizes the poison, completely purifies the system, and thus entirely removes all the causes of disease.

The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary results from its use:

It will protect any resident or traveler, even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any ague or bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasma.

It will instantly check the ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from ONE DAY TO TWENTY YEARS, so that they need never have ANOTHER CHILL, by continuing its use according to directions.

It will immediately relieve all the distressing results of bilious or ague diseases, such as general debility, night sweats, etc. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected. And as a proof that it is

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SINGULAR AND ENTIRE HARMLESSNESS.

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New York, June 11, 1855.

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JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

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by which all persons may thus be sure of entire freedom from the above named diseases, no matter how sickly the season or swampy the locality.

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FACULTY.

Rev. H. MANSFIELD, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Ancient and Modern languages, Belles-Lettres, &c.

Miss ANNIE E. HALLEWOOD, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

Miss ISABELLE V. MCCORMICK, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.

Mrs. ELIZABETH E. MCCORMICK, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

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Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

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ap21—1y

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The mill that took the premium at the Crystal Palace, New York, was the smallest size (14 inches) and ground a bushel of corn into fine meal in four and a half minutes. Those desiring such mills can be supplied by addressing the patentee and proprietor,

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A. R. HOLCOMBE, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language.

G. H. WILEY, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language.

THOMAS S. JANES, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.

T. P. CALLORET, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. E. BLACKMAR, M. A., Professor of Music.

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EXPENSES:

Tuition, per session of ten months	$50
Room rent	5
Contingencies	3
Use of Library	3
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Tuition per session in Preparatory Department	$40
Contingencies	3
Total	$43

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 49.
WHOLE NUMBER 255.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1856.

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APPOINTMENTS.

Augusta District.—James B. Payne, P. E.
Augusta, St. John, Alfred T. Maan.
St. James, W M Crumley.
Trinity Colored Mission, James M. Armstrong.
City Mission, to be supplied.
Greenah, Trinity, Joseph S Key.
Wesley Chapel, Thomas H Jordan.
Andrew Chapel, to be supplied.
Ivy Mission, James M Dickey.
Springfield, Theophilus S L Hurwell.
Tattnall, Dennis O'Driscoll.
Driven Colored Mission, James G Worley.
Waynesboro', Freeman F. Reynolds, Alvin Dan.
Burke Colored Mission, Philemon C Harris.
Millville, Richard J Hurwell.
Jefferson Colored Mission, David W Calhoun.

Richmond, Alexander Avrett.
Warrenton, Wm J Cotter, David E Starr.
Warta, W R Foote.
Hancock, John W Knight.
Hancock Colored Mission, David T Holmes.
Columbia, Wesley P. Arnold.
Columbia Colored Mission, to be supplied.

Athens District—John W Talley, P E.
Athens, Alexander M Wynn.
Athens Colored Mission, Noah H Palmer.
Watkinsville, David Blalock, John W McGehee.
Factory Mission, David Crenshaw.
Madison, Thomas F Pierce.
Morgan, Albert W Rowland.
Lexington Colored Mission, Eli Bennet.
Greensboro', John P Duncan.
Greensboro' Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Washington, John H Grogan, H J Adams.
Washington, Daniel Kelsey.
Wilkes, Wm T Norman.
Crawford, John S Dunn.
Hartwell, Wm H C Cone, J P Howell.
Broad River Colored Mission, Henry Crandall, J H Echols, President Madison Female College, J L Pierce, Professor.

Columbus District—Daniel D Cox, P E.
Columbus, G Bright, W A Edwards.
Hamilton, John W Turner, W H Thomas, super.
Hawkinsville, J W Brady, Richard H Waters.
Marksville, Wm Brower, Josiah Bullock.
Fulton, John M. Bright.
Cuthbah Mission, John H Mashburn, Wallace Bailey.
Americus Mission, Wm G Allen.
Cottontown Mission, Joseph Chambers.
Murphy Mission, John Newell; Absalom H Eldridge.
Hampton Mission, Andrew J Deavors.

Atlanta District—Harwell H Parks, P E.
Atlanta, Wesley Chapel and Colored Mission, Chas R Jewett, Jesse Bering, super.
Trinity and Evans Chapel, Lewis J Davies.
Atlanta Circuit, Claiborne Trussell.
Decatur, Alfred Dorman.
Lawrenceville, John W Burke.
Monroe, Albert Gray.
Walton, John W Yarbrough.
Covington and Oxford, Walter R Branham, Allen Meane, super.
Newnough, Richard Lane.
Forder Sprieg, Isaac N. Craven, Jacob R Owen, super.
Marietta, Wm J Scott.
Powell, Wm F Conley.
Emory College, Wm J Sasnett, Professor; Wm J Parks, Agent; G J Penrce, Agent American Bible Society.

Rome District—John C Simmons, P E.
Rome, Lewis B Payne.
Newah Colored Mission, Wesley P Pledger.
Van Spring, Tyre B Harbon, Wm H Morton.
Danville, Andrew Neese.
Jackson, Robert F Jones
Floyd, Michael A Clontz.
Spring Place, John Strickland.
Lafayette, Wm M D Bond.
Cherokee Mission, Lemuel Q Allen.
Summerville, Henry P Pitchford.
Talligea, Thos T Christian.

LaGrange District—Samuel Anthony, P E.
LaGrange, Wm G Conner.
Newnap, W D Mathewe, Franklin L Brantly.
Newnan Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Carrollton, Robt Stripling.
Villa Rica, Thomas Boring.
Franklin, Jackson Rush.
Charles W Thomas, Chaplain U S Navy.

Macon District—John W Glenn, P E.
Macon, James E Evans.
Macon Colored Mission, Geo G N McDonell.
Marion, Miles W Arnold.
Monticello, Wm A Florence.
Montezuma and Colored Mission, Edmund P Birch, W F Cook.
Milledgeville and Bethel, T H Stewart.
Bethel Colored Mission, Eolatiah H Hobbard.
Jeffersonville, Peter M Rolburn.
Perry, John M Marshall.
Talmulgee Colored Mission, Jas Dunwody.
Fort Valley, Wesley F Smith.
Fort Valley Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Knoxville Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Talladen, John B Wardlaw.
Talladen Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Forsyth, Charles A Fulwood.
Woodborn L Smith, President Wesleynn Female College.
J Blakely Smith, Tract Agent.
Edward H Myers, editor Southern Christian Advocate.

Columbus District—Loviok Pierce, P E.
Columbus and Colored Mission, Eustace W Speer and John H Harris.
Factory Mission, Raleigh Green.
Camseta, Marshall F Maleby.
Buena Vista, Silas H Cooper, Young F Tignor, sup.
Butler, Wyalt Brooks.
Talbotton, Robt H Lester.
Talbot Circuit, Robt A Conner.
Talbot Colored Mission, Elijah M Boland.
Thomaston, Jas O A Clarke.
Upson, Thos H Whithy; Milford Hamby.
Hamilton Leonard Rush.
Harris Colored Mission, Wm W Tidwell.
Whitesville, John P Dickinson.

Americus District—Geo C Clarke, P E.
Lumpkin, Wiley G Parks.
Stewart Circuit, Ira L Potter, Joseph B Key.
Chattahoochee Mission, John E Sentell.
Cuthbert and Emmaus, Jas B Jackson.
Fort Gaines, Jas B McGehee, Jas V M Morris.
Randolph Mission, Jas Ainsworth.
Starkville, Wm M Watts.
Americus, James W Hinton.
Americus Circuit, Joseph T Turner.
Sumter Colored Mission, Davidson Williamson.
Tabernacle Colored Mission, to be supplied.
Ogle thorpo, Wm D Shea.
Vienna, Jas W Traywick.
Hawkinsville, James H Reese.
Woyman H Potter, President Andrew Female College, J H Caldwell, Professor.

Sandersville District—Walter Knox, P E.
Sandersville, Josiah Lewis, Benjamin F Breedlove.
Irwinton, John Patillo.
Dublin, Harvey H McHan.
Jacksonville, Robt N Cotter.
Reidville, Wm S Baker.
Hinesville, Daniel J Myrick.
McIntosh Mission, Edwin White.
Darien, Jas M Austin.
Bryan and Bulloch, Wm C Rowland, Wm B Mallan, sup.
Emanuel Mission, Fred W. Flanders.
John M Bonnell transferred to Kentucky Conference, and stationed at Frankfort.
Oscar P Fitzgerald, transferred to Pacific Conference.
Wm Davies, John W McCrary, transferred to Florida Conference.
The next Conference to be held at Americus, December 19th, 1856.

TEXAS CONFERENCE.

The following are the appointments of this Conference for 1856:

GALVESTON DISTRICT.—H S Thrall, P E.
Galveston, Wm H Seat.
Galveston African Mission, J W Cooley.
Galveston German Mission, H P Young.
Houston, C H Brooks.
Houston German Mission, Peter Moelliag, and editor of German Apologist.
Lynchburg, R W Peirce.
Union Chapel, James McLeod.
Richmond, J C Kolbe.
Columbia and Brazoria, B D Dashiell.
Oyster Creek, E F Thwing.
Bernard, R J Gill.
Matagorda, to be supplied.

RUTERSVILLE DISTRICT.—Daniel Morse, P E.
Rutersvillo, Alfred B F Kerr.
Lagrange, Oscar M Addison.
Navidad, Allen M Box.
Columbus, R N Drake.
Bronham, W C Lewis.
Egypt, W G Foote.
Caldwell, R Y King.
Camorom, H G Carden.
Port Sullivan African Mission, J P Sneed.
Bastrop circuit, C W Thomas.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT.—S S Yarborough, P E.
Huntsville, Andrew Davis.
Cold Springs, L J Wright.
Montgomery, D W Fly.
Madisonville, J H D Moore.
Washington, James M Wesson.
Washington African mission, J H Davideon.
Plantersville, B F Perry.
Anderson, J H Addison.
Chappoll Hill, C L Spencer.
Brazos African mission, Thos Wooldridge.
F A McShan, Agent of Andrew Female College.
R Alexander, Agent American Bible Society.
R W Kennon, Agent Soule University.
Jas M Follansbee, Professor of Languages in Soule University.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.—M Yoll, P E.
Springfield, Thos B Buckingham.
Wheelock, George S Gatewood.
Centreville mission, Hiram M Glass.
Fairfield, George W Burrows.
Waxahatchie, James G Johnson, F P Ray.
Cedar Mountain, Isaac P Jeffers.
Clear Fork, James A J Smith.
Hillsborough, to be supplied.

WACO DISTRICT.—Josiah W Whipple, P E.
Waco, Lewis B Whipple.
Gatesville, Benj A Kemp.
Fort Belknap mission, to be supplied.
Belton, John Carpenter.
Georgetown, James Rice.
Hamilton mission, Robert G Rawley.
San Saba mission, Weeley Smith.

AUSTIN DISTRICT.—John W Phillips, P E, and Agent Baetrop Academy.
Austin station, Henry W South.
Austin circuit, Hiram M Burrows.
Bastrop station, Wm G Nelms.
San Marcos, Wm A Smith.
Lockhart, Isaac G John.
Seguin, Job M Baker.
Cibolo, Wm P Read.
San Antonio, John S McGee.
Medina, Augustus C Fairman.
Blanco, to be supplied.

VICTORIA DISTRICT.—Jas E Ferguson, P E.
Victoria and Goliad, Jas W Shipman.
Port Lavaca and Indianola, Byron S Cardon.
Texana, Joshua H Shapard.
Hallettsville, Thos M Windeor.
Helena, John R White.
Coletto, Henderson S Lafferty.
Gonzales station, Ivy H Cox.
Gonzales circuit, Henry D Hubert.
Nueces mission, Joshua R Whittenberg.
Corpus Christi, Wm. F Habert.
Guadelupe African mission, Thos F Cook.
Brownsville, to be supplied.

TEXAS GERMAN DISTRICT.—John W Devilhiss, P E.
Cypress, Anthony Werno.
Bellville, Henry Baur.
Industry, Frederick Vordenbimen.
La Grange, Edward Schneider.
San Antonio and New Braunfels, Gustavus Elly, Frederick Imhoff.
Fredericksburg, John Kopp.
Llano, Charles Groto.
Victoria, August Engell.
Robert S Finley, transferod to East Texas Conference.
Robert H Belvin, located.
Jesse Herd, John Haynie, Daniel Carl, Geo Tittle, Thos G Gillmore, and Bryant L Peel, superannuated.

The presiding Elders were appointed Agents for the distribution of Tracts.

H S Thrall, James M Wesson and James E Ferguson were elected publishing committee on the part of this Conference for the Texas Christian Advocate.

Daniel Morse was appointed to preach the next Conference sermon.

Conference recommended the appointment of W J Sasnett as President of Soule University, J M Follansbee as Professor of Languages, and A W Ruter as Professor of Mathematics.

Rev. Dr. Stevenson addressed the Conference on the interests of the Publishing House, and Conference passed a resolution expressing their determination to support the Publishing House at Nashville.

Gonzalles was selected as the place for the next session of the Conference.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MISSIONARY TREASURER'S REPORT.

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.

S. Cerlile, Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Arkansas Annual Conference, would respectfully submit the following as his annual report:

To moneys received from Circuits, Stations, etc.

	Dr
HELENA DISTRICT.	
Helena station,	$10 00
Helena circuit,	325 95
Lawrenceville,	6 00
Old Town	
Walnut Bend,	
Marion,	
Osceola,	
	$341 95
JACKSONPORT DISTRICT.	
Jacksonport station,	
Jacksonport circuit,	
Augusta circuit,	
Powhatan,	
Pocahontas,	
Gainesville mission,	
Greenboro' mission,	
Bolivar,	
	00 00
BATESVILLE DISTRICT.	
Batesville station,	
Batesville circuit,	
Greenbriar mission,	1 00
Searcy mission,	1 25
Clinton mission,	3 00
Salem mission,	
Lebanon mission,	
Richwood mission,	
	$5 25
CLARKSVILLE DISTRICT.	
Clarksville circuit,	1 75
Dover,	
Waldron,	1 50
Fort Smith station,	37 70
Van Buren station,	
Ozark,	
Dardenelle circuit,	10 00
Lewisburg circuit,	
	$50 95
FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.	
Fayetteville,	
Boonboro'	5 00
Bentonville,	
Huntsville mission,	
Carrollton circuit,	2 50
Yellville,	9 50
Jasper mission,	
	$17 00
Grand total,	$415 15
	Cr.
By draft of Bishop Pierce in favor of J. Cowle, P. E. of Batesville District,	$343 75
Balance,	$71 40

HELENA, ARK., Dec. 5, 1855.

TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF CLASS MEETINGS.—The Episcopal Recorder recommends the institution of class or band meetings by the Protestant Episcopal Church. It says that from their "class meetings the great Methodist revival drew its strength, and had they been legitimated in the Church of England, she would have remained in fact, as well as in name, National." It mentions two or three instances in which meetings conducted like our class meetings were signally blessed and concludes with the remark: "And it is not too much to say, that by the adoption of such meetings in future, the Church would be taking the means of all others the most efficient for throwing off the spiritual sluggishness with which she is now oppressed."

Despisers of the class meeting, whether in or out of our Church, should consider this frank expression of opinion from a thoughtful and intelligent observer of Methodism. It is a "golden opinion."

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The constitution of the United States provides that Congress shall assemble annually on the first Monday of December, and it has been usual for the President to make no communication of a public character to the Senate and House of Representatives until advised of their readiness to receive it. I have deferred to this usage until the close of the first month of the session, but my convictions of duty will not permit me longer to postpone the discharge of the obligation enjoined by the constitution upon the President "to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

It is matter of congratulation that the Republic is tranquilly advancing in a career of prosperity and peace.

FOREIGN RELATIONS—CENTRAL AMERICA.

Whilst relations of amity continue to exist between the United States and all foreign powers, with some of them grave questions are depending which may require the consideration of Congress.

Of such questions, the most important is that which has arisen out of the negotiations with Great Britain in reference to Central America.

By the Convention concluded between the two Governments on the 19th of April, 1850, both parties covenanted that "neither will ever" "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion over, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America."

It was the undoubted understanding of the United States, in making this treaty, that all the present States of the former Republic of Central America, and the entire territory of each, would thenceforth enjoy complete independence; and that both contracting parties engaged equally, and to the same extent, for the present and for the future, that if either then had any claim of right in Central America, such claim, and all occupation or authority under it, were unreservedly relinquished by the stipulations of the convention; and that no dominion was thereafter to be exercised or assumed in any part of Central America by Great Britain or the United States.

This Government consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country wherein we had specific and peculiar interests, only upon the conviction that the like restrictions were in the same sense obligatory on Great Britain. But for this understanding of the force and effect of the convention, it would never have been concluded by us.

So clear was this understanding on the part of the United States, that, in correspondence contemporaneous with the ratification of the convention, it was distinctly expressed that the mutual covenants of non-occupation were not intended to apply to the British establishment at the Balize. This qualification is to be ascribed to the fact that, in virtue of successive treaties with previous sovereigns of the country, Great Britain had obtained a concession of the right to cut mahogany or dye-woods at the Balize, but with positive exclusion of all dominion or sovereignty; and thus it confirms the natural construction and understood import of the treaty as to all the rest of the region to which the stipulations applied.

It, however, became apparent, at an early day after entering upon the discharge of my present functions, that Great Britain still continued in the exercise or assertion of large authority in all that part of Central America commonly called the Mosquito Coast, and covering the entire length of the State of Nicaragua, and a part of Costa Rica; that she regarded the Balize as her absolute domain, and was gradually extending its limits at the expense of the State of Honduras; and that she had formerly colonized a similar considerable group, known as the Bay Islands, and belonging, of right, to that State.

All these acts or pretentions of Great Britain being contrary to the rights of the States of Central America, and to the manifest tenor of her stipulations with the United States, as understood by this Government, have been made the subject of negotiation through the American Minister in London. I transmit herewith the instructions to him on the subject, and the correspondence between him and the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by which you will perceive that the two Governments differ widely and irreconcileably as to the construction of the convention and its effect on their respective relations to Central America.

Great Britain so construes the convention as to maintain unchanged all her previous pretensions over the Mosquito Coast, and in different parts of Central America. These pretensions, as to the Mosquito Coast, are founded on the assumption of political relation between Great Britain and the remnant of a tribe of Indians on that coast, entered into at a time when the whole country was a colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be successfully controverted that, by the public law of Europe and America, no possible act of such Indians or their predecessors, could confer on Great Britain any political rights.

Great Britain does not allege the assent of Spain as the origin of her claims on the Mosquito Coast. She has, on the contrary, by repeated and successive treaties, renounced and relinquished all pretensions of her own, and recognized the full and sovereign rights of Spain in the most unequivocal terms. Yet these pretensions, so without foundation in the beginning, and thus repeatedly abjured, were, at a recent period, revived by Great Britain against the Central American States, the legitimate successors to all the ancient jurisdiction of Spain in that region. They were first applied only to a defined part of the coast of Nicaragua, afterwards to the whole of its Atlantic coast, and lastly to a part of the coast of Costa Rica; and they are now reasserted to this extent, notwithstanding engagements to the United States.

On the eastern coast of Nicaragua and Costa Rica the interference of Great Britain, though exerted at one time in the form of military occupation of the port of San Juan del Norte, then in peaceful possession of the appropriate authorities of the Central American States, is now presented by her as the rightful exercise of a protectorship over the Mosquito tribe of Indians.

But the establishment at the Balize, now reaching far beyond its treaty limits into the State of Honduras, and that of the Bay Islands, appertaining of right to the same State, are as distinctly colonial governments as those of Jamaica or Canada, and therefore contrary to the very letter as well as the spirit of the convention with the United States, as it was at the time of ratification, and now is understood by this Government.

The interpretation which the British Government, thus in assertion and act, persists in ascribing to the convention, entirely changes its character. While it holds us to all our obligations, it in a great measure releases Great Britain from those which constituted the consideration of this Government for entering into the convention. It is impossible, in my judgment, for the United States to acquiesce in such a construction of the respective relations of the two Governments to Central America.

To a renewed call upon Great Britain by this Government to abide by and carry into effect the stipulations of the convention, according to its obvious import, by withdrawing from the possession or colonization of portions of the Central American States of Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the British Government has at length replied, affirming that the operation of the treaty is prospective only, and did not require Great Britain to abandon or contract any possessions held by her in Central America at the date of its conclusion.

This reply substitutes a partial issue, in the place of the general one presented by the United States. The British Government passes over the question of the rights of Great Britain, real or supposed, in Central America, and assumes that she had such rights at the date of the treaty, and that those rights comprehended the protectorship of the Mosquito Indians, the extended jurisdiction and limits of the Balize, and the colony of the Bay Islands, and thereupon proceeds, by implication, to infer, that if the stipulations of the treaty be merely future in effect, Great Britain may still continue to hold the contested portions of Central America. The United States cannot admit either the inference or the premises. We steadily deny that, at the date of the treaty, Great Britain had any possessions there, other than the limited and peculiar establishment at the Balize, and maintain that, if she had any, they were surrendered by the convention.

This Government, recognizing the obligations of the treaty, has of course desired to see it executed in good faith by both parties, and in the discussion, therefore, has not looked to rights which we might assert, independently of the treaty, in consideration of our geographical position and of other circumstances, which create for us relations to the Central American States different from those of any government of Europe.

The British Government, in its last communication, although well knowing the views of the United States, still declares that it sees no reason why a conciliatory spirit may not enable the two Governments to overcome all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the subject.

Assured of the correctness of the construction of the treaty constantly adhered to by this Government, and resolved to insist on the rights of the United States, yet actuated also by the same desire which is avowed by the British Government, to remove all causes of serious misunderstanding between two nations associated by so many ties of interest and kindred, it has appeared to me proper not to consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless.

There is, however, reason to apprehend that, with Great Britain in the actual occupation of the disputed territories, and the treaty therefore practically null, so far as regards our rights, this international difficulty cannot remain long undetermined without involving in serious danger the friendly relations which it is the interest as well as the duty of both countries to cherish and preserve. It will afford me sincere gratification if future efforts shall result in the success, anticipated heretofore with more confidence than the aspect of the case permits me now to entertain.

RECRUITMENT.

One other subject of discussion between the United States and Great Britain has grown out of the attempt, which the exigencies of the war in which she is engaged with Russia has induced her to make, to draw recruits from the United States.

It is the traditional and settled policy of the United States to maintain impartial neutrality during the wars which from time to time occur among the powers of the world. Performing all the duties of neutrality towards the respective belligerent states, we may reasonably expect them not to interfere with our lawful enjoyment of its benefits.

Notwithstanding the existence of such hostilities, our citizens retain the individual right to continue all their accustomed pursuits, by land or sea, at home or abroad, subject only to such restrictions in this relation as the laws of war, the usage of nations or special treaties may impose; and it is our sovereign right that our territory and jurisdiction shall not be invaded by either of the belligerent parties for the transit of their armies, the operation of their fleets, the levy of troops for their service, the fitting out of troops by or against either, or any other act or incident of war. And these undeniable rights of neutrality, individual and national, the United States will under no circumstance surrender.

In pursuance of this policy, the laws of the United States do not forbid their citizens to sell to either of the belligerent powers articles contraband of war, or to take munitions of war or soldiers on board their private ships for transportation; and, although in so doing, the individual citizen exposes his property or person to some of the hazards of war, his acts do not involve any breach of national neutrality, nor of themselves implicate the Government. Thus, during the progress of the present war in Europe, our citizens have, without national responsibility therefor, sold gunpowder and arms to all buyers, regardless of the destination of those articles. Our merchantmen have been, and still continue to be, largely employed by Great Britain and by France in transporting troops, provisions and munitions of war to the principal seat of military operations, and in bringing home their sick and wounded soldiers. But such use of our mercantile marine is not interdicted either by the international or by our municipal law, and therefore does not compromit our neutral relations with Russia.

But our municipal law, in accordance with the law of nations, peremptorily forbids, not only foreigners, but our own citizens, to fit out within the limits of the United States a vessel to commit hostilities against any state with which the United States are at peace, or to increase the force of any foreign armed vessel intended for such hostilities against a friendly state.

Whatever concern may have been felt by either of the belligerent powers lest private armed cruisers or other vessels in the service of one might be fitted out in the ports of this country to depredate on the property of the other, all such fears have proved to be utterly groundless. Our citizens have been withheld from any such act or purpose by good faith and by respect for the law.

While the laws of the Union are thus peremptory in their prohibition of the equipment or armament of belligerent cruizers in our ports, they provide not less absolutely that no person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered into the service of any foreign state, either as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer. And these enactments are also in strict conformity with the law of nations, which declares that no state has the right to raise troops for land or sea service in another state, without its consent; and that, whether forbidden by the municipal law or not, the very attempt to do it, without such consent, is an attack on the national sovereignty.

Such being the public rights and the municipal law of the United States, no solicitude on the subject was entertained by the Government, when, a year since, the British Parliament passed an act to provide for the enlistment of foreigners in the military service of Great Britain. Nothing on the face of the act, or in its public history, indicated that the British Government proposed to attempt recruitment in the United States; nor did it ever give intimation of such intention to this Government. It was a matter of surprise, therefore, to find, subsequently, that the engagement of persons within the United States to proceed to Halifax, in the British province of Nova Scotia, and there enlist in the service of Great Britain, was going on extensively, with little or no disguise. Ordinary legal steps were immediately taken to arrest and punish parties concerned, and so put an end to acts infringing the municipal law and derogatory to our sovereignty. Meanwhile, suitable representations on the subject were addressed to the British Government.

Thereupon it became known, by the admission of the British Government itself, that the attempt to draw recruits from this country originated with it, or at least had its approval and sanction; but it also appeared that the public agents engaged in it had "stringent instructions" not to violate the municipal law of the United States.

It is difficult to understand how it should have been supposed that troops could be raised here by Great Britain, without violation of the municipal law. The unmistakable object of the law was to prevent every such act, which, if performed, must be either in violation of the law, or in studied evasion of it; and, in either alternative, the act done would be alike injurious to the sovereignty of the United States.

In the meantime, the matter acquired additional importance, by the recruitments in the United States not being discontinued, and the disclosures of the fact that they were prosecuted upon a systematic plan devised by official authority; that recruiting rendezvous had been opened in our principal cities, and depots for the reception of recruits established on our frontier; and the whole business conducted under the supervision and by the regular cooperation of British officers, civil and military, some in the North American provinces, and some in the United States. The complicity of those officers in an undertaking, which could only be accomplished by defying our laws, throwing suspicion over our attitude of neutrality, and disregarding our territorial rights, is conclusively proved by the evidence elicited on the trial of such of their agents as have been apprehended and convicted. Some of the officers thus implicated are of high official position, and many of them beyond our jurisdiction, so that legal proceedings could not reach the source of the mischief.

These considerations, and the fact that the cause of complaint was not a mere casual occurrence, but a deliberate design, entered upon with full knowledge of our laws and national policy, and conducted by responsible public functionaries, impelled me to present the case to the British Government, in order to secure, not only a cessation of the wrong, but its reparation. The subject is still under discussion, the result of which will be communicated to you in due time.

I repeat the recommendation submitted to the last Congress, that provision be made for the appointment of a commissioner, in connection with Great Britain, to survey and establish the boundary line, which divides the Territory of Washington from the contiguous British possessions. By reason of the extent and importance of the country in dispute, there has been imminent danger of collision between the subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States, including their respective authorities in that quarter. The prospect of a speedy arrangement has contributed hitherto to induce on both sides forbearance to assert by force what each claims as a right. Continuance of delay on the part of the two governments to act in the matter will increase the dangers and difficulties of the controversy.

Misunderstanding exists as to the extent, character and value of the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company and the property of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, reserved in our treaty with Great Britain relative to the Territory of Oregon. I have reason to believe that a cession of the rights of both companies to the United States, which would be the readiest means of terminating all questions, can be obtained on reasonable terms; and, with a view to this end, I present the subject to the attention of Congress.

The colony of Newfoundland, having enacted the laws required by the treaty of the 5th of June, 1854, is now placed on the same footing in respect to commercial intercourse with the United States, as to the other British North American provinces.

The commission, which that treaty contemplated, for determining the rights of fishery in rivers and mouths of rivers on the coasts of the United States and the British North American provinces, has been organized and has commenced its labors: to complete which there is needed further appropriations for the service of another season.

SOUND DUES.

In pursuance of the authority, conferred by a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed on the 3d of March last, notice was given to Denmark, on the 14th day of April, of the intention of this government to avail itself of the stipulation of the subsisting convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation between that Kingdom and the United States, whereby either party might, after ten years, terminate the same at the expiration of one year from the date of notice for that purpose.

The considerations, which led me to call the attention of Congress to that convention, and induced the Senate to adopt the resolution referred to, still continue in full force. The convention contains an article, which, although it does not directly engage the United States to submit to the imposition of tolls on the vessels and cargoes of Americans passing into or from the Baltic sea, during the continuance of the treaty, yet may, by possibility, be construed as implying such submission. The exaction of those tolls not being justified by any principle of international law, it becomes the right and the duty of the United States to relieve themselves from the implication of engagement on the subject, so as to be perfectly free to act in the premises in such way as their public interests and honor shall demand.

I remain of the opinion that the United States ought not to submit to the payment of the Sound Dues, not so much because of their amount, which is a secondary matter, but because it is in effect the recognition of the right of Denmark to treat one of the great maritime highways of nations as a close sea, and the navigation of it as a privilege for which tribute may be imposed upon those who have occasion to use it.

This government, on a former occasion not unlike the present, signalized its determination to maintain the freedom of the seas, and of the great natural channels of navigation. The Barbary States had, for a long time, coerced the payment of tribute from all nations, whose ships frequented the Mediterranean. To the last demand of such payment made by them, the United States, although suffering less by their depredations than many other nations, returned the explicit answer, that we preferred war to tribute, and thus opened the way to the relief of the commerce of the world from an ignominious tax, so long submitted to by the more powerful nations of Europe.

If the manner of payment of the Sound Dues differ from that of the tribute formerly conceded to the Barbary States, still their exaction by Denmark has no better foundation in right. Each was, in its origin, nothing but a tax on a common natural right, extorted by those, who were at that time able to obstruct the free and secure enjoyment of it, but who no longer possess that power.

Denmark, while resisting our assertion of the freedom of the Baltic Sound and Belts, has indicated a readiness to make some new arrangement on the subject, and has invited the governments interested, including the United States, to be represented in a convention to assemble for the purpose of receiving and considering a proposition, which she intends to submit, for the capitalization of the Sound Dues, and the distribution of the sum to be paid as commutation among the governments, according to the respective proportions of their maritime commerce to and from the Baltic. I have declined in behalf of the United States to accept this invitation, for the most cogent reasons. One is, that Denmark does not offer to submit to the convention the question of her right to levy the Sound Dues. A second is, that, if the convention were allowed to take cognizance of that particular question, still it would not be competent to deal with the great international principle involved which affects the right in other cases of navigation and commercial freedom, as well as that of access to the Baltic. Above all, by the express terms of the proposition it is contemplated, that the consideration of the Sound Dues shall be commingled with, and made subordinate to, a matter wholly extraneous, the balance of power among the governments of Europe.

While, however, rejecting this proposition, and insisting on the right of free transit into and from the Baltic, I have expressed to Denmark a willingness, on the part of the United States, to share liberally with other powers in compensating her for any advantages, which commerce shall hereafter derive from expenditures made by her for improvement and safety of the navigation of the Sound or Belts.

I lay before you, herewith, sundry documents on the subject, in which my views are more fully disclosed. Should no satisfactory arrangement be soon concluded, I shall again call your attention to the subject, with recommendation of such measures as may appear to be required in order to assert and secure the rights of the United States, so far as they are affected by the pretensions of Denmark.

FRANCE.

I announce with much gratification, that, since the adjournment of the last Congress, the question, then existing between this government and that of France, respecting the French consul at San Francisco, has been satisfactorily determined, and that the relations of the two governments continue to be of the most friendly nature.

GREECE.

A question, also, which has been pending for several years between the United States and the Kingdom of Greece, growing out of the sequestration, by public authorities of that country, of property belonging to the present American Consul at Athens, and which had been the subject of very earnest discussion, heretofore, has recently been settled to the satisfaction of the party interested and of both governments.

SPAIN.

With Spain, peaceful relations are still maintained, and some progress has been made in securing the redress of wrongs complained of by this government. Spain has not only disavowed and disapproved the conduct of the officers, who illegally seized and detained the steamer Black Warrior at Havana, but has also paid the sum claimed as indemnity for the loss thereby inflicted on citizens of the United States.

In consequence of a destructive hurricane, which visited Cuba in 1844, the supreme authority of that island issued a decree, permitting the importation, for the period of six months, of certain building material and provisions, free of duty, but revoked it when about half the period only had elapsed, to the injury of citizens of the United States, who had proceeded to act on the faith of that decree. The Spanish government refused indemnification to the parties aggrieved until recently, when it was assented to, payment being promised to be made so soon as the amount due can be ascertained.

Satisfaction claimed for the arrest and search of the steamer El Dorado has not yet been accorded, but there is reason to believe that it will be, and that case, with others, continues to be urged on the attention of the Spanish government. I do not abandon the hope of coinciding with Spain some general arrangement, which, if it do not wholly prevent the recurrence of difficulties in Cuba, will render them less frequent, and whenever they shall occur facilitate their more speedy settlement.

MEXICO.

The interposition of this government has been invoked by many of its citizens, on account of injuries done to their persons and property, for which the Mexican republic is responsible. The unhappy situation of that country, for some time past, has not allowed its government to give due consideration to claims of private reparation, and has appeared to call for and justify some forbearance in such matters on the part of this government. But, if the revolutionary movements, which have lately occurred in that republic, end in the organization of a stable government, urgent appeals to its justice will then be made, and, it may be hoped, with success, for the redress of all complaints of our citizens.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

In regard to the American republics, which, from their proximity and other considerations, have peculiar relations to this government, while it has been my constant aim strictly to observe all the obligations of political friendship and of good neighborhood, obstacles to this have arisen in some of them, from their own insufficient power to check lawless irruptions, which in effect throws most of the task on the United States. Thus it is that the distracted internal condition of the State of Nicaragua has made it incumbent on me to appeal to the good faith of our citizens to abstain from unlawful intervention in its affairs, and to adopt preventive measures to the same end, which, on a similar occasion, had the best result in reassuring the peace of the Mexican States of Sonora and Lower California.

TREATIES.

Since the last session of Congress a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, with the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with Nicaragua; and a convention of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian kingdom, have been negotiated. The latter kingdom and the State of Nicaragua have also acceded to a declaration, recognizing as international rights the principles contained in the convention between the United States and Russia of the 22d of July, 1854. These treaties and conventions will be laid before the Senate for ratification.

TREASURY.

The statements made, in my last annual message, respecting the anticipated receipts and expenditures of the Treasury, have been substantially verified.

It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, from all sources, were sixty-five million three thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars; and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to fifty-six million three hundred and sixty-five thousand three hundred and ninety-three dollars. During the same period, the payments made in redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, amounted to nine million eight hundred and forty-four thousand five hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

The balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1855, was eighteen million nine hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars; the receipts for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three-quarters, amount, together, to sixty-seven million nine hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars; thus affording in all, as the available resources of the current fiscal year, the sum of eighty-six million eight hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and ten dollars.

If, to the actual expenditures of the first quarter of the current fiscal year be added the probable expenditures for the remaining three quarters, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the sum total will be seventy-one million two hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-six dollars, thereby leaving an estimated balance in the treasury on July 1, 1856, of fifteen million six hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-one cents.

In the above estimated expenditures of the present fiscal year are included three million dollars to meet the last instalment of the ten millions provided for in the late treaty with Mexico, and seven million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated on account of the debt due to Texas, which two sums make an aggregate amount of ten million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and reduce the expenditures, actual or estimated, for ordinary objects of the year, to the sum of sixty-million four hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars.

The amount of the public debt, at the commencement of the present fiscal year, was forty

(Concluded on fourth page.)

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1856.

Conference Documents.—Their publication will begin in earnest next week. The holidays have interfered with our work. Those of the Mississippi Conference have not yet come to hand.

To Teachers.—Those unemployed or indadequately employed, will find a superior offer in our advertising columns. A few generous and wealthy members of our Church in Tuscaloosa, Ala., have purchased an eligible building and presented it to the Church, to enable its members and the community to give their daughters a finished home education. Tuscaloosa, for its society, is unsurpassed in the State. See the advertisement.

Rev. L. Parker.—A petition from the ladies of the Methodist denomination of Shreveport has been sent to the Louisiana Conference at Bastrop, praying for the reappointment of this able young divine to the church at this place.

The location of Mr. Parker here would, we feel assured, be highly gratifying to the church-going citizens of Shreveport. We speak for ourself when we say that his return would be cordially welcomed. To the dignity and meekness befitting his benign vocation, he adds refinement and the social virtues. As an expounder of the holy doctrines of the Bible, he has no superior of his age. We have good reasons for believing that Mr. Parker would very willingly exchange New Orleans for Shreveport.—*Caddo Gazette.*

Bishop Kavanagh is the man to pay the utmost deference to a petition coming from such a quarter, and the editor of the Gazette would doubtless have signed it, had it been open to his manual, for the substantial reasons he hints, and in which we entirely agree with him. The Bishop has done the next best thing he could do—sent our Shreveport friends Rev. Dr. New, whom they will have only to know, to like. Mr. P. has opened his ministry auspiciously in our Central City Church, Carondelet street.

Where Is Your Post Office.—Preachers changing their circuits and stations will do themselves and this office a favor in letting us know where their post office address was, and where it is now. Do this early. As agents, they are entitled to the Advocate, and we wish it to begin the year with them. Those who have lately joined Conference are included in this notice.

Georgia Conference.—The editor of the S. C. Advocate attended this Conference, and reports: There was quite an addition to the ranks, not only in numbers, but in the sterling character and promising talent of the probationers received. They are David W. Calhoun, Benjamin F. Perry, Habersham J Adams, Wm. A. Edwards, Wm. H. Morton, Wallace B. Bailey, Abraham H. Ogletree, Wm. Rowland, Daniel E. Starr, John W. McGehee, Josiah Bullock, Wm. F. Cook, Peter M. Reyburn, Elijah M. Boland, Joseph B Key, Thos. H. Steward, John W. Turner, Ben F. Breedlove and Jas. V. M. Morris. Seventeen of the class of last year were continued, Chas. P. Cooper, Francis Boynton, Felix R. Forster and Peter M. Groover being discontinued at their own request. The union of laymen and preachers in the Steward's office, and the apportionment of the claims to the different districts, was now for the first time tried by the Georgia Conference, and the plan has given satisfaction.

Religion in the Camp.—A London correspondent of the Christian Advocate and Journal, in a recent letter, says that a Methodist church has been formed among the British troops quartered in and about Balaklava. The number of non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have formed themselves into a society is about 300, and a missionary is about to be sent to them by the Wesleyan Missionary Society. This band of worshippers sent for a supply of hymn books—most of their old supply having been lost at the battle of the Alma and Inkermann. The Liverpool Wesleyans having been the first who heard of this matter, sent forthwith a supply of the books wanted, and now the fact being known that such a band of Christians are on the battle field, all their wants will be supplied.

The balance of the Receipts will be published next week.

Day Breaking in China.—The streaks of the coming spiritual day dawning in China have appeared in the form of a continuing and delightful revival at Amoy, under the labors of the missionaries of the American Board. "For about one year and a half," writes the Rev. Mr. Doty, "each Friday has been devoted to more direct and personal contact with souls, as regards their individual experience." The interview has seldom occupied less than three hours. "Inquirers, usually to the number of twenty, thirty, forty, or more, have assembled on these occasions." He complains that the number of inquirers is greater than the missionaries can properly attend to. This is good news—a beam of

The Conferences.

The sessions of the Conferences, now over, presented upon the whole an encouraging prospect and retrospect. Some of them were signalised by the inauguration of important measures. The whole breadth of Church interests is advancing. Measures sent down to the annual Conferences by the General have taken shape.—As reporting separately members in full connection and probationers, the Sunday School and the Tract cause, and the Publishing House. Friends, funds, members and preachers are on the increase; discipline is not relaxed; harmony in labor and administration prevails. These are causes for gratitude and taking courage. No ecclesiastical body in the world, covering such extent of territory, including as many members, working by such various instruments and wielding the same influence, enjoys such PEACE as the M. E. Church, South. If she has enemies, they are without. Her aims are single. Her position before the world challenges the highest respect. This spreading prospect would lead even a Balaam, contemplating from a high standpoint, to say, "How goodly are thy tents, O, Jacob, and thy Tabernacles, O, Israel."

Our doctrines were never, we believe, more heartily and so extensively enunciated and received. Their effects upon the increase of Christ's Kingdom continue to approve them.

In matters of discipline and Church government there has never been less tinkering. Notwithstanding this conservatism, there is a wholesome spirit of progress.

Under a consciousness of strength and a pressure of necessity, we only fear Southern Methodists will attempt, in the way of denominational enterprises, not TOO MUCH, but TOO MANY.

Our position towards missions, especially home missions and missions to the "servile progeny of Ham," is being understood; as is shown by the Missionary Reports freshly emanating from the Conferences. There is less of poetry and romance, more of actuality, investing this subject. The Missionary Society anniversaries generally have gone beyond any former figures: Onachittas, $800; Louisiana, $845; Texas, $1400; East Texas, $1200; Georgia, $2004. The Conferences visited by Bishop Pierce have especially signalized themselves. Louisiana, by a revival of the itinerant spirit, has been nobly reinforced. These sugar and cotton lands ought to bear something besides rich people—even a holy and God-fearing.

The collections for widows and orphans and superannuates, are improving all round. Alabama gives 66 per cent., Georgia 72, Louisiana 69. Others may have done better whose minutes are not before us. Upon the old basis of claim all would have been paid.

South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama have started for $30,000 of missionary money this year. What are the rest resolved to do? The field is open, the cause good, the land full of plenty, and the competition noble.

News of the Day.

From "Christmas Eve to Twelfth Night" it is the habit of our citizens to be especially at leisure and affable. Rain, ice, mud, fog and an avalanche of produce upon the groaning wharves, have not been enough to repress their holiday mood. The vessel on which was shipped the equestrian statue of General Jackson did not arrive in time for the 8th of January celebration; nevertheless the fortieth era of his victory was celebrated. The opening of the neat and commodious asylum for Jewish widows and orphans, in the Fourth District, was one of the many events of that day. Last week was probated the will of Mr. Fink, by which about $400,000 are appropriated to building and endowing the "Fink Asylum" for Protestant widows and orphans. The good deed of the Hebrew Touro, stirred Fink, the German. Benevolence produces its own kind. Here is news, though not fresh, as in our absence Pro. Tem. overlooked it: The last will of Daniel Clark, charged to have been destroyed, the will of 1813, recognizing the legitimacy of Myra Clark Gaines, and creating her his universal legatee, has been ordered by the Court of Last Resort, in this State, to be admitted of probate and executed. The effect of this mandate will be to give Mrs. Gaines the very highest title to one of the largest estates in the United States—an estate of millions. The property involved in this litigation consists mostly of Sugar plantations, and some of the best city property. It is generally held by wealthy persons. The city of New Orleans has sold, with a full warranty, a large portion of this property, and will be liable therefor. So, a suit of twenty-five years approaches its close, compared to which, in incident, hopes deferred, romance is tame.

Our musical population are being entertained with concerts in Odd Fellows' Hall, given by Strakosch, the celebrated pianist, and Parodi, the more celebrated vocalist—the melody, evenness and compass of whose voice puts the Jenny Lind laurels in jeopardy.

For commercial items, so interesting to most of our patrons, we refer them to that department of last week and this, made up for their accommodation by a competent hand. City is healthy and overrun with visitors.

Those who expect directions from God must themselves exercise prayerful deliberation. God will guide the thoughtful, but not the inconsiderate.

How it Looks in French.

The "Archives du Méthodisme" is a monthly of the Christian Advocate family, published in Paris, and edited by our old correspondent, Rev. J. P. Cook. Under the head of "Melanges" and "Résumé des nouvelles" we frequently recognise a paragraph, but so done up that like a familiar old tune fashionably rendered, it is hardly recognisable. Surprising what an air a Parisian touch gives to a homespun thing—witness the following:

"Le Christian Advocate, de la Nouvelle-Orléans, donne d'intéressants détails sur les trois Eglises méthodistes de couleur, comme on les appelle dans cette ville. Elles se composent d'environ 1200 communients, presque tous esclaves. Les services ont lieu trois fois par dimanche, sous la direction d'un pasteur blanc, nommé par la Conférence de la Louisiane, et de trois prédicateurs locaux nègres. Ces derniers sont esclaves; l'un est charretier, le second cloutier et menuisier, le troisième commissionnaire pour une maison de gros. Leurs prédications sont très passables, dit le journal, malgré la couleur de leur peau (comme si cela y faisait quelque chose!) Récemment, les pauvres nègres membres de l'Eglise, voulant témoigner à ces prédicateurs locaux leur satisfaction chrétienne, se sont cotisés pour présenter à chacun d'eux un habillement complet, y compris le chapeau et les bottes, ce qui ne leur a pas coûté moins de 500 francs!"

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM REV. J. S. BELTON.

The following letter, read before the Conference in Entaw, has been kindly furnished our readers by the Secretary.—Ed.

THE BISHOP AND MEMBERS OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

Dear Brethren—On my arrival here, in September last, I wrote to you, in hopes that my letter would reach Talledega before Conference closed; but as I have heard nothing from it, I supposed it did not. As I am very unwilling another Conference should pass without your hearing from me personally, I dispatch this early, that it may have sufficient time to reach you.

During the past year my attention has been turned principally to the acquisition of the local dialect of Shanghai. In this I have succeeded so far as to be able to converse intelligibly. I have not yet made any formal attempt at preaching, for the simple reason that neither I nor anyone else can preach in Chinese intelligibly in one year after beginning the study of the language. Some have tried to preach in five or six months, but no one has ever yet succeeded. Those who have been here many years say if a man can begin to be useful in two years, he is doing well. I hope before your next Conference meets I shall be preaching daily.

I have also paid some attention to the book language, in which I have made some little progress. As soon as I gain a little knowledge of the Shanghai colloqual, I shall turn my attention to the books more exclusively. As to the court dialect, I shall let it alone for the present, lest by carrying on two colloquial dialects together I should confound them, and acquire neither perfectly.

In the early part of the year I had a school near the West Gate in the city, which continued till the warm weather compelled me to dismiss it. It was a select male school of twenty scholars. More than half of these had committed to memory Bro. Taylor's catechism, the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments. The expenses of this school I paid myself, as we have as yet received no funds for that purpose.

With a slight exception, my health has continued good. Having passed one summer here, I find my constitution unshaken, and I cherish a fond hope that the Lord will spare me to do a little for him before he calls me home to himself. Mrs Belton is now confined by an attack of diarrhœa, which has not yet been sufficiently severe as to appear dangerous; but a very slight attack is sufficient to render one uneasy, as it is one of the most common as well as most dangerous diseases of this climate. I think she is better, and our physician pronounces her convalescent.

I suppose it is hardly worth while for me to express how warmly my heart is attached to you all—how often I think of you, and with what earnest anxiety I hear of you in your several fields of labor. Bro. McTyeire is so good as to send me the Advocate, from which I gain much information as to what you are doing and how the Lord is dealing with you. If he is among you, I wish to return him my sincere thanks and gratitude for the pleasure which his kindness has afforded me.

With much anxiety, I find one after another of my class falling away, until it is now reduced to nearly one-half. I hope the remainder will continue in the field and die with their armor on. In your next year's collections, do not forget China; and if you can spare one of your good, sensible, Holy Ghost men, I would gladly welcome him as a dear brother and fellow-laborer in this part of the Lord's vineyard.

The Lord is prospering us somewhat. At our next meeting we propose receiving a member on trial—a woman, who professes to have found the Lord. We believe she is a good woman and a true Christian.

I want above all things in the world to tell the Chinese that Jesus died for them, and to meet you all in heaven. So mote it be. Accept, one and all, of my warmest love, and believe me ever your devoted and affectionate brother,

JAMES S. BELTON.

Shanghai, Sept. 6, 1855.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EAST MISSISSIPPI FRAGMENTS.

Yesterday was Chrisimas; and a gloomy, freezing, sleeting, snowing Christmas it was. Not much sign of life out of doors in our country village. To us it was, however, both a pleasant and a profitable time. Shut in alternately with our books and family, by warm fires, after days of absence and anxiety, the time and circumstances were peculiarly grateful and refreshing, both conspiring to call forth reflections and devout feelings. The consideration, elicited by the occasion, of the wonderful love of God in the gift and incarnation of His only begotten Son—of the condescension of the Saviour in the assumption of human nature, in His descent from the Throne of the Highest to the manger of Bethlehem, gave vigor to our faith and our devotion to His glorious cause; gave us more impressive views of the dignity and value of our common nature; inspired us with a more lively hope of ascending that ladder which Jacob saw, whose top reached unto Heaven; and made us feel more confident and anxious for that grand consummation of the Redeemer's mission, when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our God and His Christ.

But we must not take up your time in sketching our private meditations; each thinking and earnest spirit had its own. It was very cold last night—terribly so to us Southerners. This morning, however, the sun rose in cloudless splendor, and his rays being reflected by an incrustation of coarse snow, an inch or a half thick, spreading over hill and dale and house-top, gave us a day of dazzling brightness, though extremely cold. Such days are rare in East Mississippi.

Thus far we had proceeded yesterday, when our chilled system and benumbed fingers drove us from our task and necessitated its postponement until to-day, the 27th. We must now resume the subject of our former letter, viz., the "Fragments of East Mississippi."

Well, during our wanderings through Lauderdale county, in 1854, we became acquainted with an excellent Christian family by the name of Mc——, where we always found a hearty welcome and good and true friends. God bless them! They were the first settlers in that portion of country. While yet the country was almost one unbroken wilderness, this adventurous pioneer family, consisting of the husband and wife and several small children, lived here for two or three years, as in exile from human society. The frightful scream of the panther, the cry of the wild cat, and the voracious howling of wolves resounded through the thick woods and swamps by day and night. There was no human habitation nearer than eleven miles; no roads excepting an occasional Indian trail. Upon one occasion, soon after their settlement here, and before they had put up any houses, excepting a smoke-house, the cry of the panther was heard near by where the wife with her little ones was staying. The husband was off in the field; the danger was imminent; no time was to be lost. A few minutes and that portentous cry would be succeeded by the sudden seizure of some one of the defenceless group. With admirable presence of mind the wife hastens to lock up her dear babes in the smoke-house, and bravely periling her own life, ran to the field to tell her husband. The danger passed without injury to any one, and in the meanwhile the hungry animal also made its escape. And, strange to say, it was here amid these wild scenes that this good woman obtained the pearl of great price. No faithful pastor to warn her of her guilt and danger, or invite her to the Saviour; no Christian example to look to or Christian friend to encourage or comfort in her deep and painful struggle; no great revival to awaken attention, and move the heart; here, alone in the wilderness, (for her husband was wicked,) with none to look to but God and her Bible, she fasted and prayed, and was most gloriously converted. She had heard of a Methodist quarterly meeting to come off at a certain time some distance from where they lived, and knew enough of their customs to be apprised of their quarterly fast upon the Fridays before such occasions. She could not be with them in person, but she could join them in fasting and prayer; and she did join them truly. The husband being away from the house, she had a good opportunity, (and well she improved it) of reading her Bible and of groaning before the mercy seat. Her conversation was joyful, rapturous and exclusive of every doubt. Mr. Mc——, however, had been educated a staid old Scotch Presbyterian, and heartily despised these ecstacies of religion, and regarded all those who professed a knowledge of sins forgiven as the very worst of hypocrites. Hence you may imagine his surprise and consternation, his mingled pity, contempt and indignation, when upon coming home in the evening he found his wife happy in the love of God and shouting His high praises. Poor fellow, he knew not what to do—thought his wife was deranged. She attempts to explain; but all to no purpose; it must be a crazy fit. The thing passed over; the woman seemed nowise worsted—had as much sense as ever. But she remained steadfast in her religion. Methodist preachers finally come along, and the wife joined the Church. The husband, too, gladly received the man of God, for such a thing as preaching in that community had never been heard of before. In process of time his prejudices were removed, and he, too, was converted, and makes one of the most exemplary and useful members of the Methodist Church to be found in that country.

In this wilderness, before they had any neighbors, one of their children was born; and here one also died, being about two years old; and in solitude and loneliness they buried him with their own hands. A striking incident in regard to this child was told to me. After he was taken sick, a day or two before he died, he looked up into his father's face and said, "I am going to die, pa; I am going home, home." He continued, "I am going home, home," time and again. This circumstance made a powerful impression upon the semi-infidel Scotchman, and was greatly conducive to his conversion. Several years afterwards another one of their sons died, when he was about twelve years old. He joined the Church while S. B. Newman was on that circuit, greatly to the surprise of the family. Newman was a remarkably zealous and faithful man, and had taken much care in instructing and exhorting this little boy, and gloriously were his labors rewarded, as well as those of the pious parents. This little fellow remained in the Church some time before he professed to be converted, but seemed to be still laboring for the rest of the people of God. At last, like his mother, he was richly and powerfully blessed at home. He had lain down one night, after the duties and toils of the day, to rest himself, while the family was getting ready for prayers; the time for prayers had come; the father had the old family Bible open; the mother speaks to her boy to get up; he had been thinking, praying, and giving himself to God, and lo! a shout of praise and glory to God breaks the stillness of that solemn hour. The youthful seeker has found the Saviour, and is exulting in His love. Death came soon, and removed this lamb of the fold to the bosom of the heavenly shepherd. His end was peace. Sleep, tender lamb, till the last great trump shall wake you from the tomb with salvation in the sound.

M. P.

East Mississippi, Dec. 27, 1855.

P. S.—The writer had the above accounts, from the lips of the family to which they relate, and assures all whom it may concern that these facts or statements may be relied on as entirely correct.

M. P.

North British Review.—This able Quarterly, (L. Scott's American edition,) for November, has been received. The following are the contents:

Education for the Metropolis of Manufactures; The Practical works of Sam'l Butler; Reign of the House of Orleans in France; Books for Ireland; Home Reformation and Christian Union; Cabinets and Statesmen; Fielding and Thackeray; Mozley on Augustianism; The Paris Exhibition and the Patent laws; The Significance of the Struggle.

Central Africa.—The Rev. T. J. Bowen, a Baptist missionary, has visited three immense cities in Central Africa, named Illorin, Ishoh, and Awwaw. The inhabitants are considerably civilized, the climate positively healthy, and the demand for missionary instruction earnest and general. This, too, is good news. It shows that Africa is not entirely sealed up to Europeans, but that the white man can live and preach Christ among its densest population. Is not Ethiopia stretching out its hands unto God? "Now is the time for missions!" exclaims Mr. Bowen. True, but where are the missionaries?

There is Hope for Spain.—The Journal of Missions states that there are nearly four thousand persons in one Spanish town who have abandoned Popery, and who are studying the Scriptures to find the way of life. In other towns many persons, weary of papacy, are longing for a better faith. Is there indeed hope for Spain? So these facts indicate. Spain would become a glorious nation could it be thoroughly evangelized. The plowshare of Romanism has torn up much that was noble and heroic in Spanish character, but the good seed of the Gospel and the husbandry of a spiritual Protestantism can restore it to more than its former beauty and nobleness.

Novel Method of Stealing Sermons.—The London Record affirms as a matter of fact, that two Episcopal clergyman of the diocese of Exeter regularly employed a reporter to take down the sermons of a popular dissenting minister, and to transmit them for their use, for the edification of their own people. This trick was as ingenious as it was lazy. But how utterly unworthy of them, both as men and ministers! They ought to be marched out of the ministry to the tune of the "Rogue's march," and kept out too, until they obtain a baptism of grace sufficient to stimulate them to the composition of their own discourse. We have no respect for a clerical idler or trickster. The profession is too holy to be profaned by such as they.

Burning of the Charleston.—The Memphis Bulletin gives the following particulars of the recent burning of the Memphis and Cincinnati packet Charleston, at Golconda, on the Ohio river, on Friday night last. It appears that the boat caught fire in the machinery room, while slowly ascending the river with a wood boat in tow. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the passengers and crew were barely saved, although the boat was immediately put into shore. The boat, cargo and personal effects of the crew and passengers were totally lost, and it was thought a colored boy belonging in the cabin and a deck hand, were lost. The boat was owned by Mr. C. Bugher, commander, his brother, and Mr. Doen, of Cincinnati. Her value was about $40,000, and she was insured partially in Cincinnati offices, and probably in others. She had on board about nine hundred bales of cotton, a portion of which was insured in Memphis offices. The origin of the fire was not ascertained.

Canton Railroad.—The Jackson (Miss.) Flag of the Union states that the recent heavy rains have stopped the cars on the new road. Great difficulty was anticipated on account of the rotten, marly nature of the earth on part of the line. In some of the cuts, it further states, the mud is six or eight feet deep on the track, and some of the embankments have caved away. The same obstacles were encountered on the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad, and were not overcome for years; until the earth found somewhat a level by caving, the cut having a width of 80 to 100 feet. Even then the track had to be boxed in at many places. The same means will have to be adopted on the Canton road, or the interruption will be of frequent occurrence. The Flag says all the fine enlverts have stood the severe test of the unusual floods. The stage coaches have resumed their regular trips to Canton.

Later from Havana.

The U. S. mail steamship Cahawba, J. D. Bulloch, commander, arrived on Saturday evening from New York via Havana. On the passage from New York, the Cahawba encountered steady gales from South-west, and did not leave Havana until the afternoon of the 2d instant. New Year's day was celebrated in Havana with unusual festivities and gaiety; the soldiers of the garrison in particular were liberally entertained, and in the evening had their barracks brilliantly illuminated.

The Captain General held court on New Year's day, and dined with General Count —— ——, a Russian nobleman, who is on a visit to Cuba with his family, and has been well received.

In business, there is nothing new. Freights dull; sugar languishing under late news. Molasses at 8 rials per 5½ gallons on account of the large European contracts. The health of Havana and of the sugar districts, is good. On the 3d instant, in latitude 26 deg. 03 min., longitude 85 deg. 25 min., passed ship John Knox, of Liverpool, and herk Moses Gimbls, of Belfast.

From Texas.—By the steamship Mexico, which arrived on Saturday last, we have our files of papers from Galveston and interior Texas. They contain nothing of importance. A correspondent of the Galveston News, writing from Austin, says:

On the night of the 22d a norther came up, which caused the thermometer to fall 60 degrees in twenty hours; the ponds were frozen and the skating nice. Large fires and tight houses were very popular. Up to this time it is cold and clear.

On the 24th the Supreme Court made a decision, which, it is said, will go far to destroy eleven league titles. The point is this, as I understand it. That where A. has located a bona fide land claim on an eleven league survey, and there is no record evidence of the existence of the eleven leagues on the records of the county, A will be considered an innocent third party, the law presuming that he had a right to consider the land vacant unless the county records showed the contrary. This is the gist of the point though I cannot quote the language.

Mr. Brown, member of the State Legislature from Galveston, writes to the Civilian that the Loan Bill, which was engrossed in the Senate by a vote of 25 to 7, loans to railroad companies $8,000 per mile, after the first twenty-five miles are built.

We have conversed with several gentlemen, says the Civilian, who are interested in the roads that have been prosecuted to the greatest extent, and they all seem to think that such a loan, secured by a first mortgage on the road, will operate injuriously to the success of the company. But we must postpone an opinion till we can see the bill itself.

Loss of the Steamer Mediator.—The officers of the steamer Wm. Noble, which arrived yesterday evening, have furnished us with the following particulars concerning the burning of the steamer Mediator.

The Mediator, Captain Williamson, was from Cincinnati for this port, and on the night of the 5th inst., at 9 o'clock, when in Diamond Bend, fifteen miles below Vicksburg, took fire in the steerage, and in two minutes the boat was enveloped in flames. The boat was immediately run ashore, but went adrift and lodged on a bar a short distance below, and together with her entire cargo was totally consumed.

The following persons were rescued by the Wm. Noble and brought to the city: Mrs. Passmore, Joseph Jones, barkeeper; Louisa York, chambermaid; James Johnson, pilot; T. Jones, deck-hand; all of whom were more or less injured, but none seriously.

The following is the cargo of the Mediator, but we were unable to obtain the names of the consignees: 38 head of cattle, 4 horses, 2500 sacks wheat, 1800 barrels pork, 371 tierces lard, 400 barrels whisky, 50 hogsheads bacon, 1150 empty barrels, 145 barrels beans, 20 do. eggs, 300 do. potatoes, 200 do. flour, 100 do. apples.

The boat's papers and the personal effects of all on board were lost, but fortunately there was no loss of life.

Prospect of an Indian War in Florida.—The Tampa Bay Peninsular, of the 23d ult., has the following official information from Fort Myers:

Mort Myers, (Fla.) Dec. 23, 1855.—An exploring party under command of Lieut. George L. Hartsuff, 2d Artillery, consisting of one sergeant, one corporal and seven privates, were suddenly attacked by a party of Seminole Indians, at daylight on the 20th inst., about six teen miles S. E. from Fort Simon Drum—that party being about forty miles S. E. from Fort Myers.

The party left Fort Myers on the morning of the 7th inst., and up to the time of attack were engaged in making a re-examination of that portion of the Big Cypress Swamp examined by the troops last winter. Three men of the command arrived at Fort Myers on the night of the 21st; it is supposed that Lieut. Hartsuff and the remainder of his party have been killed.

Most of the public animals with the expedition, some eighteen in number, were also shot down. Lieut. Hartsuff, when last seen, had one arm broken, and is supposed to have been wounded in his side. Private Hann, of Company G., 2d Artillery, who escaped, brought the above information to Fort Myers. Hann was wounded in the abdomen, not seriously it is thought; he left another of the party, private Baker, also wounded, about eighteen miles from Fort Myers.

Baker gave out at that point, and could come no further. The Indians making the attack were twenty-five or thirty in number. Two companies of the 2d Artillery were to leave Fort Myers on the morning of the 22d inst., in search of Lieut. Hartsuff and the missing members of his party.

Other movements of the troops in the direction of the battle-ground, were ordered immediately on the receipt of the information concerning the attack.

Interesting to Ship Owners.—The Honorable Peleg Sprague, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, in a charge to the jury recently, took occasion to condemn at some length and with great emphasis, the custom of permitting seamen in the merchant service, *to wear sheath-knives*. The court remarked that the custom was almost entirely confined to the merchant service of the United States, and represented the danger, especially in the present state and quality of crews, of permitting a number of men—in many ships a large number—to be constantly in contact with a few officers, in most cases wholly unprotected by weapons, while each man of the crew carries a highly dangerous weapon, and that in a position and manner ready for instant use.

In times when the sailor was permitted to wear only the jack-knife, with its lanyard about his neck, or rove through his belt, in case of attempt at an assault the officer always had warning and time to repel the assault with a knife while the seaman was getting it ready. Now, in an instant, a most deadly blow may be dealt without the chance of warding it off. The old jack-knife was sufficiently large and convenient for all ordinary purposes, and its use occasioned far more safety, both to officers and men. Sheath-knives are not permitted in our navy, because there is danger of their being dropped from aloft and wounding those on deck. Such an accident the lanyard of the jack-knife prevents. Again, the point of the sheath-knife frequently cuts its way through the sheath and is liable to injure the wearer.

The court remarked at such length, and with such earnestness, upon this present practice, as certainly to merit the attention of ship-owners and masters.

Holmes, the Poet, on Abolitionism.—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the New England poet, pronounced a lecture recently before the New England Society, in New York, in which he gave great offence to abolitionism and proved himself a sensible man. We extract the following from the report in the Times:

Ultra-abolitionism found no favor. It is very much the same with the black and white races as it is with the red and white. The white must rule. It is a law of nature. The lecturer, a sketch made by Deity in red crayon as the outline of a more perfect manhood, is hunted down and extinguished. The black, according to the Doctor's theory, is and must continue inferior to the white. The thing that remains to be done, is to assimilate the whites of the North and South in feeling, so that civil discord may not finally end in open war. New England stands on an isthmus, and busy hands are digging away the earth that still connects it with the main land. Let us not, we beg, see New England poisoned through and through with a hatred that hates the sinner with the sin. Let her not run off into a corner with her negative virtues, till her blood becomes too thin and cold for a true patriotism.

"Enlarging upon this point of the subject," says the Times; "the Doctor was hissed pretty loudly, but the cheers overpowered the hisses, and the oration was finished with every manifestation of delight upon the part of his audience."

The Russians in Japan—*Escape of Admiral Poutiatine.*—The letters from Germany respecting the condition of Russia, continue to indicate that it is the southern part of the empire where the effects of the war are most severely felt, since in that region there is no neighboring and friendly State to neutralize the blockade and encourage a prolonged resistance. The exchange at St. Petersburg is said to have improved to 36d, either from the activity of the overland trade or the rumors of a loan from Prussia.

Politically there was nothing new.

Admiral Pouiatine, who had just returned from the Eastern Seas, had received a high decoration and a large pension for the success of his mission to the Emperor of Japan, and the skill with which he eluded the British and French cruisers, who had captured none of his vessels. It appears that he was on board the Danish merchant brig lately seized by the Allies, but contrived to escape in a boat hastily constructed under his own directions. In this, it is alleged, he was subsequently, during darkness, in close contact with her Majesty's ship Bittern and other cruisers, a light having actually been shown on one occasion to warn him of his proximity. Being sufficiently near to hear the word of command given on board, he had his papers ballasted ready to be sunk, but ultimately succeeded in escaping, although several shots were fired after him. [London Times, Dec. 14.

We find the following paragraphs in a dispatch of the 28th, from Washington:

Lord Palmerston has written private letters to distinguished gentlemen now in Washington, stating that the British Government anticipates the dismissal of Mr. Crampton by this Government.

It is reported that certain documents have been received by Government from Texas, which may lead to the arrest and detention of Parker H. French, by process of law.

Official information has been received from the Spanish authorities relative to the capture of the bark Amelia, on the coast of Hayti, on suspicion of designing a filibustering descent upon Cuba. The documents contain evidence to prove the charge, and Spain expects this Government to punish those implicated.

A claim of Lieutenant General Scott, for seven thousand dollars, which had been pending for several years, has recently been allowed him by the Administration.

Instructions similar to those given to Mr. McKeon were sent to Mr. McCay, the United States District Attorney at New Orleans, to-wit: that measures should be taken to detect and defeat all preparations for the invasion of Nicaragua, and the reception of those instructions has been acknowledged by letters received here yesterday.

Walker's Prospects.—We find the following paragraph in the Washington Star of the 31st ult. We do not consider the statements and inferences of the Star very reliable in this particular:

The last two arrivals from San Juan Del Norte, brought letters to Washington which render it certain that Walker's situation there is exceedingly critical, notwithstanding the glowing accounts of the prosperity of his affairs, written by his followers for publication in the United States. He cannot trust a single native beyond the range of the rifles of his men. His military chest does not contain a dollar. The twelve thousand dollars which Parker H. French brought to this country was every dollar that Walker has been able to clutch in Nicaragua, and he was forced to part with it, as without succor of men and material from the United States, starvation, if not immolation, stared his marauding band in the face, and it (succor) was only to be obtained here through the application of hard dollars. All Walker's hopes turned upon getting off French's New York and New Orleans filibustering expeditions in safety. The government having summarily stopped them, it will not be long ere Walker and his band go the way of Kinney and his. At one time, it will be recollected, it was represented in the newspapers to be in almost as triumphant a position in Nicaragua, as Walker and his are now said to be.

The New York Herald of the 31st ult. publishes a "Journal of Seven Months' Proceedings on board the Exploring Ship Resolute." It is very interesting. The Herald accounts for the possession of it in the following manner:

In our visit to the Resolute, on Friday last, we accidentally picked up the master's log, containing a complete history of all that occurred on board the vessel from the 1st of September, 1853, to the 1st of April, 1854. Well knowing that it could not fail to be a matter of interest to the public at large, both in this country and in Europe, our reporter made an exact copy of all the interesting items there given.

A Washington letter-writer gives an interesting account of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia. Among sundry curious facts which he notes, is a remark of the warden, that nine-tenths of the prisoners who are committed to the institution are found to have their arms marked with India ink. From this the writer infers that, if the same observation held good of convicts in other prisons, it might be well, before employing strangers, to examine their arms.

Some important papers relative to the confirmation of the last treaty with Mexico, obtained from the Mexican archives, are said to be in the possession of persons in Washington, by which it appears that a Mexican agent received some $10,000 for secret service, and that a similar amount was divided among other individuals, some of whom are now clamorous for the republication by the United States of the three million drafts.

Gen. Scott has had a magnificent uniform coat made in New York. It is of dark blue cloth, lined throughout with black and yellow silk. The collar and wristbands are embroidered with heavy gold thread, representing a running vine, all of which was done with a needle, and cost $50. The collar and leppels are after the style worn by Arch-Duke Charles, in which it can be used as a standing or rolling collar, and the leppels are thrown partly over the arms. Heavy gilt buttons adorn the coat, but are not made to button. A rich gold cord is attached, between the collar and lappel, by which the coat can be fastened in front. The epaulettes that the General had during the Mexican war will adorn the coat. It will cost $180 when finished.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

REMITTANCES FROM THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

A.

Armstrong	$15 50
Adams	2 00

B.

Baldwin	12 00
Bancroft	18 50
Barker	8 50
Boyd	4 50
Branson	2 50
Brown	15 00
Bice	5 00
Bell	2 00
Byrnes	2 00

C.

Cotton	20 20
Coleman	5 00
Crymes	14 40
Campbell	6 00
Crain	8 00
Calloway	50 80
Cottrell	2 00
Clements	25 00
Cox	21 72
Carmichael	17 00
Connerly	25
Cameron	2 00
Lewis	2 00

D.

Deacon	14 00
Dowling	17 00
Dickinson	15 50
De DeVampert	2 00
"	2 00

E.

Ellis	14 75
"	31 00
Evans	5 00

F.

Fisher	2 00
Frost	21 50
"	2 00

G.

Graham	3 00
Green	10 00
Gregory	2 00
Gelson	17 50

H.

Holston	13 00
Heard	10 10
Hightown	5 50
Hudson	12 00
Hort	21 50
Hutchinson	64 50
Herries	10 50
Horton	20 00
"	2 00

I.

Irons	2 00

J.

Jennings	6 50
Jordan	2 00

K.

Kelly	19 00
King	2 00
Koger	2 50
Kennedy	2 00

L.

Latham	2 00
Loftin	18 00

[Balance of Remittances next week]

J W Laney 31 50
A V Levert 4 00
G G Lyon 5 00

M.

T Moody	5 00
J C McDaniel	2 00
A McBryde	4 00
L Moore	10 00
W H McDaniel	8 00
E McMeans	8 30
W Q Myers	2 00
T J Middleton	2 00
P H McGrady	5 50
L Massengale	16 50
W P Miller	12 50
W Murrah	24 50
J W McCann	9 00
S Mellon	2 50

N.

J A Neely	20 50
W K Norton	26 00
C D Nicholson	8 50
W B Neel	5 25
P P Neely	8 50
J J Nuffleet	4 00

O.

C B Oliver	37 00

P.

W N Peavy	11 00
E Phillips	20 38
W I Powers	30 50
J M Patton	6 00

R.

J W Rush	4 00
F Y Ramsey	15 00
J Roper	6 00
J B Robb	4 00
R Y Rew	0 00

S.

W A Sampey	4 00
W M Shockley	27 00
A Skinner	4 00
J W Starr	4 00
W A Shegog	9 50
G A Sheffer	5 50
J W Solomon	3 50
J W Shores	18 10
H W Spence	25 00
R M Saunders	4 00
J G Strickland	5 50
A M Samford	4 00
J A Spence	26 00

T.

G R Talley	21 50
W W Thomas	4 00
J M Towles	2 00
W C Turner	44 00
O W Thrush	2 00
T A Taylor	2 00
J P Thomas	2 00

V.

W Vaughan	36 00

W.

A Watson	4 00
J Williamson	25 00
J D Worrell	35 00
J M Wells	12 00
F Walker	6 00
L M Wilson	2 00
Miss G Walker	2 00
Mrs E Weir	2 00
J Willis	2 00

Special Notices.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings on the Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference:

Yazoo circuit, January 11th, 12th and 13th.
Vernon circuit, January 18th, 19th and 20th.
Canton circuit, January 25th, 26th and 27th.
Attala circuit, February 1st, 2d and 3d.
Carthage, February 8th, 9th and 10th.
Camden, February 15th, 16th and 17th.
Benkston, March 7th, 8th and 9th.
Greensboro', March 14th, 15th and 16th.
Starkeville, March 21st, 22d and 23d.

☞ The Quarterly Meetings are appointed to begin on Friday, and the preachers are requested to publish around their circuits; and also that our brethren observe that as a day of fasting and prayer.

☞ The District Stewards' meeting will be held at Tuscaloosa, Miss., at the time of the first Quarterly Meeting for Attala circuit. The Stewards of those circuits where no appointment has been made will please delegate one of their number to attend.

jan12 2t H. J. HARRIS, P. E.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings for Gainesville District, Alabama Conference:

Livingston, January 12th and 13th, 1856.
Belmont and Colored Mission at Belmont, January 19th and 20th, 1856.
Wahalak, at Rencher's or Union, Jan'ry 26th and 27th, '56.
Warsaw and Bogue Chitto Colored Mission, at Cockerille, February 2d and 3d, 1856.
De Kalb, at De Kalb, February 9th and 10th, 1856.
Macon, February 16th and 17th, 1856.
Sumterville and Gainesville, at Sumterville, February 23d and 24th, 1856.
Lauderdale and Marion, at Marion, March 1st and 2d, 1856.
Macon circuit and Plumb Creek Mission, at X Prairie, March 8th and 9th, 1856.
Prairie Hill and Mission, at Prairie Hill, March 15th and 16th, 1856.
jan5 2t THOS. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.
My Post-office address is Sumterville, Ala.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings on the Mobile District Alabama Conference:

West ward at West ward, Mobile, January 5th and 6th.
Tolmenville, at Tolmanville, January 12 and 13th.
Wesley chapel, January 19th and 20th.
New Wakefield, at George's, January 23d and 24th.
Franklin street, Mobile, February 2d and 3d.
St. Francis, Mobile, February 9th and 10th.
Black Creek mission, at McLendon's, Feb. 16th and 17th.
Pascagoula circuit, at Refuge, February 23d and 24th.
Enterprise, at Enterprise, March 1st and 2d.
Mellonville, at Mellonville, March 8th and 9th.
jan12 2t G. GARRETT, P. E.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings on the Montgomery District, Alabama Conference:

Salem station, January 12th and 13th.
Tallassee circuit, at Oak Valley, January 19th and 20th.
Dadeville, at Rock Spring, January 27th and 28th.
La Fayette circuit, Emory chapel, February 2d and 3d.
Oak Bowery circuit, Mount Jefferson, Feb. 9th and 10th.
Tuskegee station, February 10 and 17th.
Crawford circuit, Court House, February 23d and 24th.
Ucbee colored mission, G. House, Feb. 23d and 24th.
Montgomery circuit, Mount Meigs, March 1st and 2d.
Montgomery colored mission, Mount Meigs, March 1st and 2d.
Tuskegee circuit, Clantons S. H., March 8th and 9th.
Andrew colored mission, Clantons S. H., March 8th and 9th.
Montgomery, March 15th and 16.
Montgomery colored charge, March 15th and 16th.
Cotoma colored mission, March 15th and 16th.
Auburn station, March 22d and 23d.
☞ The District Stewards will meet in Auburn, on Friday, March 21st, 1856.
jan12 2t S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings on the Tuscaloosa District:

Marion, January 12th and 13th, 1856.
Newbern, January 19th and 20th, 1856.
New Prospect, at Wesley Chapel, February 2d and 3d, 1856.
Brush Creek, at McKendre Chapel, February 9th and 10th, 1856.
Jones Valley, at Bethel, February 16th and 17th, 1856.
Tuscaloosa Circuit, at Centre, February 23d and 24th, 1856.
Scottsville Circuit, Avery's, March 1st and 2d, 1856.
Tuscaloosa Station, 15th and 16th March, 1856.
New Lexington, at Bethel, March 22d and 23d, 1856.
North Port, March 29th and 30th, 1856.
The Preachers, Missionaries and official members will please be punctual in attendance, as the arrangements for the year ought to be made.
jan5 2t J. W. STARR, P. E.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings on the Columbus District, Alabama Conference:

Butaw, 19th and 20th January, 1856.
Portland Circuit and Willow Pond Mission, at Pine Grove, 27th and 28th January.
Columbus Station, Colored Charge and Mission, 2d and 3d February.
Pickinsville and Carrollton, at Pickinsville, 9th and 10th February.
Pickens Circuit and Sipsy Mission, at Union Chapel, 16th and 17th February.
Athens Circuit, 23d and 24th February.
Mt. Hen Circuit, at Bethlehem, 1st and 2d March.
Bethabeby Circuit, at Ashbury, 8th and 9th March.
Columbus Circuit, at Yorkville, 14th and 16th March.
Greene Circuit, at Pardis, 29th and 30th March.
☞ The Preacher on Greene Circuit will find the plan of his circuit in the hands of the stationed preacher at Butaw.
jan5 2t GEO. SHAEFFER, P. E.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings on the Talladega District, Alabama Conference:

Socopatoy, at Philipi, January 26th and 27th.
Wewokaville and Morbis Valley Mission, at Four Mile, February 2d and 3d.
Hillabee, at McDaniel's chapel, February 9th and 10th
Randolph, at Cummings, February 16th and 14th.
Tallapoosa, at Flat Rock, February 16th and 17th.
Jacksonville, at Pearge's chapel, March 1st and 2d.
Gadsden, at Smith's chapel, March 8th and 9th.
Cedar Bluff, at Oak Bowery, March 15th and 16th.
Center, at Center, March 22d and 23d.
White Plains, at Howell's, March 29th and 30th.
Talladega, Coosa Mission, Talladega and Alexandria Colored Mission, April 5th and 6th.
jan5 2t L. H. McDONALD, P. E.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings on the Camden District, Alabama Conference:

Camden, January 12th and 13th.
Black's Bend, January 19th and 20th.
Cedar Creek, January 26th and 27th.
Escambia, February 2d and 3d.
Milton, February 9th and 10th.
Pensacola and Navy Yard, February 16th and 17th.
Fish River Mission, at Weaver's, February 23d and 24th.
Monroeville, March 8th and 9th.
Mt. Pleasant, March 15th and 16th.
Suggsville, and Gainesboro Colored Mission, March 22d and 23d.
Grove Hill, March 29th and 30th.
☞ My address will be Camden, Wilcox county, Ala. Will the preachers on Escambia, Monroeville, Mt. Pleasant and Grove Hill let me know the places of their Quarterly Meetings.
jan5 2t D. CARMICHAEL, P. E.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings on the Lowndesboro' District, Alabama Conference:

Wetumpka Circuit, at Garrison's church, February 9th and 10th.
Geneva Circuit, at Oak Lawn, February 16th and 17.
Elba Circuit, at Harrell's church, February 21st and 22d
Troy Circuit, at Bethel, February 23d and 24th.
Union Circuit, at Mt. Hilliard, March 1st and 2d.
Greenville circuit, at Concord, March 15th and 16th.
Pleasant Hill Circuit, at Pleasant Hill, March 22d and 23d.
Lowndesboro' Station, at Heynesville, March 29th and 30th.
Argus Circuit, at Rehoboth, April 5th and 6th
jan5 2t A. S. DICKINSON, P. E.
☞ S. O. Advocate will please copy.

MISSIONARY ASSESSMENT.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

The Committee appointed to make the Missionary assessments for the Alabama Conference, report the following apportionment:

Mobile District	$2,500
Demopolis District	3,500
Gainesville District	3,500
Tuscaloosa District	2,750
Columbus District	4,500
Bloomtsville	750
Talladega District	1,250
Summerfield District	2,000
Montgomery District	4,000
Lowndesboro' District	750
Eufala District	3,250
Camden District	1,250
	$30,000

The Conference directed the Presiding Elders to apportion the assessment to their Districts among the circuits and stations. We recommend them to bring the subject of the Missionary assessments before the first Quarterly Meeting Conference held after this notice.

T. J. KOGER,
O. R. BLUE,
J. A. HEARD,
jan5 2t Committee.

Marriages.

MARRIED, in Bastrop, La., December 20th, 1855, by Rev. James L. Wright, Mr. Jas. P. PETTIT to Mrs. SARAH A. H. STEVENS, all of Morehouse parish, La.

MARRIED, by the same, January 1st, 1856, at the residence of Hon. John T. Sterling, Ouachita parish, Mr. AUGUSTUS A. SWAN to Mrs. ELEANOR A. KNOX, all of Ouachita parish, La.

Printer's Fee.—Call on the Clerk of the steamer W. W. Farmer for the cake.

☞ *All right.*

MARRIED, on Wednesday, Dec. 26th, by Rev. Thos. M. Lynch, Dr. JOHN F. WISE, of Autauga, to Miss SARAH M. HINTON, of Wetumpka, Ala.

MARRIED, in the Carondelet street church, N. O., on the 8th of January, 1856, by the Rev. J. B. Walker, Mr. GEORGE W. VANTINE, and Miss CAROLINE GRANDJEAN, all of N. O.

New Advertisements.

☞ We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters, sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, and we believe that it is one of the best medicines advertised for the complaints for which it is recommended. They are pleasant to the taste, and can be taken under any circumstances by the most delicate stomach. The press, far and wide, have united in commending the invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, debility, etc.; and such are the healing effects of this panacea, that we hope it may be introduced in every family where dyspepsia has or is likely to have a victim. See advertisement. jan 1m

Grand Circle of Social Circles.

The attention of the friends of Temperance is directed to this Order, as being better calculated to advance the "cause of all mankind" than any Order yet instituted for the furtherance of the principles of Temperance. Applications for charters must be signed by at least twelve persons, six of each sex.

Letters on business, applications for charters, will be promptly answered. For any information relative to the Order address REV. HENRY T. LEWIS, G. C. G.,
Sharon, Miss.
Or GABRIEL LOEB, G. S.,
Monticello, Miss. jan12 2t

21 Bottles Perform 21 Cures.

PINE RUN, MICH., July 21, 1855.

DR. J. A. RHODES:—Dear Sir—Your Cure for the Fever and Ague has thus far performed a quick and permanent cure. Some who have been troubled with the distressing disease has been entirely cured by using only one bottle of the Cure. Please send us immediately four dozen, as we have but three bottles remaining.

Truly yours, LETHROP & MCLEAN.

For sale by J WRIGHT & CO.,
151 Charlres street, N. Orleans,
And by Druggists generally. 1t

15,000 Acres of Land for Sale.

The lands are situated in Morehouse parish, Louisiana, and in what is known as the "Bastrop Grant." They are of the richest quality of alluvial soil, unsurpassed in fertility by any lands in the South, and fully capable of producing from one and a half to two bales, or fifty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre. They lie near the Ouachita and Bœuf rivers—good navigable streams—and likewise in convenient distance of the route of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, now in course of construction and hastening to a rapid completion. A portion of these lands are highly improved and in a flourishing state of cultivation; the country in which they lie is very healthy, the water is excellent and abundant, and altogether they will be found to possess greater advantages and present inducements to purchasers than any lands now offered for sale in the Southern country. They will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, and on the most favorable terms. Titles perfect.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned either personally at his residence in Prairie Jefferson, Morehouse parish, or by letter addressed to Point Jefferson, Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

jan12 1y JAMES H. BRIGHAM,

Forrester's Boys' and Girls' Magazine.

Such is the public's appreciation of this standard Monthly for children, that its subscription list has steadily increased at the rate of ONE HUNDRED PER MONTH for the last three years! It has won the high reputation of being unquestionably the most fascinating, the best illustrated, the most instructive and useful juvenile Magazine in the world. The Seventeenth Volume commences with January. Terms: $1 per year, or $8 for a club of four.

"We know of no magazine for children that approaches anywhere near the standard of excellence attained by this."—Ladies' Repository, Cincinnati.

P. & G. C. RAND, PROPRIETORS,
1 Cornhill, Boston.

JAS. TAYLOR JONES.

LYON & JONES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

DEMOPOLIS, ALA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Marengo, Greene and Sumter counties, Alabama jan5 1y

A Teacher Wanted.

The Rev. Thos. B. Russel having withdrawn from the charge of the Tuskaloosa Methodist Female High School, a vacancy has been thereby created, of which it is the object of this advertisement to give notice and to invite applications for the vacant situation. It is proper to state that a very large and commodious building, situate in a beautiful part of the city of Tuskaloosa, together with the necessary apparatus for a school of this description, will be furnished gratis. That the school since its establishment, about two years since, has averaged about 75 pupils, which it is believed could be raised to at least 100. That Tuskaloosa is one of the healthiest and most desirable places as a private residence in the South-west, and being the site of the State University, offers superior advantages as a place for the education of both males and females. The employment of the subordinate teacher will be left to the principal. It will be expected that persons applying unknown to the trustees will furnish some testimonial of their ability.

The house is calculated for boarders, and it is expected that the principal will take as boarders such as may apply. The present term of the school will end on the 15th of February next, at which time it is proposed to open the succeeding session.

Those desirous of taking this school will address J. J. Ormond, President of the Board of Trustees, Tuskaloosa, who will give any further information which may be desired.

TUSKALOOSA, ALA., Dec. 7, 1855. dec22 4t

☞ The Southern Christian Advocate will please insert three times.

Mrs. Read's Seminary,

BATON ROUGE, LA.

This Institution is open for the reception of Misses wishing to pursue a regular course of study. Grounds have been purchased at Greenwell Springs, in the piney-woods country, about seventeen miles from Baton Rouge, and buildings are being erected for the use of the school during the summer and fall months of the year.

dec5 1t

Bascom Female Seminary,

GRENADA, MISS.

The next session of this young and popular Institution will open on the first Monday in February, 1856. It is convenient to all South Mississippi and Louisiana.

Tuition, in English branches, from $10 to $20; Music, with use of instrument, $27 50; Languages, $12 each; Vocal Music, $5; Incidental fee, $1; Board, $50.

We have commodious and comfortable boarding arrangements, and all the apparatus, instruments, etc., essential to our full course of study and high grade of scholarship. These, with our experienced and successful Faculty, our firm but kind discipline, have already raised the Seminary to permanent popularity.

Our friends in the South cannot do better for their daughters than to bring them to Bascom Seminary.

Further information can be obtained by addressing the undersigned. S. W. MOORE, President.

Grenada, Miss., Dec. 15, 1855—5t.

Emory and Henry College,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

The spring session of this institution will commence on the 10th of January next. Our terms are as heretofore, $62 50 will cover the college expenses, including tuition, board, fuel, washing, and contingent charge, for five months. For further information address

E. E. WILEY, President,
dec22 8t Emory P. O., Va.

POWERS' STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

DATON ROUGE, 4th January, 1856.

Messrs. Editors: As everything connected with George Washington is always pleasing to an American heart—and as the sons of Louisiana are more particularly interested in this noble work, they will be pleased to learn that the statue of Washington stands now without a blemish, on its pedestal in the temple erected for its reception.

The statue was raised on its pedestal in the box that contained it, as Mr. Powers had directed, the screws and bolts were removed, the boxing then stripped off, and it stood covered with one large sack. Gov. Hebert and a few friends were present on this occasion, and no one can describe our admiration when the sack was removed and the statue burst into existence. 'Tis hard to say, whether the associations connected with the figure of Washington, or the triumph of the artist, most won our praise. I felt proud of the land of my birth, for I here saw that the classic chisel of American art had been ringing triumphantly among the rocks of the Old World—that from the hand of Powers had sprung an immortal labor—that truth and fancy had been rivals in a strife for excellence, until

"The rock assumed the noblest form of life."

After looking for sometime at the statue, it was conceded by all present to be the best piece of sculpture they had ever seen; and be it remembered, that Gov. Hebert had visited Europe and met with some show of title usurp on this occasion the throne of judgment. It is impossible to conceive a more exquisite piece of marble—indeed, Mr. Powers states in his letter to the Governor, that he has never seen a finer piece of such a size.

Mr. Powers has represented Washington in the citizen's costume of his time, and such as deaked his manly limbs in the days when his triumphs were eaded, his honors achieved and his glories commenced their immortality. This costume has been strictly copied from the one preserved in the Smithsonian Institute, and has, by the sculptor, with admirable skill, been adapted to the rules of art. The figure stands 6 feet 3 inches in height. One arm rests upon the fasces or emblem of strength; the other contains a scroll which may be supposed to be his farewell address; the right leg supports the figure; the attitude is one of perfect and serene repose; the expression of the face is nobly contemplative, and it is beyond our power to look upon it without a pious reverence—indeed, you feel disposed to stand uncovered in its presence, and even if you knelt it would be with the consciousness that *here* heaven would forgive the worship of a graven image and forget idolatry's a crime.

Rapid and numberless must be the reflections that hurry through the mind of every American, as he stands within the temple, and contemplates the present grandeur of our land. Memory will carry him back to the day when that beautiful queen of Castile and of Arragon cast her jewels to the daring navigator, and enabled him to discover a land whereon Washington has fixed the mightiest and only true Republic of the world. Step by step he will trace her growing greatness, until he finds her where she is, with a name and station among the nations of the earth, unrivalled, unequalled, and unconquered.

I have heard it repeatedly objected to, that this statue should have been in any way enclosed—but I have never yet seen one who maintained the objection after he had seen the statue. *There are* statues made for exposure—but this is not one of them. The Leocoon—the Venus—the Muses of Michael Angelo, and all the higher wrought works of art, are not exposed to the weather; and in further proof of what was intended by the artist, I will here copy an extract of his letter, which should put this issue at rest. Mr. Powers writes:

"There is a small leather sack in the case with some dust in it to remove soils on the marble from handling or otherwise, but it will not remove grease—the hands ought not to touch the naked marble, and there should be a railing round the statue to keep people at a sufficient distance, or some will handle it and in time ruin the surface. The light for the statue should be considerably above its head, and to cast the necessary shadow for expression you should see the shade of the nose upon the upper lip. Semiplane is expressionless without a proper light. I am anxious, of course, that a work on which I have taken so much pains should be as gratifying as possible to those who have done me so much honor."

It will readily be seen that this could not be accomplished in the open air, and he who looks on the spotless purity of the marble would hardly wish it blemished by dust and showers that would ever fall upon its surface. All I ask of those who have the desire to see it exposed is only to make once upon the marble, and they will say—*this* is no head for pelting hail to batter, no face for winds and storms to blast—and it would be sacrilege in him who places the finest form that ever mortal chisel wrought to moulder in the eye of heaven by that drop in time which wears away the stone. MARK.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.—The case of Mr. Booth, the Abolition editor, who was convicted in the United States District Court of aiding in the escape of a fugitive slave, and was subsequently liberated by a State court on a habeas corpus, will be brought this winter before the Supreme Court of the United States for adjudication. The decision will be looked for with great anxiety, as it will establish authoritatively many important points, now at issue, between the General Government and the State judiciaries.

A dispatch of the 27th ult., from Hartford, Ct., says:

The storm of rain and sleet on Tuesday night was very severe in this vicinity. The telegraph wires were so loaded down with ice that over fifty sections are broken between here and Springfield, and we learn that matters are still worse between the latter city and Boston.—Large trees on the route, some of them with trunks two feet in diameter, were also broken down by the weight of ice accumulating on their branches. It will probably take two or three days to put the telegraph lines in thorough repair again.

Magnetic Telegraph.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARAGO.

CONFIRMATION OF THE FALL OF KARS.

TREATY BETWEEN SWEDEN AND THE ALLIES.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA,

Great Snow Storm North.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO SUSPENDED.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BY THE NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.

NEW YORK, January 7.—The Havre steamer Arago arrived at this port yesterday, bringing dates from Liverpool and London to December 20, being four days later than the advices of the Pacific.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The market was quiet, without any change in prices since the departure of the Pacific. Sales of three days 18,000 bales, of which speculators took 2500. Orleans Fair 8½d; Middling 5¾d.

Breadstuffs.

Flour and Wheat are both reported dull, but without any quotable change in prices

Corn opened buoyantly, but closed heavy.

Provisions

Are generally unchanged, and the market is quiet and inactive.

Money Market.

Consols are quoted at 88¾. The Bank of France has raised its rates of discount.

From the Seat of War.

The capture of Kars by the Russians is confirmed. Sixteen thousand Turkish troops with Gen. Williams and nine Pacha's were taken prisoners, and one hundred and twenty field pieces and other munitions of war were captured.

Gen. Liddutorf has established his head-quarters at Kutais, and intends shortly to assume offensive operations against Anakala and the redoubt of Kuli. His army is abundantly supplied with provisions by the Armenians. The defile between Kars and Erzroum are held by the Russians.

Every thing is quiet in the Crimea. Great preparations are continued to be made for the augmenting of the British fleet, in anticipation of the Spring campaign in the Baltic.

Sweden and the Allies.

The London Daily News affirms that Sweden has ratified a treaty with England and France. The Allied powers guarantee the territorial integrity of Sweden, and the latter engages to not alienate any part of her territory to Russia.

Peace Negotiations.

Count Esterhazy left Vienna for St. Petersburg, on the 10th, with important dispatches containing propositions for a treaty of peace. He is instructed to return immediately in case the Czar refuses to accept them; and it is stated that in event of refusal Austria will withdraw her Ambassador from St. Petersburg.

The difficulty between the French and English Governments relative to the conditions on which peace should be made, has been arranged through the efforts of the King of Sardinia.

The Prussian Ambassador reached St. Petersburg on the 9th.

The Royal mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool for Boston, with Liverpool dates to the 22d, and now on her seventeenth day out, has not yet arrived.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, January 4.—Gov. Gardner, in his message, which was delivered before the Legislature to-day, recommends the repeal of the "Personal Liberty Bill."

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—In the Senate the financial report was received, and ten thousand copies ordered to be printed. Senator Hale attacked the ground taken by the President in his message, relative to Kansas affairs.—Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—A resolution was offered, making Boyce speaker, and was amended by substituting, severally, Banks and Pennington—the resolution tabled by 66 majority—four ineffectual ballots were had. Boyce made a personal explanation, saying that he saw with regret that a great party had been formed in the North, the principles of which were hostile to the institutions of the South, and if it should obtain possession of the government, disunion must follow, which God forbid. Mr. Allison replied, saying that there was no disposition on the part of the party referred to, to make war against slavery in the Southern States, but that said party was opposed to the extension of slavery.

Snow Storm.

NEW YORK, January 7.—We have just had one of the greatest snow storms known for several years. The vessels in every direction are completely blocked up, and the telegraph lines are down.

The Ohio Frozen.

LOUISVILLE, January 7.—Navigation is now entirely suspended above the Falls of the Ohio on account of the ice. The weather is very cold.

Markets.

NEW YORK, January 7.—Flour is a trifle lower, and the quotations are $8 25 for Ohio and $9 for Southern. Lard in kegs, 16¾c, a slight improvement. Whisky 36c.

CINCINNATI, January 7.—Flour is quoted at $7. Wheat is dull at $1 40 to $1 45. Oats 31c; Corn 38c.

The South Carolina papers have accounts of heavy and long continued rains. The Charleston Courier, of the 2d inst., says: "The rivers, we learn, are everywhere high, but as yet we have heard of no damages."

A YANKEE BOAST.—A correspondent furnishes the following report of a conversation which recently took place in a store in Boston. He says:

An innocent and pure-minded Jonathan, in a warm argument with a John Bull, on our National institutions, was endeavoring to floor his antagonist, who had sneeringly remarked that "fortunately Americans could'nt go further westward than the Pacific shore." Yankee searched his pregnant brain for an instant, and triumphantly replied, "Why, good gracious, they're already levelling the Rocky Mountains and carting the dirt out West; I had a letter last week from my cousin, who is living two hundred miles west of the Pacific shore—on *made land*."

A QUEER STORY.—*Is it True?*—Judge Marshall and Judge Washington were on their way to Mount Vernon, attended by a servant who had the charge of a large portmanteau containing their clothes. At their last stopping place, there happened to be a Scotch pedlar, with a pack of goods which resembled their portmanteau. The roads were very dusty, and a little before reaching the General's, they, thinking it hardly respectful to present themselves as they were, stopped in a neighboring wood to change their clothes. The colored man got down his portmanteau, and just as they had prepared themselves for their new garments, out flew some fancy soap and various other articles belonging to the pedlar, whose goods had been brought on instead of their own. They were so much struck by the consternation of their servant, and the ludicrousness of their own position, being there naked, that they burst into loud and repeated shouts of laughter. Washington, who happened to be out upon his grounds near by, heard the noise and came to see what might be the occasion of it, when, finding his friends in that strange plight, he was so overcome with laughter, that he actually rolled upon the ground.

A CAPTAIN OF CAPTAINS.—Capt. Jesse Attwood, who died at Orrington about twenty-three years since, aged 84, the Bangor Journal says, was the father of six sons, four of whom were sea-captains, and one of whom is the father of six sons, all sea-captains. He was the father and grandfather of twenty-eight captains, twenty-six of whom were sea-captains, and sixteen of whom bear the name of Attwood. All the sea-captains now living, reside in Orrington and Hampden; one militia captain resides in Kenduskeag. Captain Attwood was master of a vessel which went from Boston to Halifax for the first exchange of prisoners in the Revolutionary war.

WIND AND SEA.—By Bayard Taylor.

The Sea is a jovial comrade,
He laughs wherever he goes;
His merriment shines in the dimpling lines
That wrinkle his hale repose;
He lays him down at the feet of the Sun,
And shakes all over with glee,
And the broad-backed billows fall faint on the shore,
In the mirth of the mighty Sea!

But the wind is sad and restless,
And cursed with an inward pain;
You may bark as you will, by valley or hill,
But you hear him still complain
He wails on the barren mountains,
And shrieks on the wintry sea
He sobs in the cedar, and moans in the pine,
And shudders all over the aspen tree.

Welcome are both their voices,
And know not which is best—
The laughter that slips from the Ocean's lips,
Or the comfortless wind's unrest.
There's a song in all rejoicing,
A joy in the heart of pain,
And the wind that saddens, the sea that gladdens,
Are singing the self-same strain!

COSMOPOLITAN EXCHANGE.

We have several times, within the past week, devoted a portion of our leisure to the sights and scenes of the Cosmopolitan Exchange, or World's Market, of our city. Other cities and other countries may boast their World's Fairs and Exhibitions, which are gotten up in most instances at a great expense, merely for the empty name of the greatness attaching to them; but here at home we have an unheralded Exhibition, which, though it be different in its nature, is still by far a greater thing to see and to consider than anything that human capital or pomposity has ever yet achieved in any other part of the world—Our readers here will of course understand us as alluding to "the levee," but as the word fails to convey to the distant reader any sort of an idea of its real meaning, we prefer substituting for it something more appropriate and comprehensive, Our levee is a Cosmopolitan Exchange, or a World's Market, in the fullest sense of either term.

It is difficult, in fact impossible, at any time to depict properly this distinguishing feature of our city. Just now we may say that it is still more so; for there has never been, since the foundation of the city, such a glut of commerce in its lap as at the present time. Our purpose, therefore, is only to sketch our Great Exchange in a loose, rambling way, for the edification of those of our readers who seldom or never visit the city.

Our Great Exchange is a belt of land about six miles in length, and of a breadth varying from a hundred yards to a quarter of a mile. It is serpentine, just like a letter S, the widest part being in the middle, the same as in the S. The front side of the S is the broad face of the city—a seemingly endless range of brick warehouses, their windows staring upon the river like so many unwinking eyes, and their lines of business proclaimed in stunning signs, readable a mile off. The rear side of the S is the mighty and muddy Father of Waters, whirling and gurgling beneath a chain of water craft so dense as to exclude him from all sight of the shore, and the shore from all sight of him. The upper and lower semi-circles of the S bristle with the masts of ships and other sail vessels, from every country of the civilized world and from some countries that are uncivilized, being moored in tiers from two to six deep! Across each tier of vessels a plank highway is erected for the use of all, with branch planks leading down to the deck of each vessel.

The middle, or thick part of the S, bristles with the chimneys of steamboats—the queenlike leviathans and clippers of the Mississippi and Ohio, wedged in tightly with the smaller craft of the tributary streams, and the little tranty things that usher through our Southern bayous—their bows setting straight into shore, and forming a gigantic saw of more than sixty teeth, and more than a mile in length. At the upper end of the saw is a clump of steamships, with an indentation, or basin, jammed tight with up-country flatboats; at the lower end, another clump of steamships, and a clump of Gulf schooners, with the chinks filled up by oyster smacks from Barrataria and elsewhere. There are four gaps at regular intervals in the S, for the different lines of ferry-boats that connect with the settlements on the right bank; and in several places there are nuisance wharves or platforms, upon which the filth of the city is carted during the night and early in the morning, and emptied into old scows which, when full, are towed out into the river and emptied by means of traps in their bottoms.

Now for the S itself, or the filling of it. Throughout its whole length, cotton is the principal thing that meets, and almost wearies the eye. In the shipping section it is scattered about in comparatively small quantities, and in small bales, having gone through the cotton presses. In the steamboat section, it verily looks as if all creation had been raising cotton. Whole acres of cotton, piled to various altitudes, in some places over twenty feet, loom upon the vision; here ranged systematically into regular Sebastopols, with their Malakoffs and Redans, and there recklessly heaped into Alps—all surmounted by little particolored consignee flags fluttering in the breeze.

But, tremendous as is the accumulation of cotton, cotton is not all, by any means. The tobacco hogsheads and flour barrels, pork barrels and whisky, barrels of the West, constitute a mighty army; and the army is divided in its might by the sugar hogsheads and molasses barrels of our own region. But then the grain sacks of the West give that section the preponderance in bulk. The articles we have named constitute the great bulk of the chaos of produce that gorges the steamboat landings; but there are a thousand other articles of produce or manufacture, from the thousands of farms and settlements in the Great Valley, that we could not begin to enumerate, even if our readers would have the patience to read the list. Three million dollars would not purchase the produce to be taken in at one sweep of the vision.

Much of this produce has been damaged by the recent rains. In ordinary seasons, there are either enough drays to house the goods, or enough tarpaulins to protect them from the rain. But latterly, under the unprecedented outgushing of the Western cornucopia, both drays and tarpaulins have fallen immensely short of the demand. There are thousands of drays that work from early dawn till night, hauling away produce; but no sooner is a gap made on the platform, than another mountain of cotton is seen coming down the river, with the chimneys of a steamboat sticking out of it, or some lazy-looking steamer wearing a double-breasted vest of grain-sacks or lard-kegs, and a panach so heavy that she looks as if ready to take a dive—and in another hour the gap is no more.

The tarpaulins are mostly engaged all the time, by either the commission houses or the regular steamers, at fifty cents a day for each, whether there is freight to come or not, or whether it rains or shines. Each tarpaulin is about the size of an ordinary carpet. During the recent rains, the tarpaulins, of course, have been monopolized, either by those who own them, or at the standing rates, by those who always have them engaged. On Wednesday, there was such an amount of dry produce on the levee, when the rain came up, that offers of five dollars a-piece for tarpaulins went begging. As the tarpaulins could not be had at any price, property was damaged to the extent of thousands of dollars.

We have so far touched only upon the inanimate or quiescent scenery of the levee. To describe the bustle that prevails at all times, would require a daguerreotype apparatus rather than a pen. We will allow about fifty persons to each of the seventy steamboats and steamships, and the two hundred and forty sail vessels that are moored along the levee; making a river population of over fifteen thousand souls; all of whom are on the levee at some time or other during the day. Then there are several thousand draymen; several thousand longshoremen, or laborers, negroes and Irish, who work in gangs, loading and unloading vessels by the job; every man having a cotton hook in his belt; and indefinite thousands of travelers, immigrants, merchants, clerks, weighers, inspectors, policemen, seamen, peddlers, loafers, pickpockets and scavengers—a human menagerie, with specimens from every clime under the sun—those of Ireland Germany and Africa, furnishing the larger proportion and each individual pursues his particular line of duty, regardless of the multitudes around him. We may thus, safely estimate that our Cosmopolitan Exchange is daily attended by at least fifty thousand people.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

(Continued from first page.)

million five hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars, and, deducting this being made of subsequent payments, the whole public debt of the federal government remaining at this time is less than forty million dollars.

The remnant of certain other government stocks, amounting to two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, referred to in my last message as outstanding, has since been paid.

I am fully persuaded that it would be difficult to devise a system superior to that, by which the fiscal business of the government is now conducted. Notwithstanding the great number of public agents of collection and disbursement, it is believed that the checks and guards provided, including the requirement of monthly returns, render it scarcely possible for any considerable fraud on the part of these agents, or neglect involving hazard of serious public loss, to escape detection. I renew, however, the recommendation heretofore made by me, of the enactment of a law declaring it felony on the part of public officers to insert false entries in their books of record or account, or to make false returns, and also requiring them on the termination of their service to deliver to their successors all books, records, and other objects of a public nature in their custody.

Derived as our public revenue is, in chief part, from duties on imports, its magnitude affords gratifying evidence of the prosperity, not only of our commerce, but of the other great interests upon which that depends.

The principle that all moneys not required for the current expenses of the government should remain for active employment in the hands of the people, and the conspicuous fact that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds, by many millions of dollars, the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of public affairs, cannot fail to suggest the propriety of an early revision and reduction of the tariff of duties on imports. It is now so generally conceded that the purposes of revenue alone can justify the imposition of duties on imports, that, in readjusting the list, most tables and schedules, which may require essential modification, a departure from the principles of the present tariff is not anticipated.

ARMY.

The army, during the past year, has been actively employed in defending the Indian frontier, the state of the service permitting but few and small garrisons in our permanent fortifications. The additional regiments authorized by the last session of Congress, have been recruited and organized, and a large portion of the troops have already been sent to the field. All the duties, which devolve on the military establishment, have been satisfactorily performed, and the dangers and privations incident to the character of the service required of our troops have furnished additional evidence of their courage, zeal, and capacity to meet any requisition which their country may make upon them. For the details of the military operations, the distribution of the troops, and additional provisions required for the military service, I refer to the report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents.

Experience, gathered from events which have transpired since my last annual message, has but served to confirm the opinion then expressed of the propriety of making provision, by a retired list, for disabled officers, and for indemnification to the officers retained on the list for active duty. All the reasons which existed, when those measures were recommended on former occasions, continue without modification, except so far as circumstances have given to some of them additional force.

The recommendations heretofore made for a partial reorganization of the army, are also renewed. The thorough elementary education given to those officers who commence their service with the grade of cadet, together with a considerable interval, to perform the duties of a very arm of the service; but to give to the highest efficiency to artillery requires the practice and special study of many years; and it is not, therefore, believed to be advisable to maintain, in time of peace, a larger force of that arm than can be usually employed in the duties appertaining to the service of field and siege artillery. The duties of the staff in all its various branches belong to the movements of troops, and the efficiency of an army in the field would materially depend upon the ability with which those duties were discharged. It is not, as in the case of the artillery, a speciality, but requires, also, an intimate knowledge of the duties of an officer of the line, and it is not doubted that, to complete the education of an officer for either the line or the general staff, it is desirable that he shall have served in both. With this view, it was recommended on a former occasion that the duties of the staff should be mainly performed by details from the line; and, with conviction of the advantages which would result from such change, it is again presented for the consideration of Congress.

NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy herewith submitted, exhibits in full the naval operations of the past year, together with the present condition of the service, and it makes suggestions of further legislation, to which your attention is invited.

The construction of the six steam frigates, for which appropriations were made by the last Congress, has proceeded in the most satisfactory manner, and with such expedition as to warrant the belief that they will be ready for service nearly in the ensuing spring. Important as this addition to our naval force is, it still remains inadequate to the contingent exigencies of the protection of the extensive sea coast and vast commercial interests of the United States. In view of this fact, and of the acknowledged wisdom of the policy of a gradual and systematic increase of the navy, an appropriation is recommended for the construction of six steam sloops-of-war.

In regard to the steps taken in execution of the act of Congress to promote the efficiency of the navy, it is unnecessary for me to say more than to express entire concurrence in the observations on that subject presented by the Secretary in his report.

POST OFFICE.

It will be perceived, by the report of the Postmaster General, that the gross expenditures of the department for the last fiscal year were nine million nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars, and the gross receipts seven million three hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars, making an excess of expenditure over receipts of two million six hundred and twenty-six thousand two hundred and six dollars; and that the cost of mail transportation during that year was six hundred and seventy-four thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars greater than the previous year. Much of the increase of expenditure, which the Treasury is thus subjected to, is to be ascribed to the large quantity of printed matter conveyed by the mails, either franked, or liable to no postage by law, or to very low rates of postage compared with that charged on letters; and to the great cost of mail service on railroads and by ocean steamers. The suggestions of the Postmaster General on the subject deserves the consideration of Congress.

INTERIOR.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior will engage your attention, as well for useful suggestions it contains, as for the interest and importance of the subjects to which they refer.

The aggregate amount of public land sold during the last fiscal year, located with military scrip or land warrants, taken up under grants for roads, and selected as swamp lands by States, is seven million five hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred and nine acres; of which the portion sold was fifteen million seven hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty-four acres, yielding in receipts the sum of eleven million four hundred and eighty-five thousand three hundred and eighty dollars. In the same period of time, eight million seven hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-four acres have been surveyed; but, in consideration of the pending claims subject to entry, no additional tracts have been brought into market.

The peculiar relation of the general government to the District of Columbia renders it proper to commend to your care not only its material, but also its moral interests, including education, more especially in those parts of the district outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown.

The commission appointed to revise and codify the laws of the District have made such progress in the performance of their task, as to insure its completion in the time prescribed by the act of Congress.

Information has recently been received, that the peace of the settlements in the territories of Oregon and Washington is disturbed by hostilities on the part of the Indians, with indications of extensive combinations of a hostile character among the tribes to that quarter, the more serious in their possible effect by reason of the undetermined foreign interests existing in those Territories, by which your attention has already been especially invited. Efficient measures have been taken, which, it is believed, will restore quiet and afford protection to our citizens.

In the Territory of Kansas, there have been acts prejudicial to good order, but as yet none have occurred under circumstances to justify the interposition of the federal Executive. That could only be in case of obstruction to federal law, or of organized resistance to territorial law, assuming the character of insurrection, which, if it should occur, it would be my duty promptly to overcome and suppress. I cherish the hope, however, that the occurrence of any such untoward event will be prevented by the sound sense of the people of the Territory, who, by its organic law, possess the right to determine their own domestic institutions, are entitled, while deporting themselves peaceably, to the free exercise of that right, and must be protected in the enjoyment of it, without interference on the part of the citizens of any of the States.

The southern boundary line of this Territory has never been surveyed and established. The rapidly extending settlements in that region, and the fact that the main route between Independence, in the State of Missouri, and New Mexico, is contiguous to this line, suggests a probability that embarrassing questions of jurisdiction may consequently arise. For tracts and other considerations, I commend the subject to your early attention.

CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

I have thus passed in review the general state of the Union, including each particular concerns of the federal government, whether of domestic or foreign relation, as it appeared to me desirable and useful to bring to the special notice of Congress. Unlike the great States of Europe and Asia, and many of those of America, the United States are wanting their strength to assail foreign and the domestic strife. Whatever of discontent or public dissatisfaction exists, is attributable to the imperfections of human nature, or is incident to all governments, however perfect, which human wisdom can devise. Such subjects of political agitation, as occupy the public mind, consist, to a great extent, of exaggeration of inevitable evils, or over-zeal in matters of improvement, or mere imagination of grievance having but remote connexion with any of the constitutional functions, or duties of the federal government. To whatever extent these questions exhibit a tendency menacing to the stability of the Constitution, or integrity of the Union, and no further, they demand the consideration of the Executive, and require to be presented by him to Congress.

Before the Thirteen Colonies became a confederation of Independent States, they were associated only by community of transatlantic origin, by geographical position, and by the mutual tie of common dependence on Great Britain. When that tie was severed, they severally assumed the powers and rights of absolute self-government. The municipal and social institutions of each, in its sense of property and of personal relations, even its political organization, were each only as each one chose to establish, wholly without interference from any other. In the language of the Declaration of Independence, each State had "full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do." The several colonies differed in climate, in soil, in natural productions, in religion, in systems of education, in legislation, and in the forms of political administration; and they continued to differ in these respects when they voluntarily allied themselves as States to carry on the war of the revolution.

The object of that war was to disenthral the United Colonies from foreign rule, which had proved to be oppressive, and to separate them permanently from the mother country; the political result was the foundation of a federal republic of the free white men of the colonies, constituted, as they were, in distinct, and reciprocally independent, State governments. As for the subject races, whether Indian or African, the wise and brave statesmen of that day, being engaged in no extravagant scheme of social change, left them as they were, and thus preserved themselves and their posterity from the anarchy, and the ever-recurring civil wars, which have prevailed in other revolutionized European colonies of America.

When the confederated States found it convenient to modify the conditions of their association, by giving to the general government direct access, in some respects, to the people of the States, instead of confining it to action on the States as such, they proceeded to frame the existing constitution, adhering steadily to one guiding thought, which was, in delegating only such power as was necessary and proper to the execution of specific purposes, or, in other words, to retain as much as possible, consistently with those purposes, of the independent powers of the individual States. For objects of common defence and security, they intrusted to the general government certain carefully-defined functions, leaving all others as the undelegated rights of the separate independent sovereignties.

Such is the constitutional theory of our government, the practical observance of which has carried us, and as alone, among modern republics, through nearly three generations of time without the cost of one drop of bloodshed in civil war. With freedom and concert of action, it has enabled us to contend successfully on the battle-field against foreign foes, has elevated the feeble colonies into powerful States, and has raised our industrial productions, and our commerce which transports them, to the level of the richest and the greatest nations of Europe. And the admirable adaptation of our political institutions to their objects, combining local self-government with aggregate strength, has established the practicability of a government like ours to cover a continent with confederate States.

The Congress of the United States is, in effect that Congress of sovereignties, which good men in the Old World have sought for, but could never attain, and which imparts to America an exemption from the intolerable leagues for common action, from the wars, the mutual invasions and vague aspirations after the balance of power, which convulsion from time to time the governments of Europe. Our co-operative action rests in the conditions of permanent confederation prescribed by the constitution. Our balance of power is in the separate reserved rights of the States, and their equal representation in the Senate. That independent sovereignty in every one of the States, with its reserved rights of local self government assured to each by their co-equal power in the Senate, was the fundamental condition of the constitution. Without it the Union would never have existed. However desirous the larger States might be to reorganize the government so as to give to their population its proportionate weight in the common counsels, they knew it was impossible unless they conceded to the smaller ones authority to exercise at least a negative influence on all the measures of the government, whether Legislative or Executive, through their equal representation in the Senate. Indeed, the larger States themselves could not have failed to perceive, that the same power was equally necessary to them, for the security of their own domestic interests against the aggregate force of the general government. In a word, the original States went into this permanent league on the agreed premises, of exerting their common strength for the defence of the whole, and of all its parts; but of utterly excluding all possibility of reciprocal aggression. Each solemnly bound itself to aid the others, neither to undertake, nor permit, any encroachment upon, or intermeddling with, another's reserved rights.

Where it was deemed expedient, particular rights of the States were expressly guaranteed by the constitution; but, in all things beside, those rights were guarded by the limitation of the powers granted, and by express reservation of all powers not granted, in the compact of union. Thus, the great power of taxation was limited to purposes of common defence and general welfare, excluding objects appertaining to the local legislation of the several States; and those purposes of general welfare and common defence were afterwards defined by specific enumeration, as being matters only of co-relation between the States themselves, or between them and foreign governments, which, because of their common and general nature, could not be left to the separate control of each State.

Of the circumstances of local condition, interest, and rights, in which a portion of the States, constituting one great section of the Union differed from the rest, and from another section, the most important was the peculiarity of a large relative colored population in the southern third in the northern States.

A population of this class, held in subjection, existed in nearly all the States, but was more numerous and of more serious concernment in the South than in the North, on account of natural differences of climate and production; and it was foreseen that, for the same reasons, while this population would diminish, and sooner or later, cease to exist, in some States, it might increase in others. The peculiar character and magnitude of this question of local rights, not in material relation only, but still more in social ones, caused it to enter into the special stipulations of the constitution.

Hence, while the general government, as well by the enumerated powers granted to it, as by those not enumerated, and therefore refused to it, was forbidden to touch this matter in the sense of attack or offence, it was placed under the general safeguard of the Union, in the sense of defence against either invasion or domestic violence. Like all other local interests of the several States. Each State expressly stipulated, as well for itself as for each and all of its citizens, and every citizen of each State became solemnly bound by his allegiance to the constitution, that any person held in service or labor in one State, escaping into another should not, in consequence of any law or regulation thereof, be discharged from such service or labor, but should be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor might be due by the laws of his State.

Thus, and thus only, by the reciprocal guaranty of all the rights of every State against interference on the part of another, was the present form of government established by our fathers and transmitted to us; and by no other means it possible for it to exist. If one State ceases to respect the rights of another, and obtrusively intermeddles with its local interests—if a portion of the States assume to impose their institutions on the others, or refuse to fulfil their obligations to them—we are no longer united friendly States, but distracted, hostile ones, with little capacity left of common advantage, but abundant means of reciprocal injury and mischief.

Practically, it is immaterial whether aggressive interference between the States, or deliberate refusal on the part of any one of them to comply with constitution obligations, arise from erroneous construction or blind prejudice, whether it be perpetrated by direction or indirection. In either case, it is full of threat and danger to the durability of the Union.

CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS OF SLAVERY

Placed in the office of Chief Magistrate as the executive agent of the whole country, bound to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and specially enjoined by the constitution to give information to Congress on the state of the Union, it would be palpable neglect of duty on my part to pass over a subject like this, which, beyond all things at the present time, vitally concerns individual and public security.

It has been matter of painful regret to see States, conspicuous for their services in founding this Republic, and equally sharing its advantages, disregard their constitutional obligations to it. Although conscious of their inability to heal admitted and palpable social evils of their own, and which are completely within their jurisdiction, they engage in the offensive and hopeless undertaking of reforming the domestic institutions of other States wholly beyond their control and authority. In the vain pursuit of ends, by them entirely unattainable, and which they may not legally attempt to compass, they peril the very existence of the constitution, and all the constitutional benefits it has conferred. While the people of the Southern States confine their attention to their own affairs, not presuming officiously to intermeddle with the social institutions of the Northern States, too many of the inhabitants of the latter are permanently organised in associations to inflict injury on the former, by wrongful acts, which would be cause of war as between foreign powers, and only fail to be such in our system, because perpetrated under cover of the Union.

It is impossible to present this subject as truth and the occasion requires, without noticing the reiterated but groundless allegation, that the South has persistently asserted claims and obtained advantages in the practical administration of the General Government, to the prejudice of the North, and in which the latter has acquiesced. That is, the States, which either promote or tolerate attacks on the rights of persons and of property in other States, to disguise their own injustice, pretend or imagine, and constantly aver, that they, whose constitutional rights are thus systematically assailed, are themselves the aggressors. At the present time, this imputed aggression, resting as it does, only in the vague, declamatory charges of political agitators, resolves itself into misapprehension or misinterpretation of the principles and facts of the political organization of the new Territories of the United States.

What is the voice of history? When the ordinance which provided for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, and for its eventual subdivision into new States, was adopted in the Congress of the confederation, it is not to be supposed that the question of future relative power, as between the States which remained, and those which did not retain, numerous colored population, escaped notice, or failed to be considered. And yet the concession of that vast territory to the interests and opinions of the Northern States, a territory now the seat of five among the largest members of the Union, was, in great measure, the act of the State of Virginia and of the South.

When Louisiana was acquired by the United States, it was an acquisition not less to the North than to the South; for while it was important to the country at the mouth of the river Mississippi to become the emporium of the country above it, so also it was even more important to the whole Union to have that emporium; and although the new province, by reason of its imperfect settlement, was mainly regarded as on the Gulf of Mexico, yet, in fact, it extended to the opposite boundaries of the United States, with far greater breadth above than below, and was in territory, as in everything else, equally at least an accession to the Northern States. Its slave delusion and prejudice, therefore, to speak of Louisiana as acquisition in the special interest of the South.

The patriotic and just men, who participated in that act, were influenced by motives far above all sectional jealousies. It was, in truth, the great event, which, by completing for us the possession of the valley of the Mississippi, with commercial access in the Gulf of Mexico, imparted unity and strength to the whole confederation, and attached together by indissoluble ties the East and the West, as well as the North and the South.

As to Florida, that was but the transfer by Spain to the United States of territory on the east side of the river Mississippi, in exchange for large territory, which the United States transferred to Spain on the west side of that river, as the entire diplomatic history of the transaction serves to demonstrate. Moreover, it was an acquisition demanded by the commercial interests and security of the whole Union.

In the meantime, the people of the United States had grown up to a proper consciousness of their strength, and in a brief contest with France, and in a second serious war with Great Britain, they had shaken off all which remained of undue reverence for Europe, and emerged from the atmosphere of those transatlantic influences which surrounded the infant Republic, and had begun to turn their attention to the full and systematic development of the internal resources of the Union.

Among the evanescent controversies of that period the most conspicuous was the question of regulation, by Congress, of the social condition of the future States to be founded in the territory of Louisiana.

The ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the river Ohio had contained a provision, which prohibited the use of servile labor therein, subject to the condition of the extradition of fugitives from service due in other part of the United States. Subsequently to the adoption of the constitution, this provision ceased to be a law; for its operation as such was absolutely superceded by the constitution. But the recollection of the fact excited the zeal of social propagandism in some sections of the Confederation; and, when a second State, that of Missouri, came to be formed in the territory of Louisiana, proposition was made to extend to the latter territory the restriction originally applied to the country situated between the rivers Ohio and Mississippi.

Most questionable as was this proposition in all its constitutional relations, nevertheless it received the sanction of Congress, with some slight modifications of line, to arrange the existing rights of the intended new State. It was reluctantly acquiesced in by the Southern States as a sacrifice of the sense of peace and of the Union, not only of the rights stipulated by the treaty of Louisiana, but of the principle of equality among the States guaranteed by the constitution. It was received by the Northern States with angry and resentful condemnation and complaint, because it did not concede all which they had exactingly demanded. Having passed through the forms of legislation, it took its place in the statute book, standing open to repeal, like any other act of doubtful constitutionality, subject to be pronounced null and void by the courts of law, and possessing no possible efficacy to control the rights of the States, which might thereafter be organized out of any part of the original Territory of Louisiana.

In all this, if any aggression there were, any innovation upon pre-existing rights, to which portion of the Union are they justly chargeable?

This controversy passed away with the occasion, nothing surviving it, save the dormant letter of the statute.

But, long afterwards, when, by the proposed accession of the Republic of Texas, the United States were to take their next step in territorial greatness, a similar contingency occurred, and became the occasion for systematized attempts to intervene in the domestic affairs of one section of the Union, in defiance of their rights as States, and of the stipulations of the constitution. These attempts assumed a practical direction, in the shape of persevering endeavors, by some of the representatives of both Houses of Congress, to deprive the Southern States of the supposed benefit of the provisions of the act authorizing the organization of the State of Missouri.

But, the good sense of the people, and the vital force of the constitution triumphed over sectional prejudice, and the political errors of the day, and the State of Texas returned to the Union as she was, with social institutions which her people had chosen for themselves, and with express agreement, by the re-annexing act, that she should be susceptible of subdivision into a plurality of States.

Whatever advantage the interests of the Southern States, as such, gained by this, were far inferior in results, as they unfolded in the progress of time, to those which sprang from previous concessions made by the South.

To every thoughtful friend of the Union—to the true lovers of their country—to all who longed and labored for the full success of this great experiment of republican institutions—it was cause of gratulation that such an opportunity had occurred to illustrate our advancing power on this continent, and to furnish to the world additional assurance of the strength and stability of the constitution. Who would wish to see Florida still a European colony? Who would rejoice to hail Texas as a lone star, instead of one in the galaxy of States? Who does not appreciate the incalculable benefits of the acquisition of Louisiana? And yet narrow views and sectional purposes would inevitably have excluded them all from the Union.

The same struggle on the same point ensued, when our victorious armies returned from Mexico, and it involved on Congress to provide for the territories acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The great relations of the subject had now become distinct and clear to the perception of the public mind, which appreciated the evils of sectional controversy upon the question of the admission of new States. In that crisis intense solicitude pervaded the nation. But the patriotic impulses of the popular heart, guided by the admonitions of the Father of his Country, rose superior to all the difficulties of the incorporation of a new empire into the Union. In the counsels of Congress there was manifested as intense antagonism of opinion and action between some representatives, who sought by the abusive and unconstitutional employment of the legislative powers of the Government to interfere in the condition of the inchoate States, and to impose their own social theories upon the latter; and other representatives, who repelled the interposition of the general government in this respect, and maintained the self-constituting rights of the States. In truth, the thing attempted was, in form alone, action of the general government, while in reality it was the endeavor, by abuse of legislative power, to force the ideas of intervention upon the States, in their original formation, which have succeeded in forcing on this issue, and their pretensions fail to be met by counter pretensions! Will not different States be compelled respectively to meet extremes with extremes? And, if either extremes carry its point, what is that so far forth but dissolution of the Union? If a new State, formed from the territory of the United States, be absolutely excluded from admission therein, that fact of itself constitutes the disruption of union between it and the other States. But the process of dissolution could not stop there. Would not a sectional decision, producing such result by a majority of votes, either Northern or Southern, of necessity drive out the oppressed and aggrieved minority, and place in presence of each other two irreconcilably hostile confederacies?

It is necessary to speak thus plainly of projects, the offspring of that sectional agitation now prevailing in some of the States, which are as impracticable as they are unconstitutional, and which, if they are persevered in, must and will end calamitously. It is either disunion and civil war, or it is mere angry, idle, aimless disturbance of public peace and tranquillity. Dismiss for what? If the passionate rage of fanaticism and partisan spirit did not force the fact upon our attention, it would be difficult to believe that any considerable portion of the people of this enlightened country could have so surrendered themselves to a fanatical devotion to the supposed interests of the relatively few Africans in the United States, as totally to abandon and disregard the interests of the twenty-five millions of Americans—to trample under foot the injunctions of moral and constitutional obligation—and to engage in plans of vindictive hostility against those who are associated with them in the enjoyment of the common heritage of our national institutions.

Nor is it hostility against their fellow-citizens of one section of the Union alone. The interests, the honor, the duty, the peace, and the prosperity of the people of all sections are equally involved and imperilled in this question. And are patriotic men in any part of the Union prepared, on such an issue, thus madly to invite all the consequences of the forfeiture of their constitutional engagements? It is impossible. The storm of phrensy and faction must inevitably dash itself in vain against the unshaken rock of the constitution. I shall never doubt it. I know that the Union is stronger a thousand times than all the wild and chimerical schemes of social change, which are generated, one after another, in the unstable minds of visionary sophists and interested agitators. I rely confidently on the patriotism of the people, on the dignity and self respect of the States, on the wisdom of Congress, and above all, on the continued gracious favor of Almighty God, to maintain, against all enemies, whether at home or abroad, the sanctity of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, December 31, 1855.

"GEBEL NAKOUS"—*The Bell of the Buried Convent in Syria.*—We were now within two days of Mount Sinai. Our intention has been to go directly there; but Dr. Leider and his lady, English missionaries at Cairo, had strongly advised us to take another direction, and to visit the Gebel Nakous, a mountain near the sea, which they assured us no American has ever visited, and was very little known, although exceedingly interesting. It presented on one side a bright white cliff, over two hundred feet in height, while on the other was a sloping talus of fine glisteling sand reaching nearly to the summit. Many years since, it was found under certain circumstances to emit a sound, which the Bedouins, in the love of the wonderful, attributed to the tolling of the bell of a convent buried beneath the long slope of sand, and thus their name of "Gebel Nakous," or "Monutain of the Bell." We proceeded at once on our arrival to seek the phenomenon, and were not long in suspense. Ascending the hill, as we were directed by our friends at Cairo, we at length caught a sound as of music, rising and falling in successive cadence; but for a long time, it was entirely impossible to tell from whence it came. It was all on nearly the same key, but differed much in intensity. At times it was low, trembling, and even mournful, like the wind, and we held our breath to catch it. Then it increased to the sweet mellow notes of a flute, and finally underwent a *rapid* change to the powerful vibrations of a huge organ, pealing tremendously, until everything around seemed to be imbued with it, and the whole mountain to tremble.

It was indeed awe-striking; for it could be traced to no quarter, but seemed to proceed now from the air, now from the mountain, and then even from within our very selves. An occasional peal reached those below, but the full effect was only realized upon the bank itself. This led me to seek *there* the solution of the phenomenon, and I at length found it to my full satisfaction. I noticed that the music and the flowing of the sand were simultaneous, and that, when a foot was withdrawn from the land, the sand which gradually flowed in to fill the depression, was accompanied by the first sound, which I have mentioned, low and uncertain. As the current grew larger, it increased to a clear, melodious tone, like that caused by a flame of hydrogen gas passing through a glass tube, while a large mass set in motion gave rise to a sound which I can only compare to the most powerful notes of an organ. Examination seemed to show that the whole was caused by the particles of sand, highly heated by the sun, slipping over and past each other. In the shade, the thing was scarcely, if at all, discernible, and was much duller—as parts which had already been moved.—[Cor. Genesee Evangellet.

THE MAN WITH WHITE HAIR.—On the excursion train from Utica to Bocuville, at the opening of the Utica and Black River Railroad, our attention was arrested by the singular appearance of an apparently middle aged man, whose hair and whiskers were perfectly white. We learned, upon inquiry, that he was a native of Oneida county, but was now a resident of California, where he has resided for several years, engaged principally in mining. The cause of his white hair he explained as follows: He was engaged in mining and had several men at work in a mine, which extended some ways under ground. One day he went to carry the dinner to his men, and when he had been there but a few minutes, they heard the unmistakable sounds of the caving in of the sides at the mouth of the shaft.

Four men started at once, hoping to escape, but were met by the falling earth and crushed to death. He was enclosed in a space of about six by twelve feet, while three men below him were cut off from any communication with him, and he supposed they were crushed to death.—He had a light and plenty of water and provisions, but his chance of ever seeing daylight were not very flattering, as he was some sixty or seventy-five feet under the surface of the earth, and he was not certain that the disaster would be discovered in time to make any attempt to relieve him; and if such attempt should be made, the prospect was that it would prove ineffectual.

Fortunately the disaster was early discovered and a large force was set at work, and after unremitted exertions for three days and nights, he was discovered in an exhausted condition. The three men below him were also found alive. When taken out his friends declared that for a day or two he was partially insane. His hair had also become nearly white during his confinement. His feelings during those three days he claimed could not be imagined, but that his whole life passed rapidly in review, and that every act was brought vividly to mind. In fact those three days appeared a life-time to him. He said that the sight of one of those shafts always caused a shudder to pass over him. [Watertown (N. Y.) Journal.

The Thibodaux Minervu, of Saturday last, says:

We are glad to have it within our power to say that the weather, since Thursday morning last, has been clear and cold. The rainy season appears to be at an end; and should the present delightful spell continue for a few days longer, our roads will be in a passable condition. Many of our sugar planters have finished rolling. In every instance, the quantity made, is much short of that of last year.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr C. M. Jacoson, Philadelphia, Pa., will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choaking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots of Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

The Proprietor, in calling the attention of the Public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtue and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is now and untried article; but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparation extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense. The following, from your own State, is respectfully submitted referring any who may still doubt to my "Memorabilia" or Practical Receipt Book for Farmers and Families, to be had gratis of all the Agents for the "German Bitters."

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It will protect any resident or traveller, even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any ague or bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasma.

It will instantly check the ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from ONE DAY TO TWENTY YEARS, so that they need never have ANOTHER CHILL, by continuing its use according to directions.

It will immediately relieve all the distressing results of bilious or ague diseases, such as general debility, night sweats, etc. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected. And as a *proof* that it is

WORTHY OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE,

Because of its

SINGULAR AND ENTIRE HARMLESSNESS.

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ALEXANDER B. CLITHERALL, Attorney at Law, Carrollton, Pickens county, Alabama.

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FACULTY.

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Miss ANNIE E. HAZLEWOOD, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

Miss ISABELLA V. MCCOSMICA, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.

Mrs. ELIZABETH E. MCCOSMICA, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

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Primary Department	$12 50
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Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood, at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at the earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be nondenominational without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 50.
WHOLE NUMBER 256.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1856.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
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ALABAMA CONFERENCE REPORTS.

TEMPERANCE.

Our committee have had the subject of temperance under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we are as much as ever opposed to the use of intoxicating liquors, and other vicious or distilled, as calculated to perpetuate the destructive effects of intemperance.

2. Resolved, That it is the duty of all our members strictly to enforce the rule of our Church forbiding dram-drinking.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. M. JENNINGS,
J. E. NEWMAN,
F. G. FERGUSON.

BIBLE CAUSE.

Our committee beg leave to report that $72 has been collected within your bounds, and that $22 15 of this amount has been paid over to your committee; the balance has been collected by or paid over to agents. Your committee regret that so little has been reported, and are of opinion that some means ought to be adopted in order to ascertain more definitely the amount raised among our people. Your committee believe that in view of the public statements made by the advocates of a revision of the Bible, that an expression of opinion by our Conference on this subject is necessary. Therefore they would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we approve of the course pursued by the American Bible Society, and disclaim all co-operation or sympathy with the revisionists.

JOSIAH BARKER, Chairman.

EDUCATION.

The committee to whom was referred the general matters connected with our educational interests, beg leave to report:

That it is with mingled feelings of surprise and satisfaction that they have witnessed the interest which is being felt and developed in almost every section of our Conference limits in the cause of education, and the growing and extending confidence of the public in your association as the guardian friend of these general interests. The unprecedented scenes upon this floor connected with the location of the male college, the interest manifested in its settlement, the recent investigation, the animated debate of several days' duration, and the happy and peaceful result, is calculated to inspire new zeal in the friends of education in this Conference, as well as to confirm the expectation of the public as to your ability to discharge such a trust. Without referring to details, to be made public through other channels, the committee must be permitted to congratulate the Church and the country upon the wonderful developments of the present and the bright prospects of the future.

We have had under consideration the several matters referred to us, and though unable, from the pressing nature of other and absorbing duties, to give to these several subjects all the attention they deserved and their importance demand, would yet hope that their labors are not without profit, and their suggestions may prove the basis of important action in and results to this Conference.

LAGRANGE.

The committee regret to find that a difficulty has arisen between the trustees of LaGrange College and the friends of LaGrange College at Florence, which, under the action of this and the other patronizing Conference, retains to this body the relation heretofore held by the former. The trustees of the old college refuse to admit the right of the Conference to remove the college.

The committee are glad to have been informed of the favorable circumstances of the college at Florence, arguing for it a successful future. Its site being quite accessible by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which runs within five miles of it, as well as by the Tennessee River, which is but a short way off. It is said also to be in a most healthy location, and surrounded by a moral community. The college edifice is nearly finished. It is a long built in Gothic style, 144 feet long, 84 feet wide, and three stories high, and it is secured to the Church by a proper deed.

There are at present 160 students in attendance, all of which circumstances are well calculated to cheer the hopes of its friends.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That Drs. S. and H. Bendr be hereby appointed a committee to represent the Alabama Conference, and to co-operate with the commissioners of LaGrange at Florence in the management of existing difficulties, with full power to act in the premises, so that this Conference incur no pecuniary liabilities therein.

2. Resolved, That this Conference request the Legislature of Alabama to so alter, change or amend the charter of LaGrange College as to sanction its removal to Florence, or grant a new charter legalizing its claim to the name and property of the college.

TALLADEGA CONFERENCE INSTITUTE.

In regard to the Talladega Conference Institute, this Conference had a report laid before it touching its success. In that report the conditions of its transfer is set forth. The agent to solicit subscriptions for it was appointed at the last session of this Conference, but owing to his bad health and the almost entire failure of a crop through that region of country, only about $5,000 was secured.

It appears that the judgment creditors of the East Alabama Masonic Institute insisted upon the sale of the property by the Sheriff, in order to prevent the transfer to this body. The whole property was therefore sold, and all the property which seemed desirable was purchased by one of the trustees, with the design of turning it over to the Conference, on the terms first agreed upon. It is thought that much has been done towards simplifying the transfer and securing to the Conference good fee simple titles.

The institution, under a good faculty, promises to do well, and so afford the educational advantages to the friends of Methodism in that beautiful and romantic region of our State. The trustees ask an agent at the hands of the presiding bishop of this Conference. Your committee would therefore recommend the appointment of such an agent if the bishop can spare one from the regular work.

MACON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

We beg to report, in regard to Macon Female Institute, that owing to pecuniary embarrassments it passed, during the summer, into the hands of private individuals, thus dissolving its connection with the Conference.

In respect to Oak Bowery Female College, we report, that though supplied with a faithful faculty, its success has not met the expectations of its friends.

GLENVILLE MALE HIGH SCHOOL.

Your committee have two communications—one, report of Examining Committee, consisting of Bro. J. W. Shores, (only one in attendance,) who reports the institution in a flourishing condition, increasing in the confidence and patronage of the community, and also recommends it to our continued oversight and attention. The other communication was a memorial from the principals, A. S. Andrews and W. M. Robbins, praying your continued patronage and influence upon the terms received, and recommending the Conference to continue as permanent the son of Bro. Pilley, P. E., in ons of the five scholarships under its control; with all of which recommendation the committee would suggest your compliance.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

In regard to the Centenary Institute, at Summerfield, your committee have no report of visitors, but from all that can be learned, would report the institute as still pursuing its wonted way of usefulness and success under a faithful and able corps of instructors, and while we rejoice at the past in its history, we are still left to wonder and inquire why it has not enjoyed a still larger patronage?

They would suggest, if now, when our educational resources are being more largely than ever developed, this were not the time to secure for that institution a permanent endowment.

MEMORIAL OF R. A. BAKER.

The committee have had under consideration the memorial of R. A. Baker, committee in behalf of St. Francis street Quarterly Meeting Conference, and are deeply impressed with the importance of the subject. They feel obliged to return their heartfelt thanks to the Quarterly Meeting Conference, composed as it is principally of laymen, for the interest and zeal they manifest on the subject of providing adequate means for the education of the children and youth connected with our itinerant ministry. They congratulate the Church and the country on the fact that our lay brethren, in many sections of our Conference limits, are awaking to the importance of this interest, and with a zeal and liberality truly commendable, are coming forward to our relief. They would, in view of furthering the objects presented by the memorial, and of presenting the whole interest to the people of our brotherhood and congregations, recommend the union of the two educational societies; that proper means be devised for soliciting donations and aid, and a permanent fund created, the interest of which might in whole or in part meet the demand.

They are somewhat at a loss what course to adopt to meet these views, from the peculiar relation these distinct societies bear to the Conference and to each other; but as the best which now occurs to your committee, they recommend the passage by the Conference of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Alabama Conference advise and request the brethren forming the two educational societies connected with us to unite their interests, and to adopt such measures as will secure a permanent fund for the maintainance of the contemplated objects.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. J. HUTCHINSON, Chairman.

TUSKEGEE FEMALE COLLEGE

With regard to the Tuskegee Female College, the Committee are happy to report that a magnificent building, of Gothic architecture, 124 feet long and five etories high, and conveniently arranged for school purposes, will be completed by the first of February, when the regular exercises will begin. The agent appointed by the last Conference has secured in good notes about $11,000, which, added to the original subscriptions, will nearly liquidate all existing liabilities. Perhaps not more than $5,000 will be owing when the edifice is completed and finished.

The entire cost of the building and fixtures will be a little over $35,000. We find that the local Board of Trustees which was recognized by this body when the institution was received, have made the necessary arrangements for opening the college with a full and competent faculty. Dr. Andrew A. Lipscomb, a man widely known for his great natural endowments and extensive learning, and also for his experience and success in teaching, has been chosen President. Under his auspices, assisted as he will be by competent instructors, we have the most sanguine hopes with regard to the permanent success of the college. From what is before us it appears that the brethren who have had it in charge are determined to make it a female institution second to none in the land. All the appearances seem to indicate that it will afford all necessary facilities for the requisition of a thorough and finished education. We indulge the hope the time will soon come when our daughters will go there by scores and hundreds to be prepared in heart and mind for usefulness in life and happiness beyond the grave. In view of what has been done, and of the fact that this Conference has not as yet appointed any trustees from its body, we ask the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That this Conference does heartily approve of the election of Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, D. D., to the presidency of the Tuskegee Female College.

2. That in view of the fact that a local Board of Trustees will be likely to look after and preserve the interests of the institution much better than one which is constantly changing, this Conference do recognize the existing Board of fifteen individuals and add to it ten itinerant ministers.

3. That the Presiding Elder of the Montgomery District, the preachers stationed at Auburn, Montgomery, Eaon and Chuaanenuggee, and the preacher in charge of the Tuskegee Circuit, be, and are hereby, ex officio members of the Board of Trustees.

4. When it happens that any one of the permanent trustees shall fill any of the appointments mentioned in the third resolution, he shall be entitled to two votes in all the deliberations of the Board.

C. D. OLIVER,
M. S. ANDREWS,
J. L. COTTON,
D. C. A. CONNELLY.

The Conference then appointed the following trustees:

M. S. ANDREWS,
S. ARMSTRONG,
J. A. HEARD,
T. J. KOGER,
O. R. BLUE.

EUTAW, Dec. 14, 1855.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BOOKS AND TRACTS—READ THIS.

Let me speak a word or two to the local and itinerant preachers, and the members of our Church in the bounds of the Mississippi Conference.

As agent of the Book and Tract Society of our Conference, I feel that I need the co-operation of every one of you to enable me to carry out the objects of the society—the supplanting of an evil, corrupting literature, and the dissemination of a pure, moral, instructive and religious one in its place. Is it important that this should be done? Who hesitates to answer? Look at the thousands of volumes of light, frothy, corrupting, mind-benumbing literature that are scattered over our country, are eagerly sought for, and read, too, by many. Look, too, at the fact that the press, in many instances, has been corrupted by catering to a vitiated taste created and encouraged by such a literature, and if you doubted before, you will then be prepared to say, there is a work, a great work, to be done. Is it not high time for us to be at work—to be at it in earnest? Can this work be done? Who doubts? But can it be done by one or by a few? Or in a day, or month, or year? Then I wish to have every preacher interested in this cause—selling and giving away books and tracts, and getting funds to help forward the cause by taking collections, receiving donations of five, ten, twenty, fifty and a hundred dollars from the liberal people in our bounds.

Will you engage in this work? Let me hear from you soon.

There is a vast field held out before us—one of great interest, in which great good can be done. There are many families without books, and others with but few, to read. Seek them out and see that they are supplied, and you will do a great and praiseworthy work. You may supply them with the books which will preach effectual sermons when you are far away, and after you are gone to heaven. Let me entreat you, then, by the worth of souls and hope of doing good, to engage at once in the work. May God's blessings be with you in the undertaking.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH.

Brethren, sisters, we cannot get along and succeed in this work without your aid. I am in earnest. We (the managers, &c.) desire to raise from ten to twenty thousand dollars in money in our bounds this year to help on this good cause. With this amount to assist, we can put into circulation from twenty to forty thousand dollars worth of books and tracts, good and religious, that will do great good.

You think the figures too large? Can you tell me how many millions of dollars worth of property are owned by you and the friends of our Church in our bounds? You would weary in the attempt to make the estimate. What, then, are twenty thousand dollars out of the vast amount?

Are there not many of you making from fifty, one hundred, up to one thousand and fifteen hundred bales of cotton, or hundreds of hogsheads of sugar?

Think! Are there not a score of you reading this that could send $100 each, and not feel the worse, but the better for it? Just try. Shall I receive it, to enable me to carry out the instructions of the Board? Thank you for that. I am confident you feel better.

Are there not a hundred reading this who could send me $50 each? Wont you be one of the number? It is now needed; and I shall expect you to respond to the call. God bless you for that response.

Now are there not one thousand more of you who can send and will send me $10 each. I hear you responding: "Yes, Mr. Agent, I'll do that much anyhow. You seem to be so in earnest and determined to have the money, I'll do so to get rid of you, as well as to do good." Thank you, every one, for your kind and generous response. I like to see such promptness. But don't forget to tell me by what route I can send to you, in books, one-half the amount you send me in money. Here, you see, I am a generous beggar. You can read the books and circulate them among your neighbors, give them to the poor. So you will get into business by attending to my call—business that will do you good as well as others.

And oh! how many more can send me five dollars each? I am not authorized to send you one-half that amount in books, yet if two or more of you, living in the same vicinity will unite your fives, you shall have the books. The great object is to have the books and tracts distributed and read. And when you are apprised of the fact that in some portions of our Conference we shall have to distribute gratuitously two-thirds or three-fourths of the books circulated, then you will see the work we want to have accomplished with the other half of your money. Need I say more? Brethren, sisters, friends, will you respond by sending me a hundred, or fifty, or twenty, or ten, or five dollars? Will the preachers send their orders for books? A large supply on hand at Vicksburg.

If you know any local preacher or layman who is willing to enter upon such a work as that of colporteur, please let me hear from you in reference to him.

Respectfully, yours in the work,

H. H. MONTGOMERY, Agent.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 8, 1856.

MR. SPURGEON—HIS FANATICISM.

Our English correspondent, says the Zion's Herald, gave an account, some weeks since, of this latest wonder of the British pulpit, Mr. Spurgeon. It now appears that the wisdom of this young orator is not equal to his genius, that his judgment is far inferior to his assurance. The following account of his preaching is from the English correspondence of the Western Christian Advocate:

"In doctrine, Mr. Spurgeon is an out-and-out Calvinist. He has a belief, it is stated, that his mission is to restore the old thoroughgoing Calvinism, now all but extinct. He is undoubtedly possessed of unusual ability for addressing a popular audience. In person he is short and thickset, dark, but with little beard—altogether juvenile in appearance. His voice is shrill and sharp, not full and deep, nor capable of varied modulation, yet it may be heard distinctly at a great distance. In his language he is very plain, often vulgar. He is on excellent terms with himself. 'Six days in the week I live up there,' said he, pointing upwards, 'and on Sundays I come down here to talk to you folks.' His whole manner is exceedingly irreverent, especially in prayer. One Sunday morning he began his prayer thus: 'Draw near, Lord,' then a pause. 'A little nearer, Lord,' another long pause. 'A little nearer, Lord,' and another pause. 'That'll do, Lord,' and then he went on with his prayer. In common with the generality of higher Calvinists, he appears to have no proper sense either of reverence for the Divine Majesty, or of the insignificance of man in comparison with his Maker. He treats his audience almost with contempt, in his style and manner of addressing them, notwithstanding his extreme youth. He has succeeded, not in winning sinners from out of the world to repentance and faith in Christ, but in attracting together in one focus the sermon-hunters and oddity-hunters from every part of London. He is scarcely acknowledged by the other ministers of the Baptist denomination. He said the other day, after preaching a charity sermon, 'I preach for more charities and get larger collections than any man in London.' This last is far from true. 'And yet,' he continued, 'there is scarcely one of my brethren that will shake hands with me.' His popularity has been wonderful, but it is very much on the wane; already his name is seldom heard."

The testimony of this correspondent is confirmed by a recent private letter to a friend of ours, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:

"Mrs. B had an opportunity recently of hearing Mr. Spurgeon. He made a wonderful impression on her mind. The chapel was crowded, and admission obtained by ticket. She expected eloquence, at least, but there was nothing of the kind, and she infers that his self confidence succeeds in fascinating a certain class of minds. His subject was 'For in time of trouble he shall hide me in his pavilion, &c.' She says manner and matter were both objectionable. He preached the highest Calvinism, in the most dogmatic manner. He told us that he was elected to be a child of God before the foundation of the world, and that he was as sure of eternal glory as the brightest angel in heaven—as safe, but not as happy. 'What care I,' he asked, 'for what men say of me? Let them applaud me; I just catch the faint murmur in the distance. Let them hiss at me; 'tis the voice of a tiny newborn serpent.' He uttered many vulgarities, to catch the ear and make people laugh, in a way quite inconsistent with the solemnities of worship—such as, 'I tell such people this world is only a howling wilderness to such as go howling through it.' Speaking of a man who went to a particular chapel, but who cared nothing about the souls of his wife and children, he said, 'And yet this man calls himself one of God's elect, forsooth!' He does, does he? A pretty sort God's elect are, if they're such as he. God save us from his own elect!' I think I never saw a young man so full of himself. Ever since I heard him these words have followed me, 'Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall.'"

OUR PERIODICAL INTERESTS.

When, in compliance with the wishes of the General Conference, it was determined to reduce the price of our popular literature, and to adopt the cash system in relation to the periodical issues of the Publishing House, it was supposed that all our brethren in the ministry, both traveling and local, would take a lively interest in extending their circulation, and would be equally prompt and faithful in sending up the sums realized on subscriptions. We are happy to announce that, in many sections of the work our anticipations have been fully realized; but we regret to say that the result in other portions has been very different. There are scores, if not hundreds of our brethren, even in the itinerant ministry, who have not yet favored us with the name of a single subscriber to any of our periodicals; while, in some cases, brethren who have evinced a commendable zeal in procuring subscribers, have been slow in making their financial returns. We now have on our books, charged to our agents, on account of periodicals sent out by their orders during the current year, several thousand dollars. This money has been, and still is, greatly needed by the agents. It should be known and well understood by all concerned, that the rates at which we are now sending out our periodicals, taking into the account the large commission allowed to agents, are but just sufficient to cover expenses. But if the funds realized are to be retained by our agents for three, six, nine and twelve months, it must be evident to all that the loss to the Publishing House will be very considerable. All such funds should be transmitted to the agents with as little delay as practicable.

And now, in relation to the future, we would respectfully ask at the hands of all our brethren in the ministry, throughout the entire connection, that they bring the subject of our periodical literature at once before the people of their charge.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, edited by Dr. Doggett, a work of high standing, and deserving a large patronage, will be furnished to subscribers, laymen as well as ministers, at one dollar and a half per annum, if paid in advance; or two dollars, as heretofore, if not paid within three months after the commencement of the volume. The first number of the new volume will be issued in January next; this is therefore the proper time to begin or renew subscriptions.

THE HOME CIRCLE, an excellent monthly for the fireside, is edited by Dr. Hunton, and is furnished to subscribers at $2 per annum in advance.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL VISITOR is a monthly for the children, principally, as its name indicates, for the Sunday Schools. It should be in every school and family in the connection. It is edited by Dr. Hunton, and is furnished at the following rates: Single copies, 25 cents each; from five to twenty copies to one address, 23 cents each; from twenty to fifty copies to one address, 20 cents each; one hundred copies and over to one address, 15 cents each.

Agents will be allowed a commission of 20 per cent. on all moneys received and transmitted to us for the Nashville Christian Advocate and Home Circle, whether on account of new subscriptions or the renewal of old ones. No commission can be allowed on subscriptions to the Quarterly Review and Sunday School Visitor.

All moneys received for periodicals should be promptly transmitted to us by mail, *at our risk*.

STEVENSON & OWEN, Agents.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.

CALLED AND UNCALLED FOR.—Of the 2261 ministers of the Old School connection, only 1088, or less than one-half, are pastors or pastors elect; 465 are stated supplies; leaving 608 as professors, teachers, secretaries, editors, domestic and foreign missionaries, or infirm. Of 3079 churches, only 1108 have pastors; 951 have stated supplies, 751 are vacant, 269 are not classified—most of them vacant, doubtless.

LATER FROM THE ISTHMUS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS.

The steamship Prometheus, Capt. Churchill, arrived at an early hour Thursday morning, from San Juan. We are indebted to her purser for the following memoranda:

Affairs in Nicaragua are progressing very favorably. The country continued healthy and all parties seemed contented. Gen. Walker was becoming more and more popular every day. A party of Col. Kinney's men had gone up the Indian River with a good supply of provisions, and there was no doubt but that they would return with gold. The towns of San Juan and in fact the whole Isthmus, was particularly healthy.

Dr. James A. Nott, who came on board the Prometheus at San Juan in a very debilitated state, died on the night of the 8th inst., of bilious diarrhea.

We have received by this arrival two copies of *El Nicaraguense*, published in Granada, the headquarters of General Walker, dated 22d and 29th of December. We find in the paper of the 22d, a report upon the mines in the District of Chontales, addressed to the Minister of Relations, from which we make the following extracts:

I saw the mineral mountain of San Buenaventura, discovered and denounced by Mr. Manuel Montiel. The ramifications of its veins extend themselves over the bread and fertile plains of Hormiguera, near the waters of the great river Mico, which empties into the Pearl Sea Lagoon. It is so advantageously situated that on every side are facilities to establish machinery for grinding the rich metals during the entire year. The virgin veins recently discovered are from thirty to thirty-six inches in breadth, and a little digging of four yards has sufficed to discover metals of a superior quality; or I should rather say that on the surface even of this extensive and fertile plain is found common ore, that elsewhere would enrich the skillful miner. A quick and imperfect grinding gave as a result a pound of gold, which I have now in my possession. It was examined and assayed by the connoisseurs in this city, who rated it at 20 carats fine. I have started the development of this wealth by means of an association now organized here.

I can say to the Minister that the State possesses, in this beautiful district, only to be properly described in poetry, and inexhaustible treasury of immense riches—wealth consisting of Madera wood and common cedar, mahogany, ebony, granadillo, etc., and also of beautiful cattle that increase wonderfully; wealth of pasture and tillage land, mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, and all other rich productions known to the geologist.

In regard to this matter, *El Nicaraguense* remarks:

We have testimony from a hundred sources as to the literal truth of its statements, and we confidently look for an immigration of good working men and settlers that shall not be second to California in its palmiest days.

From *El Nicaraguense* of the 29th we extract the following items:

Amongst the arrivals by the last steamer we notice the names of Messrs. Wm. R. Garrison and C. J. McDonald, of San Francisco. We understand that Mr. McDonald has entered into a contract with the Government for the establishment of a mint in Nicaragua.

Dr. W. E. Rust leaves Granada to-morrow, to meet the steamer at San Juan del Norte, for the United States. The Doctor goes to Washington as bearer of despatches both from this Government and Col. Wheeler.

Col. Fry, with his battalion of voltigners, returned to this city this morning. The Colonel represents the country to be in a peaceful state, and that he was every where received by the natives with manifestations of great kindness.

The Potomac, flag ship of the home squadron, arrived a few days ago at San Juan del Norte. Dr. Dillard, the fleet surgeon, came on the last steamer to this city, bearer of despatches to the United States Minister here. The Minister was *en route* for Leon, but a special courier was despatched for him, and he returned on Monday evening.

We learn that last week a body of some sixty men led on by Roman Rivas, had fortified themselves near Castillo Rapids, and threatened to take the steamer of the Transit Company and the property of the passengers. The agent, Mr. Hutchison, called on Com. Paulding for the protection of the lives and property of the Americans, and Capt. Powell of the Potomac was sent with a gig of the ship and an armed crew, who proceeded up the river; and as soon as the insurgents saw them coming, they took to their heels and fled. Col. Herneby was despatched from this place on Monday night with a strong force to repel any attack and protect the property and fort at Castillo.

We learn that the U. S. steamer Massachusetts, Com. Swartout, was at San Juan del Sur last week, and that the Independence, the flag ship of the Pacific squadron, is daily expected at that port.

Granada is becoming quite healthy again. November and December are represented as being the sickly months, and when they are passed there is no healthier climate under the sun than this.

Mechanics of various kinds are much wanted in Granada. There is a fine field opening for good, steady mechanics.

Houses in the lower part of the city, which a week ago were tenantless, we are glad to see have occupants. A feeling of protection and safety is being experienced by the natives, and every hour their confidence in the Government is increased.

We learn from the Captain of the Port that the work on the wharf is advancing rapidly.—Capt. Swift thinks the whole structure can and will be completed by the 1st of April. When finished, it will be the only wharf of the kind in the Republic, and will be a great convenience and credit to Granada.

A gentleman by the name of Richardson, a member of Company E, was shot at the quarters, in the San Francisco church, on Monday last. It appears that he was standing near a comrade who was endeavoring to revolve the cylinder of a navy revolver which had become rusted, when the weapon accidentally went off, the ball passing through Mr. R's leg, making a severe flesh wound. Nothing serious.

In regard, says the same paper, to Gen. Wm. Walker, every one here, in and out of the army, will bear us out when we say that his course in Nicaragua has been noble, generous and honorable, alike to the soldier and civilian. The more intelligent of the native population would view his departure from the Republic at this time the direst calamity that could possibly befal them.

For more than thirty years has this garden spot of the world been the scene of internal commotion. Towns and cities often deserted, villages and haciendas burned or sacked, while the probably well-meaning and peacefully inclined inhabitants were forced either to fly their native country or take to the fastnesses of the mountains. The civil war in Nicaragua has been terrible, and one who has not visited the scenes of its battle-fields, has no conception of the amount of devastation to be witnessed.

Granada, it is computed, once contained thirty thousand inhabitants, with a much larger number of buildings than is now to be found within its limits.

To-day there are not six thousand people living in the town, while two-thirds of the former city—and the handsomest and wealthiest part at that—lies one vast pile of ruins. Churches and stately edifices that have withstood the onslaught of the enemy's cannon, bear upon their bruised fronts letters so indelibly impressed that "he who runs may read" the tales of former havoc.

When the leading spirits of the Democratic party invited Gen. Walker's assistance, which he afterwards so magnanimously extended, it was that a stop might be put to these bitter civil heart burnings, that peace and quiet might once more reign throughout the length and breadth of the Republic. The treaty of the 23d of October last, secured these blessings, and all is now as placid and calm with us as is the bosom of the beautiful lake which fronts our city.

We cannot for the life of us see why our position is not as stable and secure as that of any nation upon the civilized globe. Knowing the people as well as we do, we believe, in all candor, that ere many years have elapsed, the anniversary of the landing of Gen. William Walker at Realejo will be commemorated throughout Nicaragua as only a people once oppressed know how to keep a gala day in honor of their deliverer.

Later from Texas.

By the steamship Charles Morgan, which arrived on Saturday last, we have received our regular files of Texas papers. The Galveston News of Thursday last has the following paragraphs:

We have no arrivals from Northern ports. Bremen bark Francisca arrived from Liverpool with a cargo of salt.

The Sabine, Angelina and Neches rivers are reported rising. From Trinity and Brazos rivers we have no advice, however, of a rise having commenced. Hauling has in a measure been interrupted by rains, by cold weather, which has killed grass on the roads, and by holidays; receipts, therefore, have been small at Houston and other shipping points.

The railroad from Harrisburg has reached Brazos river. The accumulated stock of cotton may be expected here from Richmond during the ensuing week.

In transportation from lower Brazos and points on the Bay, very little progress has been made during the week for want of means of transportation, and on account of interference of weather. Business under these circumstances is unusually dull for the season.

The weather has been less cold than during Christmas week, but rain has been scarce here, and appearances are by no means favorable for river navigation in Texas.

The January term of the U. S. District Court commenced its session on Monday morning, Judge Watrous presiding.

The people of Richmond have had a meeting, which adopted measures preliminary to a celebration of the completion of the railroad to that place.

We think it is now about twenty days that we have had a severe cold norther almost uninterruptedly. This inclement weather commenced on Christmas day, and we have had no respite since, with the exception of a few hours on Monday morning last, when it was spring. This morning it commenced to rain, which froze as it fell, causing a sleet, but as the rain has increased the ice has melted away. We, however, look for a sleet or snow before morning.

The News publishes a letter from Austin, from which we extract the following:

Since the holidays the Legislature have gone to work in good earnest. Within the past few days more bills have been finally disposed of than during all the preceding portion of the session.

The great measures, however, still remain to be acted on in the House. In the Senate the Public Debt bill was passed by a vote of 17 to 14, on the 5th inst., with an immaterial amendment, which was, that no claim of any citizen of Texas against the United States for Indian spoliations, should thereby be released. The House will most likely pass it, as it was passed in the Senate. On a full vote of the House, it is understood there is a majority of two or three in favor of the bill.

The San Antonio Texan says:

It will be remembered that in the Texan of December 6th, we gave an account from our correspondent of the robbing of a safe at Franklin, near El Paso, and what one of the robbers named Mackleroy wrote on a slate and left behind. We learn that the robbers were overtaken and two of them killed. Several Pueblo Indians were among those who went in pursuit, and upon overtaking the thieves three lances were thrust into the body of Mackleroy in succession, and each time he cut the lance off with a large knife he had in his hand. Mackleroy and one other were overcome and killed; the others we believe escaped.

The city of San Antonio has gained a suit in the Supreme Court, by which it will add one-third more space to our main plaza.

We are also informed that the suit for the "Alamo property" has been decided in favor of the city; this will bring to San Antonio some $12,000, and also a large amount for rent each year.

The American party State Convention will meet in Austin on the 21st inst.

The Matagorda Chronicle states that Capt. H. L. Petty, postmaster at Preston, committed suicide on Sunday evening, the 23d ult., by shooting himself at his residence. The Chronicle says:

No cause is assigned for the melancholy catastrophe, as he exhibited his usual demeanor just previous to the fatal act, by familiarly requesting the family to go into another room to supper, though symptoms of the mind's aberration had been evinced on several occasions. They had scarcely been seated when the report of a gun notified them of the horrible tragedy just enacted. He had shot off the top of his skull, and his brains were scattered on the floor of the apartment—a horrible sight for a devoted wife and loving children. Capt. Petty was well known to this community as an energetic and enterprising planter on old Caney. He had emigrated to this country about twelve years since from Petit Gulf, Miss.

THE END OF THE WAR IN ST. DOMINGO.—A letter from Macoe, St. Domingo, November 28th, says:

The Emperor Soulouque, so recently at the head of a formidable force against the Dominicans, is on his return, without having fired a shot at his adversaries. Two French men-of-war ships hove in sight on the 25th inst. off this place. The senior officer in command hoisted his flag, and soon after was in correspondence with the French representative on shore. A courier was immediately dispatched to the Emperor with sealed dispatches, on the perusal of which his Imperial Majesty immediately gave orders to turn right about and march back again. It is rumored and generally believed that France will not permit the Haytiens to invade or molest the Dominicans.

Cholera continues prevalent along the coast and interior, but seldom is fatal when medical aid is early applied. Business is dull, but now that peace is being proclaimed, trade will revive and produce come in rapidly.

The Italian sculptor Chelli has just terminated the model of the prophet Ezekiel—one of those destined to be placed at the foot of the column which the Pope is causing to be erected at Rome, to commemorate the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2.50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1856

Tract Agents.—Read the terse and telling *pronunciamento* of Montgomery and Ferguson. Read and respond. Those who wish to subscribe or make payments to the N. O. C. Advocate will find in them both willing agents for that, too.

Columbus, Miss.—As published, there was an error in crediting this station with $12 20 in the Missionary Treasurer's Report. It should have been $1,220, and so adds up. A punctuation point will not deprive this banner station of its well merited honor.

Bishop Kavanaugh.—Our Churches are much gratified and blessed at this time by a visitation of Bishop Kavanaugh. His services in the pulpit have been freely rendered. On Sabbath and on Thursday night he preached—on the latter occasion ordaining a deacon. He leaves in a few days for California, via Panama. Mrs. K. accompanies him.

Tract Meeting.—The first anniversary of the New Orleans Tract Society was held in Carondelet street, on last Sunday evening. Bishop Kavanaugh delivered a suitable and effective address—"The truth shall make you free." A very large audience were interested and edified. Collection, about $120. The Society is thoroughly organized and doing good. A colporteur has been engaged for nine months. An excellent report was read.

A New Methodist College.—The Western Advocate says: "An official announcement has been made that the $200,000 for the endowment of the new college at Troy, N. Y., has been secured. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the 22d of November, the Rev. John McClintock, D. D., of Carlisle, Pa., was unanimously elected President or Chancellor of the University. Dr. McClintock is at present editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review.

The South Carolina College.—Professor C. F. McCay has been elected President of this institution, in place of Dr. Thornwell, resigned, and Dr. Lieber has given notice of his resignation, to take effect in December next.

Another Advocate.—The Pacific Christian Advocate is the title of a new paper published at Salem, Oregon Territory, by a Methodist association, and edited by Thomas H. Pearne. The first number (Sept. 1st) is before us. It is made up with editorial taste and judgment.

Louisiana Baptist.—We have received the first number of this denominational organ, published under the auspices of the Convention at Mount Lebanon, Bienville parish, La., and edited by Rev. Mr. Lee.

It says:

"We issue to-day the first number of the Louisiana Baptist, unfurl our banner to the breeze, and hazard another experiment of a Baptist paper in Louisiana. Now, shall it be sustained? Is a paper of the kind needed, and is this the proper place of publication?"

The Three Graves.

It is not forgotten that in 1853 the three Methodist preachers stationed in Mobile died of yellow fever. They fell within the course of one month, self-sacrificed to duty. Their graves are a refutation of the oft uttered slander that Protestant ministers desert their posts in the hour of danger—that they fear and fly.

The churches and citizens of Mobile have not forgotten these things. A late visit there brought us to the knowledge of a fact creditable to them and exceedingly gratifying to our feelings. In the new graveyard—quite in a dry and sunny spot—are the three graves, to be seen, side by side. An iron railing encloses a space of 12 by 24 feet. Room for others! At the west end of this plot the deceased lie, in the order they died: Powell, Hughes, Starr. Over the middle mound is raised a monument to the noble trio. A base of granite 3½ feet square; upon this a neat block of marble; four shafts of marble, 9 inches square and 2½ feet high, resting on the corners of this block, support a marble cap, on the faces of which are suitable inscriptions. On the south face, an inscription for Rev. A. H. Powell, looking towards his grave; on the north, one for Rev. J. W. Starr, and on the east one for Rev. J. S. Hughes, stating facts of their lives, ministry and death. A tapering shaft rises about 6 feet, making the whole monumental height 12 feet. Upon the sides of the shaft, corresponding to the lower inscriptions, are the words, POWELL, STARR, HUGHES. On the other, are carved three acorns, united to one stem, and falling! The ground is neatly turfed and laid off. The whole cost $600. Bros. Dorman, Neely and Garrett deserve the thanks of the Church for the tasteful and substantial manner in which they have performed this testimonial to the dead. A sad and pleasant spot for their brethren, the preachers, to visit. To visit will do them good.

Unequal Distribution of Missionaries and Funds.

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD.

Dr. Talmage, of Georgia, is calling the attention of Southern Presbyteries to the working of what our Old School brethren insist on calling their *national* Church; knowing no North, no South! He publishes in the Southern Presbyterian a paper read before the Florida Presbytery, in which some items are figured out. They suggest several reflections besides showing the comparative expenditures in the field named. We therefore make some extracts:

"There is a very great inequality in the distribution of the missionaries of our Board of Missions. This inequality, I am inclined to suspect, has not been sufficiently observed by our Southern Churches and Presbyteries. It is very much to be regretted that we have so little zeal in the good cause as to ask or receive no more aid from the Board. * * *

Here is a table that gives a view of a large number of our missionaries, and of the expense of several of the larger States, North and South. The Board had, in the last year, reported the following number of missionaries:

In North Carolina,	12....	cost,	$1,550
South Carolina,	4....	cost,	375
Georgia,	7....	cost,	1,100
Florida,	4....	cost,	1,000
Alabama,	1....	cost,	200
Mississippi	10....	cost,	2 395
Louisiana,	3....	cost,	650
Texas,	19....	cost,	3,535
8 Southern States,	60....	cost,	$11,005

The population of these eight Southern States, in 7,181,467.

In Ohio,	63....	cost,	$7,147
Indiana,	47....	cost,	6,710
Illinois,	56....	cost,	8,055
Pennsylvania	71....	cost,	9,930
In four States,	239....	cost,	$31,843

The population of these four Northern States is 6,132,099.

You will observe that in making this comparison I have not selected States at a distance from one another, but in both parts of the table the States mentioned are contiguous to each other. You will also observe that in the Southern table are included the large frontier States, Texas and Florida, both more needy and more extensive than any State in the other table, and increasing in population as fast as Iowa or Wisconsin. Yet in the four Northern States there have been in the service of the Board, in the last year, 179 more missionaries than in the eight Southern States. And the appropriations of the Board were $20,837 more in the former than in the latter; while the population of the eight Southern States is more than a million the greatest. In the Northern table the missionaries and one to every 25,000, and in the Southern one to every 119,000.

Nor is it difficult to account for this great inequality. It arises, in great part, from the excess of ministers and churches in the Northern States, that labor incessantly to make call the young ministers they can rear, and all others they can lay their hands on, fixtures among themselves, until every nook and corner is filled up, and every pastor and stated supply has half a dozen ministers located within ten or fifteen miles of him. And in order to do this, they cannot spare a single minister for distant and more destitute places; and they must draw largely upon the Board for funds to support those who have located among themselves. We need not inquire whether there is in this course any selfishness and sectionalism that is different from the spirit of Christ, who said "the field is the world," or of Paul, who gloried in preaching the gospel 'in the regions beyond.' * * * * *

The Southern Presbyteries ought to draw a much larger portion of the Board's missionaries in their bounds. I cannot suppose that the anti-slavery feeling has any great influence in preventing Old School Presbyterian ministers from coming Southward. If the mantle of Alexander or Miller has overshadowed them, they will not fear to cross the line, nor will we hesitate to welcome them as co-laborers in our Master's service. No doubt some are afraid of our climate. Disease and death and the South are closely united in the minds of many in the Northern and Middle States. * * * *

Here is also another item:

MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD.

In eleven States North	361
In fifteen States, South	150
Total	211

COST.

In eleven States, North,	$56,217
In fifteen States, South	*24,503
Total	$31,689

POPULATION.

North	10,991,175
South	9,578 068
	1,413.108

* The District of Columbia is here counted as one of the fifteen States South.

Old Advice--But Very Good.

ABOUT SAVING SOULS.

One of the dangers of a large and prosperous church is in losing sight of the simplicity that is in Christ. If not in doctrine, yet in practice. Standards may be sound, but the system of operations too complex and indirect. Forces that ought to be centralized and spent on the one great work of saving souls, are dispersed in this, that and the other direction. In the multitude of collaterals, of side issues, the main issue escapes.

John Wesley's advice to Methodist preachers must not go out of print, even if it go out of practice:

"You have nothing to do but to save souls; therefore spend and be spent in this work; and go always not only to those who want you, but to those that want you most.

Observe! It is not your business to preach only so many times, and to take care of this or that society; but to save as many as you can; to bring as many sinners as you can to repentance, and with all your power to build them up in that holiness without which they cannot see the Lord."

Emory College, Ga.

We learn that Rev. J. R. Thomas, A. M. has been elected President, and will enter promptly upon the duties of his office. Mr. Thomas is one of the early graduates of Randolph Macon College, Va., under the Presidentship of Dr. Olin. An able minister, a thorough disciplinarian, a ripe scholar, a true man. He was the first Rector of the Collinsworth Institute in Talbot county, Ga., a high school, under the care of the Georgia Conference, which began a career of usefulness in 1839. We well remember, and with satisfaction, those days—having had the happiness of being one of his pupils, seven of whom are now in the Ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Collinsworth, of Georgia, as it was in those days, and Cokesbury, of South Carolina, as we knew it in 1837, under Dr. Mitchell, are our models of conference high schools. They were never called colleges.

Besides Mr. Thomas's scholarship and fitness by experience of teaching, his character fills the bill for President of a college. Vim and momentum of moral and intellectual forces are of more consequence in that post than mere scholarly accuracy. An impulse is given to surrounding mind, and young men have a model upon which to form themselves, and from which elevated conceptions of honor and worth are derived.

Some have literary and classical qualifications to a high degree—know every idiom, accent and variation to the utmost nicety—skillful in conjugations, great on vowels and diphthongs; but their elevation to the head of school, college or university would be a misfortune. A great mercy and wonder if the next generation of thinkers is not an abortion, under such educators. Men of minutiæ, they are dwarfs and begetting dwarfs. Davy Crockett, with his boldly outlined character, vigorous mind and great honest soul, would better suit. But instead of going into the subject, we return to the man—Rev. J. R. Thomas. We congratulate Emory College upon her new President. The restoration of his health, which enables him to undertake the duties of his office, gratifies us more than the honor done him in his election to it.

Care for the Orphan.

The Baton Rouge Advocate comments favorably on the Seventh Annual Report of the Female Orphan Association of that city:

"The Female Orphan Association of Baton Rouge was organized on the 21st of August, 1848, and incorporated by act of Legislature on the 5th of February, 1850, since which time it has gone on quietly in its work of love and benevolence, with an order and system peculiarly gratifying. The present officers are: Mrs. Tennessee Davis, President; Mrs. Rebecca Elam, Vice President; Mrs. Mary Isett, Treasurer; Mrs. Mary W. Read, Secretary; which, together with a Board of Directors, Committee on Building, Committee on Supplies, &c., constitute the management of the institution.

From the report of Mrs. Read, the Secretary, we learn that the entire number of orphans during the present year was 33, of which 28 are still in the Asylum. Of this number 2 are from West Baton Rouge, 3 from Plaquemine, 2 from East Feliciana, 2 from Manchac, 2 from Livingston, 2 from New Orleans, and 15 from our own parish. The report says that all of sufficient age are learning to read, write and sew, and also to attend to the various domestic duties required in so large a family. The report adds that two of the orphans, possessing minds of strong promise, have been placed at select schools, and are pursuing a course of study intended to qualify them for teachers. The Treasurer's report shows that the receipts in the Treasury for the past year amount to $4,260 33, while the amount paid out is $1,782 25.

The closing paragraph of the Secretary's report demands the attention of our Legislature and the citizens generally. It is as follows:

'On account of the great inconveniences which have always been experienced by the inmates of the asylum for want of sufficient room, and especially in view of the sickness, suffering and death to which the orphans are exposed during an epidemic, by being crowded together in rooms unaired to them, the society have contracted for the erection of such additional buildings as are necessary to the future protection and comfort of their charge, and for pecuniary aid to meet their obligations arising hence, they trust to the noble sympathies of those whose hearts can throb in pity o'er an orphan's woes—to the generous impulses of those who love to ameliorate 'the deep sorrows of humanity,' and to the honorable, high-minded decision of those to whom the public voice has given the power of dispensing the charities of the State of Louisiana.'"

Southern and South-Western Commercial Convention.—This convention assembles in Richmond on the 30th of this month. As it was deemed important that New Orleans should be represented, his honor, Mayor Lewis, has appointed the following gentlemen to represent the city, and will cheerfully make other appointments if suitable persons signify a desire or a willingness to be present on the occasion: Senators Slidell and Benjamin, and Representatives Eustis, Taylor, Sandidge and Davidson, are the gentlemen named thus far.

We think it would be well enough if a larger delegation went from New Orleans, although the probabilities are they could do little or nothing for the city, except to defend her. In this connection it strikes us it would be eminently proper for the Chamber of Commerce to take the matter under consideration. At all events, we throw out the suggestion, and are willing to let it go for what it is worth.

There are now laid up in winter quarters at Chicago, two hundred and eighteen steamers and sail-craft, representing carrying room for sixty thousand tons. These ships and steamers will leave with full loads for Eastern ports in the spring.

GOD IS MY REST.

"Return unto thy rest, O my soul, for the Lord has dealt bountifully with thee.

"For thou hast delivered my soul from death, mine eyes from tears, and my feet from falling.

"I will walk before the Lord in the land of the living." Psalm 116:7-9.

God is my rest! Yes, for I am conversing with my own soul. Strange power of self-communion, prerogative and proof of my spiritual nature. To whom should I go but unto him, its Divine original, its necessary end and good!

My rest—though I have wandered from him. Thou didst "tell my wanderings." I left him with averted eyes; but his gracious gaze was always fixed on me, watching until with weary steps I should come back again to him. Did not the Infinite heart yearn after me—me, a soul made in the image of Infinite Intelligence? My rest—because I wandered from him. Always at home with him I had been always happy; yet I had known nothing of the joy of recovery and My rest! Already there is "no more curse." Thou hast smitten my Substitute for my sins. Far be it from thee, O Faithful and Just, to smite me likewise.

My rest, too, meekness and loveliness of heart—first and last lesson which I learn of him whose yoke I bear. Humility is the garment of charity; and charity stills my passions, composes my faculties, regulates my will. So is my whole nature rectified; and I am a new man, at the feet of God.

Always my rest! Care casts its load on thee. Pain presses me to thy bosom. Poverty asks and has thy riches. Perplexity locks my hand in thine; and "I walk," a little child, "with God." Disappointments are the loving discloseures of thy will. Yea, and dying, I hang, another malefactor, upon the cross, where the last shame of my humanity must be endured. But that cross is next to thine, and I hear the promise of an instant paradise. The unknown future brightens before me. Then shall I know thee, "the true God, and eternal life." Not lost in thee, as poets coldly sing; but found by thy side; not absorbed in thy fullness, but filled with it; a separate, conscious, exultant, adoring existence—a flame of fire on thy altar, forever fed by thee.

"Return," then, "unto thy rest!" Eyes, delivered from tears, wait, in reverent love, on him. Feet, preserved from falling, walk before him in the land of the living. Soul, redeemed from death, wake up after his likeness, and be satisfied.

Yet a moment more I commune with my own heart and with God. "The Lord is my portion, saith my soul." "O my soul, thou hast said unto the Lord, thou art my Lord." How quick the answer! "And they shall be mine, saith the Lord." And, O, the unutterable tenderness of that still, small voice! "They shall be mine, in the day when I make up my jewels!"

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE TRACT CAUSE.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak to the ministers, members and the friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the bounds of the Alabama Conference on the Tract Cause. The first year of our operations is past, and the second is began. Most of you are aware of the hindrances in the way of that large measure of success which was anticipated. But, notwithstanding, we have much reason to thank God, take courage, and on with the work.

The whole amount collected by myself, by Dr. Hamilton and a few of the preachers, and at the anniversaries, makes an aggregate of over three thousand dollars. In the meanwhile, books and tracts to the amount of about four thousand dollars have been disposed of. The immediate and apparent benefits of these operations are to be found, first, in the spread of so much religious reading; second, in the cheapening of our religious books, and the facilities with which they are obtained; and, thirdly, the amount which has been given away to the poor, the destitute. What fruit such precious seeds, watered with tears, as sown in hope, shall bring forth, we must have patience until the harvest of the world is gathered, and then, like our Lord, we shall see of the travail of our souls, and be satisfied.

Dear brethren, we may build up many fine churches, schools, and colleges, as we may think best, provided we see to it that the poor have the gospel preached to them. This is not done by good wishes, fervent prayers, only, but material aid, as much as may be necessary to support the preacher and supply him with the means of usefulness. If we would encourage and promote home education and piety, social refinement and purity, and a permanent love of letters, we must encourage the tract cause, and thereby prepare the people everywhere for the larger advantages which schools and colleges give.

I am coming among you, as I have opportunity, earnestly asking all to help. Help as God hath prospered you. If you have but little, give but little; but if you have much, do not put me off with little, may be nothing. We must do more than last year. The times are better, and you must not deny. I shall therefore go forth to my work expecting not only to be met by the preachers, with hearty welcome, but by the people who shall hail my coming as a precious opportunity "to give to the poor, that thereby they may lend to the Lord."

Very Respectfully,

F. G. Ferguson.

Summerfield, Jan. 5, 1856.

NOW, AND THEN.

The Natchez Courier, of the 27th, says, in reviewing the condition of Natchez in 1807, that at that early day the only cotton gins in the neighborhood were located within the the city limits, and that the most of the merchants received pay for merchandise in seed cotton, which was delivered at the public gins, and the tenth pound taken as a toll for ginning and pressing; the which concentration of cotton gins, by the rotting of the seed, the tramping of hogs and cattle, and the failure of the buzzards and carrion crows to act as scavengers, produced a compound of "villainous smells" and fated exhalations which was pronounced to be an intolerable nuisance by the unreformed council of that city, and abated by a stringent ordinance thereanent.

The same paper says that whereas, in 1807, one month, and often longer, was required to perform a trip from New Orleans to Natchez, now the splendid steamers Princess and Natchez, leave New Orleans at 5 P. M. and take tea in the city of Natchez next evening. And it confidently predicts that in less than five years Capt. Leathers or Holmes, or both, will bring out a boat that will run from New Orleans to Natchez in less than twelve hours. It makes the following extract from the Mississippi Messenger, published at Natchez in the territorial times before steamboats were in use:

"We have to apologize to our patrons for the diminished size of to-days Messenger. It has arisen from the non-arrival of paper expected from New Orleans, which has been more than a month on the river."

The latter paper (the Messenger) continued a price current of Bordeaux, showing that coffee brought, in 1807, from 70 to 80c. per pound; sugar, from 28 to 43c; tobacco, 43c; and Louisiana cotton, 74c per pound. Whereas, at the present time, the rates are: For coffee, from 10 to 15c; for sugar, from 6 to 7c; for tobacco, from 6 to 8c; and for cotton, from 7 to 11c. What a contrast!

PEWS—THEIR HISTORY.

In Anglo-Saxon and some Norman churches of early date, a stone bench was made to project within the wall running round the whole interior except the east end.

In 1319 they are represented as sitting on the ground or standing. About this time the people introduced—low, rude three-legged stools promiscuously over the church.

Wooden seats were introduced soon after the Norman conquest. In 1287 a decree was issued in regard to the wrangling for seats, so common that none should call any seat in church his own except noblemen and patrons, each entering and holding the one he first entered.

As we approach the Reformation, from 1530 to 1540 seats were more appropriated, the entrance being guarded by cross-bars and the initial letters engraved on them.

Immediately after the Reformation, the pew system prevailed, as we learn from a complaint the poor Commons addressed to Henry VIII., in 1546, in reference to his decree that a Bible should be in every church at liberty for all to read, because they feared it might be taken into the "quyre" or some "pus." In 1608 galleries were introduced.

As early as 1611, pews were arranged to afford comfort by being boxed or cushioned; while the sides around were so high as to hide those within—a device of the Puritans to avoid being seen by the officers who reported those who did not stand when the name of Jesus was mentioned. The services were often greatly protracted, so that many would fall asleep. Hence Swift's pithy allusion:

"A badstead of the antique mode,
Compact of timber many a load,
Such as our ancestors did use,
Was metamorphosed into pews;
Which still their ancient nature keep,
By lodging folks disposed to sleep."

With the reign of Charles I. the reasons for the heightening of the sides disappeared.

Recent Publications.

The History of England: from the accession of James II. By Thomas Babbington Macaulay—vols. III. and IV. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The two latest volumes of Mr. Macaulay's great history of England, embracing the period from the proclamation of William and Mary at London to the highest glory of the reign of William the Third, has been received by us from the publishers, through courtesy of H. D. McGinnis. The period treated of is full of interest, and the two present volumes are worthy of their predecessors; but we must leave all further notice until some such time as we have been able to compare Macaulay with the other historians who have written of the same era, and observe in what respect he differs either in narrative or inference from those who are our present acknowledged standard. The volumes are well printed and do honor to the house from whence they issue.

Notes on Central America; particularly the States of Honduras and San Salvador: their geography, topography, climate, population, resources, productions, etc., and the proposed Honduras Inter-Oceanic Railway. By E. G. Squier. With original maps and illustrations. New York: Harper & Brother.

The work of Mr. Squier, concerning that region which is the present land of promise and modern Eden, will be read with much pleasure by those who are interested in the earlier portion of our American history, and desire to know of those times that had being before Pizarro or even Columbus swept the Western Atlantic and passed San Salvador. Mr. Squier, well known as a scholar before his departure for Central America, enjoyed opportunities for research and investigation there which few previous to him could have obtained, or, obtaining, could have made available. The result of his explorations is embodied in the very handsome, well-printed and copiously illustrated volume, which we have received—a work that embraces the historical, agricultural, mechanical and geological nature of the region, and which should be placed in every library, by the side of Stephen's.

The Tragedies of Sophocles: In English prose. The Oxford translation. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Herodotus—A new and literal version, with a geographical and general index. By Henry Cary, M. A., New York: Harper & Brothers.

The History of the Peloponnesian War, by Thucydides. A new and literal version. By Henry Dale. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The three translations above named, of Herodotus, the father of history; of Sophocles, the master of Tragedy; and of Thucydides, the clearest and most succinct of those who have embalmed the deeds of the past for future ages, are very well and carefully done by scholars whose names alone insure the accuracy of their works. They record more or less fully the history of what was thought and what was done when Rome and Greece had the civilization of the world. Those who might not be able to read them in the original, will be happy to avail themselves of the present opportunity for reaching them by means of a translation.

The volumes are well printed, with an abundance of notes and explanatory references, that heighten their value.

We are under obligations to H. D. McGinnis, 36 Camp street, for copies of the foregoing.

COMMERCE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The business of our city this season far exceeds our most sanguine expectations. It has already attained an amount without a parallel. Though we hear of complaints regarding depreciation of real estate, we do not learn that they proceed from the proprietors or owners of cotton presses and warehouses. As an evidence of the stupendous business now in course of progress, we give the value of the exports of produce, which include cotton, sugar, flour, corn, wheat, etc., from this port for the three months ending the 31st December last, as also the value for the corresponding quarters of 1853 and 1851. It will be observed that there is an increase for the present season of eight million two hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars.

This daily shipments which are made by the boats composing the mail line, via Lake Pontchartrain to Mobile, go from port Pontchartrain and are not included. Of the value of sugar, molasses, flour, bacon, whisky, bagging and rope, which go this route, there is no means of approximating a correct value.

Exports of Produce from the port of New Orleans for the 3 months of October, November and December.

	To Foreign Countries.	Coastwise.	Total.
1853	11,997,377	4,758,706	15 856 083
1854	13 158 539	6 951 722	19 101 261
1855	19 940 784	7 429 004	27 378 788

This shows an increase in the gross exports for the three months ending 31st December, 1855, of forty-three per cent over the year 1854, and an increase of eleven million four hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars over 1853, or a fraction of over seventy per cent. The increase to coastwise ports for 1855 over 1854 is twenty-four per cent, and over 1853 of fifty-six per cent. For details of each month, see our financial column.

Public Whipping in South Carolina.—The infliction of the punishment of public whipping upon two white men on Monday, says the Charleston Mercury, reminds us to renew our protest against the continuance of this mode of punishment. We believe that a vast majority of the people of the State feel that this penalty, as it is now inflicted, is an evil and ought in some way to be changed. The public exhibition is one which no man can ever witness without feeling that its effect must be demoralizing.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that since the new organization of the Fire Department of that city, once noted for its rowdyism, there has been not only a decrease in the number of fires and false alarms, but the loss of property compared with former years has been but trifling. What is still better, the disposition to fight and riot on the part of the firemen has been almost entirely checked, and the citizens of Philadelphia can now look with pride upon their Fire Department. The loss by fires from April to December, 1855, has been $123,000.

The Seminole War.—The Tampa Peninsular of the 29th ult. comes to us filled with reports of public meetings and exciting appeals of a most warlike tone. It is evident that our friends of Southern Florida, after the inhuman massacre we have already recorded, will be satisfied with nothing short of the removal or extermination of the savages, who, in violation of all faith, have committed repeated acts of barbarity, and by whom the peace and security of the inhabitants are constantly threatened. Volunteer companies were rapidly forming, in accordance with resolutions adopted at public meetings on the 23d and 24th to march immediately into the Indian Territory. And among these was one under the command of Capt Simeon L. Sparkman, one of the most effective officers of the old Indian war.

Besides these voluntary corps, the people call upon the Governor of the State and the Federal Government to furnish the necessary protection to the citizens, and take immediate steps for the speedy and forcible removal of the savages, and if necessary, to wage war of extermination against them.

The time for negotiation, says the Peninsular, is past. It is high time the United States Government, which is the boast of every American, should assert her supremacy in her own territory, and teach these marauding outlaws that their repeated outrages have rendered "forbearance no longer a virtue." In this connection, the Peninsular speaks in high terms of Col. Monroe, Commandant of U. S. troops in Florida, and expresses its opinion that under his conduct there will be a speedy termination of the war.

The Cherokee College Burnt.—By a letter from Cassville, to the editor of the Savannah Journal, we regret to learn that the new Baptist College edifice recently erected at that place, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning week. The institution was about to go into operation. The building was a handsome brick edifice—the main building three stories in height, with two wings of two stories each. The west, when completed, would have been about $14,000, and that amount had been raised by private subscription.

"A Piece of her Mind."—In the Baton Rouge Advocate we find the following peppery communication from the Advocate says: "A young and handsome widow, who some time since discarded the weeds of woe." It appears that three young gentlemen of that town had published a card, which the widow chose to consider in some degree personal. Her letter is a model in its way:

Baton Rouge, Jan. 10.—*Eds. Advocate:*—I gave you credit for possessing more good sense than you exhibited in giving publicity to the impertinent card of the "Trio Bachelors," copied into your columns yesterday from that worthless G by O sheet known as the Baton Rouge *Comet*; but I regret to say that I have heretofore over-estimated your characters, [oh, scissors!] and hasten to alter my judgment to suit the circumstances. But it is with neither you nor the upstart editor of the *Comet* I wish to deal, but that worthy and henceforward notorious "three" pettifogging limbs of the law, who parade themselves for sale in the advertising columns of a newspaper, to the highest bidder, as though sensible women—"widows and old maids" included—could not better invest the sums mentioned as necessary to purchase *them*, in stock, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, or, Mr. Editor, even a drove of Kentucky mules for plantation purposes. These graceless sprigs of impertinence are well known to the writer hereof, who would advise all heiresses of a speculative turn to invest in Nicaragua land scrip if they wish to *run a risk*, but if they wish to make *dead loss* a certainty, let them turn over their capital to the care of the sick-coming sap-heads of "Magnolia Retreat."

Yours, &c.,

A Widow.

A dispatch of the 5th from Cincinnati says:

Nine persons, all Irish, were arrested here last night, by the U. S Marshal, for a violation of the neutrality laws, and held to bail for their appearance for examination on Monday. The impression is that they were acting in concert with parties in New York and elsewhere, having for their object a descent upon Ireland.

Free Love in Iowa.—The Dubuque Herald says:

We understand that this pernicious doctrine is spreading in Iowa. An association is said to exist in Linn county, two and a half miles from Cedar Rapids.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

Washington, Jan. 3.—*Senate.*—The financial report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received.

Mr. Mason moved that 10,000 copies be printed by the printer to the Senate of the last Congress.

A discussion ensued as to the power of the Senate to take such action, since it would, it was contended on one side, be a violation of the law of the last session relative to the public printers. The resolution, however, was adopted.

Mr. Hale remarked that he was not in his seat when the President's annual message came in, else he should have objected to its reception as irregularly sent here. He would not pretend to state the reasons why the President took such an extraordinary and unprecedented course, but Yankees are allowed to *guess*, and he would by no means presume to say that the President has taken this opportunity to go down on his knees to the South, because several Southern States are to hold Democratic conventions on the 8th of January. [Laughter.]

If that was the case, he was sorry the President had taken so much pains for nothing, for there is just as much chance for one of the Senate's pages to be nominated for the Presidency as for Mr. Pierce. [Laughter.] The President takes up much of his message in talking about Central American affairs, but he (Mr. Hale) thought there was a place in the central part of the United States on which the eyes of the people are turned with vastly more attention, namely, Kansas. He stated on the authority of Mr. Calhoun that the Monroe doctrine so much talked about was originally suggested by the British Cabinet. True, as said by the President; acts have occurred in Kansas contrary to good order, but they had taken place by instigation of the President. This is not the first time the President has delivered a lecture on slavery.

It was insulting to the majority of the nation for the President to say, in effect, that men who disagree with him on that subject are enemies of the Constitution. Mr. Hale eternally rebukes such an imputation. God, for punishment of our national sins or the humiliation of our national pride, permits Mr. Pierce to occupy the Presidential chair; and he comes down into the arena of the demagogue, stripped of everything which should clothe him with Executive dignity. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which lies over, calling on the President for information relative to the troubles in Kansas.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

House.—Mr. Mace offered a resolution that the acting Doorkeeper of the House be requested to lock all the doors leading to this hall instanter; and keep them securely fastened till the Speaker be elected, unless opened for the admission of absent members. [Laughter.]

Mr. Mace said that they had ecclesiastical precedent for this in the election of a Pope. [Laughter] to succeed Clemont IV., in 1268. The cardinals had been for nearly three years unable to agree on the choice of a successor, and were on the point of breaking up, when the magistrates of Rome, by advice of St. Benjamin, shut the gates of the city, locking up the cardinals till they agreed.

He was not so much of a Know-Nothing as not to acknowledge the binding authority of this precedent. [Laughter.] If the resolution should be adopted, he ventured to say that the calls of nature would be such, either for refreshment or otherwise, [laughter] as to force an election in ten hours. [merriment.]

On motion of Mr. Boyce, the resolution was tabled, and the House again proceeded to vote.

Mr. Walker, with the view of uniting the conservative elements, offered a resolution declaring Mr. Boyce speaker, regarding him as eminently qualified, and as having taken no part in the democratic caucus. The American party could not carry out their wishes, and therefore he was inclined to surrender Mr. Fuller solely for the purpose of organization.

Mr. Galloway moved to substitute the name of Mr. Banks, and defended the Republicans from Mr. Walker's charge of sectionalism. On the contrary, they are national, seeking to carry out the cardinal principle of freedom.

Mr. Dunn appealed to Mr. Banks' friends to accommodate themselves to circumstances. To secure some degree of harmony in all quarters, he suggested the name of Mr. Pennington for speaker.

Mr. Sage moved to table the resolution.

Before the vote was announced, various gentlemen took the opportunity to define their positions.

The resolution was tabled—yeas 141, nays 75.

Mr Corodo offered a resolution that from and after Saturday next, no member of the House be entitled to receive daily pay until a Speaker be elected. This was received with laughter, and laid on the table.

After another ballot for Speaker, the House adjourned.

a ter from South America.

By the steamship North Star, we have received a copy of the Panama Star and Herald, from which we extract the following intelligence:

Chile.

On the 17th ult., the Government convoked Congress for an extraordinary session. The matter for consideration consisted of a project of civil law, the treaty celebrated with the Argentine Republic, the Consular Convention with New Grunada and with Ecuador, supplementary estimates of extraordinary expenses, etc.

The treaty with the Argentine Republic and the Consular Convention with Ecuador and New Granada were approved.

The new code of civil laws was first discussed in the Senate and approved. It is to come into operation on the 1st of January, 1857 (?) The extraordinary expenses are for the purpose of enlarging the school of arts, and for completing the outfit of the steamer Esmeralda, already launched in the Thames.

It was expected that the session would be a short one. On the 20th November the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Chile was duly signed and exchanged at Santiago.

Peru.

Our private advices inform us that every symptom of another revolution is apparent. Castilla is fast losing his influence, and the friends of Vivanco and Echinique are both waiting for "something to turn up" to try their chance once more. Arrests are made nightly in Lima of persons supposed to be inimical to the Government, and every one feels that Castilla's rule will soon come to an end.

The splendid new frigate Apurimac, just arrived from England, was got on shore in the harbor, and with some difficulty hauled off by the steamers in port.

The Herald publishes an interesting letter from Valparaiso, from which we extract the following interesting statements:

This town continues to be in a gold fever, and hundreds are rushing to the diggings, which are about fifteen miles from here.

We see almost daily the old familiar sights of San Francisco, and gold washers, cradles, long toms, etc., are toted along, as well as picks, crow bars and sieves. The miners even are at the mines. The southern diggings near Conception do not turn out so well as those in the vicinity, and consequently we hear southern prospectors are coming this way.

Considerable quantities of quartz gold have been found, and some nuggets. The quality of the gold is fully equal to any I ever saw either in California or Australia.

Several vessels have sailed from here for Australia with samples of gold, and in six month's time we may look for a small increase of our population, which will astonish the natives of this Republic. A person to dig has to pay some three or six dollars for a site, and the mining laws of Chile are so liberal that a miner, if he has any reason to believe that gold exists even in a gentleman's garden or in the cellar, can lay claim to dig there by paying his three dollars and taking out his certificate of the location.

To give you an idea of the vicinity and reality of the gold, I would state that a well known merchant of this city, offered to bet five hundred dollars that he would leave Valparaiso at 6 A. M. and return at 6 P. M., with an ounce of his own digging. From what I can see of the diggings, it seems to me that companies of determined men cannot fail to do as well as in California, if not better.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

List of Remittances

received at the Office of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, from Dec. 20, 1855, to Jan 9, 1856, inclusive.

A.
J F Alexander $2 00
P K Armstrong 2 00

B.
C M Bettles 2 00
J W Burress 2 00
J C Bruff 2 00
T Bynn 2 00

C.
D C B Coonerly 2 00
J J Craig 2 00
T G Carron 2 00

D.
J G Deskin 10 00

E.
J Ellis 2 00
J F Eckford 2 50
T M Ellis 5 00
G W Evans 2 00
Mrs R. Elam 2 00

G.
D R Gunoling 2 00

H.
Mrs M B Hill 2 00

I.
W Iles 4 00

J.
R T Jones 37 00

K.
W Knox 3 50

L.
H T Lewis 20 00

M.
J S McElveen 5 00
Mrs M A McGuire 2 50
T C Moore 2 00
J H Massey 2 50
W P Miller 2 00
W H A Magruder 2 00
W L McAllister 9 00
Mrs McKnight 2 50

N.
E Notley 2 00

P.
B F Perry 1 50
Z Prestou 2 00

R.
Mrs Reed 6 50

S.
G W Stokes 5 00
J E Scott 2 00
J T Scaife 5 00
A Skinner 2 00
Mrs C A Stocker 2 00

V.
V E & T R R Office 2 00

W.
C Waters 2 50
Mrs M Wickliffe 2 00
Mrs J Worthington 2 00
G P Worthington 2 00
B J Woodward 5 00

FROM LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

A.
J F Alexander $10 00

B.
Bowman 2 00
J R Bruton 2 00
J D Bigham 5 00

C.
A M Crowson 28 00

D.
M Davis 7 00

G.
J Goodwyn 4 00
W Griswold 8 60
H Graves 4 00
J Graves 9 50
M Goodwyn 7 00
C Goodglon 5 00

H.
W Hodge 2 00
J Hamilton 45 00
J Holberg 6 00
Hardy 2 00

L.
J Landrum 4 00
T J Lacey 30 80

M.
W A Manly 8 00

P.
J Pipes 31 75

R.
F T Rowson 58 00
U Riley 21 05
R Randle 2 00
E K W Ross 2 00

S.
H A Sugg 68 00
W A Smyth 65 00
J Sanders 12 20

W.
J L Wright 0 00
D S Watkins 16 50
J Williams 2 00

Special Notices.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings on the Opelousas District, Louisiana Conference:

Alexandria, January 26th and 27th.
New Iberia circuit, at New Iberia, February 2d and 3d.
Franklin and Pattersonville, at Franklin, February 9th and 10th.
Opelousas circuit, at Opelousas, February 16th and 17th.
North Rapides circuit and mission, at Hudson's Creek, February 23d and 24th.
Chicot circuit, at Bayou Rouge, March 1st and 2d.
Harrisonburg circuit, at Sulpher Springs, March 8th and 9th.
Columbia circuit, at Pine Grove Academy, March 15th and 16th.

P. M. GOODWYN, P. E.

Alexandria, Jan 5th, 1856.—jan19 2t

First Round of Quarterly Conferences on the Lake Providence District, Louisiana Conference:

Waterproof, March 8th and 9th.
Bœuf Prairie circuit, March 15th and 16th.
Trinity circuit, March 22d and 23d.
Richmond circuit, March 29th and 30th.
Lake Providence station, April 5th and 6th.
Swan Lake circuit, April 12th and 13th.
Monticello circuit, April 19th and 20th.
Bœuf River circuit, April 26th and 27th.

Preachers on the circuits will please inform me at what place on each circuit the Quarterly Meetings will be holden. My address will be at Richmond, Madison parish, La.

N. A. CHAVENS, P. E.

jan19 2t

First round of Quarterly Conferences, Eufaula District, Alabama Conference:

Enon and Ohunnenuggee station, Jan. 19, 1856.
Eufaula, Jan 20
Glenville circuit, at Valluia, Feb. 2.
Barbour circuit, at Mellards, Feb. 9.
Clayton circuit, at Bascom, Feb. 13.
Abbeville, at Abbeville, Feb. 16.
Appalachicola station, Feb. 23.
Greenwood circuit, at Magnolia, March 1.
Marianna, March 3.
St. Andrew's Bay, Feb. 8.
Jackson circuit, at Mount Zion, 12.
Woodville circuit, at Zoar, 15.

The District Stewards will meet at Eufaula, March 22 at which time a full and punctual attendance is earnestly solicited.

S. F. PILLEY.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings on the Sharon District, Mississippi Conference:

Sharon circuit, January 11th, 12th and 13th.
Vernon circuit, January 18th, 19th and 20th.
Canton circuit, January 25th, 26th and 27th.
Attala circuit, February 1st, 2d and 3d.
Carthage, February 8th, 9th and 10th.
Camden, February 15th, 16th and 17th.
Benkstop, March 7th, 8th and 9th.
Greenwood, March 14th, 15th and 16th.
Starkville, March 21st, 22d and 23d.

☞ The Quarterly Meetings are appointed to begin on Friday, and the preachers are requested so to publish around their circuits; and also that our brethren observe that as a day of fasting and prayer.

☞ The District Stewards' meeting will be held at Kosciusko, Miss., at the time of the first Quarterly Meeting for Attala circuit. The Stewards of those circuits where no appointment has been made will please delegate one of their number to attend.

jan12 2t H. J. HARRIS, P. E.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings for Gainesville District, Alabama Conference:

Livingston, January 12th and 13th, 1856.
Belmont and Colored Mission at Belmont, January 19th and 20th, 1856.
Wa-lak, at Hencher's or Union, Jan'ry 26th and 27th, 1856.
Warsaw and Bogue Chitto Colored Mission, at Cooksville, February 2d and 3d, 1856.
De Kalb, at De Kalb, February 9th and 10th, 1856.
Macon, February 16th and 17th, 1856.
Sumterville and Gainesville, at Sumterville, February 23d and 24th, 1856.
Lauderdale and Marion, at Marion, March 1st and 2d, 1856.
Macon circuit and Plumb Creek Mission, at X Prairie, March 8th and 9th, 1856.
Prairie Hill and Mission, at Prairie Hill, March 15th and 16th, 1856.

jan5 2t THOS. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

My Post-office address is Sinsterville, Ala.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings on the Mobile District Alabama Conference:

West ward at West ward, Mobile, January 5th and 6th.
Tolmansville, at Tolmansville, January 12 and 13th.
Wesley chapel, January 19th and 20th.
New Wakefield, at George's, January 23d and 24th.
Franklin street, Mobile, February 2d and 3d.
St. Francis, Mobile, February 9th and 10th.
Black Creek mission, at Mclemore's, Feb 16th and 17th.
Pascagoula circuit at Refuge, February 23d and 24th.
Enterprise, at Enterprise, March 1st and 2d.
Meltonville, at Meltonville, March 8th and 9th.

jan12 2t G. GARRETT P. E.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings on the Montgomery District, Alabama Conference:

Selma station, January 12th and 13th.
Tallassee circuit, at Oak Valley, January 19th and 20th.
Dadeville, at Rock Spring, January 27th and 28th.
La Fayette circuit, Emory chapel, February 2d and 3d.
Oak Bowery circuit, Mount Hebron, Feb. 9th and 10th.
Tuskegee station, February 16th and 17th.
Crawford circuit, Court House, February 23d and 24th.
Uchee colored mission, C. House, Feb 23d and 24th.
Montgomery circuit, Mount Meigs, March 1st and 2d.
Montgomery colored mission, Mount Meigs, March 1st and 2d.
Tuskegee circuit, Clantons S. H., March 8th and 9th.
Andrew colored mission, Clantons S. H., March 8th and 9th.
Montgomery, March 15th and 16.
Montgomery colored charge, March 15th and 16th.
Coloma colored mission, March 15th and 16th.
Auburn station, March 22d and 23d.

☞ The District Stewards will meet in Auburn on Friday, March 21st, 1856.

jan12 2t S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

MISSIONARY ASSESSMENT.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

The Committee appointed to make the Missionary assessments for the Alabama Conference, report the following apportionment:

Mobile District	$2,800
Demopolis District	3,500
Gainesville District	3,500
Tuscaloosa District	2,750
Columbus District	4,500
Blountsville	750
Talladega District	1,250
Summerfield District	2,000
Montgomery District	4,000
Lowndesboro' District	750
Eufaula District	3,250
Camden District	1,250
	$30,000

The Conference directed the Presiding Elders to apportion the assessment to their Districts among the circuits and stations. We recommend them to bring the subject of the Missionary assessments before the first Quarterly Meeting Conference held after this notice.

T. J. KOGER,
O. R. BLUE,
J. A. HEARD,
Committee.

jan5 2t

Marriages.

Married—On the evening of December 20th, 1855, in Perry county, Ala., by Rev. A. R. Ramey, Mr. Wm. Avery to Miss Sarah Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph M. and Lucy Walton.

Married, January 5, in Sumpter county, Ala., by Rev. Wm. Shapard, Dr. William D. Boyken to Miss Mary G. Clanton.

Married, January 7, in Eutaw, Ala., by Rev. Wm. Shapard, Mr. Edward Brandon of Mobile, to Miss Virginia Bell, of Eutaw.

Deaths.

Died, of consumption, at the residence of her parents, in Orville, Dallas county, Ala., in the 35th year of her age, Mrs. Frances R. McDaniel, consort of Rev. Walter H. McDaniel, of the Alabama Conference. In early life she was taught the Holy Scriptures, which formed the basis of that religious character for which she was remarkable in after life. In 1836 she joined the M. E. Church, and was converted in 1843, at a camp meeting held at Asbury, on the Cahawba Circuit. From that period she dedicated herself to God without reserve. As the wife of an itinerant minister, she seemed especially to feel the weight of responsibility upon her, and amid the many toils and privations incident to such a calling, she seldom complained, but often spoke words of encouragement in the hour of gloom and disappointment. Her motto was, "Work while it is day, for the night cometh, when no man can work." Life is toil, heaven is rest. It is said by those who knew her best that she was well adapted to this position in life. Reliable in judgment, prudent, firm, systematic, she was well enlenlated to manage the affairs of her household. The rules of piety constituted the groundwork of her domestic government—children, servants and all saw and felt the influence. Plain, unassuming and agreeable, she moved in the different circles of society, whether among the rich or poor, winning upon the confidence and friendship of all. For many months previous to her death she was confined to her room, a patient consumptive, and watched the gradual but sure advances of her last enemy, as he moved forward to attack the citadel of life. There was no misgiving or fear as to the approaching conflict. When questioned by her husband as to the prospect of heaven, she calmly replied, "I see nothing in the way." Being blessed with consciousness, she distributed a few mementoes among her weeping relatives, and gave directions concerning her two little boys, who lay so near her heart. Her work was now ended. Calmly folding her arms, she passed away into a sweet and heavenly sleep, to wake no more on earth until the Master calleth. Though dead, she yet speaketh.

H.

It has become my painfully pleasing task to pen a brief memorial of Sister Elizabeth Ellis, late consort of Bro. T. M. Ellis, of Jackson, Miss. This is painful, because the writer, with many more, must feel that he has one less warm and faithful friend on earth; but pleasing, because he can so confidently state that our loss is her eternal n.

Sister Ellis was a native of Greenville Co., Virginia. She departed this life November 29, 1855. She had been a member of the M. E. Church, South, since 1839.

It has been the privilege of the writer to know her and share her friendship for the last nine years. I believe I have never known a more devoted or a more observful Christian. She was eloquent in prayer, triumphant in praises, and zealous in every good work. Many have been the sorrowing souls she has led to the altar of prayer and cheered and encouraged with the great and precious promises of the Bible. When health and domestic duties permitted, she rarely failed in attendance upon the means of grace. She loved to go where saints "assembled together with one accord," and where they "spake often one to another."

She filled the various relations of a good woman with grace and respectability—faithful as a wife, fond and attentive as mother, kind as a mistress, and courteous and obliging as a neighbor.

Sister Ellis never seemed happier than when making her home the home of the ministers of her Master. Her last illness was brief, but she was ready, and perfectly composed, and commending all about to God, and bidding them "a kind farewell," she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, in sure and certain hope of the resurrection of the just. May all who mourn her loss meet her in the skies.

J. B. W.

New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1856.

Died, at her residence, Rusk county, Texas, Nov. 12, 1855, Elizabeth Bynum, wife of Elijah Bynum, daughter of Solomon and Celia Martin, aged 36 years and four days, of consumption, after an illness of about ten months; leaving a husband and six children, besides many relatives, to mourn her loss. But their loss is her eternal gain. Her end was peaceful and triumphant. She called her family and friends to her bedside, a short time before she died, joined in singing the sweet songs of Zion, sang a part or all of the "Old Ship of Zion." Death to her had lost its sting. She would exclaim, "O, death, where is thy sting! O, grave, where is thy victory?"

The subject of this notice embraced religion when about fifteen years of age, joined the Methodist Church, and lived a consistent member to her death. She, with her family, emigrated from Talladega county, Ala., in the fall of 1850, settled in Rusk county, Texas. During her residence in Texas she made many friends, who were ready to minister to her in her last hours. She selected the minister to preach her funeral, also the text—Isaiah, 3:10, "Say ye to the righteous it shall be well with them, for they shall eat the fruit of their doings." She often spoke of her sainted father, brother, sisters and little babe, and said she would soon be with them in heaven. May our end be like hers.

James Lloyd.

Departed this life on the 8th of November, Sister, Melissa Ann Hendrick, in the 34th year of her age.

Sister K. was born in Henry county, Ga., April 22, 1822. She was Methodistically educated and brought up. Embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church in 1842, from which time until she left her earthly friends she lived the life of a Christian. Some seven years ago, with her husband, she emigrated to North Louisinna, settled in Union parish, lived in fellowship with the Church at Shiloe, where she was highly appreciated for her example of constant piety and faithful attendance at the house of God. Her days of affliction were few but severe. She was conscious of her approaching dissolution, and told her friends to prepare to do without her. She died as she had lived, in the faith of the gospel and in full hope of a glorious immortality. She has left behind her to mourn an affectionate husband and five little children. May God bless them and bring them all to their mother's heaven. May we all imitate the example of Sister Kendrick, and be as ready to depart and be with Christ as was she.

R. M. Crowson.

Farmerville, Dec. 20, 1855.

Died, Mary Arrendall, only child of Rev. Wm. R. and Nannie P. Goher. She was born in Sacramento, June 27, 1852, and died in San Jose, November 27, 1855. Her death was very sudden and startling. A few hours before she breathed her last she was laughing and talking with her parents; but in a very short time their hearts were made sad, and the whooping cough (which has been quite fatal in this country) hurried their darling Minnie to the grave. It will doubtless be gratifying to the friends of the afflicted family to know that all that sympathy and friendship could do to relieve the sorrowing hearts of the stricken parents was promptly rendered.

B. Y. Caouch, Jr.

Southern and Memphis Advocates please copy.

New Advertisements.

☞ We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters, sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 121 Arch street, Philadelphia, spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, and we believe that it is one of the best medicines advertised for the complaints for which it is recommended. They are pleasant to the taste, and can be taken under any circumstances by the most delicate stomach. The press, far and wide, have united in commending this invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, debility, etc.; and such are the healing effects of this panacea, that we hope it may be introduced to every family where dyspepsia is or is likely to have a victim. See advertisement. jn1 1m

19 Bottles Perform 19 Cure

LETTER FROM A POSTMASTER.

Maxwell, Del. Co., Ohio, Aug 10, 1855.

Mr. Rhodes—Dear Sir: Your medicine has met with the most favorable success in this neighborhood. I have about five bottles left. I gave it to them at first, "if no cure, no pay," although I was not authorized by you to do so, but I took the responsibility on myself. But not a bottle has come back, and as I am almost out of the article, I wish you would forward me one gross of the bottles, if you see proper to do so, and I will be punctual in payment. I enclose $15 on the medicine I have received, for which please send me a receipt. Ship the Cure to me as soon as you can. There never has been so much chills and fever since I lived in the State as at present.

Yours, &c., RICHARD MARTIN, P. M.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
151 Chartres street, N. Orleans,
And by Druggists generally. 1t

A Book for Every Methodist

THE ANNALS OF SOUTHERN METHODISM,

FOR 1850.

EDITED BY REV. CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D.

This new Work embraces the statistics and a great variety of other interesting information in every department of Southern Methodist operations, under the following general heads: 1. The Episcopacy; 2. Plan of Visitation; 3. The Conferences; 4. Dedication of Churches; 5. Revivals; 6. Missions; 7. Colleges; 8. Sunday Schools; 9. Tract Society; 10. Publishing House and Literary Notices; 11. Instruction of People of Color; 12. Historical sketches; 13. Biographical sketches; 14. Personal Notices; 15. Bishop Andrew's Letters on California; 16. Memorials of Bishop Capers; 17. Miscellaneous; 18. Appendix—300 pages, large 12mo.

Price $1, for which a copy will be sent, prepaid. Bills of North or South Carolina banks, or gold dollars, should be sent. A liberal discount to Booksellers and Ministers.

Address, CHAS. F. DEEMS, Goldsboro', N. C.

Jan19—4t

Grand Circle of Social Circles.

The attention of the friends of Temperance is directed to this Order, as being better calculated to advance the "cause of all mankind" than any Order yet instituted for the furtherance of the principles of Temperance. Applications for charters must be signed by at least twelve persons, six of each sex.

Letters on business, applications for charters, will be promptly answered. For any information relative to the Order address REV. HENRY T. LEWIS, O. C. G.,

Sharon, Miss.

Or GABRIEL LOEB, O. S.,

Monticello, Miss. jan12 2t

15,000 Acres of Land for Sale.

The lands are situated in Morehouse parish, Louisiana, and is what is known as the "Bastrop Grant." They are of the richest quality of alluvial soil, unsurpassed in fertility by any lands in the South, and fully capable of producing from one and a half to two bales, or fifty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre. They lie near the Ouachita and Bœuf rivers—good navigable streams—and likewise in convenient distance of the route of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, now in course of construction and hastening to a rapid completion. A portion of these lands are highly improved and in a flourishing state of cultivation; the country in which they lie is very healthy, the water is excellent and abundant, and altogether they will be found to possess greater advantages and present inducements to purchasers than any lands now offered for sale in the Southern country. They will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, and on the most favorable terms. Titles perfect.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned either personally at his residence in Prairie Jefferson Morehouse parish, or by letter addressed to Point Jefferson, Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

jan12 1y JAMES H. BRIGHAM.

GEORGE H. LYON. JAS. TAILOR JONES.

LYON & JONES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

DEMOPOLIS, ALA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Marengo, Greene and Sumter counties, Alabama. jan5 1y

Emory and Henry College,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

The spring session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of January next. Our terms are as heretofore, $52 50 will cover the college expenses, including tuition, board, fuel, washing, and contingent charge, for five months. For further information address

E. E. WILEY, President,
Emory P. O., Va.

dec22 8t

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

TWO MORE SEVERE BATTLES.

By the Prometheus we have received dates from San Francisco to the 20th of December, fifteen days later than by the last previous arrival. From the news summary of the Alta California we extract the following items:

From the mines, the only news we have is the activity, occasioned by the rains. Miners are leaving their river leads and directing their efforts to getting out the gold from the dirt collected during the dry season. The excitement produced by the discovery of gold in immense quantities, in Table Mountain, is unabated.

Authentic reports from the Colorado river contradict the previous rumors of a threatened rising of the Indians in that quarter. Colonel Washington's surveying party had suffered severely from want of water on the plains, and had lost several mules, but had received no hostile demonstrations from the Indians.

The steamer Senator, which had arrived from San Diego on the night of the 10th inst., brought news of another reported filibustering expedition in Lower California. Dispatches were forwarded by the commander of the Mexican frontier to Capt. Burton, stating that he had received an express from Gov. Blancerta, stating that 500 filibusters, under the command of Capt. Zerman, had landed at Cape St. Lucas, with the intention of taking the country. Dispatches were sent to Capt. Burton from Blancarte, addressed to Gen. Wool, and have been forwarded to him.

Later news informs us that the expedition was on the bark Archibald Gracie, which left here on the 10th of October for Acapulco, having been purchased by the agents of Gen. Alvarez, and converted into a Mexican corster. It seems that since Alvarez has got into power he has declined the contract. On the 18th of November the bark put into La Paz, and was seized and taken to Mazatlan.

A man named Jacob Wilde was lost in a snow storm in Eldorado county a few days since. He was found frozen to death.

The Sacramento Valley Railroad has been completed eighteen miles of the twenty-two which are inlcoed to be laid at present.

The case of Charles Cora, charged with the murder of Gen. Richardson, U. S. Marshal, is still pending, and attracts a great deal of attention. Upon the arraignment of the accused, it was found that some informalities existed in the indictment, when, for greater security, judgment was entered on the 7th inst., to resubmit the case to another grand jury. The counsel for the prisoner thereupon made a motion for his final discharge, which was, however, promptly overruled. On the 14th inst. another grand jury was empanneled, and proceedings again Cora re-commenced.

The U. S. revenue cutter Joseph Lane, from Norfolk, arrived safely in the harbor on the 8th inst.

Edward McGowan was arrested on the evening of the 16th, charged with attempting to blow up with a bag of powder and bullets the dwelling of a French woman on Pike street.—The woman was named Fanny Perrier, and it is said McGowan formerly lived with her. The powder was thrown on the front door step, and a servant coming to the door picked it up just as it exploded. She was considerably injured. McGowan denies all knowledge of the action, but is under $5,000 bonds for his appearances on the 22d.

The homicide calendar for the first eleven months of the year shows a list of 535 homicides, 7 executions by sheriffs in accordance with statute, and 49 executions by the people, in accordance with Lynch law.

The U. S. frigate Independence, with her armament on board, weighing in all 5,800,000 pounds, was raised in the dry dock at Mare Island. Five out of the ten sections of the dock were used on the occasion.

The Grand Jury of Tuolume county has indicted five persons, among others, J. W. Colfroth, a State Senator, on a charge of having murdered John S. Barclay. Barclay was lynched. The Grand Jury of Monterey has indicted several reconn a charge of having lynched a men about a year ago.

The U. S. surveying steamer active, and the Pacific mail steamship Panama, which was chartered for the purpose, have taken their departure for Oregon, freighted with ordnance stores and other supplies for the army under General Wool. It understood that they will be used by the General on their arrival, in the manner best calculated to promote the interests of the campaign against the Indians.

In the Herald of the 20th we find the following, which it will be seen confirms a statement in our news from the Isthmus:

The steamer Cortes will carry away to-day one hundred and twenty men, recruited for Gen Walker's army in Nicaragua. Col. Kewen has appointed Capt. Skerrett in command of the company. It is stated that there were upwards of three hundred applicants for enlistment in the service of the Nicaragua Government.

The Herald has also the following piece of information:

We learn of a gentleman from Monlocino, that a tremendous and unaccountable swell of the sea occurred at that place on Wednesday, which rushed into the bay with such force as to break the Chilian ship La Paz from her anchorage and wash her upon the beach, where she soon went to pieces. The vessel was loading at the time with lumber for Chili. The wife of Capt. Chazelle was in the cabin at the time of the swell, together with the mate and his wife, and all three were drowned: also two sailors were drowned. The balance of the crew escaped by crawling up on a bluff close by, from which they were rescued. The brig Kingsbury was in port at the time, and was also wrecked, although her crew was saved. The brig North Bend was driven ashore and wrecked, with a load of 100 000 feet of lumber for San Francisco on board.

THE WAR IN OREGON.

From an extra of the Oregon Times, dated December 14, we copy the following important intelligence:

Headquarters, Left Column, 1st Reg. O. M. V., Camp on the Walla Walla River, Dec. 8, 1855.

To Wm. H. Farriar, Adjutant Regiment—Sir:—Yesterday morning, as my command was on the line of march from the mouth of Touchet River to Whitman Valley, we were attacked by about four hundred Indians, with whom we kept a running fight all day, and for a distance of about ten miles from Walla Walla river. At dark yesterday, the battle was suspended by the Indians withdrawing. We drove them from every position which they took, both in the brush-wood, along the river bank and on the adjacent hills. This morning the battle was renewed and raged all day. At dark this evening, the Indians again withdrew. The number of the Indians who fought us to-day has been considerably greater than yesterday, and is supposed to exceed six hundred. To-morrow morning we expect a renewal of the battle, which, in all probability, will last for some time to come. I regret to say that yesterday and to-day we have lost many brave and excellent men, who fell nobly fighting for their country. Subjoined to this dispatch you will find a list of the killed and wounded.

The loss of the Indians must be very great, as their killed alone, during the two days, cannot be less than fifty men. Among their killed yesterday was the noted Chief of the Walla-Wallas, the celebrated Pee-i-eu-Mox-Mox. He was taken prisoner by my command on the 5th inst., near his camp on the Touchet, and during the battle yesterday made an effort to escape. In doing so, he was killed, together with four others who were made prisoners at the same time, and who also attempted to get away. To-morrow, as I said, we expect a renewal of the battle, and I regret to say that we are not in a situation to repel the attack of the Indians with that vigor that is desired. This arises from our scarcity of ammunition and the broken down condition of our horses. The animals have become so poor and jaded, that it is impossible to make a successful charge against the Indians, who are mounted on fleet horses, and can easily escape. We are therefore compelled, in a measure, to act in the defense of our position, which we are now fortifying, by making a Stockade Fort. Our ammunition will be exhausted, I fear, with another day's hard fighting; and unless we can receive a supply from Fort Henrietta, our position will be critical, indeed. Of provisions, we have only enough for about three days, but we expect to get a supply in two or three days. I must insist on supplies of all kinds being sent forward, at once, as I do not intend to abandon this position until the last extremity. By so doing, the enemy would be greatly emboldened.

This dispatch is written in great haste, and is disconnected and exceedingly brief, and I know will be unsatisfactory; but I wish to send the messenger forward immediately, so that he can reach Fort Henrietta by day-light. At another time I will give you a more detailed report of all transactions that have occured since leaving the post on the Umatilla. Respectfully, etc.

JAMES K. KELLEY, Lieut. Col. O. M. V.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Killed.—Capt. Charles Bennett, Company F.; Second Lieut. J. M. Barrows, Co. H.; Private Simon L. Vanllagerman, Co. I.

Mortally Wounded and since Dead.—Private —— Kelso, Co. A.; Private Henry Crow, Co. H.

Mortally Wounded but still Alive.—Private Caspar Snook, Co. H.; Private Joseph Sturdevant, Co. H.; Private Jesse Fleming, Co. A.

Dangerously Wounded.—Capt. Layton, Co. H; Private T. S. Payne, Co. H; Private Franklin Crabtree, Co. H; Private J. B. Jervais, Co. K; Private Nathan Fry, Co. H.

Severely Wounded.—Capt. A. V. Wilson, Co. A.; Capt. Munson, Co. I.; Sergeant Major Isaac Miller, Co. I.; Private G. W. Smith, Co. B.

Slightly Wounded.—Private Franklin Duvall, Co. A.; Private A. M. Addington, Co. H.

Fight with the Indians near the Yakima Pass.

A correspondent of the Oregonian, writing from the Sinose Mountain, under date of Nov. 17th, says:

On the next morning Capt. Cornelius, with twenty-five men from our company, and ten from each of the other companies, were sent out on a scout, with orders to proceed up the valley and join them near the pass of the Yakima, about twenty miles. We traveled up a valley and came to a creek where the Indians encamped the night before; they had been killing beef and the fires had not gone out. This is the first sight we had had, and we felt confident of hearing from them before night and we were not disappointed. From there we struck across the valley and came upon a trail where they had been driving their stock lately; we followed it up to within about five miles of the gap, where we discovered a few Indians in front of us. We kept along at a good pace, and after traveling a mile or two, they began to be pretty plenty about a mile ahead of us. We formed a square with our men in front, company C on the right, and companies E and F on the left and in the rear; we kept on, intending to get to the camp that night, if we could find it; they commenced firing on us and were coming down from the pass pretty fast, when we dismounted and commenced firing upon them; they had good guns and seemed to know how to use them. We kept firing upon them for about half an hour and then mounted to proceed to camp.

Not being acquainted with the country, we were uncertain about the distance, and supposed their whole force to be concentrated at the pass. After riding a few minutes, two men were shot; Holmes, of company C, in the shoulder and Waymire, of company G, in the leg. We then dismounted and retired slowly and in good order, until after dark, when they ceased firing upon us; we reached camp at six o'clock. The next day we expected to meet Haller's "1000," supposing that they would dispute the pass. We left our camp, five miles from it, our company in the lead, and proceeded to the regular camp, from which we could see the Indians ahead. We charged about two miles through the sage, but they were not so keen to fight as the day before, and kept out of the way. When we reached the mouth of the pass, they were on the steep hills on either side. The howitzer was brought up and some shells thrown to the lowest bench, which set them to climbing. By this time the infantry came up, and after camping, about two hundred volunteers and regulars ascended the hill, and after firing a few shots, drove the Indians off. Next morning they were back again, and arrangements were made to cut them off, but from some misunderstanding there were only two Indians killed, the balance escaping. Their whole force amounted to not over seventy men, although some who are interested will make it out five hundred.

We then went through the pass to another valley, and camped two miles from the Yakima mission. A great deal of time and travel was lost for want of a good guide. Next day about three hundred men were sent to the Natchez pass, to meet the volunteers from the Sound. We traveled sixteen miles the first day, the snow falling nearly all day and all night. Next day we made six miles and camped, and were fortunate in finding some Yakima beef. As it continued snowing the next morning, and as we started with only three days' provisions, the expedition was given up and we returned to camp. Our 3d Lieutenant, J. H. Smith, was taken with inflammation of the lungs, and we were obliged to carry him on a litter; he is still quite sick. On our return to camp, we found that the mission had been discovered and destroyed. The priest had left; he is undoubtedly aiding and abetting the Indians, and if he had fallen into our hands, he would have lost his hair.

Position of the Indians at Walla-Walla.

A correspondent of the *Oregonian*, writing from the camp of Lieut. Col. Kelley, says:

"The boys are eager for the fray, and, from present indications, we will have a hard fight, as the enemy is in large force at Fort Walla-Walla and vicinity. The fort is in their possession, and they have fortified the canon leading to its approach by building stone breast works on each side of the pass. Their force is variously estimated at from one to two thousand warriors. There can be but little doubt that all or nearly all who opposed Maj Haller have crossed the river since the evacuation of the Yakima country, and have joined the enemy on this side, which shows the importance of having a military post established in the Yakima Valley when the troops were there, but through some strange fatality it was not done, and the lives of some of Oregon's best men may yet have to pay the penalty of this sad military blunder.—Col. Kelley promises well; the future alone can prove their fulfillment. The Multnomah boys are all right, and hope to return to the hands of the ungelio donore, the ladies of Portland, their banner riddled with bullets. I send this hastily written note by the express which leaves this evening, and will be the last opportunity to send till after the engagement. It rained last night, and is still raining, with every indication of stormy weather for several days to come."

The Indian War on Rogue River.

We are informed, says the Oregonian, by Gen. McCarver, that an express arrived at Roseburgh on the 30th ult., from Little Meadows, on Rogue River, bringing news that a fight had taken place a day or two before, at that point. Part of Major Martin's battalion was engaged in crossing Rogue River by means of a raft. On placing the third log in the water, they were fired upon from the brush on the opposite side, by a superior number, and not being prepared for fighting, were compelled to lay behind the rocks, or anything which would shelter them from the enemy's fire, till night covered their retreat. A Mr Lewis, of Capt. Kinney's company, was killed; one of Captain Kinney's, two of Captain Williams', and one of Captain Rice's company were wounded; one other was wounded, but of whose company was not learned. It is not known that any Indians were killed in this engagement. During the day, a beef belonging to the volunteers was killed, and at night the Indians crossed and carried it off, together with a quantity of arms, ammunitions and provisions.

Since the above reached us, a letter has been received by the Governor from Gen. McCarver, who is at Roseburgh, which states that instead of one hundred Indians attacking Mr Rice's house, as reported, the number did not exceed twenty or thirty, who were repulsed by the men in the house, though not until Mr. Rice was wounded in the arm, fracturing the bone. His out buildings were burned, and several unsuccessful attempts made to set fire to his house.

Up to the date of his letter, Dec. 2d, Gen. McCarver had received reliable information that about ten houses had been burned in the vicinity of Roseburgh. All, however, had been vacated or were outbuildings. The inhabitants had received intelligence of the approach of the hostile band from a friendly Indian, and fled leaving their houses and property to the mercy of the savages, who burned and destroyed them. A small party of volunteers was hastily made up at Roseburgh on the 1st inst., which, together with a part of Capt. Bailey's company and the citizens in the vicinity of the attack, numbering in all thirty or forty men, immediately started in pursuit of the Indians. A party under J. P. Day, discovered the camp of the enemy, about sixteen miles from Roseburgh, on Olilly creek, and attacked them on the morning of the 2d, at daylight, killing two on the spot and effectually routing the band. They captured twenty-three head of horses, and their bed clothing, provisions, etc., and three rifles. Many of the balance of their guns were lost in swimming the creek. Only one man was wounded in the fight—Assistant Quartermaster General Castleman. The wound is in the abdomen and is thought not to be dangerous. Information had been received that part of Capt. Gordon's company which had started through the canon, in compliance with Major Martin's orders, had returned to the Cow Creek settlements, where the Indians were killing cattle, etc. It was also said that they, together with the neighboring citizens, were fighting with another band of Indians, about ten or eleven o'clock on the 2d inst., as they were in hot pursuit, and persons who had arrived from the canon reported much firing in that direction. From this it would appear that the scene of hostilities has changed, and that while the citizens were preparing to pursue them in Rogue River Valley, the enemy have made their appearance in the Umpqua, and commenced their depredations in that quarter.

The Pioneer and Democrat has received intelligence from Lieut. Slaughter's command, stationed near the forks of White and Green rivers. It appears that Lieutenant Slaughter and a party of his command were unexpectedly fired upon by a party of Indians, immediately killing the Lieutenant and several others, besides wounding a number. The killed includes Corporale Berry and Clareudon, of Captain Wallece's company. Privates Beck, Nolan, McMahon and Grace were wounded. One of Capt. Key's artillerymen was mortally wounded, and has since died. From an extra we extract the following:

Headquarters, Puget Sound District, Fort Stellacoom, W. T. 6 P. M., Dec. 7

To Capt. G. Hays, Company B, W. T. V.—Information has just been received at this post that on Tuesday night, while Lieut. Slaughter was encamped about fifteen miles below Morrison's, and about two miles and a half above Capt. Hewitt's camp, Lieut. Slaughter, while sitting in a small house on Brannan's prairie, near the forks of Green and White rivers, engaged in consultation with Capt. Hewitt, Lieut. Harrison and Dr. Taylor, they were fired upon by a large number of Indians, and at the first discharge Lieut. Slaughter was shot through the heart. Two others were killed outright—one mortally wounded (since dead) and five others wounded.

Lieutenant Slaughter left forty men and his animals at Morrison's, and it will be necessary to relieve them at once. Upon the receipt of this I wish you to concentrate your command immediately at Bradley's, and in advance, report to me when you will be ready to march from that place.

Very respectfully, your most ob't serv't,

E. D. KEYS, Capt. 3d Art., com'g.

The Oregon Standard published a long letter from Father Pandosy, a Catholic priest, who resides among the Indians, and has charge of the Yakima Mission. It purports to give the views of the Indians in regard to the war and causes which induced them to commence hostilities. Father Pandosy kept himself in seclusion, as the whites, believing that he had helped to stir up the troubles and instigate the Indians to violence, entertained no very friendly feelings towards him. His letter conveys from the Indians a defiant message to the whites. They declare that they have been forced into the war by wrongs and outrages, and that they will fight to the last, and "if vanquished, the men who protect the camps will kill all the women and children, and the country will, then be at the white man's disposal." They asserted that they numbered at the beginning of the war, 1050 warriors, that they were expecting 10,000 more in a few days, and if that number should prove insufficient, they could raise many more.

The Oregonian says:

Maj. Gen. Wool, U. S. A., is still at Vancouver. We regret that he health has not permitted him to visit the seat of war as yet, but he is, we are happy to learn, rapidly recovering from his indisposition. Several officers of the army have recently visited the city, among whom were Major Haller, Capt. Wallen, Lieuts. Gracie and Day.

Correspondence between General Wool and Colonel Nesmith.

Colonel Nesmith recently addressed a letter to General Wool, asking artillery and men to manage the same. General Wool in his reply says:

"I have only to say that I have no authority either to employ or to receive volunteers in the U. S. service. I am, therefore, unable to comply with your request. I will, however, observe that, owing to the condition of the United States troops, animals and other requisite supplies necessary to carry on an efficient campaign

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

AGRICULTURAL.

GRAPE CULTURE AT THE SOUTH.

SIR—Yours of the 31st July was received yesterday evening, inquiring my process in making wine, but I fear this, my answer, will be too late to be useful to you, as my vintage is begun. Warrenton's coming off to-day, Bland's next week; Catawba's are in casks several days ago.

Your grapes being ripe, quite ripe, cut the stems close to the bunch, lay the grapes on a table, in the shade, and pick off the rotten, dry and green berries. Bunches that have only a part, say half of the berries, remaining, should be picked off the stems. This done, crush or mash the berries on the stems, till the skins are all broken. This may be done with the hand, or with a pestle in a tub or trough, taking care that the seed be not broken nor the stems of the grapes bruised materially, and pour all into a vat, press out some juice, a gallon or the like, and try the strength with Beaumie hydrometer for syrups, or that for Epsom salts will do. If the instrument rises eight degrees, twenty-eight ounces of brown sugar may be added to every gallon of juice which is the must for wine. Thus, if the sugar is added after pressing, the sugar expands the juice, and there will be only about 22½ ounces in a gallon; if the instrument rises to nine degrees, add 25 ounces to every gallon; if to ten, 20¾ ounces to a gallon; if to eleven, add 18¾ ounces to every gallon; if to twelve degrees, (the strongest I have ever had,) add 15¾ ounces to every gallon. Such must will raise a nearly laid egg one-eighth or seventh part of its length above the surface.

When your grapes are mashed and in the vat, let it remain there from six to ten hours, according to the heat of the weather, when it will begin to ferment, and when air bubbles rise along the staves of the vat, and begin to rise through the top or cap, draw off the wine from the vat, and press the grapes without delay. The first fall of the press gives much wine, and when it nearly stops running, raise the beam and stir up the cheese loosely, and press again, and again mix all the wine in a vat and add the sugar. Observe, it is best to add something less than the quantity of sugar mentioned above, and more afterward, till you have it of the proper weight, which is known when the hydrometer rises to sixteen degrees, or rather more, say sixteen and one-quarter. If you weigh nearly a gallon of rain water, and observe its weight, and then add a gallon of must, juice and sugar, prepared as above, the must should weigh 12½ per cent. heavier than the water; or, indeed, well or spring water will do to compare with. When your must is mixed and sweetened, pour it into casks, and the scum run out, which should be moderately encouraged by pouring in wine reserved for the purpose. When the froth rises clear and breaks quick, fill in no more to force it to run over, and let the wine subside and cool to a simmer, when lay on some vine leaves over the bung, and fasten them down with some small weight which will yield to the pressure from within, and let off the gas; keep the casks filled to within an inch or an inch and a half of the bung; when the ferment is done, close the bung, and bore a gimlet hole with a spike near the bung, which should be drawn occasionally to let out the air or gas; pour in some wine when necessary till last of October, when taste the wine and try its weight by the hydrometer; if the instrument rise one and a half degrees it will do, or if it rises more, stir up the lees and revive the ferment, as it is too sweet; if the instrument sinks to 0, or nearly so, it will be right to add one or two ounces more of sugar to every gallon of wine, and stir the lees to mix the sugar with the whole mass.

Draw the wine when it becomes clear, in clear, cool, northerly weather, in November or the first of March, into very clear vessels, rinsed with French brandy or boiling wine; the wine is decantered, it should raise the instrument one and a quarter degrees, and sulphur the cask with an inch or two of match, if only one, use the match more freely; if more than one and a quarter, do not use the sulphur. Beware that the wine is drawn free from the lees. This year I drew my wine from tierces into pipes, in June or beginning of July. T. M. CALL.

INDIAN RELICS.—A few days since, while the workmen on the railroad were digging through a mound on the other side of the creek, they came upon interesting relics of a tribe that has probably been strangers to these parts for many years. The articles found were a part of the thigh bone, a very large jaw bone, a copper kettle containing some tobacco, some silver trinkets, rings and ear-bobs, a shell ornament and a silver crucifix. The kettle is of the pattern said to the Indians since a date anterior to the recollection of our oldest Indian traders, by the American Fur Company and by them only; it is very heavy, and of a peculiar construction; being lined with a hard metal, apparently a kettle within a kettle, and so made that opposition traders were never able to procure the same kind of articles, although they spared no expense and tried numerous establishments; their peculiar construction seems to be a secret known only to the factory whence the Fur Company have always procured their supplies.

The crucifix, which is three or four inches long, is of the best of silver, and is evidently a relic of the early Catholic Missionaries, who visited this section as early as the middle of the seventeenth century.

In the neighborhood of this mound there are numerous others—the mode of burial having evidently been to place the body upon the surface of the ground and heap a tumulus over it. From the fact that the Bees and Foxes do not bury in this manner, it is evident that these relics belonged to some tribe occupying this section of country before them—probably the once great and powerful nation of the "Illinois." [Ogawka (Ill.) Spectator.

According to a Calcutta correspondent of the London Times, a Dutch official, selected especially from the Hague, was sent to Japan to make such suggestions to the Japanese as would be acceptable to them, in their negotiations with the United States embassy under Commodore Perry. The Dutch being more familiar with the Japanese character and institutions, on account of their long intercourse with them, know what restrictions it would be necessary to put in the way, to prevent a free commerce with foreign nations, to the injury of the Dutch, and thus, while fully acquiescing with Commodore Perry, in a desire for a treaty of peace and amity with us, with permission to our ships to enter two ports merely for supplies, they studiously deterred us from extending our commercial relations, save through Japanese officers. Even then they were so much trammeled, and so completely at the mercy of the government, that a commercial intercourse, to any extent, was quite out of the question. It is also stated that the Dutch official before alluded to, has, since his arrival in Japan, acted as a kind of foreign Secretary to the imperial government.

The Household Sacifice.

This story of the constable and the cow is told by that inimitable old maid, Selina, in Mrs Stephens' last novel "The Old Homestead."

"Well, as I was a saying, when I was a gal, my father and mother moved from old Connecticut into the Luckawana valley in Pennsylvania, with ten little children, all younger than I was. They had lost everything, and went ont into that dark, piny region to begin life agin.

"Well, they got a patch of wild land, partly on credit, built a log house, and went to work Before the year was ont father died, and we found it hard dragging to get along without crops, and deep in debt. We gave up everything to pay store debts, and should have felt as rich as kings, if we could only have raised what the law allowed us. But we had no barrel of beef and pork, which even the law leaves to a poor family, but we lived on rye and Injun, with a little molasses when we could'nt get milk.

"The law allowed us two pigs and a cow with her calf. Our cow was a grand good critter, capital for milk, and gentle as a lamb—you don't know how the children took to her, and well they might—she more than half enpported them.

"Marm did her best for the children, and I worked as hard as she did, spinning and carding wool, which she wove into cloth on a hand-loom.

"Well, in a year or two, the calf grew into a fine heifer, and we calculated on having milk from her after a little. So we began to fat up the old cow, though I hain't no idea that we should ever have made up our minds to kill her.

"There was some debts, still, but we had given up everything once, and neither marm ner I thought of anybody's coming on us again. So we were prond enough of our two cows, and as long as the children had plenty of milk, never thought of wanting beef, and the old cow might have lived to this time for what I know, if we'd been left to ourselves."

Here Salina's voice became disturbed, and the girls settled themselves in an attitude of profound attention.

"Well, as I was saying, things began to brighten with us, when one day in came the town constable, with a printed writ in his hand.

"He'd found ont that we had one more cow than the law allowed, and came after it.

"I thought poor marm would a-gone crazy, she felt so bad; and no wonder, with all them children, and she a widder. It came hard, I can tell you.

"But the constable was determined, and what could she do but give up. There stood the little children huddled together on the hearth, crying as if their hearts were broke, at the bare thought of having the cow drove off, and there was poor marm, with her apren up to her face, a-sobbing so pitiful!

"I couldn't stand it; my heart rose like a yeasting of bread; I determined that them children and that hard-working woman should have enough to eat, constable or no constable.

"'Wait,' says I to the constable, 'till I go and drive up the cow; she's hard to find.'

"He sat down. Marm and the oblidren began to sob and cry again. I tell you, gals, it was cruel as the grave.

"I went to the wood-pile and took the axe from between two logs. Across the clearing and just in the edge of the woods I saw the old cow and heifer browsing on the undergrowth. The old cow had a bell on and every tinkle as she moved her head went to my heart. I had to think of marm and the children before I could get conrage to go on, and with that to encourage me, I ebook and trembled, like a murderer, all the way across the clearing.

"The old cow and the heifer were close by each nther, browsing on the sweet birch undergrowth that grew thick there. When I came up they both stopped and stood looking at me with their great earnest eyes, so wishfully, as if they wondered which I was after."

Here Salina dashed a hand across her eyes, and the color rushed into her face, as if she were opposing a pressure of tears with great bravery.

"It was enough to break any one's heart to see that old cow, with the birch twigs in her mouth, coming toward me so innocent. She thought—poor old critter—that I'd come to milk her; but instead of the milk-pail I had that axe in my hand. She could'nt a-known what it meant, and yet, as true as I live, it seemed as if she did.

"There she stood, looking in my face, wondering, I hain't no donbt, why I did'nt sit down on a log as nanal, and fix my pail—and there I stood, trembling, before the poor dumb animal, ready to fall down on my knees and ask pardon for my cruel thonghts, and there was the heifer looking on us both—ob, gals, gals, I hope none of you will ever have to go through a thing like that."

The girls thus addressed were very still, and a sob or two was just heard while the tears leaped like hail-stones down Salina's cheeks.

"My heart misgive me—I wnuld'nt a done it. Those great innocent eyes seemed as if they were human; I grew so weak that the axe almost fell. I turned to go back ready to starve or anything rather than look that animal in the face again with the axe in my hand. Yes, I turned away, but there half across the clearing was the constable with the writ flying ont in his hand. My blood rose—I thought of the children with nothing to eat—I don't know what I did'nt think of. He was walking fast, I turned—the cow was right before me. Oh, girls, there she stood so quiet, obewing the green birch leaves, I was like a baby, the axe would'nt rise from the ground, I could not dodt.

"He called out, I heard his step in the nnderbrush. Then my strength flew back. I was wild—strong as a lion, bnt my eyes seemed hot with sparks of fire. I shnt them, the axe swung back—a crash, a deep wild bellow, and she fell like a log. I had struck in the white star on her forehead. When I opened my eyes she was looking at me, and so her eyes stiffened in their film. I had to hold myself up by the axe-belve with both hands. It seemed to me as if I was dying too.

"'What have you been about, where is the cow?' said the constable, in a passion, as he came up.

"'There,' said I, pointing to the poor murdered critter with my finger, 'the law, you say, won't allow us two cows, bnt it does give us a barrel of beef. This is our beef—touch it if you dare!'

"He skulked away and I fell down on my knees by the poor critter my own hands had killed. It seemed as if my heart would break! There she lay with the fresh leeves in her month, so still, and there stood the heifer looking at me steadily as if she wanted to speak, and I could'nt make her understand why it had to be done. Oh, gals, gals, it was tough!"

AN INCIDENT THAT BEARS ITS OWN COMMENT. Isaac, a body servant of Gen. Quitman, arrived home a few days since. Shortly after the General reached Washington city, Isaac expressed a great desire to return home to Mississippi. Upon being pressed for his reasons for so sudden a wish, he told his master that he had been repeatedly beset by two white men from Boston who urged him to accept their aid to run away from his master. He stated that he was afraid he would be kidnapped into freedom, as he believed the two men were capable of any atrocity. The General gave Isaac a pass with which he safely reached home to his infinite satisfaction. [Natchez Free Trader.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.—We publish in another colnmn, says the Baltimore Sun, the closing letters of the correspondence between Mr. Buchanan as the representetive of the United States, and Earl Clarendon on the part of the British Government. This correspondence fully sustains the sentiments of the President's message, and will confirm the people of the United States in the conviction that Great Britain is trifling with the plain language and purport of the treaty, for the deliberate purpose of maintaining her own interests in Central America, to the exclusion of the United States.

The subterfuge which affects only a prospective application of the treaty is unworthy of the British Government, and entirely inexousable. If it was a reserved policy at the time the treaty was made and ratified, it only betrays the uncandid nature of the diplomatic intercourse of Great Britain, and throws into relief the frank and honest spirit and design of that of the United States. The arguments of Lord Clarendon do not reach the quality of respectable sophisms. And in view of the very latter of the treaty, can only be esteamed as evasions of the obligations which it distinctly imposes.

Milly Francis, the Indian Maiden.

The story of Pocahontas is familiar to every American and English child who reads a book, because of the noble deed she performed, and because of the romance of her after life. But we presume few have heard the name of Milly Francis, though she displayed the same heroism, magnanimity and tenderness of feeling.

Her father was denominated a prophet among the Seminoles, but was also a chief and warrior, and a man of great renown among his people. In the war of 1812, he joined the British forces, and was conspicuous in several engagements, and a terror to all who heard his name, among Americans. He at one time visited England, and a London paper said in noticing his arrival:

"The double sound of a trumpet announced the approach of the patriot Francis, who fought so gloriously in our cause in America. He was dressed in a most splendid suit of red and gold, and by his side he wore a tomahawk, mounted in gold."

These things were of course given him by his English friends, as Indians were not accustomed to dress in this manner among themselves; and something of his princely bearing and accomplished manners may have been acquired by his association with English officers, but his noble form and fine countenance he obtained from nature herself.

He had two daughters, who are said by American historians to have been accomplished young ladies, who could speak English with remarkable fluency, as could all the family, except the mother, who began too late in life to succeed in learning a foreign tongue.

During the war, all who were ranged upon one side were of course considered enemies to all who were upon the other side, and the country was full of soldiers and military stations, open at all times to attack. At one time a soldier nemed Dnnoan M. Krimner, stationed at Fort Gadsden, near Milledgeville, Ga., went forth upon a fishing excursion and lost his way in the woods. For several days he wendered about in the wilderness and at length was found by a party of Indians who were commanded by the prophet Francis. He was a soldier, and by the rules of war a prisoner, and by the Indian code of warfare, doomed to die. The ordinary preparations were made and the victim was bound to the stake, aronnd which faggots were piled that were soon to be kindled to consume him.

Bnt Milly, the youngest daughter of the chief, looked on in sadness. Why she should have been so much more grieved at such a sight now than ever before, we do not know. It could not be the first time she had witnessed death at the stake, bnt there had been no recent battle, and therefore none of the excitement which would attand the cospture of prisoners of war on ordinary occasions, or perhaps it coomed to her a more ornal deed. Her people had received no recent injury, and he who was to suffer was not known to have perpetrated any particular act of oppression or outrage. It might be imagined that some particular interest had been awakened in bor heart toward him, but after circumstances prove this not to have been the case. A sense of justice and sympathy for suffering alone prompted her, when the torch was about to be lighted, to throw herself between the prisoner and the fatal knife which was to slay him before the fire was kindled, and declared that she, too, would die if he were not spared.

All were astonished at so unexpected an act, for not a word had been before spoken to betray her intentions, and the executioner paused as if paralyzed. Seeing there was hope, she threw herself at her father's feet and implored his mercy.

The obleftain looked long and intently upon her face, which was very beautiful, and in silence listened to the tones of her voice, which were full of anguish, and was melted from his fierce anger to yield to the passionate entreaties of his child. The victim was released, and while he remained among his captors was treated with the utmost kindness, and from Milly received many proofs of the noble and generous spirit she had at first manifested in offering herself a sacrifice for the life of a stranger and an enemy.

A few days afterwards, Mr. Krimner was rescued by a party of Spaniards, and soon returned to his friends and his duties as an American soldier.

Soon after this the American army was reinforced, and very efficient measures taken to destroy the Indian and Spanish towns along the frontier. "They marched," saye the historian, "upon St. Mark's, a feeble town with a Spanish garrison, which surrendered without firing a gun." Among the prisoners who thus almost passively fell into the hands of the enemy, were the prophet Francis and his family. The principles of honor, gratitude and humanity, would prompt us to expect that these would at least be spared an ignominious death, after the magnanimity which had been shown by them. But it is unblushingly recorded that "Francis and another chief were hung without trial and ceremony." They had probably shed much blood, and had long rung the war-whoop through the wilderness, and fearlessly brandished the war-club, but it was in self-defence. It might, and probably would have been bad policy to permit the proud chieftains to go on free again, chafing with a sense of the wrongs they had experienced, and would continue to experience, but it would seem to us that some way should have been devised other than to hang the father of Milly Francis, who had saved the life of an American soldier, and without exacting from him any promise as to his future course as their friend or enemy, and delivered him up, to return to his poet and take up arms against them.

The Indian chief was decoyed on board an American schooner, and his eldest daughter, supposing it to be a British vessel, soon came near in her light canoe, but on discovering her mistake, quickly obanged the dip of her oar and glided away. The younger was made prisoner with her father, and it was soon known that she was the heroic girl who had saved the life of Dnncan M. Krimner. Her beauty as well as her heroism made her the object of attraction, and the officers denominated her the "modern Pocahontas," and bestowed upon her the most flattering attention. If she had married an American, and come among her husband's friends as the savior of his life, she might have become as famous in history as the Virginian damsel, and her postarity have been proud to owe their origin to the daughter of an Indian chief. Bnt when the young soldier offered the maiden his hand in gratitude for having saved his life, she refused. She did not consider this a proper consideration upon which to found such a union, and she did not wish to become the wife or daughter of a people who had murdered her father in cold blood. She said, too, she had only performed her duty and would have done the same for any other. She could not understand the policy—she only knew that she and her proud father had been magnenimous and merciful, and that their family were now loaded with calamity and disgrace. So the mother and daughter turned mournfully away, and sought again the solitude of the wilderness, where their names have gone out in darkness, like so many that should have been preserved in brightness besides those whose only glory was gained in their destruction, and who have grown rich on the soil watered by their blood.

LOSS OF AN ELEPHANT.—The steamship Robert Swen, which arrived yesterday from Baltimore, experienced heavy gales on the passage, and was compelled to put into Norfolk to refit. She left Norfolk on Friday week and again encountered a gale which continued up to Saturday evening. She had on board four or five elephants, belonging to the menagerie of Robinson and Eldred, which were greatly distressed by the rough weather and the rolling of the ship; and one of them, a celebrated animal, known as Monterume, on Saturday, became very violent and ungovernable, and about midnight fell overboad, when thirty miles from land, and was lost. He was valued at $4,000, and we believe was insured.—[Charleston Mercury.

The Memphis Appeal says:

Memphis presents a fearful record of crime for the past year. From the recollection of the present moment, we can call to mind nine murders that have been committed in this city within one year, and we think, from present prospects, that none of the murderers will suffer much punishment by law for their deeds.

SHARP SHOOTING.—An Eastern paper having remarked that "it is only twenty-two years since the first log cabin was erected in Burlington, Iowa, and it now contains ten thousand inhabitants," a western paper observes that this is a specimen of a pretty populous cabin.

Catacomba in the Mount of Olives.

"And his feet shall stand in that day upon the Mount of Olives, which is before Jernsalem on the east, and the Mount of Olives shall cleave in the midst thereof toward the east and toward the west, and there shall be a very great valley.....It shall be one day which shall be known to the Lord.....And the Lord shall be king over all the earth: in that day shall there be one Lord, and his name one."—Zech. xiv. 4, 7.

It is impossible for the student of Holy Scripture to visit Palestine without being struck with the forcible illnstrations which it furnishes, at almost every step, of God's written word; and among the many passages thus brought home to the imagination with all the power of reality, is that which has been quoted above.

On a fine bright day during that season of the year which in Jerusalem is most favorable for exploring (viz: the winter or rainy season,) I was invited, early in 1816, by a friend well acquainted with the environs, to visit the catacombs in the Mount of Olives. So few travellers mention them, that my curiosity was excited; and accompanied by a party of young people, I started in search of these almost unknown caverns. We were each provided with twisted English tapers, and our friend who acted as guide, with a small ball of twine.

The dignified beauty of the scenery, the abundance of association which it supplied, and the glorious anticipations of its coming destiny, seemed to inspire some of us with emotions of deep and mysterious pleasure, while the freshness of the atmosphere, and the rich display of wild flowers, imparted elasticity and gladness to the junior members of the party, who, some mounted, and some on foot, hurried forward with joyous laugh as they rivelled each other in the pursuit or possession of some new plant. When we had ascended the mount about half way, our guide requested us to help him in his search for a hole in the ground, as such was the entrance to the mysterious caverns. While thus employed, he amused himself in exciting our alarm by saying that some time previously, three Jews had entered the catacombs, and having been watched by a Mussulmen, their egress had been rendered impossible by his placing a large stone to exclude the daylight, so that only after many days was their horrible position discovered, when they were found dead not far within the entrance.

This narrative being true, produced a sudden change of feeling in the party. The younger ones turned pale, and declined the undertaking, preferring to remain with the armed native servant, who, as a guard, was to wait outside with the animals. Thus, when the aperture was found, only our guide and two others ventured in. This aperture is a natural opening formed by the decay and falling in of a part of the roof, and is just large enough to easily admit one adventurer at a time, while the crumbled wall and large stones formed a rude kind of staircase by which, clinging with hands and feet, we descended into the darkness below.

Feeling ourselves on firm ground, we lit our tapers and looked aronnd; we were in a circular chamber, out of which there appeared at first no means of egress except by the roof again, but as our sight adapted itself to the obscurity, we observed that all around the floor of this chamber were low arched passages, so low and so narrow as only just to admit us singly, as one after the other we crept through the one selected on hands and knees, holding our tapers as well as we could. Happily the passage was only a few feet long, and soon emerging thence, we stood upright in a long narrow winding corridor, the low ceiling of which we could mark with the smoke of our tapers. Old dates and strange characters were there in great variety, bnt the only smoke written autograph which I can now recall to mind was that of "John Cierke, 1794."

On either wall of this corridor, on the floor, were low arched recesses, quite near together, which once had contained the dead, long since returned to dust. From this corridor branched others; we selected one, and from it again branched others, all apperently alike, appropriated to the long-forgotten dead. Thus on we went till our twine failed, then remembering the sad stories told of the catacombs at Rome, we did not proceed; but silent and thoughtful, through this wilderness of sepulchres we retraced our steps to the round chamber.

Here for a few momente we paused to think on the mysteries of this remarkable mountain. We had only explored one path, and that not to a great distance—where did the others lead?—all perhaps to similar scenes, and through grovee of sleeping dust, awaiting that day when He shall appear again in like manner as He ascended from the said Mount Olives (Acts, i. 11, 12), who shall cleave the Mount asunder and reveal to its awakened inmates the dawn of the resurrection. Imagination attempts to picture these corridors suddenly filled to overflowing with mortals who have put on immortality. The mountain breaks with its burden (Zech. xiv. 4), groans and bursts asunder, while, myriads rise to meet their Lord!

But then by what age or people have these caverns been filled? The answer may produce a sad reverse to the solemn picture. Alas, that question cannot be satisfactorily answered, for most travelers have assigned them originally to the worship of Ashtaroth in the days of Solomon, while they were probably afterwards used by repentent Israel, and converted into a burying place for their dead.* Whatever may be their history, they furnish much profitable reflection, and much illustration of Scripture; and to my own mind, as I have hinted, they furnish a literal interpretation to the passage quoted above, standing as it does in connexion with the events of the latter days.

September 3, 1852. R. S. J. D.

* This of course was in order to desecrate the place in the eyes of the Jews.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF ASSAULT.—The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press has the following:

John Chout, President Pierce's Postmaster at Underhill Centre, was arrested on the 27th ult., and brought before Justice Hollerbeck, charged with assault and battery on his daughter, a young lady of 30 years of age. The offence committed by the young lady, for which she was beaten by her father, as appeared before the court, was the reading of Know-Nothing papers. He pleaded guilty, and was fined four dollars and costs.

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dec15 tf

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME V....NUMBER 51
WHOLE NUMBER 257.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1856.

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MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE REPORTS.

EDUCATION.

The Committee on Education have had little time to obtain information respecting the general interests of this great auxilinry of civilization and religion, and less time to digest any plan for more successful efforts to promote it. The Methodist Church has ever been the zealous patron of education; and, considering the years of her history, has accomplished more towards elevating and instructing the masses than any other Christian Church. How wisely she has acted in multiplying academies and colleges which depend upon capricious patronage, we do not undertake to decide. Her zeal has been shown in their establishment, and her moral force, rightly applied, can sustain them.

We have, in some instances, failed; and local hindrances have obstructed our movements. But these failures are not indications of our inability to project or sustain institutions of learning. No period of our history has been so favorable for our entering with increased vigor and purpose upon a more enlarged and general scheme of education than the present. Our colleges are training men and women who look to teaching as the business of life, and we enjoy the confidence and share the liberality of the people of the State. We are not seeking to monopolize the educational interests of the State, but we think that our institutions of learning should afford ample means of education—thorough education. We entertain no fear for our success if but qualified teachers are employed, and the internal regulations of our schools and colleges is such as shall obviate the lack of domestic training, the necessity of which is felt and the absence of which is feared by those who commit the training of their sons and daughters to strangers. The demand for thorough education is growing in the fullness of its importance over the State, and while our Legislature is providing for the intellectual training of the people, the Church must make provision, not for these only, but for the utmost wants of those whose tastes and whose circumstances point them to the most thorough scholarship. We have not had time to gather about our colleges the renown of centuries, or to fit our graduates to fill in full maturity places of State or national distinction; but we have had time to test the capacity of our citizens for intellectual culture, and to bring to bear upon our youth, at our own firesides, the appliances which have wrought greatness out of minds not more gifted or ambitious than theirs.

Our climate opposes no barrier to laborious study; our country controls wealth enough; and we are lacking in no element necessary to successful competition with the oldest institutions in the Union. We entertain no hostility to Northern colleges; we cater to no sectional prejudices. Indeed, we utter no word of censure against those who send their sons or daughters to distant institutions. It should be our business to furnish the facilities for the most liberal education at home, thoroughly convinced that the intelligence and economy of the people will check the needless alienation of their sons and daughters from Southern sentiments and Southern homes. And we cannot hope to do this until facts and figures convince them that mind may grow as mighty and understanding as profound at Centenary or Oxford as at Cambridge or Yale—at Sharon as at Troy.

We may chide as we will the prejudice which sends our youth from home to be educated, chiding cannot check it; sectional prejudice cannot check it. Our sons and our daughters must be educated; and if Southern institutions do not furnish the appliances our patronage will go to the North. We can check this vast wealth which goes annually to endow other colleges, but it can only be done by that commendable rivalry which furnishes at home that for which men go abroad. And this we are endeavoring to do—not, we fear, with the individual yet united effort which the great work is worth, but with an indifference which transfers to the few the labor which ought to be performed by all.

Centenary College of Louisiana, under the joint patronage of Louisiana and Mississippi, is now entering the eleventh year of its history. It is doing a noble work, but its patronage is far too small, its friends are too few, its interests are not felt enough by us. We seem not to have realized the great truth that this institution, if properly supported, is to be the most successful agent we can yet employ for bringing Catholicism and Protestantism into not unfriendly contact, and thus disabusing the minds of the Creoles of Louisiana of their hereditary prejudices. We seem to forget that the Church is here fashioning the men of the future; we seem to overlook the fact that we are annually investing in moral wealth and intelligence capital by which the Bible and Christianity shall yet control the State. This institution ought to be endowed. Its location is eligible, situated in one of the most healthful and wealthy districts of Louisiana. It has numbered at no time within the last five years less than 230 students. At present we have employed in it a full faculty, giving instruction in all the departments of education taught in the best colleges in the Union. A contract has been entered into for the speedy erection of the centre building, which is to contain a chapel, recitation rooms and society halls, and $26,000 has already been secured towards defraying the expense. Of this amount the Legislature of Louisiana, at its last session, appropriated $10,000. To the agent, Rev. L. Campbell, appointed a year ago by this Conference, we are mainly indebted for this appropriation.

Sharon Female College has long been under our patronage, and, although its fortunes have been various, we have never felt like faltering in our efforts to sustain it. It is at present under the management of the Rev. J. W. Shelton, of whose character and ability in placing it in its rightful position the trustees speak in terms of highest commendation, and whose reappointment to its presidency they most earnestly request.

Within the past few months Fayette Female Academy came under the control of the Quarterly Conference of the Colo's Creek Circuit. Rev. J. L. Forsyth was elected Principal, and the school went into operation on the 1st of October. We have also a Methodist school at Clinton, La., under the control of Mrs. Wall; another at Jackson, La., under the control of Rev. B. Jones, once a prominent member of this Conference; one at Natchez, under the control of Rev. S. W. Speer, D. D.; and one at Port Gibson, under the control of Rev. T. H. Capers. These, however, are not enough to meet the growing demand of the times, nor are they as extensively patronized by the Church as they deserve to be.

It is matter of regret to your committee that the plan of district male schools, proposed to and adopted by this Conference some years ago, was permitted to fail without the test of experiment; and we think that some such system as that proposed of establishing district schools, or patronizing those in existence using the text-books of Centenary College and conforming the course of study to that of that institution, ought to be adopted. We are fully convinced that it is better that the preparatory processes for entering college should take place under the more immediate guardianship of parents; and to do this properly, men of education and moral worth must be employed.

Our friends in the neighborhood of the Castillion Springs, in Holmes county, have tendered us the building in that very favorable locality as the seat of a district school. Feeling assured of the importance of establishing a school in that locality:

Resolved, That we pledge our influence in securing the success of that institution, and recommend it to the patronage of the people.

We propose for your adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That we will patronize, and by all just means promote the patronage and success of those institutions of learning which are directly or indirectly under the control of the M. E. Church, South, within our own bounds.

We also recommend that Rev. J. C. Miller be appointed President of Centenary College, and Rev. A. G. Miller Principal of Preparatory Department; that Rev. J. W. Shelton be appointed President of Sharon Female College, Rev. T. C. Thornton President of Madison College, and Rev. J. M. Pugh Professor of Mathematics in the same institution; and that Rev. S. W. Speer, D. D., be appointed President of Wilmarth Female College.

W. H. WATKINS, Chairman.

MISSIONARY REPORT.

We cannot be induced to review the history of this great means of the world's regeneration, nor can we discern the future with distinctness enough to map the fields of its successes or its failures. Still we cannot pass unimproved an occasion like this, when attention is thrust upon us, to pledge each other to increased prayerfulness and labor as part of our contribution to the general work. Our mission field is a wide one. We send the gospel to the poor, irrespective of complexion or character, and find that God vindicates his own truth by making it powerful to save the believing. Indeed, by common consent, this department of evangelical labor seems to be committed to us. This, it is probable, is owing to the structure of our government, the number of our ministers and their special adaptation to the work.

Nor is our sphere narrowed to the limits of civilization. We occupy some territory in the Empire of China. Our missionaries there have entered upon the work of preparation, and all of our information confirms us in the judgment that in sending Bro. J. W. Lambuth and his wife to China, we acted wisely. Both are young, intelligent, self-sacrificing and religious. Our prayers and our hands shall sustain them.

The field, however, which to us seems most inviting, and which in our judgment demands of the moral might of the Church, presses us on all sides. Experience has demonstrated to the fullest conviction of intelligent planters the utility of moral and religious training among their slaves, and the era when relative responsibilities are felt is at hand. The demand for suitable men to occupy this important department of our work is greater than the supply. There are at present within our bounds twenty-five missions exclusively among the people of color, and eight among white and colored.

These are exclusive of colored charges in circuits and stations, and in these we have over 1,000 whites and over 6,000 colored members.

The Church has reason to be thankful and diligent. W. H. WATKINS, Sec'y.

THE BOOK CONCERN.

Your committee beg leave to report their conviction that the present is a time requiring no small diligence on our part in spreading far and wide our own books. In times of quiet we should prepare for the contest. The present condition of our country is peculiarly inviting.

We are not overrun by infidelity in its open rebellion against God; but while iniquity abounds, men acknowledge His right to rule and visit on man his sins. We are not overrun with new "isms"—the strongholds in which the powers of darkness secure their victims against the light of truth.

While we are free from these evils and rejoice in this liberty, wherewith God hath made us free, we have the privilege of knowing that the itinerant, self-sacrificing man of God, who came with the pioneer when these our cities, towns and smiling fields were dense forests, the abode of wild beasts and savage men—the itinerant, with his Bible and hymn book, and Discipline, taught our hardy sires the hopes and blessings of Christianity—taught them the Bible, and the religion of the Bible, in the language of purity and simplicity; and the father and the mother, by the wayside as well as in the social circle, taught their children and childrens' children the same blessed gospel; and now a vast multitude of them, their descendants and neighbors, stretch out their hands to us for the bread of life. Shall we refuse it? Can we deny them? Many of them are surrounded by subtle foes, who would seduce them from their steadfastness. We must afford them the means of defence, or they and their little ones will fall by an enemy.

Again, we must not only care for the fold, but must seek the lost sheep of the house of Israel and restore them to the Good Shepherd. We must become aggressive to carry out the spirit of Methodism. We need lights to shine in the dark places of the world. Men's minds are aroused to thought everywhere and on all subjects, and we must assist in giving direction to thought, or it will be directed by others into other channels. Are we not under obligation, then, to avail ourselves of the help afforded by books as the very best aid to the living ministry in teaching the way of life?

We profess by our relation to the Church to teach the way of God in truth. Then, without any want of charity for other evangelical Christians, may we not and ought we not to strive to win and secure every one and every influence to the cause we honor and advocate; and while we love those who differ with us, be provoked by them to love and good works?

We should avail ourselves of every facility for supplying as cheap and attractive a religious literature as any society in the land. We must compete with other societies and denominations in style and cheapness, or lose ground.

Let us arouse ourselves, then, brethren, not only to correct any evil we see or think we see in those who follow not with us, but more particularly that we may assist in driving off and keeping out the common enemy. We must compete with a depraved, licentious press, which is deluging our land with poisonous trash, and hushing to silence the convictions of awakened consciences, and lulling to the sleep of death others who might be bright and shining lights in Messiah's Kingdom—who might else lift the standard of the cross to the multitudes whom they now lead to perdition.

We must keep out infidelity and drive back the powers of darkness, and introduce the light of the glorious gospel of the Son of God, and establish God's Kingdom in the earth.

The report of our book agents shows the progress we are making in manufacturing and affording facilities for the supply of our wants. We hope the time is not far distant when our establishment will be able to afford such cheap books and provide them to the preachers and others with so much promptness as to cause us to fear no competition.

Respectfully submitted,
W. P. BARTON,
J. MACLENAN.

Your committee offer for adoption by the Conference the following resolutions:

Resolved, That our young but promising and vigorous Book Concern ought to be sustained.

Resolved, That, so far as consistent with our other duties, opportunities and abilities, we will energetically engage ourselves, individually, in spreading far and wide the publications of our own concern among our entire people and congregations.

W. P. BARTON,
J. MACLEMAN,
J. L. FORSYTH.

QUARTERLY REVIEW—HOME CIRCLE.

As this is a reading age, it is the duty of the Church to supply the world with a pure literature. As it is the age for periodical reading, it is certainly the duty of the Church to publish such periodicals as will pay for reading them—periodicals calculated to instruct, improve and elevate society; and we rejoice to believe that in our Church we have such periodicals.

We regard it as the duty of every preacher to exert himself to procure subscribers for our periodicals, and see that every family in his charge takes at least one of them. And surely from the Quarterly down to the Sunday School Visitor any family, however poor, might take one, and pay for it, too.

From documents submitted and the report of the agent, Dr. Stevenson, we learn that the circulation of the Quarterly Review is not sufficient to sustain it. Is not this a burning shame? Only think, that in the rich and intelligent South, and in the M. E. Church, South, of 6,451 local and traveling preachers, and 428,511 white members, with its hundreds of millions of property, one Quarterly Review, ably edited, with a corps of able and intelligent contributors, and always freighted with matter for thought and improvement—matter well calculated to interest a reading and thinking and progressive age, whether religious or not, is not and cannot be sustained—does not receive patronage enough to sustain it! Can we longer boast of our intelligence, our liberality, while this is the case?

We do verily believe that every preacher ought to take the work and exert himself to get at least one subscriber. This would give it a list of 12,902 subscribers. Then it would live.

Resolved, That we believe the circulation and patronage of our Review ought to be increased; and that we urge every preacher in this Conference to interest himself to procure subscribers to it during the ensuing year.

We regret to learn that the Home Circle and Sunday School Visitor have not received such patronage this year as we believe they merit, nor sufficient to support themselves. Ought this to be the case? We believe that every one of you will say no. What, then, are we to do? What will we do? Do? Why, go to work in good earnest. Let every preacher resolve that he will get ten subscribers for the Home Circle, and one hundred for the Sunday School Visitor, and the difficulties will vanish.

These periodicals are intended to fill a special place among our people. The former for the ladies, the latter for the children and youth, and ought to have an increased patronage and circulation.

Resolved, That we will exert ourselves to increase the patronage of the Home Circle and Sunday School Visitor.

We are pleased to learn that the other periodicals of our Church are all on safe footing and doing well.

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The importance of sustaining a Protestant and Methodist paper in New Orleans is so apparent that we need not stop to argue it with you. It is believed that such a paper as the New Orleans Christian Advocate is will do more good for these causes there than in any other city in the Southwest. We ought, therefore, to exert ourselves to sustain this paper. The only way to do this is to procure new paying subscribers and collecting old accounts.

We regret to learn that the receipts of the year ending November 1, 1855, did not by $1,713 73 pay the expenses of the office. The amounts due on subscriptions up to the above date was $13,500, while only $6,526 16 were collected; leaving the sum of $6,973 84 due on subscriptions for one year!

Is not this sufficient to embarrass the concern? Can it live at such rates? Verily we believe the only safe plan for the publishing committee to pursue is to adopt the cash system. If they do not, we fear the consequences. Will not the preachers exert themselves to collect the amounts due the N. O. C. Advocate in their respective charges, that when the next report from the Publishing Committee is laid before us we may learn that all embarrassments are removed?

Resolved, That we believe the New Orleans Christian Advocate is doing a good work for Protestantism and Methodism in New Orleans and the great Southwest, and that we will help to sustain it.

Resolved, That we suggest to the Publishing Committee that, in our opinion, it will be to the pecuniary interest of the paper to adopt the cash system.

H. H. MONTGOMERY, Chairman.

BIBLE CAUSE.

The report of the Committee on the Bible Cause is as follows: Your Committee have had the subject under consideration, but do not consider it important to set forth its claims or argue its importance, as the members of the Conference are all Bible readers. Your committee look upon the Bible as the only safe basis of all true religion, and as the only sure foundation of moral obligation, and the great dispenser of life and liberty. It is through the Bible, attended by the Holy Spirit, the soul is to be converted, enlightened, purified and prepared for heaven.

Dear Brethren, though the publication and circulation of the Bible is of the first importance, yet we as a State and as a Conference have done comparatively little. The receipts of the American Bible Society show that only $1,450. 38 were collected last year, ending May 10, 1855. Your committee have received reports from only three circuits, embracing small sums. In view of the importance of the subject we should wake up and go to work.

In view of the fact that there is one of the Secretaries of the American Bible Society present, and desires to address the Conference, and as he has furnished us with a number of copies of the reports of the American Bible Society, which the preachers can obtain without money and without price, we shall make this report brief.

In conclusion, we submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we still cherish entire confidence in the American Bible Society as an institution worthy of our confidence and support.

Resolved, That we will receive and aid its accredited agents.

That each preacher having charge of a circuit and station be required some time during the year to take up a collection in aid of this noble institution.

Respectfully submitted,
D. M. WIGGINS,
H. J. BOOTH,
J. Y. GRIFFING.

TRACT CAUSE.

In the providence of God, the printing press has arisen to great efficiency and power, either for good or for evil. It has been made greatly to minister to vice and immorality; but may be made, and, in truth, is made, to minister with equal force in the cause of virtue and religion.

We rejoice that recently the efficiency of the press has been brought into co-operation with the ministry of the gospel, in the distribution of a pure and sanctified literature over the land.

The book and tract enterprise is a most powerful auxilinry of the gospel, and deserves the countenance and support of all good and pious men. Therefore—

Resolved, That, as a Conference, and as ministers of Christ, we will give the Book and Tract Agent for this Conference our support and assistance fully and readily in all his labors among us.

JAMES A. GODFREY.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Your committee most earnestly recommend to the members of this Conference increased attention to this institution, which we regard as the greatest and most efficient of all the auxiliaries of the gospel of Christ. We do also suggest to the preachers the importance of preaching to all their congregations, at least once a year, the subject of Sunday Schools or religious instruction; that they organize schools wherever ten children can be collected; that they take up collections for their benefit, that they may be furnished with books and Sunday School Visitors.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the Sunday School Visitor, as an excellent auxiliary in advancing the interests of the Sabbath School cause.

Resolved, That we acknowledge with gratitude the indefatigable and successful labors of our book and tract editor in furnishing the Church with an excellent supply of Sunday School books. We recommend them to our people.

J. L. FORSYTH,
J. T. DEW,
R. T. JONES.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

This Conference held a very protracted session at Petersburg, Bishop Andrew presiding. The Richmond Advocate says:

"After a protracted and laborious session, of three weeks, our Conference closed on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 19. Its length was nearly equal to a General Conference of the whole Church. The usual and proper business of the body might have been comprised within half the time.

The membership of the Church, as copied from the Secretary's report, stands as follows: Local preachers, 184; probationers in the Church, 2,954; Church members, not including probationers—whites, 30,522; col'd, 6,576; total whites, including preachers and probationers, 33,660; white and col'd, 40,230. There is a decrease of 11 local preachers, and an increase of 527 whites and 282 col'd. An increase of any size is gratifying. Would that we could report thousands instead of hundreds.

Of Sunday Schools, the Secretary reports 304 schools, 355 superintendents, 2,317 teachers, 13,228 scholars, 35,326 volumes in libraries, and $1,958 90 expended in support of schools.

The Tract Society, owing to the want of a traveling general agent, occasioning an imperfect organization of branch societies, was not as successful as it would have been under more favorable circumstances. We anticipate larger results for the current year, under the administration of Rev. F. J. Boggs, the newly appointed General Agent. The receipts for the year amounted to $888 62; the expenditures, $693 83. Cash on hand at the close of the year, $194 79. Upwards of $300 were raised at the anniversary meeting.

For the Bible Society, $705 31 were reported as raised within the several pastoral charges. This report is certainly very imperfect.

We must close this brief notice of the longest, most laborious and most painful session of the Virginia Conference ever held. May it never have a successor.

The appointments for the ministers of the year are annexed:

APPOINTMENTS.

RICHMOND DISTRICT—Thos P Hayes, P E.
Trinity, E C Wilson, S T Moorman, sup.
Centenary, John E Edwards, L M Lee.
Union, John D Blackwell.
Clay street, O Littleton.
Oregon and Sydney, Thos H Jones.
oeley Chapel and Rockett's mission, Jesse K Powers.
African mission, G W Nolley.
Charles City, J H Riddick, B F Woodward sup.
James City and New Kent, B C Spiller.
Williamsburg, Thos H Haynes.
King William, C H Boggs, J C Garlick, sup.
Hanover, Thos A Pierce, A J Beskwith.
Caroline, Geo T Williams, R Scott, sup.

FREDERICKSBURG DISTRICT—W B Bowzie, P E.
Fredericksburg station, J A Proctor.
Spottsylvania, T S D Covington.
King and Queen, John Bailey.
Middlesex, John C Woodward.
Lancaster, C Doggett, R B Beagles.
Westmoreland, J B Laurens, one to be supplied.
King George, J G Rowe.
Fauquier, Geo H Rap, Thos H Boggs.
Stafford, Wm G Lumpkin.
Stafford mission, one to be supplied.
Culpepper, G Mauzy, J Carson, sup.
Rappahannock, J S Briggs.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—William W Bennett, P E.
Washington City, D S Doggett.
Alexandria, J A Duncan.
Rock Creek, J K Littleton.
Howard, David Wallace.
Fairfax, A G Brown.
Fairfax mission, to be supplied.
Potomac, W C Twyman.
Loesburg, J S R Clarke.
Londonn, P F August, J F Poulton.
Warrenton, W E Judkins, one to be supplied
Springfield, E A Gibbs.
South Branch, J E Potts.
Clark, R S Nash.

CHARLOTTSVILLE DISTRICT—J Manning, P E.
Charlottsville, Paul Whitehead.
Albemarle, A Clarke.
Nelson, P C Pearson.
Nelson mission, J F Finnell.
Scottsville, Lloyd Moore, E Chambers, sup.
Fluvanna, H S Armore.
Goochland, W H Barnes.
Orange, J F Branniu.
Louisa, Wm McKendree Ward, G W S Harper, sup.
Madison, D J C Slaughter.
Elk Run, T Y Cash.
Blue Ridge mission, A J Coffman.
Harrisonburg and Woodstock, J L Clarke.

LYNCHBURG DISTRICT—H H Gary, P E.
Third street, F Stanley.
Fourth street, N Head.
Amherst, J Sprigge, J B Fitzpatrick.
Buffaloe, S V Hoyle.
Lexington station, C B Riddick.
Lexington circuit, G F Doggett.
Bedford, J R Waggoner,
Staunton, F Thomas.
Campbell, J D Lamsden, R A Gregory, sup.
Appomattox, John D Southall.
Buckingham, H D Wood. J J Lamkin.
Cumberland, Thos L Hoyle.
Agent for Tract Society, F J Boggs.

RANDOLPH MACON DISTRICT—W H Wheelright, P E.
Randolph Macon and Boydton, John C Granberry.
Randolph Macon circuit, W L Balby
Mecklenburg, Jeremiah McMullan.
Greenville, T Digga.
Brunswick, J S Kennedy.
Lumenburg, Wm F Bain, one to be supplied.
Nottoway, R T Nixon, M M Dance, sup.
Prince Edward, A Wiles, J H Amiss.
Farmville, J J Edwards.
Charlotte, M L Bishop, L Skidmore, sup.
Northampton, John W Howard.
President of R M College, W A Smith.
Agent for do, H B Cowles.

PETERSBURG DISTRICT—R Michaels, P E.
Washington street, G W Langhorne, G W Carter, sup.
High street, J Coulling, J Kerr, sup.
Wesley Chapel, W G Williams.
Union street, G N Winfree.
Chesterfield, J R Finley.
Factories mission, G W Deems.
Manchester, W G Cross.
Powhatan, H B Mitchell.
Amelia, W C Blount, one to be supplied.
Dinwiddie, J Lear. G W Charlton, sup.
Sussex, R B Duval, one to be supplied.
Colored mission, W A Robinson.
Surry, to be supplied.
Prince George, Isaac M Arnold, A Stuart, sup.

MURFREESBORO' DISTRICT—J A Riddick, P E.
Murfreesboro', L S Reed, W F Owens.
Southampton, J W White, B Devaux, sup.
Gates, T J Bayton, J W Wommycott.
Edenton, E M Peterson.
Hartford, T L Williams.
Elizabeth City, J L Spencer.
Elizabeth City mission, to be supplied.
Suffolk, John B Dey.
Smithfield, J M Saunders, B F. Story.
Pasquotank, W J Norfleet.
Camden and Newland, H. P Nelms.
Indian Ridge, A M Hall.
Currituck, J P Brock.
Roanoke and Chowan mission, Wm Grant.
Agent for Murfreesboro Female Institute, E. H Johnson.
President of Murfreesboro' Female Institute J H Davis.

NORFOLK DISTRICT—Leo Rosser, P E.
Cumberland street, D P Willis.
Granby street, P Doll.
Bute street mission, G W Trimyer.
Portsmouth, C A. Davis.
African mission, to be supplied.
Gosport, J C Hummer.
Princess Anne, Jacob Shoupe, A G Harley.
Eastville, Charles H Hall.
Hampton, W W Berry.
York, G M West.
Gloucester—P A Peterson, one to be supplied
Matthews, Wm Reid.
Berlin, to be supplied.
W L Murphy, transferred to Florida Conference.
John S. Moore, transferred to Alabama Conference.

Next Conference in Richmond, Va., November 26, 1856.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE "IRON WHEEL" AND ITS AUTHOR.

The friends of Methodism have hitherto treated that farrago of nonsense, malignity and falsehood, "Graves' Iron Wheel," with the silence which its character and that of its author, deserves, wisely judging that if let alone, it would defeat itself. But since some men claiming respectability have endorsed it, and are aiding in its circulation, a gentleman, not unknown to the country, and who is fully qualified for the task, has determined to take some notice of the work. In addition to animadversions upon the "Wheel," his work will contain an exposure of the history and character of its author. The public will then find a satisfactory answer to the question, "What is the character of Graves?" If we are not much mistaken, Mr. Graves will rue the day that he turned "Wheel" right, and some who are now befriending him will regret the day when they consented to be his scavengers.

TENNESSEE.

JEWS WITNESSING FOR CHRIST.—The Christian world has been scandalized within a few years by the bold attempts of cultivated skeptics, like Francis Newman, to impeach the perfection of the Saviour's character. One must pity the moral obtuseness of such men, who seem overtaken by judicial blindness, so that while the light shineth in darkness, the darkness comprehends it not. In contrast with such moral debasement, it is cheering to note how Jewish prejudices are gradually abating, and candid and honorable Jews are admitting the moral sublimity of the Saviour's life. The late Dr. Noah, of New York, gave the following testimony, and out of the temple, with an eloquence such as no mortal has since possessed:

"It has been said, and with some commendation on what had been called my liberality, that I did not in a former discourse term Jesus of Nazareth an impostor; I have never considered him as such; the impostor generally aims at temporal power, attempts to subsidize the sick and weak believer, and draws around him persons of influence whom he can control. Jesus was free from fanaticism; his was a quiet, subduing, retiring faith. He mingled with the poor, communed with the wretched, avoided the rich, and rebuked the vain-glorious. In the calm of the evening, he sought shelter in the secluded groves of Olivet, or wandered pensively on the shores of Galilee. He sincerely believed his mission, courted no one, flattered no one; pointed and severe in his denunciations, he was calm and subdued in his religion. These are not the characteristics of an impostor; but, admitting that we give a different interpretation to his mission, when one hundred and fifty millions believe in his divinity, and we see around us abundant evidence of the happiness, good faith, mild government and liberal feelings which spring from his religion, what right has any one to call him an impostor?—that religion which is calculated to make mankind happy, cannot be a false one."

Dr. Raphael, the elegant scholar and eloquent Rabbi, speaks in a similar strain:

"If you are desirous of knowing the opinion of a Jew, aye, of a teacher in Israel, respecting the proceedings against, and the condemnation of the Master from Nazareth, I do not hesitate to tell you that I do not by any means feel bound to identify myself, or my brethren in faith, with these proceedings, or to uphold that condemnation; I, as a Jew, do say that it appears to me, Jesus became the victim of fanaticism, combined with jealousy and lust of power in Jewish hierarchs, even as in later ages, Huss and Jerome of Prague, Latimer and Ridley, became the victims of fanaticism combined with jealousy and lust of power in Christian hierarchs; and while I and the Jews of the present day protest against being identified with the zealots who were concerned in the proceeding against Jesus of Nazareth, we are far from reviling his character or deriding his precepts, which are for the most part those of Moses and the prophets."

The Duke of Argyle has been always putting himself forward with pamphlets, speeches, lectures, soirees. His Grace once thought that, because on one occasion Lord Derby did not reply to his speeches, therefrom the palm of victory rested with the Duke, who crowed lustily. "My Lords," said the Earl of Derby, "a short time since there was one of those persons called 'navvies,' who was in the habit of allowing his wife to beat him. He was a very large man, and she was only a small woman. The neighbors asked him why he permitted her. 'O, never mind,' said he, 'it amuses her and don't hurt me.'" Shouts of laughter greeted this allusion.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1856.

A Correction.—The Rev. C. C. Calloway writes, Greensboro', Jan. 14:

"The Advocate came yesterday, containing a list of the Trustees of the Southern University, and I see the name of Dr. Summers has been omitted. I call your attention to the fact, because we count him one of our best, and wish his presence at our meetings."

We gladly correct the omission, and hope when that list is called the response to the name of Thomas O. Summers may always be solemn.

A New Advocate.—The first number of the "North Carolina Christian Advocate," Jan. 4, 1856, Raleigh, N. C., is on our table. Rip Van Winkle can do some things as well as others—He can get out a good paper—plain, solid, sensible. It is published by a committee of the N. C. Conference, and edited by one of its members, R. T. Heflin. Price, $1 50 a year, in advance.

From the N. C. Advocate we learn that the superannuates, widows and other beneficiaries of the Conference were paid off at 60 per cent.

The increase of membership in the N. C. Conference for the year ending November 4, 1855, was as follows: Increase of whites, 1,791; colored, 819; and 18 local preachers; in all, an increase of 2,628.

Annals of Methodism.—In our advertising columns the reader will find something under this name that will be apt to strike his fancy. We do not know one so competent as the author for getting up a hand book of that sort judiciously and tastefully.

Harper for] February.—Through H. D. McGinnis, 36 Camp st., we have our number promptly.

London Quarterly.—This staunch republication of L. Scott & Co., N. Y., is on our table—One article alone—"School Sermons"—is worth the price of this number.—We know of no more economical method of maintaining a familiar acquaintance with the literary progress of the age than subscribing for these reprints. They are republished from advance sheets, and at a very low price. Only $10 per annum for the four Reviews and Blackwood. The postage on the whole is but 80 cts. per annum. In large cities they come postage free. Clubs ordering four copies or over, direct from L. Scott & Co., are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. from the above prices.

Southern Methodist Quarterly.—The January number is exceedingly rich, in the literary department. One objection to the contributors may be that so few are of the Church to which the Review belongs, and for whose development it was instituted. A portrait of Dr. McFerrin embellishes this number. That to hundreds will be worth $2,00—the subscription price of the Review. Most too young looking, light and handsome—If heavier in material, and a little older, the portrait would have been true to the noble original.

Harper's Books.—This great publishing house is unusually prolific of books that are books. They have made valuable additions the past year to every library. This classical course has before been noticed in our columns which notes the extension nearly every week of their catalogue. The popular volumes of Macaulay are among the latest.—See advertisement.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A LITTLE INCIDENT.

I spent the second Sabbath of January in Jackson, Miss. Although the weather was very inclement, there was a pretty good turn out to the morning services. I presented the claims of the Book and Tract Society, and received a response in what will help us on in the good cause—all things considered, a good collection.

At 3 o'clock, by invitation, I preached to the colored people—a large and attentive congregation. This is one of the most religious congregations in our bounds. They have Sunday School at 9 o'clock Sabbath morning, class at 11, preaching at 3 P. M., and prayer meeting at night. Class again Tuesday night, and prayer meeting again Thursday night. It will do any one good who spends a Sabbath in Jackson to attend their services.

After they were dismissed from the 3 o'clock service, I learned that some of them were disappointed a little that I did not call on them to help me in my work. Will any white congregation complain if I do not give them a chance to contribute? But I was with them at their prayer meeting at night; and Bro. E., who has been their leader for a long time, told them they might contribute then, if they wished to do so. Up they walked to a table and laid down their dimes, quarters and halves, seeming to be glad they had such a chance to do good. Do you ask how much they gave? More than some white congregations to whom I have appealed in days past. I shall send them books for it all to be used in their Sunday School, too.

Agent.

APOLOGISING FOR THE APOSTLES!

The latest dodge we find in the correspondence of the Zion's Herald. Indianapolis is to be the seat of the General Conference in May. From that city the writer addresses his letter. Its naivete is refreshing:

"The hospitalities of the city will be cheerfully given as far as possible. Some interest begins to be felt in reference to the great quadrennial gathering of our branch of the church of God. Other questions seem to sink before the great one that now agitates the nation. Some fear that too much will be done, and some that too little will be done, and others seem confident that nothing can be done. Dr. Durbin's articles have some weight in the West, and we have heard no one dispute his main position, to-wit: 'That slavery existed in the Roman Empire in the time of the apostles, and that there were probably slaveholders connected with the church.' There are some differences in regard to our position, that may present the subject in a new aspect.

American Methodists, and Methodist preachers are sovereigns, are parts of the great power of the government. We are responsible for the existence of slavery, when our will and act is not clearly against it. If Paul had not only been a Roman citizen, but a Roman Prince, or Emperor, and yet a follower of Christ, *he most likely* would have exerted his power to save the poor slave. If two-thirds of the Roman Empire had been free, and each individual a sovereign voter, a law maker, and prince, I should have looked for something earnest for freedom, on the part of the apostles. Each American freeman who votes for slaveholders, who sanction slavery, who writes or speaks for slavery, is a tyrant, a despot, a Caligula, a Nero. I do not mean that he is as reckless or wicked as those, as bloody and vile, but that as a sovereign he misuses, or vilely prostitutes his power to injure and oppress. So in the church—we Americans are freemen and sovereigns, *ex dei gratia*, and must act, not as though we were the subjects and slaves of Augustus Cæsar, but the Lord's freemen. 'What did the apostles do under similar circumstances?' This is asked in reference to this slavery question. I would answer, simply, that the apostles never dreamed of such *circumstances* as those which surround us, save by the spirit of prophecy."

"Most likely!" Paul and the rest of the Apostles were great cowards, time-serving teachers and narrow-minded, according to these apologists. What next?

Since the division of the M. E. Church in these United States (1845) the abolition controversy has taken a new phase. By that event compromise ceased, because the ecclesiastical union had ceased for which it had been maintained. Half a million of thinkers, talkers and writers ceased to apologise for the institution of slavery, and concerned themselves more about correcting its abuses and enforcing relative duties according to the Bible. The prejudice—half formed into opinion—that had grown up under the NINTH SECTION disappeared, and that meddlesome section with it. Concessions for peace sake, qualified protests, and such hollow but well meant efforts, were at an end. Southerners planted themselves on the teaching of the Bible and the practice of the Apostolic Church. There they stand and will. What do their accusers now? Failing to dislodge them, they wrest the words of the Bible and apologise for the Apostles.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

FACT, CAUSE AND REMEDY.

The fact is, that class meetings have not only declined, but continue to decline. This alarming fact will not be denied by any. The only difference of opinion is as to the extent. This deplorable truth being admitted, let us inquire into

THE CAUSE.

This, we aver, is found with the traveling preachers. With them was its origin. They neglected their duty; the leaders and the Church followed. Let the wholesome though mortifying truth not be disputed, neither disguised, that if they had continued faithful to class meetings, and consequently to themselves and to the Church, we would not now have to deplore their declension.

All this will the more plainly appear, if we consider that class meetings are committed to the keeping of the traveling preachers especially; and that their claim to his personal attention is second only to preaching the gospel. See Discipline, page 65, Answer 11. And that, instead of discharging the duty of leader himself, has turned it over, in many instances, to bungling proxies. This was the cause of decline in the first place; and the reason why the declension continues and increases is, that the preachers are become more and more derelict, until now it will be found that preachers, for the most part, hold class meetings like overseers work the road, namely, just before court (quarterly meeting.) And, may I not add, for a similar reason—viz., the court! We talk about turning members out of Church for not attending class meeting! What shall be done with preachers whose duty it is to hold them, but by whose neglect members—faithful, pious members—have been so frequently disappointed, and consequently deprived of their benefit, that even Methodists can be found who are absolutely averse to them.

If this be true, then surely the remedy will not be found in the laity, unless you reverse the order and place them above the ministry. But the fact being admitted, and having shown the cause, we proceed to suggest—

THE REMEDY.

The remedy heretofore used has failed, not because it was not good, but because it was improperly applied, and to the part only secondarily affected—the laity.

How, then, when and where, and to whom shall we apply it? To whom? The traveling preachers. Where? At the place of holding the Annual Conference. When? During its session. How? By establishing, as we should have done long since, a class meeting society. Let this society be celebrated by an appropriate sermon annually. Let the roll be called, and in a Conference class book; edited, of course, by Bro. Summers. Let such marks be made opposite each name as shall properly represent the answers given to the following question, viz: How many class meetings have you held the past year? And such other questions as may be deemed appropriate. Should these suggestions meet with favor we may offer something more. The division of the classes at Conference and the appointing of leaders, we may speak of in our next.

Daniel Duncan.

Autaugaville, Ala., Jan. 9, 1856.

NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

METHODIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Mr. Editor: Your Nashville correspondent, "Crotchet," writing December 24th, 1855 says: "In my last letter I omitted giving you the details of the movement which was made during the late session of the Tennessee Conference, in behalf of the Methodist Theological Seminary. They can be told in a few words. Dr. Henkle offered a report which amounted to an elaborate argument in favor of its establishment. Messrs. Erwin and Johnson attempted to say something on the side of the report, but so strong was the opposition against such an institution, that nothing availed, and it was laid on the table by an almost unanimous vote. So mote it be."

Your correspondent's details are somewhat incorrect, in consequence, most probably, of a misapprehension of the facts in the case. I will, therefore, if you please, give you a brief sketch of the main points in the movement. Tuesday morning, of the late session of the Tennessee Conference, the following preamble and resolutions, signed by Revs. A. R. Erwin, A. F. Driskill, and myself, were read and referred, nem. con., to the Committee on Education:

"Whereas, We have always held that it is the prerogative of the great Head of the Church to call the men, whom he chooses, to the ministry, and that only those whom he calls should attempt that work; and whereas we have always held that the first and chief qualification for the work of the ministry is, the Baptism of the Holy Ghost, resulting in purity of heart and life, and in spiritual discernment of the truth of God; and whereas, we have always held that intellectual preparation, of some kind, and in some degree, is important for the work of the ministry, and we are inclined to believe that it is proper to increase the facilities for intellectual preparation, therefore—

Resolved, 1st. That we will continue to pray to the Lord of the harvest to increase the number of laborers in the field of the Gospel.

2d. That we will seek for ourselves, and for those who may be counted with us, greater purity of heart and life, and clearer spiritual discernment of the truth of God, through a more glorious Baptism of the Holy Ghost.

3d. That the Committee on Education are hereby instructed to inquire into the propriety of our affording to young men, who are judged by the Church to be called to preach the Gospel, but who have not sufficient mental acquirements and training to be employed in the traveling connection, suitable facilities for pursuing the necessary literary and scientific course of study, and, likewise, while thus engaged, similar facilities for improvement in the peculiar knowledge and discipline needful for the successful performance of the work of the ministry; and, if they should be satisfied concerning the propriety of affording these facilities, that they report a plan for carrying out the objects contemplated in this resolution."

Thursday afternoon, the last day of the session, the Committee on Education, through their chairman, Rev. Dr. Henkle, submitted their report, recommending certain steps to be taken in favor of an Educational Institution, based upon principles such as those indicated in the foregoing resolution.

Dr. Henkle, on his own account, though in connection with the Committee, read a long and able document, in which he pleaded for a great change in the mode of preparing young men for the work of the ministry. His views were certainly different, in many respects, from those presented in the resolution which elicited them. The differences, however, I cannot state exactly, having been favored with a single hearing only, of his argument. With the whole matter thus before the Conference, it was expected that the report of the Committee would give rise to a discussion of unusual length. Revs. Dr. Green and Mr. Erwin, besides the learned Chairman of the Committee, and others, too, if necessary, were ready to argue in favor of an educational institution as sketched above; and in that event, the opposite side, it was believed, would be taken by Rev. Messrs. Pitts, Hughes and Wainwright, all men of mark. But, just at this point it was, on motion, resolved that the report and all be laid upon the table *until the next session of the Conference*. This motion called up a number of members, and caused several *bon mots*. The vote on it, if I recollect, was about forty-five in favor of the motion, and thirty-three against it. This vote however, was by no means a test one. Advocates and opponents of the movement, and members whose opinions were not settled, voted on each side. Some (the session already having been a protracted one) wished to adjourn as soon as possible, and others desired time to consider before deciding a question of such great moment. So, it was explained just after the vote by the author of the motion. An attempt was then made to order the publication of the report with Dr. Henkle's argument; but the Conference, not having acted on the merits of the subject, refused to publish on one side only of the question; and, on motion, Dr. Henkle was allowed access to the papers of the Conference, with the view to publication on his own responsibility. Such are the main points in the movement. The whole subject has been postponed and set for the treating and action at the next session of the Conference. Meanwhile earnest, strong hopes are entertained by many of us, that Providence will direct affairs so that, then, measures may be adopted for effecting the ends sought by this movement.

Other Conferences, Virginia, Alabama, and perhaps the Carolinas, etc., have within them societies seeking, through educational institutions in existence and in prospect, such as Randolph Macon, Wofford and the great Southern University, the same ends proposed in the Tennessee Conference. The only material difference, as far as I know, is that the friends of the movement here prefer to operate, not by means of a society, but through the ordinary official channels of ecclesiastical business, and with the consent of a majority of their brethren in the Conference.

In the letter under view, "Crotchet" states that certain good things—and among them the zeal of one of the Conferences "for the education of ministers"—surpass all praise. But "Crotchet" (excuse the use here of the noun instead of a pronoun, I know not what one to use,) says, "So mote it be," to the seeming failure of the zeal of this Conference, in behalf of the same cause. I trust, however, that, with the explanations herein given, "Crotchet" will, after a while, find reasons to place the zeal of Tennessee "for the education of ministers," among the things that "surpass all praise."

I hope, Mr. Editor, you have permanently engaged the pen of "Crotchett," whose letters are always interesting, and seldom questionable.

With high regard,

W. C. JOHNSON.

Nashville, Jan. 14th, 1856.

Book Editor's Department.

NEW BOOKS.

The First Day of the Week. Price 25 cents.

The Last Day of the Week. Price 25 cents.

The Week Completed. Price 25 cents.

Few works of this class have gained so large and enduring a popularity as these volumes. They are from the pen of the excellent author of "The Commandment with Promise;" a new and handsome edition of which, price 40 cents, has been issued from our press. The three volumes on the "Week" are also bound in one volume, price 50 cents. These works find a place in the Sunday-School Libraries of nearly all Evangelical Churches—we have carefully revised them for those of our own communion.

Bible Expositor. Confirmations of the Truth of the Holy Scriptures, from the observations of recent Travellers; illustrating the Manners, Customs, and Places referred to in the Bible. 18mo., pp. 320. Price 50 cents.

This valuable book is re-printed from a volume published under the direction of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. Its pertinent observations and numerous engravings constitute a fine commentary on many passages of Scripture, otherwise obscure. It may be of immense service in the Bible-class and Sunday-school. It has been carefully revised by the Editor, though the plates were not executed at our Publishing House.

The Pilgrim's Progress from this World to that which is to come. Delivered under the Similitude of a Dream. By John Bunyan. New edition, with a Biographical Introduction by Thos. O. Summers, D. D., and handsome illustrations. 18mo. In two Parts. Part I., pp. 272. Part II., pp. 242. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen—1856.

This Christian classic is presented in a very elegant dress. The two Parts are bound in separate volumes, for the convenience of Sunday-school libraries. Price 30 cents per volume. It is also bound in one volume, pp. 514. Price 50 cents.

Alarm to Unconverted Sinners. By Jos. Alleine. With a Biographical Introduction by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. 18mo, pp. 175. Price 25 cents.

Call to the Unconverted. By R. Baxter. With a Biographical Introduction by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. 18mo, pp. 103. Price 25 cents.

The Alarm and Call are also bound together in one volume. Price 40 cents.

Of these standard works, whose titles are familiar as household words, it is needless to say anything, save that the present editions have been gotten up with great care, and it is hoped they will have a wide circulation.

Ministerial Ability: A Sermon delivered before the South Carolina Conference, on Sunday evening, December 2, 1855, by Wm. M. Wightman, D. D., President of Wofford College. Published by request of the Conference. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen—1856. Price 5 cents.

This is a magnificent Sermon. It is in the finest style of the eloquent author. Its delivery, we understand, produced a powerful effect—its perusal can scarcely fail of effecting great good. Let it be circulated by thousands.

Black Hawk Ct., Miss., Con.

Bro. McTyeire.—Circumstances transpired to prevent my attendance at Conference at Vicksburg, Mississippi; I therefore wish to make my report for Black Hawk Circuit, Mississippi Conference, through the Advocate:

Missionary money received	$150 00
Conference collection	25 00
Necessitous beneficiaries	20 00
American Bible Society	5 00
Donation—Mrs. S. Vanhouten	400 00
	$600 00

The interest of the donation only to be used for the support of the necessitous beneficiaries of our Conference.

J. Nicholson.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I esteem this occasion, which marks at once the advent of a new Legislature and the termination of my official relations to the State, a fitting one to tender you a cordial greeting to the Seat of Government, and to renew my acknowledgments to the people for the high trust which they confided to me, and which I am now about to surrender. It belongs to them to decide whether their confidence, tempered by the indulgence which is due to the imperfections of human nature, has been entirely misplaced or undeserved. This only I shall claim to say, that I have endeavored to discharge the duties which they imposed upon me with an eye single to the advancement of their best interests.

It is with deep mortification that I am compelled, by an imperative sense of duty, to call your attention to certain features of the political history of our State during the past year. It is almost needless for me to say that I refer to the scenes of intimidation, violence and bloodshed which marked the late general elections in the city of New Orleans. They are of too recent occurrence, and too notorious, to require that I should describe them anew, and display them before you in all their hideous deformity. In my humble opinion, the Legislature would disregard its plainest and most obvious duties to the honor of the State and of our republican institutions, if it did not exert its utmost powers to prevent the repetition of outrages which tarnish our national character and sink us to the level of the anarchical governments of Spanish America. The evil must be crushed at once and before it has taken root, by the most pointed and energetic means. Before the late general elections, no one would have admitted even the possibility that a blood-thirsty mob could have attempted to overawe any portion of the people of this State, in the exercise of their most valuable rights. But what would then have been denied, even as a possibility, is now an historical fact. These great public crimes were not only committed, some in midday light and in the presence of hundreds of persons; but they have thus far escaped punishment. The question is: Shall a repetition of them take place?—which involves the further question: If the corporation of New Orleans is unable or unwilling to protect the citizens of the State, living within its limits, in the exercise of their political franchises, is it not the imperative duty of the State to extend that protection? I shall not stop to inquire what class of our citizens has suffered from these acts of violence. Their effects reach beyond their immediate objects.—Crime is no distinguisher of persons. The assassin of a political opponent at the polls, will soon become the assassin of any other of his fellow-citizens. The bands of ruffians who drove one class of our citizens from the ballot-box two months ago, may this year or the next, deprive another class of their franchise, if their interests or the interests of their employers should require it. I commit the entire subject to your wisdom and patriotism, as perhaps the most important in its nature and general bearings which can engage your attention.

During the past summer, our fellow-citizens, in common with those of several of our sister States, were subject to the desolating ordeal of the yellow fever, originating in New Orleans and spreading from there to the most remote parts of our territory. The system of Quarantine established under the law passed by the last Legislature, could not, it is clear, affect in any manner, the course or spread of the disease. But the question of its utility to prevent the introduction from abroad of that or any other malignant and contagious epidemics, such as small-pox, Chagres and ship fever, is by no means determined by the experience of the last year. The expenses of establishing and organizing the system have already been defrayed—it will remain for you to decide whether it should not be continued upon an economical footing and with such modifications as experience may have indicated and the freedom of commerce may require. My own opinions of quarantine laws are well known; but my suggestions to the Legislature upon the subject were dictated by the desire to subject to actual experiment the views of a large and intelligent class of our fellow-citizens. Until this has been fairly applied, and during a sufficient time to produce a general conviction of the inefficiency and inexpediency of the system, it will, perhaps, be wiser to maintain it a few years longer, than to run the risk, by too hasty action, to have to renew it.

Turning from the consideration of these unpleasant topics, I am gratified to have it in my power to state, that at the commencement of the term of office of my distinguished successor and of your Legislative session, the condition of the State is one in which the elements of prosperity largely predominate. The great works of internal improvements undertaken during the first year of my administration, have been steadily advancing to completion, and have already realized some of the advantages which were expected of them. The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad has been pushed beyond the limits of the State. The New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad now unites Algiers with Tigerville, over a distance of sixty-six miles. In two months, at most, it will meet tide-water navigation at Bayou Boeuf, by which its usefulness and the source of its profits will be considerably increased. I have no official information concerning the progress of the Shreveport and Vicksburg Railroad, but I am assured that several sections of that line have been placed under contract, and are being vigorously prosecuted. When these main trunks shall have been completed, it will be easy to perfect, at a comparatively small expense, the means of cheap and rapid intercommunication throughout the State, and to place every portion of our territory in convenient proximity to the capital and the metropolis.

The refusal of the last Legislature to pass the necessary appropriations for the Swamp Land Board left the Commissioners no other duties during the past year than to complete the works already contracted for or commenced. It is not for me to inquire into the motives which prompted the Legislature to adopt this course of action. If the commissioners had forfeited their confidence, the remedy was at hand, clearly marked out by the 97th article of the Constitution. If the system was obnoxious to them, it was competent for them to pursue the course pointed out by the Constitution, and to alter or amend it. But I cannot withhold the expression of my conviction, that the suspension of that branch of the public service has resulted in material injury to the prosperity and advancement of the general interests of the State. Besides the loss of time—of a most favorable season for the completion of works of drainage—the works already done, which were but parts of an entire system, to be strengthened and consolidated by every new step taken in the same system have, in many cases, suffered from their isolation.

There has been some difference of opinion as to the mode of appointing the commissioners. An effort was made at the last session of the Legislature to render these officers elective. The policy of expediency of such a change, is, to say the least, very doubtful. Those parishes or parts of parishes of the State which stand in most need of the attention of the commissioners, are precisely the very parishes in which the voters are the least numerous. Can it be doubted a moment, that if the commissioners of the Board of Swamp Lands depended upon the suffrages of the people for their election, they would apply the funds to those portions of their respective District which were the most populous and not those in which they were most necessary? The temptation would be too strong to be resisted. The inevitable result would be, that instead of increasing the capacity of the State to receive and maintain a larger population, the Swamp Land Funds would go to add to the value of lands already under cultivation.

The State Engineer's report contains recommendations which meet my entire approval. The experience of every officer who has been at the head of that Department, condemns the contract-system, as both inefficient and expensive. It is amenable to other objections, which I have set forth in former communications to the Legislature, which it is needless to repeat.

For a detailed account of the operations of the Swamp Land Board, I refer you to the report of the Commissioners, which will be transmitted to you.

The finances of the State are in a sound and healthy condition. The following abstract from the report of the Treasurer, exhibits the receipts and expenditures during the year which has just closed, and the present state of the Treasury:

Balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1855, as per last report		$742,888 23
Amounts of receipts from 1st of January, to the 31st of December, 1855 as per annexed statement		1,577,096 54
		$2,320,494 77
Amount of expenditures during the same period, as per annexed statement		1,683,089 00
Balance in the Treasury, December 31st, 1855, subject to draft on each of the following funds		$632,895 88
General Funds	$183,886 26	
Mill Tax Fund	103,242 45	
Poll Tax Fund	39,809 51	
Internal Improvement Tax Fund	5,176 63	
Internal Improvement Fund	17,063 25	
Levee and Drainage Fund	252,561 50	
Road and Levee Fund	30,713 18	$632,895 88

The last Legislature having passed a bill to renew the lease of the State Penitentiary, I deemed it my duty to withhold my sanction of it, for reasons which I then assigned in a special message. This bill having failed to command the Constitutional majority of both Houses after its return, the Legislature passed a joint resolution extending the then existing lease to the first day of May of this year. This resolution, which was opened to all the objections urged against the first bill, and which would have brought about the restoration of the leasing system, I determined to retain until the present session of the Legislature, and to return with my objections. In the meantime, the lease of the former lessees having expired by limitation, it became my duty, as the Chief Executive of the State, to resume the possession and administration of the Penitentiary. I did so under circumstances of great embarrassment and difficulties. The Legislature had made no appropriations for the maintenance of the convicts and the supply of raw material for the manufactories. Their immediate necessities were to be provided for until the fruit of their own labors could be realized and could return to feed and clothe them. I was then forced to resort to the credit of the institution, and to borrow a sufficient amount of money to meet the exigencies of the occasion. This necessity imposed sacrifices upon the institution which curtailed its profits. But even this experiment, made under the most unfavorable circumstances, has established conclusively to my mind, the policy and expediency of retaining the Penitentiary under the management of the State.

If, instead of resorting to loans, the Legislature had pinched an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars at the disposal of the Directors, not only the raw materials could have been purchased at a lower rate, but freight, commissions and interest would have been saved during the year, leaving handsome profits to the Penitentiary. This opinion is confirmed by the opinion of practical men, who have managed this and other penitentiaries. It is demonstrable, that the money which, during the greater part of the year, lies idle in the Treasury, could not be better or more profitably employed, in such sums as might, from time to time be needed, than in the support of a State Institution which could be constantly returning it, with interest. All the securities for the proper use of these advances and their timely repayment, could be provided for by making the Auditor of Public Accounts and the Treasurer of the State ex-officio members of the Board, and placing the financial management of the Institution under their control, with such checks and restrictions as may appear necessary. The Treasury would thus always retain some control over the loans made by it, so as to secure itself from embarrassment. Under good management, and with a well matured system, I have no doubt that the Penitentiary would soon wipe off its debt, and not only sustain itself, but pay for such repairs and additions as may be needed from time to time.

Convinced as I am of the great importance of a well regulated militia, I will not be deterred by the neglect with which the subject has been treated, from calling your attention to the suggestions of the report of the Adjutant and Inspector-General, and more especially to those which relate to volunteer organizations. If experience has shown the difficulty, if not the absolute impossibility, of maintaining a regular system of militia, in the absence of pressing and actual danger, it is the part of wisdom to seize upon and develop those elements which may, in time of need, furnish the basis of more extensive military organizations. The volunteer companies which now exist in the different cities and towns of our State, should, in this view, receive the fostering care of the Legislature. Louisiana owes it to her own honor and to her sister States, to be prepared to furnish, whenever she shall be called to do so, her quota of gallant and well-trained citizen-soldiers. It cannot be that she will fail to provide for the prompt payment of that debt at any time it may fall due. The position of Adjutant and Inspector General, which at present is little else than an "empty honor," from the circumscribed nature of his powers and resources, should receive such aid and enlargements in those particulars as the dignity and interests of this important branch of the public service require.

The administration of "The State Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind," continues to afford general satisfaction and to furnish evidence of the zeal and efficiency of the Professors and Directors of that Institution. During the past year, the buildings at present occupied by the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, were crowded to their utmost capacity. The advanced condition of the new structures destined to receive them, enables us to indulge the hope that they will be surrounded by all the comforts which their unfortunate situation claims. I have no hesitation in recommending such further appropriations as will be necessary to secure the entire completion of the new buildings at the earliest period practicable during the present year.

The Report of the Treasurer of the Charity Hospital exhibits the general good management and flourishing condition of that Institution. At the commencement of my term of office, the Charity Hospital was indebted in the sum of eleven thousand and one 94-100 dollars, although it had received bounties from the State, during the nine preceding years, amounting, in the aggregate, to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. It has not only canceled this debt, but owing to the prudence and ability of its managers, has sustained itself since the year 1852, upon its own resources, besides contributing largely to the repairs of the old buildings and the erection of new ones. During the past year, in spite of the increase of prices for every article of supply, and a diminution in the receipts of the tax upon foreign emigrants, the institution has met its expenses with its own funds, and has in its coffers a handsome surplus of twenty thousand dollars.

A subject which has elicited much interest from past Legislatures and their constituencies, and which will, doubtless, claim your serious attention, is that of the public printing. The importance of requiring that all matter, of whatever character, enumerated in the law relative to public printing, should be printed as well as published at the seat of government, is too evident to need argument or comment. Indeed some of the provisions of that Act (see sec. 7, p 294; Acts of 1855) cannot be otherwise complied with. The reasonableness, and even the necessity, of a strict and faithful adherence to the law so as to adapt its workings to the wants and conveniences of the Legislature and the State Government, becomes more apparent, in view of the decision lately made by the people, giving permanence to the establishment of the seat of Government at Baton Rouge.

The wild spirit of fanaticism which has, for many years, disturbed the repose of the country, has steadily increased in power and influence. It controls the councils of several States, nullifies the laws of Congress enacted for the protection of our property, and resists the execution of them even to the shedding of blood. It has grown so powerful that it now aspires to control the Federal Legislature. This fact can no longer be concealed, however much it may be regretted. The slaveholding States are warned in time; they should be prepared for the issue. If it must come, the sooner the better. The time for concession on our part and compromises has passed. If the Union cannot be maintained upon the just and wholesome principles of the Constitution, concessions and compromises will only retard the dissolution, not save it. They have had, thus far, no other result than to encourage attack and increase the numbers of the abolitionists. It would, however, be premature to suggest practical measures of resistance or retaliation. The present session of Congress will develope fully the plans of that party. Your own action must depend, in a great measure, upon the course which they shall pursue. The responsibility will lie upon those who have forced us, in defense of our most sacred rights, of our honor, and of our very existence, to resort to extreme remedies.

P. O. Hebert.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

The account below of the debate and proceedings in the House of Representatives on the 12th is somewhat interesting and highly amusing:

Washington, Jan. 12, 1856.

House.—A debate ensued in which several members expressed their opposition to turning the House into a debating, society and opening a boundless sea of debate.

Mr. Richardson thought that he could get through with his part of the performance on the ten minutes rule, and Mr. Campbell, at his request, withdrew his motion to rescind.

Humphrey Marshall thought the batches of interrogatories to the candidates should be filed and that the candidates should reply in printed publications at their leisure.

Mr. Richardson replied to the series of written interrogatories proposed by Mr. Zollicoffer, and commanded the marked attention of the members and the audience thronging the galleries. He said that in acting for the Kansas and Nebraska bill he intended the people of the Territory to decide the question themselves, and he would admit them as States with or without slavery. He had said that slavery would not go there, but he never urged that as a reason why he voted for the bill. As to the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, he voted for the principle as applicable to the Mexican acquisition in a spirit of compromise, but it would be unjust to incorporate it in a Territorial bill. In his judgment the Constitution does not carry slavery into the Territories, but protects both sections of the Union alike.

There was much squabbling as to the order of proceeding, and it was finally decided that the candidates should answer Mr. Zollicoffer's queries before others were propounded.

Mr. Banks was then called out, and the members drew up their chairs around him. He did not feel obliged, he said, to answer the questions. He had not solicited the support of any. He said of his friends, as Othello said of his wife, "they had eyes and they chose me." He distinctly remarked that he did regard the Kansas bill as promotive of the formation of free States. He believed in the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, but did not believe that the Constitution carries slavery into the Territories. He recognized the right of the protection of property at the North and South alike, but not property in slaves. He believed the Constitution an instrument of freedom, and Congress wrong in repealing the Missouri Compromise.

Applause from the Republicans, and confusion, with cries for Fuller.

Mr. Fuller said he was ready at any time to retire from the field of protracted contest. He did not regard the Kansas bill as promoting either of free or slave States, and had never advocated the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso. Slavery exists independently of the Constitution. Congress, therefore, had no right to legislate slavery in or out of the Territories, and only the right to legislate so far as to protect the citizens in the enjoyment of their property.

Mr. Pennington was then called for loudly. He said he had no idea so obscure and nebulous as to require a candidate as himself would be required to define his position. He was outside the pale. (Laughter.) He most respectfully declined to make any reply, but would do so when the House seriously intended to make use of him in connection with the Speakership. It was no consequence what were the individual opinions of the presiding officer.

Impatient cries from all quarters of "Call the roll, vote," etc.

Mr. Barksdale asked Mr. Banks—Are you a member of the Know-Nothing party? Are you in favor of slavery in the District of Columbia? Do you wish to promote an equality between the white and black races by legislation? Are you in favor of the entire exclusion of naturalized citizens and Catholics from office? Are you in favor of the modification of the tariff as you were last session?

Mr. Konnett said he should like to know whether either of the candidates believe in future state, and provided each answer in the affirmative, he desired to know whether in a free or slave state. (Excessive laughter.)

Mr. Barksdale advanced toward Mr. Keane and excitedly inquired: "Do you intend to cast a reflection on me? I hurl it back with scorn and contempt."

Deafening calls of "order!" Nearly all the members on their feet, and various unsuccessful motions to adjourn.

Mr. Kennett—No diffidence in or out of the Hall, shall intimidate me. I say to the House that my suggestions were merely jocular.

Mr. Barksdale—I treat it with scorn and contempt, sir.

Order was finally restored.

Mr. Richardson replied negatively to Mr. Barksdale's queries, excepting the last.

Mr. Banks, in answering Mr. Barksdale's interrogatories, preferred doing so in his own way, leaving the gentlemen to draw their own inferences. He was nominated by Democrats and Americans—the latter being the larger portion of his District—and by them elected. He referred to the record of last year for his views on the tariff. He had adopted the maxim of Junius, "It is unfortunate for a man to speak any considerable time, commenting on his own work." [Laughter.]

As to the equality of the white and black races, he believed in the language of the Declaration of Independence—"That all men were created free and equal." He had adopted the idea that the weaker race will be absorbed by the stronger; that was the universal law of nature; but whether the white or black was superior and would absorb the other, he would wait for the full development of the future. [Laughter and cries of "Good."] As to the other questions propounded, they were subordinate to that of prohibiting slavery in Kansas. He would not ask any man what he thought of this or that measure, but would unite all to interdict slavery in the Territories.

Mr. Fuller answered that he was not in favor of the restoration of the Missouri restriction, and was opposed to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. He did not believe in the equality of the white and black races. He thought with Washington that the best policy of the Government was to appoint native-born citizens to office in preference to those of foreign birth. He would proscribe no man for his religion, but would accede to all the largest liberality of opinion. He did not desire to exclude foreigners from hither, and would invite them to settle the public territory and build up themselves homes. But in all matters of legislation and in the administration of the laws Americans should govern America. [Applause from the Americans.]

Mr. Richardson answered various questions on the subject of slavery, propounded by Mr. Kingham.

Each party appeared entirely satisfied with the responses of its candidate.

The House then proceeded to take another vote for Speaker, which resulted as follows: Banks 94, Richardson 69, Fuller 34, Pennington 7, Williams, Henry, Barnett and Pere each one. Necessary to a choice, 104.

The House then adjourned.

Death by Chloroform.—On Saturday afternoon Miss Idi Morgan, of this city, visited the office of Dr. Emery, dentist, No. 17 Bronde street, for the purpose of having a tooth extracted. Chloroform was administered, the usual quantity being given, and upon proceeding to the operation, the Doctor found the lady in a dying condition. Dr. Stedman and another physician were called, and means employed to restore her to consciousness, but without success. She died in the dentist's office, without having manifested any signs of returning animation. The deceased was a young woman, and apparently in good health and spirits when she entered the Doctor's office, but she probably had some organic affection which caused so lamentable a result from the inhalation of the anæsthetic agent. Dr. Jackson will test the quality of the chloroform used on the occasion. [Boston Herald.

Yellow Fever at Aux Cayes.—The brig Loango, Capt. Little, from the above port on December 16th, arrived at New York on the 20th inst. She reports the fever as raging fearfully. Every vessel in the port had lost more or less of their crews. Some of the foreign ships in port were entirely deserted, their whole crews having died.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Special Notices.

First Round of Quarterly Meetings on the Opelousas District, Louisiana Conference:

Alexandria, January 26th and 27th.
New Iberia circuit, at New Iberia, February 2d and 3d.
Franklin and Pattersonville, at Franklin, February 9th and 10th.
Opelousas circuit, at Opelousas, February 16th and 17th.
North Rapides circuit and mission, at Hudson's Creek, February 23d and 24th.
Chicot circuit, at Bayou Rouge, March 1st and 2d.
Harrisonburg circuit, at Sulpher Springs, March 8th and 9th.
Calumbia circuit, at Pine Grove Academy, March 15th and 16th.

P. M. GOODWYN, P. E.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 5th, 1856.—jan19 2t

First Round of Quarterly Conferences on the Lake Providence District, Louisiana Conference:

Waterproof, March 8th and 9th.
Bosuf Prairie circuit, March 15th and 16th.
Trinity circuit, March 22d and 23d.
Richmond circuit, March 29th and 30th.
Lake Providence station, April 5th and 6th.
Bees Lake circuit, April 12th and 13th.
Monticello circuit, April 19th and 20th.
Bosuf River circuit, April 26th and 27th.

Preachers on the circuits will please inform me at what place on each circuit the Quarterly Meetings will be holden. My address will be at Richmond, Madison parish, La.

N. A. CRAVENS, P. E.

jan19 2t

First round of Quarterly Conferences, Eufaula District, Alabama Conference:

Reen and Chunnenuggee station, Jan. 19, 1856.
Eufaula, Jan 26.
Glenville circuit, at Valinia, Feb. 2.
Barbour circuit, at Mallard's, Feb. 9.
Clayton circuit, at Bascom, Feb. 13.
Abbeville, at Abbeville, Feb. 16.
Appalachicola station, Feb. 23.
Greenwood circuit, at Magnolia, March 1.
Mariana, March 3.
St. Andrew's Bay, Feb. 8.
Jackson circuit, at Mount Zion, 12.
Woodville circuit, at Zoar, 15.

The District Stewards will meet at Eufaula, March 22, at which time a full and punctual attendance is earnestly solicited.

S. F. PILLEY.

Marriages.

MARRIED—By Rev. B. F. Alexander, Nov. 28, 1855, at the residence of Mr. John Reynolds, near New Iberia, La., Mr. GEORGE J. VEST to Miss HARRIET L. REYFOLDS.

MARRIED—At Argyle, Miss., Jan. 3, 1856, by Rev. Wm Wadsworth, Dr. S. M. BALL to Miss LAVINIA D. BATEMAN.

MARRIED—By Rev. C. C. Calloway, in Greeneboro', Ala., on the evening of the 8th of January, Mr. MILES H. YERBY to Miss S. C. SIMPSON, all of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

MARRIED—On Thursday, the 19th inst., in the parish of Lafourche, by Rev. L. A. Reed, J. T. CHIVERS, Esq., to Miss L. C. DARDEN.

Deaths.

DIED, in Harrison county, near Mississippi City, on the 29th of December, 1855, Sister ATHELIA NEWELL, consort of James Newell. She was born in South Carolina November, 20, 1793, and was married to James Newell August 25, 1810. She was a very useful member of the M. E. Church for about fifty years. A few days previous to her death, she told me she was ready to die, and that she believed that she should meet her nine children which had gone before in Heaven. Her aged husband, and her children, and an only brother will mourn the loss of one whose place cannot be filled; but their loss is eternal gain.

E. R. STRICKLAND.

DIED.—In Gaston, Ala., on the 30th u lt. Mrs. LOTISA WALLACE, in her 63d year.

She was born in Shollcastle, Cartwright county, N. C., 1793, professed religion and joined the M. E. Church in early life, and to its close, which was sudden and unexpected to her friends, walked worthy of her high vocation in every department of life. Her entire Christian course was free from reproach, her devotions to the cause of God ardent, her counsels to the young, whom she delighted to have about her, salutary; thus evincing to all, by precept and example, the truth and efficacy of the religion she professed.

GEORGE F. ELLIS.

☞ Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

☞ We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters, sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 130 Arch street, Philadelphia, spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, and we believe that it is one of the best medicines advertised for the complaints for which it is recommended. They are pleasant to the taste, and can be taken under any circumstances by the most delicate stomach. The press, far and wide, have united in commending this invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, debility, etc., and such are the healing effects of this panacea, that we hope it may be introduced to every family where dyspepsia has or is likely to have a victim. See advertisement. jan1m

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It

15,000 Acres of Land for Sale.

The lands are situated in Morehouse parish, Louisiana, and in what is known as the "Bastrop Grant." They are of the richest quality of alluvial soil, unsurpassed in fertility by any lands in the South, and fully capable of producing from one and a half to two bales, or fifty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre. They lie near the Ouachita and Bœuf rivers—good navigable streams—and likewise in convenient distance of the route of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, now in course of construction and hastening to a rapid completion. A portion of these lands are highly improved and in a flourishing state of cultivation; the country in which they lie is very healthy, the water is excellent and abundant, and altogether they will be found to possess greater advantages and present inducements to purchasers than any lands now offered for sale in the Southern country. They will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, and on the most favorable terms. Titles perfect.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned either personally at his residence in Prairie Jefferson Morehouse parish, or by letter addressed to Point Jefferson, Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

jan12 1y JAMES H. BRIGHAM.

Emory and Henry College,
WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

The spring session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of January next. Our terms are as heretofore. $42 50 will cover the college expenses, including tuition, board, fuel, washing, and contingent charge, for five months. For further information address

R. E. WILEY, President,
Emory P. O., Va.

dec28 6t

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Jan19—4t

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Will practice in the several Courts of Marengo, Greene and Sumter counties, Alabama. jan5 1y

SUGAR PLANTERS' CONVENTION.

This convention assembled yesterday in Lyceum Hall pursuant to adjournment; Judge Moore presiding.

Mr. Williams, of Lafourche, from the committee appointed to draw up a report on the subject matter of the convention, read the following:

"The committee to whom was referred the subject matter for which this convention was called, beg leave, through their chairman, to report—

"That, whereas the evils complained of, and set forth in a circular address issued by the committee appointed for that purpose by the Convention of Sugar Planters held in New Orleans on the 26th of November last, are not *imaginary*, but REAL, and that the space afforded for the exhibition and sale of sugar and molasses in the city of New Orleans is insufficient, and not likely to be extended, except for a limited time only, if at all;

"The committee are therefore unanimous in opinion that another sugar market is necessary, and recommend the appointing of a committee of ——— members to be composed of planters and merchants, to select a proper location for the same, where ample space and time may be afforded for the better protection of the sugar interest of Louisiana.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"JOSEPH S. WILLIAMS, Chairman."

Mr. Ohlen, of West Baton Rouge, moved so to amend the report as not to select another market until it shall be ascertained from the city authorities that it will be impossible to extend the limits of the present market.

Mr. B. H. Payne explained that it would be impossible for the city to extend the limits of the present market.

Mr. Chinn thought that the city might, in view of the loss likely to ensue upon a removal of the market, be willing to make some sacrifice in order to prevent such a removal.

Judge Gage rose to a personal explanation. He had been reported by one of the papers as having on the previous day used the expression "heartless speculators" in reference to merchants of this city. If he had used such an expression, he would retract it; but he was strongly of opinion that he had never used the expression. The Judge then addressed the convention upon the subject matter before it, and expressed his desire that the merchants of the city, and all others interested in the sugar trade, should join with the Convention, in a friendly way, in the consideration of the measures before it.

Dr. Brashear addressed the Convention upon the advantages to be derived from the measure proposed, and deprecated the excitement and heart-burning that seemed to exist in the mercantile community in reference to the said measure.

Mr. Chinn withdrew his amendment, and then, on motion, the report was adopted.

On motion, the number of the committee authorised by the report was fixed at ten, to be composed of six planters and four city merchants. The President thereupon named the following gentlemen to serve upon the committee:

Planters.—J. S. Williams, E. Roman, Dr. G. W. Campbell, Wm. J. Minor, J. J. Hanna and L. G. Compton.

Merchants.—M. O. H. Norton, S. O. Nelson, P. A. Foley and J. A. Braud.

Mr. Chinn offered a resolution, for not taking final action until it shall be known whether the city has any favorable propositon to make or not.

Mr. Minor offered a substitute for calling upon the city authorities to erect suitable shelters for sugar and molasses coming to the city, to be used for such a length of time as the committee may deem proper.

Various members opposed both the resolution and the substitute, on the ground that expectations from as well as appeals to the city would be useless. Upon which the resolution and substitute were withdrawn.

Mr. Minor offered a resolution for instructing the committee to examine the various localities on both sides of the river, and select the one most eligible for a sugar market; and that, so soon as the committee shall be ready to report, the chairman call another convention of the sugar planters at thirty days notice. The resolution was so amended as to reduce the notice to twenty days, and adopted.

Mr. Hanna offered a resolution authorising the committee to apply to the Legislature for a charter for a Sugar Planters' Association, with power to buy land, erect warehouses, etc., provided Algiers should not be selected as the market. It was amended so as to provide for the exception of New Orleans, as well as Algiers, and adopted.

Mr. Hanna made a short address, urging upon the members of the convention the propriety of treating the city authorities, merchants and others, whose interests might be antagonistical to the planting interest, with all due courtesy and respect.

Col. Allen, of West Baton Rouge, urged more brotherhood and unanimity of action among the members of the Convention from different parts of the State; some desiring that the proposed sugar market should be on one side of the river and others contending for the other side.

The committee appointed to select a sugar market was empowered to fill whatever vacancies might occur in that committee; and then, on motion, the Convention adjourned.

UNION MARINE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this new organization of steamboatmen was held on Saturday evening, on board the steamer Eclipse. Captain Rogers, President elect of the Association, appeared in the chair, and John E. Hyde, Esq., acting as Secretary.

The following rates of freight were adopted for the present week:

	St. Louis.	Louisville and Cincinnati.
Groceries per 100 pounds	$0 30	$0 25
Molasses per barrel	1 50	1 25
Hardware per pound	35	30
Dry goods per 100 pounds	40	30
Salt per sack	45	50
Tar and pitch per barrel	75	75
Crates per 100 pounds	35	30

Freights for Pittsburg to be charged 20 per cent. additional.

The by-laws were so amended as to enable captains of boats to engage coast freight at current rates, for shipment on the following week, without regard to any new tariff of rates which may prevail when the shipment shall be made.

A RICH LUMP.—The New York Mirror has seen a solid hemisphere of pure gold, taken from the Columbia mine, Ga., the result of three days' work. The value of the lump is $1,300. These mines are owned by a few enterprising gentlemen, who are working them with great success. A company partly composed of the proprietors of the Columbia mine, are about to open the Parke mine in the same neighborhood, which promises to yield an average of $200 a ton of the precious metal. The proprietors of these mines count on an aggregate product of about $25,000 a month. This, considering the moderate cost of working, is a golden harvest—almost equal to the richest "returns" from the placers of El Dorado.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIX YEARS OLD.—A few days ago a mulatto woman, named Rachel Myers, died in Philadelphia, who, it is believed, from ascertained dates of other events in her life, had reached the age of one hundred and six years. She was the mother of fourteen children, the youngest of whom only is living, and he is an old man. She was the mother of these children at the period of the American revolution. This aged woman continued to support herself with washing clothes till within the last year or two of her existence.

By a dispatch of the 14th from New York, we learn that the steamship Granada was then ashore on West Bank. The passengers and mails were taken to the city by a steam tug, but the steamer could not be got off without discharging her cargo.

Magnetic Telegraph.

BATTLE IN KANSAS.

Several Persons Killed and Wounded.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINE.]

WESTERN, Mo., January 18.—A battle was fought last night between the pro and anti-slavery parties at the town of Easton, Kansas Territory, and several persons were killed and wounded on both sides. It is said that the Abolitionists made the first attack. It is supposed that the difficulty grew out of the election of the fifteenth of December, and it is feared that the war has again commenced.

Additional Kansas News.

The Kickapoo (Kansas) Pioneer gives particulars of the battle at Easton. One pro-slavery man was killed and several wounded. Several abolitionists were killed and others wounded. A company of abolitionists from Lawrence, headed by a man named Brown, commenced the fight. The Kickapoo Rangers and large numbers of persons have left for Easton.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—Mr. Giddings advocated the plurality resolution, declaring that the House cannot organise.

Mr. Cobb said that with the Republicans the issue was Banks and disorganisation. He (Cobb) preferred Campbell, of Ohio, who could have been elected the other day had all voted on Thorington's resolution.

Mr. Tappan replied to Mr. Cobb, and said that the vote on Thorington's resolution was not fair, but as the Republicans made a nomination other than Campbell, the vote for Speaker yesterday showed that there was not an anti-Nebraska majority in the House.

Mr. Clingman offered a resolution providing that until a Speaker was elected the first business each day be to vote, and no debate be indulged in until this was done; the House not to order a vote a third time on the same day, pending which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 19th.—Senate not in session. In the House Clingman offered a resolution, that during the calling of the roll, no debating or personal explanations should be in order. This resolution also limited members to ten minute speeches, and is not to be suspended, except by unanimous consent of the House. The resolution was adopted, and the House proceeded to ballot for a Speaker, with the following result. Banks 94; Richardson 69; Fuller 21; Pennington 3; Campbell (of Ohio) 3; scattering 2.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Singleton, a member of the last Congress from Mississippi, has been confirmed as Consul at Havana.

Mr. Brown, of Buffalo, is appointed Consul at Tangier.

The President to-day communicated to the Senate, which was in executive session, Lord John Russell's letter of January 19, 1853, to Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, which declares that the British government intends to strictly carry out the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and to assume no sovereignty, directly or indirectly, in Central America. The Senate removed the injunction from the Secretary of State, and the letter will be published.

Several Senators to-day informally concurred as policy, the advising the President to send a military force to Kansas to preserve the peace of the territory against the Missouri invaders.

In the House, several resolutions providing a way for the election of a Speaker were offered, each of which was tabled.

The House then took three ballots for Speaker, each with the following result: Banks, 91; Richardson, 67; Fuller, 29; Campbell, of Ohio, 5; scattering, 3. After which, the House adjourned.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE—FIRST DAY.

BATON ROUGE, Monday, January 21—*Senate.*—The Senate met to-day, and organised by electing Hon. W. F. Griffin, of Avoyelles, President *pro tem.* Twenty-five members were present. Joseph A. Warner was elected Secretary; B. Ohlidross Sergeant-at-Arms, and W. O. Martin Doorkeeper.

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting documents relative to the contested elections, was read and referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Haralson, Simms, Lavergne, McMurdo and Buffington.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow, at ten o'clock.

House.—Mr. Van Winkle, of Pointe Coupee, was called to the chair, and after the roll had been called the House proceeded to ballot for a Speaker, with the following result: W. W. Pugh, of Assumption, 43; A. Duperier, of St. Martin, 37. Mr. Pugh was declared elected. Mr. Higgins was selected Chief Clerk, and Mr. Peralta Door-keeper, when the House adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

All the officers of both Houses are democrats.

SECOND DAY.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 22.—The Governor's Message was read in both Houses and ordered to be printed.

SENATE.—The principal business before the Senate to-day was the contested elections.

A motion was made to appoint a committee which should proceed to New Orleans to take evidence in the matter, pending which, an exciting debate occurred. The Senate committee now have the subject under consideration.

HOUSE.—Mr. McDonald, of Claiborne, offered a resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the accounts of the State Printer. The resolution was referred to a committee of five.

Some gentleman offered a resolution thanking President Pierce for the sentiments contained in his message relative to slavery. The resolution lays over.

Mr. Semmes, of New Orleans, offered petitions and accompanying documents relating to the various contested seats in the House, which were referred to a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Gantt, Semmes, Polk, Duperier and Sandford.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—The steamship Louisiana, Capt. Place, arrived last night from Indianola via Galveston.

Our Texas exchanges by this arrival contain nothing of importance. We see it stated that the Supreme Court has decided the suit, for the "Alumo property" in San Antonio, in favor of the Catholic Church.

The Galveston Civilian of Friday last has the following paragraphs:

The bark Ocean Wave, with another cargo of iron for the Galvesion, Houston and Henderson railroad, arrived yesterday morning. She reports that the Canada, with a similar cargo, had also sailed from Cardiff for this port.

The House of Representatives on the 9th inst., passed to a third reading, a supplement to the Henderson and Burkville Railroad, permitting the company to commence at or near the headwaters of the Sabine, Neches, or Trinity rivers; and in such case to construct the road to Henderson, before extending it to Sabine Luke or Galveston Bay.

The Trinity is yet down—so low as to be unworthy of respect. The pretence of a rise was a mere humbug. The Liberty Gazette of the 14th inst. says: "The steamers Star State and Jack Hays are now lying at the landing, awaiting a rise in the river."

From the commercial article of the Civilian, we extract the following:

At Galveston the weather has continued cold, with low tides, detaining sail vessels from sea outside the bar, and even interrupting the Tuesday's trip of the mail packet from Houston, by low water on Clopper's bar. Handling produce and imported goods upon the wharves has been difficult and tedious.

Notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances, the receipts of produce have continued on a respectable scale, and the shipments have been equally good. The latter embrace 6,285 bales cotton, 68 hhds. sugar, 112 bbls. molasses, 686 hides, besides lots of peltries, wool, etc.

The receipts of cotton sum up 1,547 bales. The shipments, 6,825 bales. The market has exhibited much more animation than the weather was calculated to inspire. The sales for the week ending yesterday were about 800 bales, and there remain upon the market, this morning, about 600 bales.

WHO WROTE SHAKSPEARE?—Miss Delia Bacon a New Haven blue stocking, who is rather famous as a delver into history, has recently broached the theory that Shakspeare's plays were not written by Shakespeare, but by certain brilliant wits and choice spirits of the Court of Elizabeth. She is of opinion that nothing is more likely than that such men as Sir Walter Raleigh and Lord Bacon were the authors of those plays, which they palmed off on the world as Shakespeare's, with the feeling that it was rather vulgar for them to be engaged in such business! Shakspeare, in Delia's opinion, was a low actor, of no wit nor worth, but for a consideration of some sort, consented to act as man midwife to the conceptions of the great lights of the Elizabethan era!

Foreign News by the Atlantic.

Files of English papers by the steamship Atlantic date to the 29th ult. Advices from Constantinople are to the 14th, and from the Crimea to the 11th ult.

The details are unimportant, the only item of interest from the camp being that the Russians attacked the French position at Baga and Ourkust on the 9th, but were repulsed with a loss of eighty killed and twenty prisoners.

A letter from Sebastopol says:

"The enemy fire upon the town most pertinaciously and futilely, for they do not in the smallest degree hinder the execution of the works in which we are engaged, nor do they obstruct the duties of the garrison. Their fire is especially directed upon the docks, and it is not to be wondered at if some few casualities have been caused by it. All attempt to reply to their fire appears to have been abandoned by the Allies."

A letter from Sebastopol, of the 7th, gives some account of the fortifications which the Russians are now executing on the northern side of the harbor:

"I cannot say what advantages the Russians expect to derive from all the works which they are constructing on the north side of Sebastopol; but they are certainly most actively engaged on them, and there is not a hillock, a creek, or any position, however insignificant it may be, that is not secured by a battery, a fort or a redoubt.

"All these are commanded by the citadel, which has been so much increased that all that formerly existed is now concealed behind the immense work recently executed. As I have already mentioned, the activity of the Russians is most surprising. Every day bodies of from 2,000 to 3,000 men leave the citadel and proceed to their work."

Miss Nightingale continues at Soutari, and proposes dividing her time this winter between that place and the Crimea.

A high mass was performed on board the French flagship in the Black Sea, for the repose of the soul of Admiral Bruat.

An Odessa letter mentions that the fortifications at Nicolaieff are completed. Gen. Todtleben was at Odessa. So large is the influx of strangers into the Crimea that 80,000 persons are said to be at this moment at Simpheropol.

Dr. Iluffoagie, American Consul-General for the East, was at Rentoi, Dec. 11.

Gen. Luders has again taken up his quarters in Odessa, and recently gave a ball to celebrate the nuptials of his daughter—the only surviving child out of a family of twelve—with Col. Weimarn.

Marshal Pelissier is reported to have notified his government that no military success is possible from the present base of operations in the Crimea. Hence, they say, the grand council of war to be called in Paris to decide on a new plan for the spring campaign.

The Fall of Kars.

Advices from Erzeroum to the 20th of November bring full accounts of the surrender of Kars. Gen. Williams had intended to hold out to the end of November, in hopes of relief, but on the 24th eighty men perished of hunger, and seeing that no succor was at hand, he thought it needless to prolong the sufferings of the garrison.

The Journal of St. Petersburg contains the official act of the surrender of Kars; Mussif Pacha, the commander-in-chief, having given General Williams full power to negotiate. The fortress to be surrendered with all material intact: the guns not to be spiked: the guns and stores to be given up in the state they are mutually in. Nothing to be detracted or taken from the archives. On evacuating Kure the troops are to leave a post of three men and a corporal at each fort, treasury or hospital. Immediately the troops have left the place the posts are to be relieved by Russians. The garrison of Kars surrendering prisoners of war with the commander-in-chief of the Turkish army and all the military authorities, will leave the place with all the honors of war, and deposit their arms, flags, etc., in a spot agreed upon previously, when they will proceed to the destination indicated to them by the Russian commander-in-chief. As a testimonial of the valorous resistance made by the garrison of Kars, the officers of all ranks to keep their swords. Various other stipulations are made, including one that those permitted to return home are not again to engage in the war.

The Peace Prospects.

A letter from Vienna, of the 20th, in the Post Gazette of Frankfort, following in the opinion of the Frankfort German Journal, says that the "third point" has received a new interpretation to the effect that "in place of the propositions previously drawn up, the neutralization of the Black Sea has been admitted." The Western Powers put forward this interpretation some months ago; and if Austria did not immediately adopt it, it was because Sebastopol was not taken, and because it was not to be expected that Russia would accept conditions which, so to speak, would oblige her to destroy her fleet and raze her fortresses. The capture of Sebastopol has removed the obstacle to an understanding on the third point. Count Buol has not disguised from Prince Gortschakoff that the best thing Russia can do is to accede to what is now proposed. The great powers consider the third point as the condition *sine qua non* of peace, and Russia can accept it without injury to her political and military position. It thus appears that it is once more on Russia the decision of peace and war depends. Le Nord expresses disbelief of the statements that Prussia supports the Austrian propositions; and at home the Times embodies the general sentiment in saying it is probable that the mediators of to-day will in a few months quit their middle proposition, for "the German Powers have felt that the war is about to assume a terrible earnestness, which will make indifference impossible, and affected moderation a folly."

A letter from Berlin, under date the 20th, published in the Emunolpution Belge, says that the Ministers of the Court, as well as the King himself, have renewed their efforts at the Court of Russia. "Their language," says the writer, "is this time characterized by much firmness, and I have every reason to believe that the Czar will be touched by it. Our statesmen declare loudly that the war has been provoked by Russia without legitimate motives; and, the chances of war having been against them, there is a double reason for him to withdraw from it honorably. They add that Prussia will not abandon the system of neutrality she has adopted irrevocably, even though she saw the enemies of Russia increase. No one here now doubts that Sweden will enter actively into the Western alliance. It is even admitted as certain that Austria has promised efficacious assistance to the Allies, in the event of the Czar rejecting the overtures of Count Esterhazy. Public opinion hourly increases against Russia."

The following is said to be an extract from a private letter from a Russian nobleman attached to the court of the Emperor Alexander, to a relative in Paris:

"We suffer greatly from the war and everybody desires peace—everybody. * * * But in spite of our sufferings we would not consent to a peace dishonorable to Russia, nor to one which should diminish her power in any respect. Even those who opposed the war in the beginning, and were loudest in their complaints of Menschikoff, now say the same thing. * * * We laugh at the grotesque idea of our cabinet allowing itself to be influenced by the 'moral weight' of the German powers being thrown into the scale of the Allies—an idea which was started by the French Emperor, and which is insisted on by his newspapers.

"The 'moral weight' of the German powers! They have none! If their moral power had counted for anything in our eyes we should never have gone to war, for Austria and Prussia and all the German powers employed their 'moral power' to prevent us. But our old Chancellor Nesselrode thinks it politic to be civil to the said powers, and so our Emperor will probably return autograph replies to the letters he has received from them—but these letters will say nothing. * * * We are all pleased to see how firm the Czar remains in the midst of the disasters that have befallen us. He even beheld the ruins of Sebastopol without any real discouragement. * * * Peace is not so seriously thought of here, and all that is said about it in England; France and Germany, is silly. I doubt even if there will be any negotiations, but if there be, depend upon it that they will be undertaken on our part merely to gain some secondary object—not at all for peace."

France Hints at a European Congress.

The idea of calling together a European Congress, "to settle not only the present Eastern difficulty, but all the complications in European relations, that have arisen since the Congress of Vienna"—in other words, to readjust the balance of power—is reported to be the pet idea of the Emperor Napoleon, and to be exceeding distasteful to England. Napoleon is said to have actually commissioned M. de Siebouh, the Minister of Saxony, who has gone to St. Petersburg as bearer of the views of the smaller German States, to bring the suggestion under the immediate consideration of the Emperor Alexander.

How utterly displeasing this proposal is to the English government may be inferred from the language of the London Times, which says: "Rather than submit our quarrel to a Congress in which Russia would be omnipotent by the vote of her vassals and mercenaries, let the sword decide between us! We did not draw it without counting the cost, and we ought not to sheath it without some better guarantee than can be afforded by the wisdom or firmness of a Congress of European sovereigns. It is needless to say that the influence of France, more than of Russia, is feared in a Congress."

In connection with this alleged idea of Napoleon's is the publication in Paris of a pamphlet entitled, "*Necessité d'un Congress Pacifier l'Europe: par un homme d'Etat.*" This pamphlet has made a sensation. Pains are taken to promulgate that the writer is a M. Dugrier, but the general impression is that the Emperor himself is the author. The work is largely quoted from in the English journals. It advocates the immediate call of a Congress of Nations.

Denmark.

M Binhme, the Danish Plenipotentiary for conducting the Conference on the Sound Dues, is understood to be now occupied in preparing a revision of the tariff, to be submitted to the nations interested. Within a few days the Danish government has issued invitations for a new Conference, and has, on this occasion, invited Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeo to be represented.

The idea of having the revenue derivable from the Sound Dues capitalised and paid off by the various States has been given up, and the retention of the dues under conditions less burdensome to commerce is to be the object of the coming conferences, which are expected to open in January.

The War in Asia.

From Asia we learn that the garrison of Kutais has quitted that place, and returned to Gori, a defile leading into Georgia.

The *Press d'Orient* states that General Williams, as well as the other English officers who were at Kars, will remain prisoners of war, but that one of the conditions of the capitulation was that the Poles and Hungarians should preserve their liberty. The letter have arrived at Erzeroum with General Kmety. General Mourovieff has, it is said, sent a column on to Akhaltzik.

Selim Pacha, with 12,000 men, is still at Trebizonde, waiting for the arrival of the Egyptian division.

The Baltic.

In the early part of the present year the Russian government ordered that all persons who came to Fluland from Sweden must remain there till the end of summer. A new order is now promulgated, and foreigners who henceforth visit Finland must remain there till the end of the war.

Russia.

Treaty between Russia and United States.

The following is published in the English papers:

A telegraphic dispatch from Berlin relates an unconfirmed rumor to the effect that Russia and the United States have concluded a treaty, offensive and defensive, in case war should break out between Britain and America, but another version is, that the agreement merely relates to the purchase of ships of war.

The following is a paragraph in the Vienna Austrian Gazette: "There is a good deal of talk in the military circles of a treaty having recently been concluded between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Washington, in which they bind themselves to lend each other effective assistance in the event of war breaking out between the United States and the Western Powers. It is further said, and with greater probability, that Russia is negotiating with the United States for forty-five or fifty ships of war."

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 11th says: "I have already sent you an account of the betrothal of the Grand Duke Nicholas. He was born on the 8th of August, 1831, and the Princess Alexandria, daughter of Prince Peter of Oldenburg, to whom he is affianced, on the 12th of June, 1838. The Queen Dowager of the Netherlands, Anna Pawlona, aunt of the Emperor, has since her arrival been residing in the palace of Anitchkiew. I am told that she has succeeded in establishing a sort of harmony between Alexander II and the Grand Duke Constantine. The Emperor is generally beloved on account of his mild character, but the Grand Duke is heartily detested. He is likewise dreaded, his violence of character being such that he too often passes the bounds of common brutality.—This fault, which is generally so rare in a young man, is strikingly developed in the Grand Duke Constantine, who resembles in all respects his two uncles, Constantine and Michael, of deplorable memory. The Grand Duke, who is sincerely to be pitied, falls at times into paroxysms of terrible fury, and these attacks are followed by a sort of physical and moral prostration.—Do not, therefore, believe the newsmongers, who announce that the crown of Poland will be given to the Grand Duke Constantine."

Austria.

The *Wiener Zeitung* announces that the city of Vienna intends to take under its special direction the celebration of the festival in honor of the 100th anniversary of Mozart's birth-day. On the 27th of January there will be a monster concert, at which nothing but music of Mozart's composition will be performed. There will be between 1,000 and 2,000 performers, professional and non-professional, present.

In the month of March next the usual number of recruits will be raised in Austria. No unnecessary noise is made about the matter, but Cracow, Przemysl, and a third point at the Eastern extremity of the Bukowina, are being very strongly fortified. Cracow will be one of the strongest fortresses in Europe. Ten thousand soldiers are still assisting in the construction of the Galician railroads.

England.

The Queen has appointed William Miller, now her Majesty's Consul General in the Sandwich Islands, and other Islands in the Pacific Ocean, to be her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul General in the Sandwich Islands and their dependencies.

Mr. Laird, the ship-builder of Liverpool, has received an order from the British government to build fourteen gun-boats, ten of the class 230 tons and 100 feet long, and four 212 tons and 100 feet long.

The report of the Highland Society to the Board of Trade, on the crops in Scotland, just published, will strengthen the opinion that, while there is ground for prudence and economy, there is none to apprehend anything like scarcity or famine.

The total strength of the army in Ireland, including all arms, is 32,340 men, of which 9,376 are stationed in the Dublin district.

It has been decided by the Liverpool Dock Committee to increase the dock rates upon tonnage and goods 10 per cent. on the average, a measure which will, it is anticipated, add £37,000 sterling to their annual revenue. The rate upon cotton to the 5th of January, 1856, will be on American, 6d per bale; on South American, 3d; and on East Indian, 4d per bale.

Ireland.

The Dublin Mail, referring to the unquestionable fact of a marked increase this year in the number of returned Irish emigrants, observes:

"Some are even so provident as to have written over from the States to bespeak seaweed and guano, to be deposited against the time of their arrival in the locality where they propose to commence operations. The most probable solution, therefore, of this turn of the tide is that the soundness of last year's potato crop has revived a faith in the old soil, and that these poor people are coming back in a full belief in the restitution of things to the *status quo*. The fact of the multitudinous return of Irish emigrants is true, and not unimportant."

For some months past several of the provincial journals, especially those published in the West of Ireland, have been directing public attention to the fact of a slow but steady increase in the return of the present population to the old country.

France.

The late building of the Paris Exposition is proposed to be turned into a hippodrome.

The "Phare de la Manche" announces that 30,000 or 40,000 men will probably be encamped this winter in the neighborhood of Cherbourg for the purpose of being embarked next spring for the Russian Baltic provinces. The establishment of another camp of 20,000 men, near Brest, is also talked of.

The *Moniteur de l'Armee* states that within the last few months upwards of 20,000 soldiers, whose time of service was expired, had re-entered the army, in consequence of the advantages held out by the new military law of the 26th April, 1854. Since the beginning of the war substitutes were paid 3,500f., 4,500., and in 1855 as high as 5,000f. each. The rate of exoneration from military service, fixed by the Minister of War for 1856 at 2,800f., is consequently much lower than that required by private companies.

A grand council of war is to be held at Paris of all the Generals who have returned from the Crimea. Pelissier approves of it, and the Duke of Cambridge and Gen. Marmora will be present.

The accouchment of the Empress is expected to occur about March 25th.

The American captains frequenting the port of Havre have sent an application to the Emperor to grant more extended facilities for translation and maritime agencies at that port.

Spain.

The decimal system was to have come into operation in all the custom-houses of Spain on the 1st of January.

Danish Sound Dues.

BERLIN, December 18.—In this latter affair only two States have as yet pronounced in favor of Denmark's views, viz: Russia and Mecklenburg. On the part of the former it took place some time back, when Count Nesselrode stated to the representative of Denmark at St. Petersburgh that the Minister of Finance would not be able to part with so large a sum as would be required to capitalise Russia's contributions hitherto made annually to the Sound Dues, and that therefore Russia would be in favor of their continuance on the present footing.

Since then, Mecklenburg-Schwerin has declared that she has no objections to offer to the continuance of the Sound-Dues as at present constituted. This is easily accounted for by the interest Mecklenburg has in the retention of the Elbe Dues, which must be given up at once as soon as the Sound Dues have been done away with. It is understood that Lord Clarendon has declared to the Danish Minister with reference to the possibility of any vessels of the United States passing the Sound or Belts without paying dues, that whenever that should take place, no English minister would be able any longer to submit to England's paying any.

The London Times closes a leading article upon the subject of the Sound Dues, as follows:

"Whatever justice there may be in the arguments which the Americans so peremptorily urge, there can be no doubt but the payment of these dues, consecrated by prescription, and justified by common sense, may fairly be demanded. To such an extent, indeed, has this demand been admitted by Great Britain, that the interest on Danish loans raised in this country has been guaranteed on the receipt of these very Sound Dues. Again, the expense of keeping up the aids to navigation would fall on a small and poor state, which gains but little from the trade of its great neighbors.

"Denmark has, however, ground her claims on a wrong basis. She claims the right to stop any ship at pleasure, not because she has built light-houses, but because she is one of the powers which hold the Strait. She alleges that it is only of her free bounty that a ship proceeds, even when it has paid the dues. She holds to the theory that a power possessing the shores of a Strait may exclude all foreign vessels—a claim entirely indefensible, and one which would, as Mr. Marcy urges, close the Dardanelles and the Straits of Reggio, and even the Mediterranean, if the British once more possessed Tangier.

"If Denmark takes lower ground she will have the world on her side. Every nation is interested in preserving the safe navigation of the Sound and Belts, and is willing to pay a fair amount for such safety. The trade of the Baltic will probably be vastly increased when this war has been brought to a close, and we trust that by that time Denmark will have made fair terms with the nations of both the Old and New World.—[Cor. London Times.

OUR PRESENT RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—Under date of 14th, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:

The precise position of our relations with England is not yet understood by the public, though possibly it is as well comprehended now as it will be after the diplomatic veil which covers it shall be lifted.

I may confidently state at this time, that no demand for the recall of Mr. Crampton has been made upon England. A general demand for reparation was made last September, and it was left for the British government to make that reparation by rebuking and recalling her minister and consuls or in any other way.

But the British government assumed the responsibility of the acts of her minister and consuls, and has made

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

IN A PASSION;
OR, THE
DEVILS OF A HASTY TEMPER.

BY RAMS CUTHBERLAND.

"Hannah, sir," said Hannah, our chambermaid, speaking in a hesitating manner, as if she knew the communication about to be made would produce a disagreeable impression.

"Well, Hannah, what is it?" returned Uncle Abel, looking up for over the top of the morning paper, which had proved more attractive to him than the cup of coffee, which he had only tasted and put it back on the table beside him. The quick eye of the good man's countenance showed that he was prepared for something disagreeable.

"Edwards' girl is at the door, sir."

"What does Mr. Edwards' girl want with me?"

The Edwards family were inveterate borrowers, and my uncle was beginning to lose all patience with them.

"She says, will you please—" The chambermaid hesitated.

"Lend what? It's best, of course!"

The old gentleman's face was crimsoning.

"I'll pay you're using it," replied Hannah, in as soothing a tone as she could venture to assume.

"No, you needn't!" angrily replied my uncle. "I don't want you to put words into my mouth. Tell the girl to tell Mr. Edwards that if he wishes to read the morning paper, he can subscribe for it, as I do."

Hannah looked doubtingly at the excited old gentleman. She did not wish to be bearer of such a message.

"Do hear!" said uncle Abel, in an imperative voice.

Hannah turned and left the room.

"The bad! Outrageous! The family is a nuisance!" ejaculated uncle Abel, in an unusually excited manner. "I'll stop taking the paper. If I can to be annoyed in this way." And he pushed the crackling sheet as he threw his head from him.

I can with difficulty repress a smile, as I looked at the really kind-hearted old man, in his present excitement.

"It will be angry!" I said, the moment I saw it would speak to his reason.

"It is not well, Kate," he answered, in a calmer voice. "It is not well. And I am sorry to know better."

"This is very rough message you sent to a neighbor."

"What did I say?" The old gentleman looked a little frightened.

"Why, you told Hannah to tell the girl to tell Mr. Edwards that if he wanted to read the morning paper to subscribe for it, as you did."

Uncle Abel looked, and looked down upon the floor with a small, silent pain. His spirit was subdued.

"Mr. Edwards appears to be a very gentlemanly man," said I.

"I am gentlemanly to be forever annoying people here and cursing their property," retorted uncle Abel, a little sharply.

He was making a feeble effort at self-justification, but it would not answer. His own conscience was not satisfied.

"Perhaps it could I," "Mr. Edwards" paper failed to reach him."

"I got mine," he answered.

"It's no use to argue the matter Kate, and try to place me in the wrong," said the old gentleman, warming up. "There's nothing to justify this conduct."

Uncle Abel's breakfast was spoiled for that morning. He laid down the paper, tasted the cold coffee, and then pushed the cup away.

"Your coffee is cold," said I. "Let me pour out another cup."

"No, I don't want any more," he answered, getting up and leaving the table.

What a troublesome thing a quick temper is; and the more so, if it leads to hasty speech. Some of the best-hearted people, naturally, are quick tempered. They suffer, of course, greatly from their infirmity, but never seem to gain much power over it. Of this class is my excellent uncle, to whose affectionate care I am indebted for a pleasant home.

I noticed that he did not leave the house quite as early as usual, and that as he walked, constantly, the parlor floor, he now and then looked inquiringly on me towards the street. In short, he was waiting until he was certain Mr. Edwards had left home, so as to run no risk of meeting him.

My uncle was, in fact, heartily ashamed of his hasty outbreak of temper, and he felt that he stood rather very badly in the eyes of his neighbor. It was not an unusual thing for them to meet during the day, and to pass a friendly greeting. How could my uncle look Mr. Edwards in the face, after what had happened? And on the other hand, how would Mr. Edwards treat him, should their paths cross each other during the day?

Poor old gentleman! He was really troubled at the folly of his hasty speech.

The day, as he had feared, proved one of seeing annoyances. Once he saw Mr. Edwards, half a block in advance, and coming towards him. A friendly corner was at hand, and a short turn enabled him to escape the unwelcome meeting.

Again, glancing up at there, he saw Mr. Edwards talking with the proprietor. The former did not observe him, and he quickly withdrew, feeling something like guilt in his heart.

Once he met Mr. Edwards face to face. The latter bowed, with his usual politeness, as if nothing had happened; and this was to uncle Abel a bitter reproach. He would have felt better if Mr. Edwards had met him coldly, or quite disdain.

The fourth and last time that he came in contact with his neighbor, was late in the afternoon, when he was within a few paces of his own house. Mr. Edwards overtook him, and, offering his hand, remarked cheerfully on the state of the weather and the news of the day. As they were parting at our door, Mr. Edwards drew from his pocket a newspaper, and said, as he handed it to my uncle—

"I translated a late copy of the London Times, to-day. It contains an article on the United States, which I am sure will interest you."

"Thank you! thank you!" stammered uncle Abel, pushing back the paper. "But don't let me deprive you of the pleasure of reading it."

"There is enough for me," replied Mr. Edwards, as there was enough for us. I will enjoy it the more from knowing that the perusal has given pleasure. So take it, take it, and you can send it in any time. Good evening."

And Mr. Edwards passed on, leaving the Times with uncle Abel.

How this event was pointed, and my uncle felt it keenly. He came in looking hurt and depressed, and laid the paper quietly down.

I happened to be standing at the parlor window, and so heard what passed between the two gentlemen. My uncle's state of mind was, therefore, no mystery to me.

"Pretty severely punished," thought I. It was all in vain that I tried to win his thoughts from unpleasant reflections; he answered me only in monosyllables. Even his favorite airs on the piano failed to restore a cheerful shade to his countenance.

"Alas!" thought I, "how much of suffering we draw upon our own hearts. Those quick tempers and hasty words, how like the furies, do they spoil our tender grapes."

"Kate," said I, as we sat at the tea table, (uncle Abel had spread the butter on both sides of his bread, piled it with his spoon, done in fact, almost anything but eat his supper,) "what message did you send to Mr. Edwards this morning?"

Hannah grew crimson in the face, and stammered forth something that neither of us could make out.

"What was it, Hannah?" said I.

"I—I—I told the girl th-that I would send Mr. Edwards the paper in a few minutes."

"You did!" said uncle Abel, in a tone of surprise.

"Yes, sir."

"And why did you say that?"

"Because, sir, I thought that was what you would say on reflection."

"And did you send the paper in?"

"Yes, sir, when you was through with it. I hope I haven't done very wrong."

"No, Hannah," said the dear old man, getting up and assuming almost a supernatural air before the girl, "you did very right, and I thank you for your kind discretion."

Hannah, relieved at heart, turned away, and from the room.

Abel was restored to himself; and I have suffered through that day, has to a little self-control. [Arthur's Magazine.

[From the Boston Post.]

ARE THESE MYSTERIES MODERN IN ORIGIN.

Messrs. Editors: Since the learned Mahan, in his recent work, admits the actual occurrence of the remarkable phenomena among us, but attributes them to the virtue of an "adylic force" resident in man, which he thinks has sufficient power, in a prayerful mind, to move the omnipotent and *immutable* Jehovah; and since we have already narrated facts of similar character witnessed by twelve disinterested men of intelligence, allow a few additional remarks in your columns bearing upon the same subject. It matters not whether President M has detected the real cause of these things from personal observation, or from a perusal of Prof. Rogers's book, he has certainly succeeded in exposing, in a masterly manner, one modern mystery of some magnitude. He has disclosed the cause of numerous clergymen very busy in secret among the circles, while that professional order was publicly declaiming against these things as of the devil, denouncing them as magic, imposture, and soul-destroying, and warning their hearers not by any means to attend their circles, to keep as far from them as Moses kept the Israelites from Sinai while he was receiving the law near its summit; but, congratulating the President on his success, we proceed to draw from a book printed over a century since; and thus adduce testimony from the middle ages.

Its title page reads thus:

"The history of the wonderful Don Ignatius Loyola de Guipuscoa; founder of the Order of Jesuits, with an account of the establishment and government of that powerful Order.

Translated from the French.

In two volumes.

London:

Printed for J. Boonst, in Pater-Noster Row.

MDCCLIV."

It will be observed that this book was printed over one hundred years ago. How long before that time it was written we have no means now of judging. Loyola died on the morning of July 31, 1556, at Rome, aged 65 years.

To show that departed spirits are not now for the first time, alleged to appear to mortal vision, we quote the following from the said biography:

"A moment after he expired he appeared at Bologna to a lady of quality, greatly attached to the society, a great alms-giver, and continually employed in works of charity in the hospitals and prayers in the churches. This pious lady, named Margarita Gigli, sleeping tranquilly on the morning of the 31st July, was suddenly awaked by a terrible noise, which shook her whole chamber. She had no sooner opened her eyes than in the midst of bright moonlight she saw the saint shine with brighter rays, who said to her, Margarita, to-day thou I am going, as you see; I recommend my children to you. So the said he disappeared, and Margarita went immediately to relate what she had seen to Father Francis Palmis, her confessor. Though she had never seen our blessed founder, she gave so exact a description of his features, that those who had longest conversed with him could not have described him better. Meantime, as they were ignorant at Bologna of the danger he was in, and even knew not that he was sick, the fathers of the society, to whom the confessor related this admirable vision of his penitent, suspected it for a falsehood. But a few days after news of the saint's death arrived; and the precise moment in which he expired agreed so well with that of his apparition, that the fathers no longer doubted but Lady Gigli had seen St. Ignatius.

"In connection herewith, it should be remembered that railroads and telegraphs had not, at that time, been introduced into Italy; and, therefore, the means of traveling were not so facile as they are now among us. Bologna is one hundred and seventy-five miles from Rome.

As evidence that manifestations similar to those now transpiring among us, were in vogue at least three centuries ago, we adduce another passage from the same book, styled the conquest of Ignatius over the demon who had possessed Matthew, a young Biscayan, who was a valet in the order. "Satan entered into him while Ignatius was absent. * * * *

The devil having entered into the body of the young Biscayan, tormented him horribly day and night, sometimes raising him up into the air and at other times rendering him so heavy that ten men could with difficulty lift him. After having vainly made use of the sign of the cross and the holy water, so formidable to demons, they told the demon that Ignatius was coming, and would quickly drive him from the valet's body. At these words the evil spirit cast forth the most terrible cries, and said, by the mouth of the Biscayan, do not speak to me of Ignatius; he is the greatest enemy I have in the world. I abhor and detest him.

"Ignatius being then returned to the house, took Matthew aside and spoke to him in private. The devil then left him."

One more extract in this wise, relating to certain spirits alleged to have disturbed the repose of the Ignatians at the college of Loretto: "These hobgoblins came every night and made a horrible noise in the chambers of this college. They overturned the furniture, and drew the clothes off the beds, and shook the house with peals of laughter that were quite insupportable. They endeavored to banish them by exorcisms, but they continued firm in spite of the most powerful means. At last they sent word to Ignatius of all this disorder, who answered that he had no power over these devils, because they were not capable to do mischief without permission from God."

The resemblance of modern mysteries to those occurring in earlier ages is very striking. There is no need of going back so far as the time of the apostles, who were able to exorcise some, and unable to exorcise others, and to whom spirits spoke through the mouths of the possessed while they were trying to exorcise them, and sometimes cast their victims about upon the ground, where they wallowed and foamed. The mother church has a fruitful record of like occurrence for ages back. Protestants have denied their existence, till they are now beginning to yield to insurmountable evidence of the fact.

Mark, for instance, that our mediums are driven by this strange impulse to write upon paper, with lightning speed, sentiments not their own; that they are compelled to utter with their voice communications not their own; that they are lifted from the ground, floated about in the air, and thrown in different directions, and that none of them are ever injured. See above, "not capable to do mischief." Mark, also, that pondrous furniture is made to feel light as a feather, as well as to appear too heavy for the combined strength of many men to lift, tied in knots, and scattered about the room; pillows are forcibly hurled around; noises are heard, even to notes of music and song. Many other things, well authenticated, are daily taking place in all quarters; and considerable of it is done systematically, as if there were a unity of control and concert of action. All these things are wonderful to us, because of their apparent novelty; but they are part and parcel of the vast machinery of nature. They are permitted by its wise Author to transpire; and we are permitted to be partial spectators of them, as we are to behold some of the glories of the material Universe.

In the American Medical Gazette, Dr. Reese thus earnestly reiterates his advice to apply flour to scalds and burns: "We still see reported almost daily, an appalling number of deaths by burns and scalds; not one of which, we take upon ourselves to say, need prove fatal, or would do so, if a few pounds of wheat flour could be promptly applied to the wounds made by fire, and repeated until the inflammatory stage had passed. We have not known a fatal case of scalding or burning in which this practice has been pursued, during more than thirty years' experience, and have treated hundreds in both public and private practice. We have known the most extensive burns by falling into caldrons of boiling oil, and even molten copper, and yet the patient was rescued by this simple and cheap remedy, which, from its infallible success, should supplant all the fashionable nostrums; whether oil, cotton, lead water, ice, tar-poultice, or pain extractors, every one of which has been tried a thousand times with fatal results, and the victims have died in excruciating agony, when a few handfuls of flour would have calmed them to sleep, and rescued them from pain and death. Humanity should prompt the profession to publish and republish the facts on this subject, which are established by the authority of standard medical works on both sides of the Atlantic."

A Sketch from Life.

At five o'clock on Thanksgiving morning, Deacon Wilson arose as he was wont, no holiday making any change in his hours. Yet now he no longer sprang from his bed with the alacrity which changed duty into pleasure; he rose because imperious necessity commanded it. There were the cattle to be fed and watered, and the poultry to receive the same attention, and there was moreover a fire to be made in the huge old kitchen fire-place, for the Deacon had now no servant or helper, and in the grey winter of his life, the whole burthen of managing his place had fallen on his shoulders. Fortunately they were broad and strong—fortunately, his constitution was good, his spirits elastic, and his piety sincere, for his burthens and trials were indeed weighty. He had been comparatively rich—he was now in embarrassed circumstances. He had looked forward to the time when a son should relieve him of the most laborious of his toils, while a daughter performed the same kind office for his wife. Both had been disappointed—and now the old couple were the solitary tenants of that lone farm house.

The Deacon went mechanically about his morning labors; he drove the cattle to the water tank; he supplied them with fresh fodder, and after seeing that they were comfortable, returned to the old kitchen. By this time the good wife had prepared a breakfast, and a genial fire was diffusing its heat through the apartment.

The old couple sat down to breakfast, after a blessing by the old farmer, but the meal passed by in silence. It was followed by a fervent prayer and the reading of a portion of the Scriptures. After this they adjourned to the sitting room, where a good fire was burning, and where the old dame assumes her knitting, one of those incomprehensible pieces of female industry, which seems to have neither beginning nor end.

"Well," said she with a sigh, "This is Thanksgiving day. It does'nt seem like old times at all. We used to have a house full of company, frolicksome young folks, and cheerful old people; and now we are all alone, alone."

"Last Thanksgiving day," said the old man, "there was one with us who seemed to my old eyes like an angel of light, with her fairy golden hair floating like a glory on her shoulders, and her little foot making music as she moved about the old house. But even then there was a hectic flush upon her cheek, like the red upon the maple leaf in autumn. When the January snows lay deep on the hills and in the hollows, we carried her to her last home—but God's will be done."

"You forget that we have another child alive."

"No, I do not forget it," said the old man bitterly. "There is one living somewhere, who has brought disgrace upon our name, who has forgotten his parents and his God; who has drunk deep of the cup of iniquity, and who has brought ruin and woe upon his name and family.

"Do not speak harshly of poor William," pleaded the mother.

"Why should I not? Was he not insensible to kindness—steeled against affection? Did he not scatter my hard earning to the wind? Is it not to him that I owe the prospect of beggary and destitution? Remember the first of February. That is the last day of grace. If the money comes not then, and God knows whence it is to come, we are houseless beggars. Who will care for us *then?*"

"God will care for us," said the aged woman, raising her eyes reverently to heaven.

The old man made no reply, for his utterance was choked. At that moment the old clock that stood ticking in the corner, struck the hour of nine. The deacon rose.

"It is time to harness old Dobbin," said he, "for we have a long way to ride to meeting, and the roads are in a bad condition."

Their preparations were soon made, and the old couple, poorly but decently attired, sallied forth to their public devotions. The services ended, the deacon and his wife, as they issued from the porch, were kindly greeted by many old friends and neighbors, more than one of whom pressed them to come and partake of their thanksgiving cheer. But the deacon shook his head.

"Many thanks, my friends," said he, "but ever since I have been a householder, I have kept my thanksgiving at home, and I shall continue to do so, so long as I have a house remaining over my head."

So they rode home together. While the deacon drove up to the barn to put up his horse, the old lady opened the back door, which was always on the latch, and entered the kitchen. As she did so, she started back. A stranger was seated by the kitchen fire, who rose on her entrance. He was a tall, stalwart man, dressed in a rough suit, with a broad-leafed hat; his countenance embrowned by exposure to the sun and wind, and his upper lip almost concealed by a heavy and luxuriant moustache.

"Good morning, ma'am," he said with some embarrassment. "Finding no one answered my knocks, I took the liberty of walking in. I believe I owe you no apology, for I have officiated as turnspit, and saved your thanksgiving turkey from burning."

"I am very much obliged to you, I am sure, answered the old lady, pulling off her mittens. "But did you want to see me, or the deacon?"

"Both of you," answered the stranger. "You had a son, I believe?"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Wilson, with hesitation, and casting down her eyes.

"I have seen him lately."

"Where?" inquired the mother, with increased agitation.

"In California."

"Was he doing well?"

"Admirably. Mother! mother," he added impetuously, throwing back his hat, "don't you know me—don't you know your William?"

He rushed into his mother's arms, and was clasped to her beating heart, while the tears streamed from the eyes of both. After the first greeting was over, the young man asked:

"Where is sister Emmy?"

"Gone," answered the mother, as her tears flowed forth anew.

William sank into a seat, and hiding his face in his hands, wept bitterly. The mother did not attempt to check him. She knew those tears were precious.

"And my father?" asked the young man, when he regained his composure.

"He is well. But you had better retire for awhile. Go to your old room, my son, it is just as you left it, and wait till I summon you."

It was with a fluttering heart that the overjoyed mother went about the preparations for dinner, and when the table was neatly set, every dish in its place, and the turkey smoking hot, waiting to be carved, she summoned the old man. He made his appearance at once, and took his seat. Glancing round the table he said:

"What is this, wife, you have set plates for three?"

"I thought perhaps somebody might drop in unexpectedly."

"There is little danger—hope, I mean—of that," answered the deacon sadly.

At this juncture, Mrs. Wilson, with a mysterious expression, rang the bell, with which, in happier days, she was wont to summon her tardy children to their meals.

It was answered by the appearance of the long-lost William.

The deacon, who recognized him after a moment, gazed upon him with a stern eye, but with a quivering lip that betrayed the force of his till-suppressed emotions.

"So you have come back at last," he said.

"Yes, father, but not as I left you. Father, last Thanksgiving day I went into my lonely room, and there, kneeling down, addressed myself to Heaven, and solemnly abjured the fatal oath which had brought ruin upon me, and woe upon this once happy family. From that day to this I have not touched a drop. Is my probation enough? Can you now welcome back your son and bless him?"

"Bless him! Yes, yes, bless you, my dear, dear boy!" said the old deacon, placing his trembling hand on the dark locks of the pleader. "You are welcome William, though you come only to witness the downfall of our house."

"Not so, father," answered the young man joyously, "I have come back to save you—to atone for my prodigality, for all my errors. It was this hope that sustained me in the lone heart of Sierra Nevada, when I was panting with thirst and dying with hunger. Thoughts of home, of you and mother, and God's angels, enabled me to conquer fortune. I have come back with a store of gold—you shall not be a beggar in your old age; father, we shall keep the farm."

Traits and Personal Attributes of the "Father of his Country."

BY G. W. P. CUSTIS.

One afternoon several young gentlemen, visitors at Mount Vernon, were engaged in pitching the bar, one of the athletic sports common in those days, when suddenly the Colonel appeared among us. He requested to be shown the pegs that marked the bounds of our efforts; then, smiling and without pulling off his coat, held out his hand for the missile. "No sooner," observed the narrator, with emphasis, "did the heavy iron bar feel the grasp of his mighty hand, than it lost the power of gravitation and whizzed through the air, striking the ground far, very far, beyond our utmost limits. We were indeed amazed, as we stood around, all stripped to the buff, with shirt sleeves rolled up, and having thought ourselves very clever fellows, while the Colonel on retiring pleasantly observed, 'When you beat my pitch, young gentlemen, I'll try again.'"

In giving a graphic description of the stature and form of Washington, we give not only the result of personal observation and experience of many years, but information derived from the highest authority—a favorite nephew.

Major Lawrence Lewis asked his uncle what was his height in the prime of life? He replied, "In my best days, Lawrence, I stood six feet and two inches in ordinary shoes." We know that he measured by a standard precisely six feet when laid out in death. Of his weight we are an evidence, having heard him say to Crawford, Governor of Canada, in 1799: "My weight in my best days, sir, never exceeded from two hundred and ten to twenty." His form was unique, unlike most athletic frames that expand at the shoulders and then gather in at the hips.

The form of Washington deviated from the general rule, since it descended from the shoulders to the hips in perpendicular lines, the breadth of the trunk being nearly as great at the one as the other. His limbs were long, large and sinewy; in his lower limbs, he was what is usually called straight-limbed. His joints, feet and hands were large, and could a cast have been made of his right hand, so far did its dimensions exceed nature's model that it would have been preserved in museums for ages, as the anatomical wonder of the eighteenth century. La Fayette remembered this remarkable hand, when, during his triumph in America, he said to us in the portico at Mount Vernon, "It was here in 1784 I was first introduced to you by the good General; it is a long while ago; you were then a very little gentleman, rigged out in cap and feather, and held by one finger of the General's mighty hand. It was all you could do at that time, my dear sir."

The eyes of the chief were a light grayish blue, deep sunken in their sockets, giving the expression of gravity and thought. Stuart painted those eyes a deeper hine, saying, in a hundred years they will have faded to their right color. His hair was of a hazel brown, and very thin in his latter days. In his movements he preserved in a remarkable degree, and to advantage, the elastic step that he had acquired in service on the frontier.

Being ordered one morning very early into the library at Mount Vernon, a spot that none entered without orders, the weather being warm, we found the chief very much undressed, and while looking at his manly frame, we discovered the centre of his chest was indented. This is an exception to the general rule laid down by anatomists, that where the human frame possesses great muscular power, the chest should rather be rounded out and protuberant than indented. We were equally surprised to find how thin he was in person, being, with the absence of flesh, literally a man of "thews and sinews." He wore around his neck the miniature portrait of his wife. This he had worn through all the vicissitudes of his eventful career, from the period of his marriage to the "last days at Mount Vernon."

In the appearance of Washington there was nothing of hulkiness, but there was united all that was dignified and graceful, while his air and manner were at once noble and commanding. No one approached him that did not feel for him, as Lord Erskine observed, "a degree of awful reverence." He wore a sword with a peculiar grace. The Viscompte de Neuilles said it was because "the man was made for the sword, and not the sword for the man."

La Fayette, not long after the war of the Revolution, wrote a letter to Col. Trumbull, urging him to paint an equestrian portrait of the Chief as he appeared on the field of Monmouth. The illustrious Frenchman, America's great benefactor, said to me: "I was a very young Major-General on that memorable day, and had a great deal to do, but took time, amid the heat and fury of the fight, to gaze upon and admire Washington, as, mounted on a splendid charger covered with foam, he rallied our line with words never to be forgotten. 'Stand fast, my boys, and receive your enemy; the Southern troops are advancing to support you!' I thought then as I now do," continued the good La Fayette, "that never have I seen so superb a man."

When this noble Empire shall have achieved its high destiny, and embracing a Continent, attained a power and grandeur unexampled in the history of nations, the future American, from the topmost height of his greatness, will look back upon the early days of his country and call up the "time-honored" memories of the heroic era and the age of Washington; and, when contemplating the image of the Pater Patriæ, perpetuated by the mellowed tints of the canvas and freshness of time-enduring bronze, with honest pride of ancestery he will exclaim, my forefather was the associate of that great man in the perils and glories of the struggle for American independence. Let there be undying honor to the memory of Washington.

Ever green be the laurels that deck his trophied tomb; ever living be the homage in the hearts of his countrymen and mankind for the patriot, the hero and the sage who, under Providence, with humble means so much contributed to raise his native land from the depths of dependence and to place her in the rank of nations; who presided over her civic destinies in the dawn of the great experiment of self-government; and who, after an illustrious life spent in the service of liberty and mankind, and without a cloud to dim the luster of his fame, descended to the grave with the anguet title of the Father of his Country.

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Total College charges	$61
Tuition per session in Preparatory Depart.	$40
Contingencies	3
Total	$43

Other charges the same as in College. In addition to the above regular charges a matriculation fee of $5 is paid by each student on first becoming a member of any regular College Class. College charges must be paid semi-annually, in advance. Tuition is refunded only in case of sickness.

Board and washing can be had at the Steward's Hall, or in private families, for about $11 per month, students furnishing their own rooms, wood, lights, &c.

Every student whose parent or guardian does not reside in the town of Jackson, or its immediate vicinity, shall have an academical guardian, nominated by himself, with the consent of his parent, or legal guardian, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the necessary expenditures of such student, and with whom shall be deposited such a sum of money as his parent or guardian may think proper, in the article of pocket money the strictest economy is recommended and requested.

If the above rule is not strictly complied with by the parent or guardian, the teachers cannot be blamed for injudicious expenses.

The regular academic year commences on the first Monday in October, and ends on the last Wednesday in July, which is commencement day.

Jackson, La., May 18, 1855 Je30—1y

New Orleans and Texas U. S. Mail Line.

FOR GALVESTON AND MATAGORDA BAY—The following new and magnificent steamships leave SEMI-WEEKLY, at 8 o'clock A. M., punctually, as follows:

ON SUNDAYS.

CHARLES MORGAN, James Lawless, commander.
MEXICO, John Y. Lawless, commander.

ON THURSDAY.

PERSEVERANCE, Henry Place, commander.
LOUISIANA, W. H. Talbot, commander.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin to Galveston.....$10
Children half price.
Deck Passage.....5
Children half price.
Negroes.....4
Children half price.

For freight or passage, having superior state-room accommodations, apply to

HARRIS & MORGAN, foot of Julia street,
dec9 1y opposite the Steamship Landing.

SILESIAN WARE.—This article, which gained so much admiration, and of which so many purchased last season, is now offered for sale at No. 7 Camp street, at which place old customers and new ones are invited to call and supply themselves. No ware ever offered in this city has gained such universal approval from the purchaser, in view of the price paid. Why then expend such large sums, when the interest of your money will procure such articles as will give to your tables both elegance and durability, scarcely less than that

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1856.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 36 CAMP ST.

HYMNS—SINGING.

BY H. W. BEECHER.

A Hymn-Book is the popular doctrine book. I suspect that it would be found, that even educated and reflective men are more indebted to hymns for their knowledge of Scripture truth, than to all the prose writers and commentators upon the Bible. And in regard to the highest truths of Scripture there are no commentaries so safe, so full, so identical in spirit and temper, as are the best hymns of Christendom. It is worthy of remark, too, that almost every topic of Scripture has been seriously translated through the heart into the English tongue by a hymn-birth.

The sublime representations of the Old Testament, of Jehovah, have touched and kindled the souls of our day as really as of ancient Hebrew periods. The grandeur of God, his wisdom, power, goodness, universal presence; his providence, mercy, and love; his creative works and his redemptive works, are set forth in the voices of hundreds of hymns. The Bible stands uneclipsed, nor can we say human effusion supplant it, any more than art can ever dispossess or overlay or hide the natural world. But hymns may be used in *setting* the Bible, as pearls are made to hedge in diamonds upon a golden band.

If the Bible should perish out of our language, it could almost be gathered up again, in substance, from out of our hymns;—that has wing from the very period of creation, and fold their wings only when they touch the crystal battlements. When birds begin to look from the north southward, in autumn weather, a few, springing from the roede and shrubs of Labrador, begin the aërial caravan, and, as they wind southward, out of every tree and every copse, from orchard and garden, come forth new singers, increasing in numbers at every furlong, until at length, rising down from their high pathways in innumerable flocks, they cover provinces and forests, and are heard triumphing through unfrosted orchards, amid the vines, the olives, and the oranges, with such wondrous bursts of song, that, as one lies between asleep and waking, he might think the advent renewed, and God's angels to be in the air. And so it has pleased us often, in the night, to liken the rise, and spread, and flight, and multitude of hymns that have come down from the beginnings of time into this pleasant gardens and vineyards in our day, increasing as they flew. Only, there is no bird that can sing like a hymn. There are no meanings in all the mingled sounds of the singers of the grove or hedge or lawn like the voices of hymns that utter all the mysteries of Christ's love in the human soul. Is it wrong to believe that God gave forth subsidiary inspiration, and taught men to write hymns for the Church, as he had inspired men of old to speak and to write for her? They are not equal to Scripture, nor clothed with its authority, nor to be accepted as an unerring rule of faith and practice, as is the Bible; but I would fain believe that, in their own sphere, they were born of the same divine inspirations as the originals in Scripture; that though the hymn-book is not a sun, it is a satellite, and takes its light, to reflect it to our eyes, in rays which are more tolerable because diminished in power, being tempered to the weakness of our eyes, which must not always look the sun full in the face. And leaving out these poetical reasonings, science has shown that the Church has prayed large and various instructions from the hymn-book. But its uses have not yet been fully explored. Its service is scarcely begun.

As the sanctuary the Bible must speak, for the most part, through the voice of the pastor the teacher. The congregation may murmur responses of Scripture, but cannot read with those continuous and clear utterances which are required for understanding and edification. The true voice of the congregation must be heard through the hymn-book. In our Christian congregations, for the most part, the people are only recipients; they are not participators or actors in public worship. The minister prays *for* them, the choir sings *to* them, and the minister again preaches to or at them. Their duty seems almost to be respectful sympathy and participation of the vicarious worship.—This ought not to be. It cannot long continue in any congregation without drying up the springs of feeling, and leaving public life as arid as a desert, or with only an occasional spot of greenness. And that grievous evil has turned the longings of some wise and good men to liturgical forms. That the congregation may be enabled to speak, and to speak its own feeling, it has been proposed that every Church should make selections of hymns to be recited, and responses to be used, and articles of faith to be repeated each Sabbath, until around these great and pure truths should cluster such hallowed associations as should make them powerful for a whole life.

Such powerful associations will not form from literal *sameness*. Verbal repetitions upon the ear, and, at length, heap it up with mere words. A reciting of the very things, in the same places, over and over again, will not add, but take away, influence. God's word is to be a light unto our feet and a lamp to our path; but it is to be laid down as stepping stones in our way, to be worn with perpetual treadings. Familiarity that breeds contempt, is disease, and this is the marrow of that disease. And thus it came to pass, when God left the world—not forgetting what he had done in the outward world, that seeds and plants are true to their species, and never identical, varying with amazing facility, through leaf, flower, fruit, and seed, so that individuality is clothed with beauty, and external difference hides internal sameness and identity—by this same rule he created the sacred Scriptures, whose truths are *one* and the *same* in the long revelation of four thousand years, but never alike in *expression*. One substance endlessly varied in expression is God's delight in and out of the Bible. The language of the race, and all the symbols of nature, and the fertility and fulness of the human heart were employed that the divine truth, like a mighty sap in the Tree of Life, should burst forth in new leaves and flowers of expression, new clusters and fruits, all the way down to the Apocalyptic close.

And then, lest the book should by a literal using grow stale, and pall upon the accustomed ear, God appointed men in every age to dissolve the Bible into their own hearts again, and give it forth from Sabbath to Sabbath in the fresh and new forms of life belonging to each age, each country, and every congregation.

Identity of substance and truth, but profuse and endless variations of form, this is the genus of the natural and the spiritual revelations of God.

Instead, then, of venturing upon a course that is at variance with analogy, not consonant with human want, and not justified by any success of experiment hitherto, it it hotter to seek some method which shall give the most various utterance in the congregation to the sonic substantial truths, so that the word of God shall always be the life and power, and men's language the leaves and blossoms, that in autumn and spring play death and resurrection in glorious rounds, forever changing, but never altering the truth. *The hymn-book is the liturgy of the congregation.* It gives to us history, biography, doctrine, experience. It furnishes the essential truths of God, and the essential experience of man. But so large is its store, so various its expression, that the same truths may be daily repeated, and the same language never twice employed in the year.

It is a wrong and a sin in God's people not to accept this sacred language of worship!—It is a grievous blindness that we do not accept this wonderful liturgy of hymns framed from the heart of ages for us!

Sacred hymns, whose nests have been found in every age, from the very gray and twilight of creation, seem to have flown out and flocked to our days; and are filling the boughs of our Churches, like trees in the garden of the Lord, as with birds from Heaven, flitting from branch to branch. All the old days are heard speaking in our days. The voices of all ages are collected as an airy choir in our own.—The whole world has been learning to speak for six thousand years, that we might have a *language of the people* for the sanctuary!

Singing is the natural language *of masses of men*. Reading is not. Reading leaves its edges ragged and irregular. But singing is a flowing stream, that hides the roughness of its bottom, and lifts its fluent waters up around the bank till they meet the appropriate edge of grass and flower, hiding deformity and revealing grace and beauty. But there is no river that flows on earth that, for majesty and sublimity, can equal the stream of song in God's sanctuary of thousands of worshippers. It is like the voice of thunder, but more significant. It is like the sound of many waters. It may fitly be called a river the streams whereof shall make glad the city of our God!

It is no wonder that singing has died out from the congregation when a choir is put to recite words that nobody can understand, to music that nobody knows, and the people are left to listen to newly-converted opera airs which last week were brought over by a fresh troupe of foreign singers! And those sweet melodies that stilted propriety has long ago driven from the Churches, but which have gone forth among the people, and rung out gloriously in camp-meetings, shaking the forest leaves with the ascending shouts of a mighty people; or which, more gently, have filled rural school-houses, and humble lecture-rooms, and village churches, not yet corrupted by the false pretences of "classic music"—those sweet melodies that no one can hear with his ear and not feel his heart beating within his bosom all the faster for the sound—are becoming the ridicule and contempt of men who think that God must be praised to the sound of Meyerbeer or Rossini, and not to the sweet and humble melodies of our own land.—*Independent.*

MEMORY.

Say, in the introduction to his celebrated work on political economy, tells us that he studied all the books he could find on the subject upon which he intended to write—and then took time to forget what he had read, before beginning to write. Do we thoroughly comprehend what the memory retains in the grasp? Are facts properly generalized, digested, assimilated, and made part and parcel of our mind till they are in great measure forgotten? Is not a good memory a mental dyspepsia, that retains intellectual food undigested, and disgusts the listener or the reader by bringing it forth in the gross, just as it was swallowed? Who has not been bored a thousand times by a friend with a fine memory? Such a friend always remembers to forget, that he has retailed the same learning or the same story to his impatient listener a hundred times before.

Probably every body has enough of memory. No one forgets what interests him. The dull boys who cannot remember a line of a book, are the very boys who never forget a name, or a face, or a foot-path. It is want of interest and attention, not want of memory, that makes them dull. The twenty-four books of Homer were easily retained in men's memories, before writing was invented. Men have now learned to forget, and consider such a power of memory almost incredible.

How unfortunate we should be to recollect everything we saw or read! Some men are thus unfortunate, and are the poorest thinkers, and most intolerable bores in the world. We sometimes think that excess of memory is the only defect of memory. That excess occasions intellectual indigestion or dyspepsia.

Some men acquire and retain twenty languages. Such men have never been distinguished for great power or comprehension of intellect. All the other mental faculties are sacrificed to mere memory. Great minds rarely retain the *ipsissima verba* of the books which they read.

We have often heard that Mr. Clay never forgot a name or a face. To him, as a public man, such things were important, interested his attention and impressed his memory. He had little use for poetry, and could scarcely repeat correctly a line of it. Great lawyers recollect principles only, and can define those principles only in language of their own.—Accurate lawyers recollect cases, and can repeat definitions by the hour in the exact words of the books. Great lawyers make bad judges, for they decide too often on principle, regardless of authority. Accurate lawyers, men of good memories, revere authority, deem it almost profane to inquire into the reasons of such authority, have *stare decisis* for their guide and motto, and make indifferent advocates and admirable judges. We knew a distinguished jurist, whose advice to his students was, "take care to comprehend what you read, but never trouble yourself about remembering it." To all readers, this is admirable advice. There is very little that we read, worth remembering; yet scarce anything we read, see or hear, that may not suggest useful reflection, and add thus to the volume of our intellect.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

CLASS MEETINGS.

OPINION OF A PRESBYTERIAN.

A committee of the English Convocation having recommended to the Episcopal Church the formation of religious fraternities, within its bosom, for the benefit of converts, and a High Church writer, in advocating the measure, having ignored the existence of the Wesleyan Class Meeting, a scholarly critic in the North British Review calls attention to this feature of Wesleyanism. After quoting the disciplinary description of class and band meetings, this critic says: "Now we think that there are great doubts whether the effect upon the mind of this practice of confession, which prevails in this closest association, (the band) would, in most cases, be salutary or no; but it seems evident that it is the sort of confession recommended in St. James Epistle, being, like it, mutual—directed, not to a priest, but to a righteous man, real or supposed—and with a view to obtaining the benefit of his prayers; and it supplies a want of the soul, which, although perhaps morbid, is a real and frequent one."

This writer then goes on to state what he "regards as the fault of the Wesleyan system," namely, "that the connection with a class is made an indispensible term of communion." "The whole thing," he adds, "should be optional; and then the system would be free from all objections, and might continue, as it is at present, a great means of strengthening and holding the convert, and a great support and comfort to a large class of minds."

The reader will observe that the approval here given to class-meetings is reluctant and qualified. The writer evidently shares in those prejudices which even candid and noble minds may innocently possess, against institutions with which, from the nature of the case, they cannot be practically acquainted. But this only renders the measure of approval which is given more valuable, for it shows that the writer applauds no more than his gravest and most mature judgment compels him to do so. His praise is a concession made to his prejudices in obedience to his reason. —*Zion's Herald.*

MOUSTACHE WORN BY CLERGYMEN.—The author of "Notes and Queries" remarks:—"When the episcopal wig came into fashion, it would seem that the beard was no longer worn by clergymen. In a collection of prints, I find Wickliffe, William Tydale, Dean Donne, George Herbert, Robert Herrick, Robert Berton, Bishop Jeremy Taylor, Archbishop Spottiswood, Thomas Fuller, Usher, the Primate, and Robert South, all using the moustache; as did John Knox and Bunyan.—The Jesuits in India, I believe, still wear it. I have been unable to trace the latest instance of a clergyman wearing his gown and cassock in the street; the custom apparently died out in the reign of one of the early Georges."

A FRENCH BOY.—The following question was put in writing to a boy in the deaf and dumb school at Paris, "What is eternity?" He wrote as an answer, "It is the life-time of the Almighty!"

MISSIONARY REPORT OF THE LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

It becomes the number and state of the Foreign Missions of our church to export rather than *report*.

Among the incitements to our duty, the Apostle cites the example of others. Others—the surpassing liberality of certain brethren who gave, not out of their abundance, but out of a poverty which was of more than common depth. They gave, says the apostle, "to their power," and "beyond their power" they were "*willing*." He was a witness of the noble fact and "hare record" of it after a very solemn manner, that they were spontaneous in their beneficence, not waiting to be exhorted. They reversed the usual course of a duty-drudge, and prayed the apostle, with much entreaty, to receive their contribution for the saints. Yet how deep must that poverty have been which could stagger one who always seemed to have a collection on hand for the poor at Jerusalem!

The godly people of the first century were not all on this wise; some needed a yet higher incentive than this example of the Churches of Macedonia. The apostle pointed to it in the voluntary impoverishment of their Lord and Master. He that was rich became poor, that through his poverty we all might be rich.

Promises, intentions to do good, and subscription papers, generally, were in those days, as in these, a warning; an unsubstantial thing—some had been "forward a year ago," "now, therefore," says the mindful Paul, "perform the doing of it," that as there was a readiness to will, so let there be a "performance also out of that which ye have." He reminded them of the *distribution* of the manna. "He that had gathered much had nothing over, and he that had gathered little had no lack," was a plain fact with a good reason, and not a mere wonder, because the one gave to the other.

Besides the good which flowed to oneself in return for giving, the apostle points to other high results. That by these pious gifts many heart-altars were kindled where incense of thanks ascends to God, the giver of all good; that the heathen are convinced of the divine character of a religion that moves to such deeds of charity; that they pray for their benefactors and long after them for the grace that is in them. So that a man may kindle and maintain many altars in distant lands, and many glowing hearts besides his own may be fed with the daily offerings of his hand. He may call around him a thousand prayers for his welfare, of purest love, from those who never heard his name.

Motives so apostolic in their conception and divine in their origin, must move the selfish. To be loved, to be prayed for, to enkindle a flame that shall burn to Heaven, are noble ends it might well move an angel to gain at some cost.

How many of these tributary altars hast thou, O, Methodist? In China, in India, in Polynesia, in South America, in Africa, how many pure offerings are made at thy cost?—How many and how vast are the regions where there is no evidence of thy love to God or thy love to man! where myriads of human breasts are, upon which never yet glowed the coals of christian devotion! How long shall those gloomy regions continue to be a witness to the blackness of thy ingratitude to God, and to the coldness of thy love for man! What mean thy slow motions of relief for the imprisoned multitudes of pagan realms, O, Minister of God, when the spirit of the Lord is upon thee, because he hath anointed thee to preach glad tidings to the meek, to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord! The war cry of the Missionary is as the sound of the archangel's trump, which awakes the dead. Ye ministers of His, go forth; plant your feet upon every land; "*wherever a Greek sets his foot, let him kindle a fire.*"

Bro. Cunningham writes encouragingly from China: "I do think our way of working, as Methodists, is the very thing for the Chinese. It will arouse them up, and then our standard of personal experience requires such a thorough change that no room is left for the old leaven—they must become new creatures—the very thing they need."

One Chinese boy, ordered a year ago, has not come to hand. Doctor Taylor has written especially to secure one for us.

We congratulate our General Missionary Secretary upon the steady increase of missionary receipts from $68,000 in 1844 to $164,000 of the present year, upon the 170 Missions among our people of color, the 30 Missions among the Indians and the six Missions among the Chinese. "But what are they among so many!"

The now open idolatry of the Roman Church calls for the strenuous efforts of all true ministers to carry the word of God to a people whom she teaches to worship Mary, "the creature," rather than Christ, the Lord. In Southern Louisiana, Romanism is building churches, nunneries and schools, and preaches to a vast population in the French tongue. A missionary movement in the direction of this population should have been made by the members of our conference long since.—Lawyers and merchants, many of them, have mastered the difficulties of the French language, while the higher incentives which are supposed to be ever present to the Methodist ministry, have failed as yet to produce a single preacher in the French tongue. Men should be selected and money appropriated for this work.

A good Providence has raised up to the Germans, ministers from among themselves. Three German itinerants have been laboring in the city, during the last year, besides two German local preachers. The German Missions were never in a more prosperous condition; though during the year the First Mission lost 20 per cent. of its membership with yellow fever. Lots have been recently bought for a Fifth Mission Chapel. The unexpected gathering of more than one hundred German children in the Bear Garden Sabath School in the western part of the Third District called loudly for us to enter that ripe field.

The First Mission is suffering for want of a larger church. A lot is bought and paid for, and several thousand dollars collected for this purpose; yet, at least $4,000 additional must be obtained before the Trustees of the Mission can venture to build such a brick church as has been contemplated these several years past, and such as becomes the most important and the oldest German Mission of the Methodist Church, South. Help! help!! help!!! What man is there among all the friends of German Methodism who will give this much to aid this great mission of love?

It is stated upon good authority that the number of colored members in the Church, South, exceeds that of the entire membership of all the Protestant Missions in the world. What an enterprise is this committed to our care! The position we, of the Methodist Church, South, have taken for the African, has, to a great extent, cut us off from the sympathy of the Christian Church throughout the world; and it behooves us to make good this position in the sight of God, of angels, of men, of churches, and to our own consciences, by presenting before the throne of His glory multitudes of the souls of these benighted ones abandoned to our care, as the souls of our ministry. Already Louisiana promises to be one vast plantation. Let us—we must gird ourselves for this Heavenborn enterprise of supplying the pure gospel to the slaves. The great question is, How can the greatest number be preached to?—The building roadside chapels is as yet the best solution of it. In some cases planters build so as to accommodate adjoining plantations, and by this means the preacher addresses three hundred or more slaves, instead of one hundred or less. Economy of this kind is absolutely essential where the labor of the missionary is so much needed and demanded.

On the Lafourche and Bayou Black Mission-work several chapels are in process of creation upon a plan which enables the slave, as his master, to make an offering towards building a house of God. Instead of money, the "hands" subscribe labor. Timber is plenty; many of the servants are carpenters. Upon many of the plantations are saw-mills. Here is much material; what hindereth that we should build a church on every tenth plantation! Let us maintain our policy steadily. Time and diligence are required to effect substantial good, especially in this department of labor. Let us continue to ask for buildings adapted to the worship of God, and set apart; to urge whenever practicable, the preaching to blacks in the presence of their masters, their overseers and the neighbors generally.

There are in the bounds of the Conference nine Missions to the slaves, including 2,820 members and seven hundred and thirty children under catechetical instruction.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.—Nearly every paper we open from interior Louisiana, and especially from the Northern parishes, speaks of the recent cold weather as almost without a precedent. The Baton Rouge Sugar Planter of Saturday last, says:

For some days past the river has been filled with floating ice. Mr. Markham of the ferry boat assures us that the ferry ran against some pieces which could not have been less than ten feet long, and so heavy as to shake the boat violently by the concussion. It is somewhat novel to find ice floating as low down as Baton Rouge.

The Pointe Coupee Echo, of Saturday last, has the following paragraphs:

Never do we remember of experiencing such an intensely cold and continued spell of weather as we have had during the past and present week. In fact, nearly the whole time the thermometer has been standing at and below the freezing point, and the ice, from the first freeze, has had no opportunity to thaw until on Thursday last, when a decided change in the weather took place, which has continued up to the present time, to grow warmer.

In the upper portion of our parish we perceive several of the planters still grinding—a very unusual occurrence with the sugar-growers of our parish, who generally get off their crop by the latter part of December.

The Shreveport Southwestern of the 19th says:

The river has fallen twelve inches since our last, and continues to recede slowly. The cold weather appears to have stopped the steamers, as the Alida, from the falls, and the Effort, from New Orleans, are the only arrivals.

During all Thursday night and Friday, heavy sleet fell in this vicinity. On Friday night it moderated and commenced raining, and then snowed briskly.—On Saturday morning the whole country was covered with snow to the depth of two inches. The sun came out bright and clear Sunday morning, since which time we have had delightful weather, although the snow, as if loth to leave us, lingered in the streets until yesterday.

Items of Foreign News.

Northern papers received yesterday contain further particulars of the news by the latest arrivals from Europe. We extract the most interesting:

The Cavalry Engagement near Kertch.

The Journal de Constantinople has the following letter from Kertch:

You know that of all the cavalry of the Anglo-Turkish Contingent only a detachment of 150 horses remained here as a guard and as an escort of Gen. Vivian.

This morning 65 men of this detachment, ordered to go out foraging and to buy provisions from the inhabitants of the neighboring villages, left the place under the command of Capt. Sherwood.

This little troop, not having found the provisions in the neighborhood of the most advanced out posts, went further into the country. All at once, when they least expected it, they were surrounded and attacked by a hundred fold their number.

Captain Sherwood ordered a retreat, but they were obliged to cut their way through the mass of the enemy. The Turkish soldiers, listening only to the voice of their chief and the inspiration of their own courage, threw themselves on their enemies and fought with heroism. Captain Sherwood, who was conspicuous by his English uniform, fell one of the first. His death did not check the ardor of the soldiers, who fought with renewed fury. Twenty-five succeeded in cutting their way through and so escaping. The remaining forty horsemen, officers and soldiers, either died on the battle-field or were taken prisoners.

The Invalide Russe publishes a proclamation by Gen. Mouravieff, calling the entire population of Imeretia, Guriel and Mingrelia to wage a war of extermination against the enemies of the cross. It is this measure which is supposed to have induced Omer Pacha's retreat.

Orders have been issued to the commanding officers of provisional battalions and depots, to hold in readiness for immediate embarkation the whole of the disciplined men belonging to regiments serving in the East. The drafts of infantry regiments will proceed to the entrepot at Malta, whence they will be conveyed as occasion may require to the seat of war, and the drafts for the cavalry reserve at Scutari. About 450 rank and file, belonging to the household infantry brigade, will proceed to Malta and join the reserve battalion. The number of troops under orders exceeds 4,500. [Chronicle.

Within the last few days the report of a secret understanding confirmed by a treaty between Russia and Prussia is again brought forward, and gains some degree of credit. It is affirmed that this secret treaty has been only very lately concluded by the present Emperor of Russia, and that it was brought to Berlin by Count Munster, who could never induce the Emperor Nicholas to sign it. This treaty is one of offensive and defensive alliance between the two States, under certain possible contingencies; but whether the King of Prussia will be able to rely on the co-operation of his army in such a case, is a question that has given rise to great doubt and discussion. [News.

It is said that the new Commander-in-Chief in the Baltic is to be Sir Edmund Lyons, who is now on his return from the Black Sea. It is, of course, nothing more than a rumor, and its foundation is not so clear. Occupied as Sir Edmund has been with the affairs in the East, it is impossible he can have given that attention to the conduct of the fleet in the Baltic which even an officer unemployed at home may have done. But it is obvious that the Admirals who have already been out in the Baltic, and who know the capacities of the captains and crews under their command, must be more fitted for that important post than any other. Any objection which may apply to Admiral Dundas, can have no weight against his second in command; and unless there be official reasons to the contrary, we should suppose Sir Charles Wood would prefer intrusting the command of the magnificent fleet now in preparation to Sir Michael Seymour.—[Chronicle.

Wretched Condition of the Inhabitants of Kars.

A correspondent of the London Times says of the militia and Bashi Bazouks who aided in the defence of Kars:

Numbers have been frozen to death, and the villages along the road from Kars are filled with their miserable comrades who have sunk exhausted upon the way. We see them staggering in all day, along the principal thoroughfare into the city, haggard and footsore, their countenances half livide from cold, hunger and fatigue.

Their condition, even before leaving Kars, was as wretched as could be; so much so (I quote word for word from an eye-witness) that it was positively painful to stir out of doors. They were lying about in all directions, groaning piteously—watching the Russian provision wagons, which, as if to add to their misery, passed almost all day within their ken. Townspeople and soldiers alike suffered all the horrors of famine. The former crowded around the General as he rode out of his quarters, and prayed him, with all the eloquence of despair, to seek some means of putting an end to their misery. Women forced their way into his very rooms, and, throwing their children at his feet, implored him rather to kill them at once than let them perish thus piecemeal for want of sustenance.

The hospitals were crowded with sick. On the Thursday before the surrender 80 men died in one day. Many went mad or became idiots from sheer hunger and hard work. Those who preserved a remnant of health, half-starved as they were, and scarcely clothed, were obliged to mount sentry almost every night, up to their oxters in snow. Since the battle of the 29th, there had been no animal food to issue to the troops. Horses had indeed been killed in the General's stables, secretly, by night, but the meat was sent to the hospitals for the sick. A pittance of bread, or flour made into weak broth, was all that the working soldiers had to subsist upon. Discipline was almost at an end.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Chas. Morgan, Capt. Lawless, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning from Galveston. She reports the steamer Louisiana off Galveston on Saturday, but she had not got in because of low water on the bar.

We have Galveston papers to 26th, and our regular files from the interior.

A severe norther prevailed at Galveston on Friday night, and the cold was intense.

The first trip of the locomotive on the Galveston, Houston and Red River Railroad, was made on the 23d, from the Houston depot. A letter from Houston says:

So the ice is now broken and the railroad in running order, and a superior car actually making excursions over a part of the road. What will croakers now say? Will they reiterate the stale objection, "It is too soon to commence to build railroads in Texas." We shall see. Our citizens are in high spirits in regard to the future prospects of Houston. It is said city property has, within a short time, greatly increased in value. Rents are high. Business, though in mid-winter, is active. Wagons throng our streets; visitors crowd our hotels. A considerable amount of substantial improvement, in the way of building, is going on in the city.

The Austin State Times of the 19th informs us that there has been more sickness in that place this winter than usual. The prevailing disease seemed to be typhoid in its nature.

A Dr. Parker, who has a plantation on the San Jacinto, states that bears are so numerous in the vicinity of his place, that he has killed one a day for a week. He recently killed some very large ones, averaging from 300 to 400 pounds, the leaf fat of one of which weighed 130 pounds.

From the Austin correspondence of the Galveston News we extract the following:

Among other matters, I have noticed one of Sharp's rifles, which is in the possession of Commodore Moore. It has been examined by a great many members of the legislature, and universally admired for its efficiency, as a frontier weapon. Its long range (600 yards) and the quickness with which it can be fired, demonstrates it to be a formidable weapon in a fight, and as a hunter's rifle, it is decided to be very superior.

A proposition is on foot, to the effect, that the State should purchase a quantity of those arms, (and by so doing they could be had at a much lower price) and furnish them to citizens of the State, at cost and charges. The proposition, I think, is a good one, and would enable every frontiersman to provide himself with a good weapon, at a low price.

A letter of the 10th to the same paper, from Bexar District, says:

I am gratified to be able to inform you, that the Indians have not been upon the Sabine river in this vicinity, since Capt. Callahan's expedition to Mexico, in pursuit of the Lipans. That expedition had the desired effect, of striking terror into them, and checking their frequent pillaging incursions upon this frontier. If the Legislature will only pass an act authorizing the Governor, to order out some 15 or 20 companies, of about 30 men each, to range on our frontier, the lives and property of our citizens would be adequately protected, and we should all feel comparatively secure.

Later from Havana and the Isthmus.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP GRANADA.

The U. S. steamship Granada, Capt. Griffin, from New York the 18th and Havana the 25th, arrived Monday evening. She brings the following passengers:

From New York—W. K. Weston, Mr. Wm. Underhill, Mrs. C. McLean, David M. Tobin, Mme. Leferre, S. W. Goodridge, jr., Miss Maurice, Capt. Ludwig, Mr. Chas. Ely, George Ely, R. J. Anderson, J. L. Loeffler, D. Clancy, S. Greenwood, C. J. Browne and wife, S. Catel, Ann Cullen, Henry Reese, C. W. Wirtch, Mark McKenna, J. McKenna, J. Maxwell, John Powers, N. Nell, Henry Dorrins, N. Wood, George Clarke.

From Havana—Mr. Berge, F. Power, L. Ribera, O. Lambeson, A. Hoffman, P. Haslem, L. M. Davenport, J. de S. Adeld, Miss K. S. Smith, D. G. Grace, A. Amengual.

From San Francisco—Mr. Brewer, Mr. Prescott, S. A. Boyd, Mr. Carter, F. W. Kruse, J. Loepert, J. W. Dawson, Alfred Low, Mr. Walmsley, wife and child, and sixty-nine in the steerage.

The purser kindly furnishes the following memoranda:

The Granada passed the U. S. Mail steamship North Star, on the morning of the 24th inst., twelve hours out from Havana.

The United States mail steamer Philadelphia, arrived from Aspinwall on the morning of the 26th inst., with mails and passengers, and left on the afternoon of the next day for Aspinwall.

The U. S. steamers Potomac and Fulton, from San Juan and Nicaragua, were lying in the harbor of Havana all well.

We have received by this arrival a file of the Aspinwall Courier, from the 8th to the 18th inclusive, but no other papers, with the exception of old dates from San Francisco.

We find no news of interest from the Isthmus. The Courier of the 15th, in an article upon Immigration into New Granada, says:

The natives of the country alone would never accomplish her destiny. Let her then have men from abroad. As says the illustrious orator of Virginia, "she wants men." She cannot get along without them. Those heavy forests of valuable timber, under which the lands are groaning, must be cleared away; those vast riches which cover the face of the soil, as well as those which lie hid in its bosom, are to be developed and gathered only by the skill and enterprise of men; the timber must be worked up into ships to transport the productions of the soil from which it has been cleared; then there must be commercial men and commercial capital to take off productions, and find the best markets for them abroad. The great want is the want of men.

The same paper says:

The British sloop-of-war Brisk, Capt. A. J. Curtis, arrived at the port of Panama on the 10th, with $1,800,000 in treasure for Europe. She leaves Panama for the South to-morrow.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.—A dispatch of the 22d, from Washington, says:

Amid the many conflicting statements with regard to our relations with England, authentic information warrants the following assertion: Mr. Crampton's recall has been demanded, and the exequators of the British Consuls at New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati will be revoked. Mr. Buchanan has not and will not be recalled, unless at his own request.

No special message to either House of Congress relative to foreign affairs has been contemplated, much less has it been the subject of Cabinet consultations.

Mr. Boyce's resolution to-day was not submitted with the consent or knowledge of the Executive, but was an independent proposition of his own.

Negotiations between the governments of Great Britain and the United States are still open, dispatches having been sent out by the last steamer. Nothing has transpired since the delivery of the President's Message to change the aspect of our relations abroad.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN CANADA.—The following account of a fire and melancholy loss of life in Beach, is from an extra of the Ontario Reporter dated Monday:

"A fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Mr. Richmond, Prince Albert, on Saturday morning, which, we are sorry to record, was attended with a melancholy loss of life. The flames had enveloped the entire building before the inmates, who were all in bed, became aware of the fact, and terror-stricken, each on awakening rushed from the fury of the flames with the instinct of self-preservation. When it was discovered that one of the daughters yet remained in the house, a young man named Foley, who had stopped at Mr. Richmond's that night, dashed through the flames to rescue the sleeping girl, but, painful to relate, neither came out alive, both having met a frightful death in the destructive conflagration."

A WINDFALL.—A young man named Harry Grey, who is now engaged as watchman at the Kentucky Locomotive Works, has recently had left him, conditionally, by a deceased uncle in England, $200,000. Mr. Grey is only twenty-five years of age—already having inherited $45,000 from his father, which he spent for the benefit of himself and "mankind in general." His prudent old uncle, knowing his fast habits in his youth, and not knowing his industrious habits now, inserted as a condition of the inheritance, that if the said Harry was in debt at the age of thirty-five hundred dollars, he should forfeit the inheritance. Here is a stronger incentive to keep ahead of one's debts than we have ever seen before. [Louisville Democrat.

ICE BRIDGE AT NIAGARA.—For a week past the communication between this village and the Canada shore has been uninterrupted. The large body of ice which had formed across the ferry, for above a week ago, has become thicker and is consequently safe for pedestrians. The ice is probably from twenty to thirty feet thick, and perhaps more. The crossing is perfectly safe, and the view which can now be obtained of the cataract is unsurpassed. Such an opportunity as is now presented for obtaining a front view of the falls rarely occurs.

Previous to Saturday, ice had formed up to Goat Island, and the landing could be made from the Canada side. This is a circumstance of very rare occurrence. We are informed that such a thing has not happened for the last twenty or twenty-five years.—[Niagara Falls Gazette, 16th inst.

BREACH OF MANNERS CONSTITUTES NO A CRIME.—The San Francisco Sun tells the following:—"A young gentleman was standing on Montgomery street, when a lady attended by her husband, stepped from the door of the Washington Market, and hesitated on the pavement a few moments as if uncertain which direction to pursue. Fascinated by her rare beauty, the young man gazed upon her with a fixed stare. By chance she met his gaze, and discovering something unusual in it, made it a subject of remark to her lord. That indignant individual approached the offending admirer, and addressing him rather savagely, asked him, "what he meant by his rudeness?"

"Pardon me," said the gallant, recovering from his fit of abstraction; "I intended no offence. There is a loveliness about the lady's face that would fascinate an anchorite, and I was lost in admiration of it."

"All right," replied the satisfied Benedict; "if you'll remain here till I escort Susan home, I'll return and stand treat for your good opinion of my wife."

"Fellow-citizens," said a stump orator, "we have the best country in the world, and the best Government. What people on the face of the globe enjoy more privileges than we do? Where we have liberty to speak, and liberty of the press, without censorious despotism? What, fellow-citizens, is more desirable than this? Do you want anything more, my countrymen?"

"Yes sir-ree!" sang out a red faced loafer, "a drink o' dry work. I want a suck out of that flask sticking out of your coat pocket behind."

A clergyman being complained of by another for drawing away his parishioners on Sunday, made the reply—

Feed your flock better, and they won't stray."

Success in any business requires a thorough knowledge of the means and material under employ. Place the lovers of a locomotive in the hands of one who had never before used this powerful machine, and instead of being able to drive it with the speed of the wind and the precision of mathematics, he would be sadly puzzled to know what first to do with so important charge. What could a ploughman do if required to superintend a cotton factory? or a blacksmith the machinery of a wholesale merchant? What could a shop-keeper accomplish if placed in charge of a threshing machine, a horse-reaper, or a sub-soil plough? We should all doubt the sanity of those who would send for a lawyer to set a fractured limb, although he might point out to the victim of a hole the rights, privileges, and liabilities of John Doe and Richard Roe. The idea that men practiced by a sort of lucky guessing, instead of a thorough mastery of facts and principles, is quite too prevalent.

It is said that the candidate who carried three days has got tired of his burthen and laid it down in the lap of ages.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1856.

The Session of the Southern University will take its Commencement, Ala., March 17th, for the purpose of organizing.

Dr. Doggett has taken pastoral charge of the Southern Methodist Church in Washington City, D. C. This will not interfere with the Quarterly Review.

The Louisiana Conference Minutes have been sent out by the mail book of the Advocate. Each of our subscribers, therefore, may look for a copy. The able report of the Missionary Secretary, Dr. Keener, we give this week.

A Sandwich Island Preacher.—At a recent missionary meeting at Hilo, a native islander was ordained and sent out to preach the gospel to the islanders of the Pacific.—That he understood the work he undertook is plain, from the extract from a speech he addressed to his countrymen. Said he: "I do declare to you, that the cause of my going out on this mission is my exceeding great debt to the Kingdom of God. I have land, and cattle, and horses, and parents, and brothers, and I have looked on all these, but they will not cancel my debt. Therefore I give my whole body and soul without reserve for this mission. Because this treasure was freely given to us, therefore we freely give without murmuring."

From the Shelby (Ala.) Whig we learn that in the House, 18th January, Mr. Fowler presented the bill for the charter of the Southern University, and through unanimous courtesy, the bill passed through both Houses, and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Governor. This bill has been passed and placed in the hands of the Governor.

Funeral Remains of Hugh Churchill.—We see from advertisements in the Washington papers that Dr. Levi Silliman Ives, the apostate Bishop of North Caroline, is about to give a lecture in that city for the benefit of the "Young Catholics' Friend Society." The subject will be "The authority of Christianity over Society." In connection with this notorious individual's perversion, we take the following from an exchange:

"In the Crypt of St. Peter's, at Rome, the curious traveler, as he pursues his journey by torch light, will find on the wall, near an altar, a Latin inscription in a frame, and covered with glass, which also covers a large gold cross, a seal ring, and a seal, which were deposited there by the late Bishop Ives of North Carolina. A free translation of inscription would be something like the following: "To Peter the most holy apostle, Pius IX, the great High Priest, has consecrated these insignia of a false priesthood, which he received in fulfillment of a vow from Levi Silliman Ives, a sham Bishop in North Carolina, America. Having obtained a knowledge of the truth on his way from England to the Vatican, he came to his senses, (resipuit,) and on the XIth of the Kalends of January, 1853, he was absolved, and on the XVIIth of the Kalends of the same month he was anointed with holy oil, and fed with heavenly bread, by Pius IX. himself.

Recent Publications.

Modern Pilgrims.—Showing the Improvements in Travel, and the newest methods of reaching the Celestial City. By George Wood, author of "Peter Schlemihl in America." In two volumes. pp. 390.—Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.

We did not think the author of "Peter Schlemihl" could put forth a stupidity—but pass it by.—These volumes have laid on our table a good while—we wished to read before pronouncing. Some of our religious cotemporaries have spoken highly of the work. We commend to them the same penance for their hasty praise. The plan is framed on the method partly of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, and, as the author avows, on that remarkable allegory of Hawthorn, "The Celestial Railroad." He takes his pilgrims straight down into and up out of the water—and continues their journey, without drying their clothes! His are Baptist pilgrims—others go over a bridge. Go over looking and loitering about taverns—Episcopalians to controversies proudly conducted and dont seem to get along at all. We must credit some genuine Peter Schlemihl strokes to High Churchmen, and commend the new [illegible] of these formalists who [illegible] to sexton, do up things in a ne-

[illegible] and Religious—By [illegible], D. D. L. L. D. President of [illegible]. Colested and [illegible] of the author, by [illegible] D. Cinn. Methodist [illegible] Gospel of Dr. T. has given [illegible] home to Europe, which deserved [illegible] English fate—Insurgeral and [illegible] and motley addresses. The best [illegible] sounds and elegant mind—emi[illegible] The style of this vol. as

The Chaplaincy of our Legislature.

It is proper that our legislation should be conducted under the blessing and the reverent recognition of Christianity. Ours is a Christian country. The principles of the Bible are the safest guides in making laws, and furnish the most potent motives for keeping them. Examples in high places should be becoming. Religion is not ignored by our federal or State governments. Enlightened policy, propriety, piety and a wholesome public sentiment demand its acknowledgement.

The Legislature of Louisiana has not been singular in this respect. For the last few years the ministers of the various denominations of the Capitol were invited to officiate, in turn, as chaplains, without stipend—the Legislature making such appropriations for their services, before breaking up, as it deemed fit. We have heard no complaint of this arrangement. It was not expensive—it made no invidious distinctions. The Papist, the Methodist, the Presbyterian, the Baptist, the Episcopalian, had no just cause of complaint.

But the action of the Legislature convened last week at Baton Rouge, in the selection of a chaplain, is open to serious exception. The reports are somewhat confused and conflicting, but we digest the following on the proceedings of the House:

Jan. 23.—Mr. Beecher offered a resolution that the House be opened every morning with prayer, and that our ministers be invited to attend alternately for that purpose.

This was adopted.

Jan. 24.—The House met according to adjournment, on calling the roll eighty-one members answered to their names. The resolution to open the proceedings of each day with prayer was, on motion reconsidered and laid on the table.

The paper from which we copy the above two items does not give the name of the mover of this last. We should like to be furnished with his name and reasons.

Jan 28.—Mr. Jamison, of Union, offered a resolution reconsidering the vote of yesterday, and providing for the selection by the Speaker of chaplains to open the House with divine prayer.

Mr. Locoul, of St. St. James, offered an amendment providing for the election exclusively of a Catholic chaplain.

This amendment was adopted.

The yeas and nays were called on it, but we have not seen them.

It was then moved to lay the resolution, thus amended, on the table, which was lost by the following mixed vote:

Yeas—Allerton, Anderson, Barrow, Camegys, Coleman, Dunn, Fiveit, Fenton, Harris, Haynes, Humphrey, Jamison, Jones, Miner, Norwood, Perkins, Pike, Procter, Sanford, Semmes, Smart, Sterling, Walker, Woolridge—24.

Nays—Alexander, Anderson, Bernard, Beecher, Bernard, of Lafourche; Bertrand, Boots, Brice, Brown, Dawson, Duvall, Downes, Duperier, Fuller, Gantt, Gaude, Guilbeau, Hagaman, Hamilton, Harper, Hawkins, Jones, Jourdan, Laborre, Legros, Lanier, Laville, Lawrason, Locoul, Lumsden, Mosley, Matthews, McDonald, Morgan, Offner, Oswalt, Patton, Polk, Randall, Ramsey, Robinson, Solomon, Sompayrac, Thompson, of Caddo; Tircuit, Trepagnier, Van Winkle, Wade, Wright—49.

A sensation was created here on Friday evening by a dispatch in the Picayune that:

In the House, a resolution to employ the Catholic clergy alone was passed by a vote of 48 to 24.

A dispatch dated Jan. 29, in the Delta, Crescent, and other city papers, of Wednesday last, has it:

A motion was made to reconsider the vote providing for a Catholic Chaplain. The motion was lost, and Father Lavay was elected Chaplain.

The Picayune's dispatch, of same date:

In the House, this morning, it was decided that Father J. Lave, the resident Catholic priest of this place, should be the Chaplain of the House, and his salary was fixed at three hundred dollars for the session. A vote was taken and decided against reconsidering the former resolution declaring in favor of Catholic Clergy, by 81 to 30.

We have written for details and explanatory facts, but at this writing have not received an answer. Have our legislators resolved themselves into an ecclesiastical council, and pronounced for Popery? Their constituents will not accept this their decree, Anno Domini, 1856.

If, for reasons economical and sufficient, they chose to have one chaplain at a stipend, instead of several, without it, we should say nothing. If, with the names of Father Lave, Rev. Mr. Guion, Rev. Mr. Suratt, Rev. Mr. Castleton, and other resident clergymen of the Capitol, as candidates before the House, a majority of its members preferred the Romish priest, we should say nothing. It would have been a fair field, an open election; personal worth or other considerations might have determined it. But the case is not so. No Protestant minister could be a candidate. The selection was confined, by a previous action, to Romish priests, and to them only. The qualifications and claims of a Protestant minister, be they what they may, could not be presented. It is a question of faiths, and not persons; of creeds, and not qualifications. Protestant Churches were barred and proscribed.

We regret to say it, but are bound to say it, that, as this action of our Legislature comes to us, it must be construed into a grievance, an insult, an injury to the Protestants of Louisiana—Protestants, who represent the larger part of the intelligence, wealth and franchise of the State.

We do not question the moral worth and fitness of the priest elected, but the manner in which he was elected gives to the matter another and broader aspect.

The mixed vote will not shift the material responsibility. There is a party in the House with a controlling majority. It takes the responsibility in other things, and must take it in this. Honorable members may treat it lightly, but it is not a light matter to put the Protestant Churches of Louisiana in a false position, and send down such a record as this to history—and they will find it so.

If politicians are willing to throw themselves into the arms of the Pope and his priests, the people are not.

Rev. Whiteford Smith, of the South Carolina Conference, has accepted the Professorship of English Literature in Wofford College.

Take Warning.

LET IT NOT BE TRUE OF US.

The Southern Conferences may be stimulated by having the fear of deficit before their eyes. A deficit involves much—it is not merely written in figures—but in promising missionary fields abandoned—laborers called home—souls left to perish. Who will be responsible for such things? Dr. Durbin, the sagacious and forecasting Secretary of the M. E. Church, North, is out in an earnest call and warning:

"The Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church find themselves in a condition which requires them to appeal to the whole community for prompt and liberal contributions to the missionary treasury. The Board regards itself as the trustee of the missionary funds of the whole Church, contributed to enable the several conferences and the bishops to carry on the missions at home and abroad. These missions have been gradually multiplied and enlarged, especially within the conferences; and of course the appropriations to sustain them have been enlarged. For several years past the contributions of the Church have been equal to the appropriations; and a good hope was growing throughout the communion that the missionary spirit and the pecuniary ability would be equal to the wants of the increasing missionary work. The Board is very unwilling to yield any portion of this good hope, and have sought to explain the falling off in the receipts into the treasury in 1855, as compared with the receipts of 1854, by the recent depression in trade and business generally, and the extensive failure of crops in a wide portion of the country.—They still believe that this is the true explanation, and that, with the abundant harvests and the revival of business in 1855, there will be increased contributions from the whole Church to the missionary treasury. And yet the Board owns some slight apprehension: and fore-seeing the mortification and disgrace, and even guilt, of themselves and the whole Church should our missionary treasury become so embarrassed, and, of consequence, our missionary appropriations be curtailed, and our missions reduced, we frankly advise the Church of the urgent necessity of prompt and liberal contributions for 1856.

The drafts that will be due before the next session of any of the conferences, together with the present indebtedness of the treasury, will amount to over $45,000; and unless the friends of missions interest themselves at once in raising and forwarding funds, there will be a larger debt against the society than ever before.

By a comparison of receipts of 1854 with those of 1855, as appears in the General Minutes, it will be seen that there is a falling off of over thirty-one thousand dollars in 1855. If this deficiency is not overcome during the General Missionary Committee year, which extends from Nov. 10 last to Nov. 10 next following, it will be absolutely necessary for the General Committee and Board at their meeting next November to curtail the appropriations. We should be wanting in our duty if we let such a state of the treasury come without warning the Church of it and of the consequences. Such was the case some years ago, and missions were discontinued, and missionaries recalled; and when these grave facts became known to the Church she was mortified and complained. As her faithful trustees, we give her notice of the danger in advance."

A Suggestive Suggestion.—We clip the following from the Baton Rouge Gazette, of the 26th. It hits—and hard at that—at sombody; and the biting vein of good natured sarcasm that pervades the whole paragraph contains more practical application than outsiders are aware of as a general thing. We hope it may have an excellent effect; and that, without wounding, it may remove the evil, or rather, the cause of the evil, so delicately hinted at:

A Great Misfortune.—We were thoroughly convinced, during the few minutes we spent in the State House yesterday, that a greater misfortune could not befall a man who has any political aspirations, than to have his name commence with a letter at the top of the alphabet. The A's and B's stand a poor showing in calling the yeas and nays, for how are they going to tell which way the wind will blow? If they make a mistake in voting, and find, when the roll is finished, that they are in a small minority, the only way they can get out of the dilemma is to say they misunderstood the purport of the resolution—were deaf as an adder, or something of that sort, and request permission to change their votes. But then, this method of making things right, so given is the world in be uncharitable and suspicious, is a very disagreeable one. We would suggest, the propriety of calling the roll down and up alternately. Such a rule would certainly be a just and equitable one.

Dye's Bank Note Plate Delineator.—This is the title of an useful publication, which the extensive practice of fraud and deception in our paper currency has rendered essential to the safety of the business community, many of whom are devoid of any effectual means of detecting spurious or altered bank bills. This desideratum the Delineator furnishes in such a simplified form that the most inexperienced person, at a single glance, can at once detect frauds of any description, as a full and accurate description of each genuine note is given in its pages.

The general agent, S. S. White, has laid a copy of this valuable publication on our table, and a glance at its contents has surprised us that the simple method used to give such desirable information had not before been adopted by the publishers of Bank Note Detectors. The intimacy of our relations with the currency of other States, renders it not only necessary, but a matter of safety for every business man to have a copy of Dye's Delineator in his counting-room, in order to detect the genuine from the false with unerring certainty, without loss of time. The Detector is published every two weeks. A Coin Chart is also published in connection with the work above named.

Louisiana—*Official Vote for State Officers.*—The votes for State officers at the late State election were counted in the Legislature on the 24th inst., as already announced by telegraph. The following is the result:

For Governor—Wickliffe, 22,952; Derbigny, 19,755. Wickliffe's majority, 3,197. [This majority includes the return ordered by Judge Cotton of the Seventh Precinct—210.]

Lieutenant Governor—Mouton, 22,816; Texada, 19,995. Mouton's majority, 2,821.

Secretary of State—Herron—22,949; Beale, 19,877. Herron's majority, 3,092.

Attorney General—Moise, 22,560; Hunt, 20,245. Moise's majority, 2,315.

Auditor—Marks, 22,566; Roseman, 19,903. Mark's majority, 2,663.

Treasurer—Greneaux, 22,515; Duralde, 19,816. Greneaux's majority, 2,699.

Superintendent of Public Education—Bard, 22,601; Stillman, 20,169. Bard's majority, 2,432.

Capt. Sears, of the ship Conquest, reports falling in with, on the 23d inst., in latitude 35 deg. 22 min., with the wreck of a sunken brig, hailing from New Orleans. She was laying on her beam ends, her starboard quarter about five feet out of water; mainmast standing; foremast gone but attached to the wreck. The dead body of a man was seen lashed to her quarter.

The above wreck was doubtless that of the brig Samuel J. Peters, hence for Havana, and sunk in collision with the James Hovey.

LETTER FROM BISHOP KAVANAUGH.

Havana, Cuba, Jan. 22, 1856.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire,

Dear Bro.—I was not aware, when I embarked on the "North Star" that it was a vessel that had won so much of distinction in the brief period of three years. I understand from an authentic source that it was built by a very distinguished man in the steam ship line, Mr. Vanderbelt of New York. This gentleman, I learn, has won the praiseworthy distinction of rising by his own industry and enterprise from the position of a rower of a boat to an extensive steam ship builder and navigator, and from a state of poverty to the immense wealth of eight or ten millions of dollars. Such instances of enterprise and success ought to be known to the American public as an example of what a solitary man can achieve by a well directed and persevering enterprise.

But to the account of the North Star. It is said that soon after it was built, the proprietor took a voyage to Europe in it and had the pleasure to find her a ship of more speed than any with which she came in contact, or tried her speed. She has too performed a voyage around the world. She has made an unusually quick time to this port. The usual time for steam ships between these points, a distance of about five hundred and sixty miles, is sixty hours. The North Star accomplished this trip in fifty two hours. Capt. R. A. Warmack is an attentive and accomplished officer. He appears to be a scientific navigator. Making his observations and calculations, at noon, he reported to us our latitude and longitude, the distance we had come from the month of the Mississippi, and the number of knots we were running per hour. These are matters so common to navigators, as I presume to have lost their interest to them; but to *landlubardom*, whence I came, I am persuaded they are matters of interest. Capt. Calhoon of the Navy informed me that the improvements made in the chronometers have arrived to such a state of perfection, that the ships position can be ascertained, by the altitudee of the sun, within a small fraction of a mile.

But now as to our experience on the Ocean. We entered the Gulf with much of interest. When the timber failed, the wide and apparently new made banks, covered with grass and other vegetation, which seemed to say to us, it was thus, for many hundred miles, the fertile banks of the Mississippi were formed and are forming. For some time the familiar muddy waters of the Mississippi River were present to the eye of the observer, and then came the clearer green, and then the dark indigo blue of the Ocean waters. Ere yet we had quite left the River, and without any change visible on the surface of the water, the ship discovered from its motions the under swell of the Ocean wave, a premonition of what we were about to realize to more than our satisfaction. I do not know what the sailors thought of it; but I thought the wind was blowing at least more than a gentle breeze. Our ship, which awhile ago, sent her widening wave so proudly and with such a dash against the distant shore of the great Mississippi River, now rolls as a thing of naught on the mightier waves of the deep blue Ocean raised by the wiude of Heaven.—Nevertheless she urged on her way amid the rude wrangle of wrestling waves, leaving the white foam thrown from the whirl of her wheels, beautifully disclosing the green and the blue in the wake of her rapid course.

Our cheerful and most agreeable companion, Bro. Genella, undertook so to entertain Mrs. K. by walking and talking in the fresh breeze on deck, as to prevent the sea-sickness, and with the like kind design, Capt. Calhoun had me in keeping. And for a long time the effort seemed to promise success; but at length I heard some gentleman say, that lady is sick. I looked towards my good wife and found her smitten with the enduing power of this distressing sickness. She took her seat and the sickness waged on its course, until its usual demands were copiously met. I suppose from sympathy and from original causes I soon followed suit, most lustily,—The first assault being over I felt much revived. My wife was taken to bed and I advised to remain on deck. I did so for a time, but concluded I must go and see how she was doing. I found her in bed and better; but entering the room the sickness increased upon me. I seated myself upon the trunk, rested my head upon my hand and so long as I could be quiet and still, felt only tolerably well; but the moment I would raise my head from my hand, was dreadfully sick. The question with me was how I should get to bed. I looked and longed to be there. The drunkard said he would get in the next time it came round; but not so with me. The bed was before me and I before the bed. I found that I was to accomplish the deed only by a desperate attempt. I sprang to my feet threw off my over coat, and then a second coat—threw up the last contents of my stomach and fell back upon the trunk again, and making but a little further attempt I tumbled into bed and was soon relieved. A quiet reposing position was very advantageous. I was slow to leave this position. I concluded it suited my taste and talents for the occasion. Thus we past on with but little variation until we had the happiness of reaching this beautiful harbor of Havana. Here we shall remain probably for two days, waiting for the steamer Philadelphia. Have not gone ashore yet. We expect to on to-morrow. The North Star is destined to New York. In my next I will give you the more pleasant impressions the Sea has made upon me.

Affectionately, yours,

H. H. Kavanaugh.

THE INAUGURATION.

[From the Baton Rouge Advocate.]

The ceremonies and display attending the inauguration of his Excellency, Gov. H. C. Wickliffe yesterday, were imposing and interesting in the extreme, notwithstanding the apparent neglect and carelessness of the committee of the Legislature to make arrangements for the perfection of the details contemplated by the body appointing it. The military turned out most creditably, and, but for the oversight in not extending invitations in time, the Continental Guards and other favorite military companies of New Orleans would have added their attractions to the day. Major Gen. Lewis and Gen. Cronan, the Adjutant General of the State, and a large portion of the Governor's staff were present, the German Yagers, the first company of the Louisiana Legion, and a portion of the Fusiliers, from New Orleans, and the U. S. troops stationed at this post, under Captain Barry, made a display equally creditable to the profession and the State. The venerable "Jordan," well known in the military annals of Louisiana, whose presence always seems indispensable on such occasions, assisted by his stand of drummers, also formed quite a distinguished feature in the martial ranks.

The procession formed on Church street, opposite the Harney House, according to the programme previously published in the Advocate, marched down Lafayette street to the State House, and formed in front to the western wing of that building until the two houses of the Legislature, then engaged in the election of a stenographer—should be prepared for the inaugural ceremonies. A grand sautee in the meantime, was fired from a brass piece planted on the south, en side of the Capitol.

The proper time arriving, the lengthy procession entered the Capitol and proceeded to the Representative Hall, which was already crowded by the beauty and fashion of our female population. Gov. Wickliffe was conducted to the Speaker's stand by Gov. Hebert and the Secretaries and chief dignitaries of the State, and the booming of cannon and the inspiring strains of music from an excellent brass band provided for the day.

After quiet was restored, Gov. Hebert rose and pronounced the following brief valedictory address, in a feeling and characteristic style, and we venture nothing in stating that the immense concourse of people assembled, unanimously agreed that on losing him from the Executive chair, one of the noblest of Louisiana's sons was quietly resigning the robes of office to those who gave it, without a stain or reproach upon his honor as a man or integrity as a politician. Gov. Hebert said:

Fellow-Citizens—I have already, in my valedictory message to your Legislature, given my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the high trust conferred upon me, and received at your hands some three years since. I have endeavored to do my duty. I was not only as it were, Commander-in-Chief, but also had to perform the duties of a sentinel over the interests of our beloved State. You, to-day, have a privilege and an advantage which I have not—that if it is temptingly human to perpetrate errors, you can assure a divine right—to forgive, and I hope to forget the bad and remember the good of my administration. Whilst about translating myself from my high position to the shades of private life, and where I know there are no shadows, and where, I must confess, I have found from my short experience, the largest quantity of that blessing—so much sought after and coveted in this world—happiness—I am proud that the Executive mantle falls upon the shoulders so worthy to wear it. A son of the South—one allied to the South by the holiest of ties—a native of the State which, if not the mother, is certainly prolific of great statesmen. He needs no laudatory comments from my lips or from others. Depend on it, he will prove himself a Chevalier Bayard of a Governor, and do his duty, "*sans peur et sans reproche.*"

Gov. Hebert having concluded, administered the oath of office to Hons. R. C. Wickliffe and C. H. Manton, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect, the respondents repeating clearly and audibly as they were respectively qualified. Gov. Wickliffe, in an impressive voice and manner, then read the following inaugural address:

Inaugural Address of Gov. R. C. Wickliffe.

Fellow Citizens—The oath just administered to me by Gov. P. O. Hebert, binds me faithfully and impartially to discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as Governor of the State of Louisiana, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, and agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of this State.

This obligation I intend to perform in good faith—in full accordance with its letter and spirit—with a perfect and solemn appreciation of its magnitude and importance. If I distrust my own ability wisely to discharge the duties of the Chief Magistracy, I am yet sure I shall bring to the performance of them a singleness of purpose, directed exclusively to the promotion of the honor and prosperity of the State.

The power of the Executive in legislation is limited to an approval or disapproval of the acts of the General Assembly; but it is his Constitutional duty from time to time to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of measures that he may consider essential or conducive to the public good. Such recommendations will be freely made on the proper occasions; in the meantime, usage has rendered it proper that he should take advantage of the opportunity afforded by his inauguration, to announce the policy that he will pursue, and the policy that in his judgment is demanded by the necessities and interests of the State.

It is deeply to be regretted that the overshadowing power of the Federal Government, in its actual administration, should so much divert the attention of the people from a proper consideration of the local wants of their respective States.

In the struggle on the one hand to enlarge, and on the other to limit the power of Congress to those positively delegated, parties are organized with reference to Federal issues alone, our domestic interest touched in every direction, (by our home legislation,) are forgotten, neglected or absorbed in the contest for Federal power.

This practical working of our double systems was not anticipated by the framers of the Constitution of the United States. Had Congress confined itself to the execution of the few grants of power delegated to it by the several sovereignties that compose the Union, the result would have been different and would not have deviated from that anticipated by our fathers. But Congress has proceeded step by step to extend by implication its power, and to control, develop or modify interests which were left by the constitution to the operation of natural causes—the sharp rivalry of individual enterprise and the wisdom of State legislation.

It is not my purpose to review the history of what has been justly regarded as the usurpations of Congress; nor to trace out the manner in which its limited powers have been extended to subjects not properly within its control, and made to bear on the highest interests, which ought to have been, and were, reserved as exclusively appertaining to the State Government.

But I am compelled to say that the steady encroachments made by Congress on the reserved rights of the States, has not only sanctioned but encouraged outrage that if not checked will undoubtedly result in a dissolution of the Union.

I do not wish to speak lightly of the Union; next to the liberty of the citizen and the sovereignty of the States, I regard it as the "primary object of patriotic desire." It should be dear to us as a sentiment, and dearer to us for its real value. But it can not have escaped observation that the hold which this Union once had upon the affections of the South, has been materially weakened, and that its dissolution is now frequently spoken of, if not with absolute levity, yet with positive indifference, and occasionally as desirable.

Some thirty years ago, when a distinguished citizen of the United States said it was time to calculate the value of the Union, a general burst of indignation throughout the country was the patriotic response. Now, good men and wise men do calculate the value of the Union, and the public heart does not seem to be aggrieved by the comparatively low estimate that is sometimes placed upon it. Misgovernment has produced this lamentable change.

It should always be remembered that every interpretation of the constitution not sanctioned by its letter and spirit, forms the basis for future unwarrantable construction; and so we shall go on until in the end the States become mere dependencies, and life, liberty and property shall lie at the mercy of naked majorities of Congress. Such has been, and such is the tendency of federal legislation; nor is this all.

Disregarding the rights of the States, Congress seems to have looked mainly to the interests of a section of the country, until that favored section has begun to consider the constitution not only as made for its advantage alone, but actually as a means of aggression upon the rights, the interests, and the honor of the slave States; so that at this time a party has been formed, and is in a relative ascendancy in the lower branch of Congress, with no other bond of union than a settled purpose to make war on the institutions of the South. Not that these institutions are hurtful to the North, but because they are in conflict with one of the forms of fanaticism, which the misguided people of the North have adopted through the designs of artful men, covetous only of their own political advancement.

Unless the progress of this insanity is checked, the Union will soon be a matter of history. Unity of action on the part of the South, a determination, calmly made and fearlessly executed, to permit no further encroachments, can alone perpetuate the Union of these States; and that Union is not worth preservation if we of the South are to be incessantly engaged in and out of Congress in defending ourselves from the attacks of those who use the Union as a means of assault upon us.

It has, therefore, become the painful duty of every slave State, distinctly to declare that no further aggression will be permitted, and to invite the co-operation of every State in vindicating to the *last extreme the rights secured by the constitution, and which are immeasurably of more value than the constitution itself.*

The South is satisfied with the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and it is to be hoped they will be adopted by the returning good sense of our Northern brethren. To use the language of Mr. Calhoun, that great statesman, whose sagacity so seldom deceived, and whose wisdom so rarely erred, they are the principles of "justice, the constitution and self-government," the principles "only on which the question of Southern rights can be settled. It can be settled on that ground simply by non-action, by leaving the territories free and open to the emigration of all the world, and when they become States to adopt whatever constitution they please with the single restriction to be republican."

The party cry that no more slave States are to be admitted into the Union, is not only an insult to the slave States—not only a direct violation of the constitution, but if acted upon by Congress, will be fatal to the South.

I hold it to be certain, that if the time shall ever come when the South shall be in a clear minority in the Senate as it is in the House and Electoral College, that the aggressive spirit of the North will direct the legislation of Congress so that the South will be obliged to abandon the Union. We must always be in a minority in the House of Representatives and the Electoral College, and to guard against the wrongs that majorities are prone to inflict, the South must not be in a minority in the Senate.

It is worse than useless to disguise from ourselves the tendency of events. Heretofore, the safety of the South has been in party; now its only hope of safety is in party, let us aim at a higher security, and that without a change in the constitution, can be found only, in at least an equilibrium in the Senate. The North struggles to destroy the equilibrium that she may have a like ascendancy in every branch of the Government; we must have power some where to protect ourselves. The North demands superiority, not for its protection, but for our Union. Whenever, therefore, it shall be made to appear that we are not to be permitted to guard ourselves from wrong—whenever it shall be made to appear that no more slave States are to be admitted into the Union, the time for separation will have arrived. Postpone it, and it may be impossible; ourselves and our children may become the meanest of vassals under the forms of constitutional law, and we shall have forfeited deservedly our heritage of freedom, and the memory of our ancestors be but the brand of our own shame.

In democratic governments, such as that of the State of Louisiana, where all power is lodged in the people, and their will is made known through the ballot-box, it is obviously of the first importance that that will should be fairly and freely expressed. Suffrage is both a right and a duty, and the laws to secure the freedom of its exercise should be stringent, stern and free from all ambiguity.

Popular election is the root of popular government, and popular elections would justly be regarded with scorn, if by party combination, individual violence, or the forms of law, the voice of the majority should be suppressed, controlled, or disregarded.

The purity of the ballot-box, so large a theme for declamation, and so essential to rightful government, is an idle dream if the protection of the ballot-box be regarded as a secondary consequence. As no party excitement can justify or excuse fraud in a voter, so no party excitement can justify or excuse the destruction of the ballot-box; and he is a bad citizen of the republic who would palliate directly or indirectly the acts, the corruption, the intimidation, or the violence by which the wishes of the majority are silenced or defeated.

I recur to the scenes recently enacted in New Orleans with pain and humiliation—the polls disgraced by turbulence—the ballot-boxes broken, men threatened, wounded, and murdered; nor has bloodshed ceased since the election.

The recent political contest has inaugurated an era of crime in New Orleans, heretofore distinguished for her love of peace and order. There must be fault in the law or its administration; there must be something radically defective in the government of the city, and if so it should be thoroughly remodelled.

I am not aware of any subject of higher importance to the people of this State than the prosperity of New Orleans; her true interests are the interests of the whole South; her credit is the credit of all; her improvement promotes the well-being of every citizen; she is the metropolis of the State—the metropolis of the Valley of the Mississippi. No jealousy of her growing greatness should disturb the harmony of our councils; nor impatience check a thorough investigation into her wants and condition. A charter that will not trammel the freedom of her action is that which she most needs; taking care that she shall be without power to inflict injury on the rest of the State, and taking care that her power is not used to taint the purity of the ballot-box. There should be a thorough reform in her corporate organization; a thorough reform in her right of taxation; all undue restrictions in her commerce should be removed; all impediments that narrow laws put in the way of her onward march to the great destiny which most assuredly awaits her should be promptly and effectually destroyed.

It is impossible for New Orleans properly to govern herself if with each successive year her charter is materially changed; her charter should be made without regard to party exigencies, and adhered to without regard to party results.

New Orleans exercises a large control in the legislation of the State, and a very large influence in general elections; hence, every restriction should be placed upon her to prevent her corporate power from being abused to promote party purposes.

It is much to be feared that those who have had, from time to time, the control of the city government, used it to perpetuate their own power; and a vacillating policy in the legislation is the natural and necessary result.

Political ascendancy, attained through the unjust or unfair use of municipal power, irritates antagonistic political parties; and the defeated combination in a temporary majority in the Assembly, modify the charter to promote its own future success.

Let us strive for better things hereafter, profiting by the past, and trusting that the late disgraceful scenes in New Orleans will be a warning that will be heeded by all good citizens; give to the city a just charter, and leave the future in her own hands.

It is but recently that Louisiana has been thoroughly awakened to the necessity of internal improvements; years ago, under habits of prodigality, arising from an inflated currency, the State squandered her thousands, and the public mind, so grievously shocked by the entire worthlessness of the result, arrived at the conclusion that the profits of a great enterprise were not worth its cost; but the magnificent fruits that in our sister States rewarded the energy and the skill of art, gradually awakened us from the apathy into which we had fallen, and contradicted the theories of our own bitter experience.

The constitution of 1852 opened for us by judicious provisions large fields of enterprise; the three great works commenced immediately after the adoption of that constitution properly received all the encouragement which could be afforded by State aid.

Bearing ever in mind the salutary warnings of the past, we should continue to foster these and other works that the times may demand.

Liberal in the assistance which we render, we should be rigid in our scrutiny into their management and exacting in the restrictions we require for their honest administration.

Bountiful as nature has been to Louisiana, the skill of the engineer is still essential to her full developments. With 25,000,000 of acres of fertile lands, hardly a tenth is in cultivation; with a sea coast a third in length of the State, we have a tonnage almost in its infancy. With a capacity to produce all the cotton needed for the British Empire, and all the sugar required for this great confederacy, we are as yet laggards in their growth. With thousands of miles of internal navigation, our productions frequently can find no market, and North and South Louisiana are strangers to each other.

Toward the cultivation of these millions of acres, towards the improvement of these miles of navigation, towards cementing together these sections, discreet and timely legislation can do much. As yet nothing, absolutely nothing, has been accomplished.

A fund for internal improvements has existed for years. Large amounts of it have been expended. Yet it would be difficult for even a curious inquirer to discover any benefit that has resulted from it.

It is passing strange that in a popular Government, without privileged classes, without stipendaries on the bounty of the State, mismanagement and recklessness should be tolerated. May the future redeem the errors of the past, and striking boldly and freely at all maladministration, vindicate the purity and the wisdom of republican institutions, while we promote and enlarge our material interests.

Comparing the constitution of the State framed in 1812 with that of 1845 and that of 1852, we recognise important and material changes. We have not been indifferent to the progress of opinion, but have modified our Government in accordance with views which a large observation seemed to warrant if not require. Our experiment has not been of sufficient duration to justify the conclusion that all the radical innovations made by our successive constitutions have promoted the common weal.

But it is very remarkable that while we have so thoroughly modified the structure of our government, we have scarcely touched our laws; this is not because complaints are not heard, nor reforms demanded, but because of the intrinsic difficulties by which the subject is encompassed and the deep rooted prejudices necessary to be appeased. While the laws of Louisiana which control contracts are on the main unobjectionable and not essentially different from those that prevail elsewhere; yet the laws which affect the domestic relations, so far as property is concerned, are singularly at variance with the systems of our sister States, and probably not in accordance with the general sentiment of the people.—Louisiana is to a certain extent isolated by them, and if her population does not increase with the same rapidity as that of her immediate neighbors, it may be attributable to the numerous objections which exist against our laws concerning husband and wife, parent and child. Community and forced heirship are unknown to our sister States; and it seems to me that the time has arrived for an inquiry into their operation.

Other States have profited by the example set by us of securing the wife in the property which she brings into the marriage, and if we abolish the community, we should imitate them in making provision for the wife out of the estate of the husband.

It may well be doubted whether there is any wisdom in enacting laws to compel parents to love and take care of their children; nature has made these already. It is difficult to answer the argument against forced heirship, which insists that it reverses the true relations between parent and child, making the child independent of the parent, and to that extent at least impairing the parental authority. These and the kindred subject of tacit mortgages should provoke attention and stimulate earnest scrutiny.

There are some reforms, I have no hesitation in saying, are at once demanded—such as the administration of successions, which under existing laws is complex in its details, difficult to be understood, and expensive to the last degree. I allude to these subjects now but in a very general way, in order that they may engage public attention. Hereafter I shall in all probability recommend specifically such reforms as I think the interests of the State demands at the hands of the Assembly.

The constitution and laws confer on the Executive a qualified power of appointing certain officers; like all other delegated powers, this is a trust to be used for the benefit of the public. In exercising the authority thus vested I shall look to the interests of the people. I cannot recognize in any person a claim to public office not founded in capacity, integrity, and good citizenship; party service when fairly and honorably performed, is a duty which every man owes to his country and himself, and so far entitles him to respect and consideration; but something more is needed from him to justify his nomination to public office; he must have the requisite qualifications to do all the law requires, and acting on these principles I shall appoint no person to any office requiring peculiar skill, who is without the proper education or experience to discharge its duties. I can never consent to appoint to office an incompetent person in order to enable him to reap its profits, while its labors are performed by a half paid deputy; I shall feel myself responsible for the efficiency and good conduct of every public officer appointed by me, and I should indeed have a heavy burthen to bear if I permitted myself to be guided by any other rule than that which I have thus laid down and to which I intend steadfastly to adhere.

I have thus endeavored to pass in review, very briefly and very generally, the leading topics that demand the attention of those interested with the duties of legislation. But I should be doing injustice to my own feelings if I did not congratulate you upon the triumph achieved in the recent political struggle in this State by the friends of constitutional freedom and religious liberty over a secret society organized for the purpose of depriving citizens of their legal right, by the unjust, if not unconstitutional perversion of the legitimate purposes of the ballot-box.

In despotic governments, where freedom of speech and freedom of the press are forbidden, and where those who make the laws do not represent those upon whom the law is to be executed, the rebel patriot may well plan in secret the mode in which tyranny is to be overthrown and liberty established; but in a government like ours, secrecy can only be the badge of wrong.

Truth courts discussion, and there can be no motive for concealment unless the end be evil, or the measures corrupt or unlawful. The object of this secret organization was to discriminate between citizens, when the law made no discrimination, and the means adopted were solemn obligations, by which all freedom of action in political life was relinquished and all individuality merged in obedience to the decrees of others. The purpose and plan deserved and have received the unqualified condemnation of the people.

A difference of opinion may reasonably exist as to the propriety of a modification of the naturalization laws; all concur in the opinion that they should be protected from evasion; but the reasoning is necessarily fallacious which can reconcile the exercise of a legal right, with the accomplishment of an illegal object.

It has never been denied, so far as I am aware, that one of the objects of that organization was to prevent a naturalized citizen from holding public office, which the law opened to him as well as the native citizen. To defeat legal rights by indirection, is more reprehensible than to do so directly, for while neither can be justified, the one, at all events, has the merit, poor though it be, of boldness, while the other clearly involves the violation of a moral precept.

The same objections equally apply to the attempt to make religion a test for office, when such a test is at war with the plain letter of the constitution. It is in vain to deny that such a test was made by the party just defeated, if not throughout the State, yet certainly in some parts of it, and it is not a little remarkable that those even who repudiated the anti-Catholic test did co-operate and are now affiliating with the very persons who most earnestly insisted upon it. The rebuke which this party has received in this State may teach use

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—At the recent session of your Conference you resolved to raise in each pastoral charge at least twenty dollars for the Ministerial Education Society, and to forward the amount to your Treasurer at your "earliest convenience."

This is to inform you that claims are now coming in, and payment is urged, and that you have not the funds in your treasury to meet them! At least five hundred dollars will be needed to meet the claims now due and falling due in a few weeks. Please attend to this matter forthwith, and forward the amount to your Treasurer, at Montgomery, Alabama.

☞ Will not some of our laymen, who appreciate an educated ministry, and have the means to help us, come to our assistance in this crisis? Brethren, do help us! Any material aid, at this time, will be of much comfort. Any amount you may forward to this object will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged. Who will be the first to respond? T. W. DORMAN,

Treasurer M. E. S. Alabama Conference.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan 23, 1856.

☞ Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th November, by Rev. W. A. Manly, Dr. J. D. HAM to Miss ELIZABETH I. IRBY, all of Jackson Co., La.

DEATHS.

DIED, on the 6th September, 1855, near Jackson, Miss., after a brief illness of about sixteen hours, Mrs. ELIZABETH G. WHITINO, consort of Mr. F. A. Whiting, in the 40th year of her age.

Sister Whiting was a daughter of the late Samuel P. and Susannah B. Beasley, and was born in Rockbridge county, Va., on the 25th August, 1826, and with he parents and the family came to reside in this place in

At the time, as afterwards, she was of a merry heart, but then gay and thoughtless—not at all inclined to religion. Her elder sister who joined the church and professed religion in 1841, and afterwards that sister's husband, frequently spoke with and urged upon Sister Whiting the necessity of becoming religious, and, as a means thereto, to join the Church. At the close of 1842 she was induced to make a promise to unite with the Church on the occurrence of a certain contingency. The event transpired as conditioned for, and she kept her promise—alluding to which, but a short time before her death, at the last love feast she attended on earth, she said she blessed God as to the step first taken in becoming religious, for "as a bird she had been taken in the snare of the fowler." She was united in marriage to her bereaved husband on 8th June, 1843, but did not join as a profession of religion for a year or two afterwards. The writer of this memoir does not recollect at what precise time she experienced regeneration, but knows that her pathway was as that of the just, which shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

She professed the blessing of a clean heart some eight or nine years ago, and I have no doubt lived in the enjoyment of it to the day of her death. She often related aloud in the great congregation, from a feeling sense of the Master's presence. But she was the same quiet, family-minded, humble and happy believer at her home, in the prayer meeting, and everywhere she went. She was constant and unvarying in her devotions, both public and privately. She was not up and down in her religious experience, sometimes very religious and sometimes very far from it; but was an every-day, consistent and devotedly pious member of Christ's Church. She was a life of believing prayer. She lived in the sweet enjoyment of this means of grace, exhibiting to all that it was her meat and drink to do the will of her heavenly Father. She claimed the writer of this as her spiritual father, and in consequence a tie of affection and friendship enbodied which, like a threefold cord, could not be broken by the relentless hand of death. To me she was a beloved sister, a faithful friend and safe counselor, and to my child, her niece, a more than kind and affectionate mother. She was ardently devoted to her family, and of her husband and children with unchanging affection, and lived, labored, and died praying for their temporal, spiritual and eternal welfare.

Mysterious are the ways of Providence in many of His dealings with the children of men, and though we know that they are always right, yet in spite of us they often cause the less mysterious and afflictive. On the 5th September last, Brother Whiting being absent at the call of his business, the yellow fever was declared as having broken out for the season, and unacclimated as he was immediately left for the country. Sister Whiting moved that evening to Col. Napier's, about three and a half miles from the city. She partook of supper with the family in her usual health and good spirits, but very early after retiring was seized with a violent chill, followed by fever. From the non-intercourse that had immediately taken place between the city and country, it was not till 9 o'clock in the morning before any medical aid could be procured. A state of coma soon ensued from which she never rallied, and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon her happy spirit left her frail body, and exchanged time for heaven, before her most intimate friends even knew of her serious illness. Leaving a husband and six children to feel her irreparable loss.

Since she was taken ill, and before unconsciousness ensued, she declared that her sickness was unto death, but that she was not afraid to die, because the rod and staff of her Lord and Master comforted her; prayed for her children, for her husband and his safe return, and rejoiced in God, her saviour. In her death a husband and children have been sorely bereaved, the Church at last has lost an ornament and pillar, and a wide circle of friends has been left to realize the sorrow of separation. But our loss is her eternal gain.

JAS. MACLENNAN.

Columbus, Miss., Dec. 25, 1855.

In this city, on the morning of January 9, 1856, in the town of Lowndesboro', Ala., CAROLINE S., wife of Edmund Sager, and daughter of John D. and K. C. Sager. She was born in Green county, Ga., on the 20th of October, 1831. She has left seven children, the youngest being 5 days old at the time of her death.

Sister Alexander was converted in 1845, at a camp meeting near Lowndesboro', and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she continued an exemplary member.

She was a child of affliction. For ten years she was an invalid, and in consequence deprived, in a good degree, of the advantages of those who "walked to the house of the Company."

But the writer's privilege to witness, with many others, the departure of our dear sister. For some time previous to her death it was more than ever devoted to the work of her salvation. When her end drew nigh she was favored with extraordinary manifestations of the Divine presence. With perfect submission to the will of God, she bade adieu to her husband and children, friends and servants, encouraging them all to meet her in heaven. So complete was her triumph over death that she forgot the while that her husband and children were about to be deprived of her companionship and love, and in a spirit of exultation looked on, watching the birth of a happy soul to glory. Heavenly light illumined her countenance, while with supernatural power she shouted, glory! glory! glory to God! And her speech seemed entirely to have failed, and we heard only a song of triumph, with uplifted finger she pointed toward heaven, till, just before the scene closed, in a clear, distinct shout, she uttered, glory! and died in Jesus.

J. W. JENNINGS.

In this city, of consumption, in New Orleans, January 22, MARY FRANCES DAMERON, aged 22 years.

At a called meeting of the officers and teachers of the Sunday School of the McGehee Church, Carondelet street, held Sunday morning, January 27, 1856, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence, in his inscrutable decrees, to remove from our midst by death Miss Mary Dameron, who has long been associated with us as a scholar, and more lately as a teacher in this School; and whereas, by her kind and obliging position, her gentle manners and her Christian example she has endeared herself to all, therefore—

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the loss of one who has been cut down in the very morning of her life, who gave such cheering promise of future usefulness, yet bow with submission to the chastening hand of Him who is too wise to err, and who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That though we have lost one of our most active and devoted teachers, one who was ever ready to perform the calls of duty, we have her Christian walk and conversation to encourage us, to elevate our affections above objects of the enduring and transcendant glories of Heaven.

Resolved, That in the Christian fortitude and pious resignation with which she endured her protracted sufferings, and in her triumphant death, we have a bright and living example of the power of the religion of Christ to support the spirit of frail mortality and to lead us to look, by the eye of faith, that peaceful rest which remaineth for the people of God.

Resolved, That while we truly sympathize with her afflicted parents in their melancholy bereavement, but we should remember that the loss is her eternal gain.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the record books of our Sabbath School, that they be published in the New Orleans Christian Advocate, and that a copy be transmitted to the friends of the deceased.

JOS. SUTTON, Chairman.

R. J. NUGENT, Secretary.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1856.—*Senate.*—Petitions from naval officers in regard to the action of the Naval Board, were presented and referred. Several reminders for the mistakes of the Board were discussed. The Senate then adjourned till Thursday.

House.—Mr. Boyce made an ineffectual attempt to rescind the resolution prohibiting debate. Mr. Faulkner offered a resolution, that if no Speaker is elected by next Monday, the members will resign, and the House adjourn till the second Monday in May. The resolution was laid on the table by 26 majority. Mr. Sneed proposed that each party select two members from each of the opposing parties, who should be considered the only candidates; these to be balloted for, dropping the lowest at each ballot, till an election is effected. The resolution was laid on the table.

The House then voted for Speaker, with the following result:

Banks 92, Richardson 66, Fuller 31, Pennington 2, Campbell 3, scattering 2; necessary to a choice 93.

Mr. Rust proposed that the present candidates all withdraw, as they were obstacles to the organization of the House. Mr. Fuller and Mr. Pennington consented, but their friends refused. The proposition was withdrawn.

Mr. Carlile submitted a resolution declaring Mr. Smith, of Virginia, Speaker. The resolution was rejected, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Senate was in executive session to-day.

House.—Mr. Boyce offered the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, our relations with Great Britain are of the most threatening character, indicating that we may be upon the eve of most startling events; and whereas, it is the imperative duty of the House, at this juncture of imminent peril, not to abdicate its great mission, but to fulfil it, by organizing, if possible, on such a basis as will give peace to our distracted country, and enable it to present an undivided front to the common enemy, therefore

Resolved, That the conservative elements of the House should unite in a sincere effort to elect a Speaker, who will represent the great ideas of peace for ourselves and the sword for the stranger.

Mr. Stephens asked for an explanation of the facts on which the gentleman made this announcement.

Objection being made, consideration of Mr. Morgan, the resolution was laid on the table.

After an ineffectual attempt to adopt the plurality rule, the House proceeded to vote for Speaker, with the following rault: Banks 91, Richardson 67, Fuller 29, Campbell (of Ohio) 5, scattering 3. No choice.

Two more ballots were taken, with a similar result, soon after which the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1856.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

House.—Mr. Richardson said he was sincerely desirous that the House should be organized. It had been intimated here and elsewhere that there might be an election should Banks and other candidates retire from the contest. The gentlemen with whom he acted would bear testimony that the position he occupies is not of his own seeking and that it was one from which he is anxious to recede. To relieve the House from embarrassment he would, if possible, retire after to-day.

Mr. Dowdell offered a peaceable declaratory of dependence on and gratitude to Divine Providence for innumerable blessings bestowed upon the country, and concluding with a resolution that the daily sessions of the House be opened with prayer, and that the ministers of Washington be requested to perform this solemn duty. The resolution was adopted.

The House then proceeded once more to vote, as follows: Banks 80; Richardson 65; Fuller 30; Campbell, of Ohio, 5; Porter, Cobb of Alabama, Williams, and Penaington, 1 each. Necessary to a choice 98.

Mr. Rust offered a resolution expressing as the sense of the House that if Messrs. Banks, Richardson and Fuller would prevent the use of their names after to-day, insurmountable obstacles to an organization would be removed, and the public interests be thereby greatly promoted.

A motion was made to lay it on the table, but the House refused by a tie vote.

The House refused to order the main question to be put on the resolution, and accordingly it goes over till to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—*House.*—Mr. Fuller withdrew his name from the list of candidates for the Speakership. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Rust, relative to Messrs. Bank, Richardson and Fuller withdrawing their names, and thus remove an insurmountable obstacle to organization, was laid on the table by a majority of 1.

The House proceeded to vote for Speaker without result.

A message from the President, on Kansas affairs, was received and read amid great confusion, and laid on the table. The House then adjourned.

Senate.—Mr. Clayton presented a communication from the President, transmitting a copy of a letter from Lord John Russel to Mr. Crampton, under date of January 19, 1855, in which he declared that the British government intended to adhere strictly to the treaty concluded at Washington in April, 1850, and not assume any sovereignty, direct or indirect, in Central America.

Mr. Clayton moved the printing of the documents, and spoke at some length on the usurpations of Great Britain and the tortuous diplomacy of her ministry, stigmatizing it as monstrous and disgraceful.

Mr. Cass desired to speak upon the subject, but not being well, yielded the floor to Mr. Mason, who thought the debate was not now exactly proper, either from the condition of the question or of the country, and before the action of the executive, when the question would be presented to Congress in a tangible form. There would be no difference of opinion as to the incumbent duty of this government. England will be held to the strict performance of her treaty obligations.

Mr. Seward agreed that the debate should not be indulged in until the House organized, but still thought there should be no unnecessary delay in the settlement of the controversy.

Mr. Cass saw no reason why the subject should not be fully discussed, and moved to postpone its further consideration until Monday.

The motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON KANSAS AFFAIRS.—A message was received in the Senate, from the President of the United States, on the state of affairs in Kansas. He urgently recommends the adoption of such measures as the exigency seems to require. The organization of the territorial government of Kansas had been attended by serious difficulties and embarrassments, arising partly from the local administration and partly from unjustifiable interference from the inhabitants of some States with views foreign to the interests and the rights of the territory. The Governor, instead of maintaining constant vigilance in the exercise of his duties, allowed his attention to be deviated from his official obligations by other objects—himself setting an example of violation of law and duty, which impelled the President to order that officer's removal.

The message alludes to the misdirected zeal of propagandist emigration, and the clashing of slavery and anti-slavery interests, as the cause of mischief, and emphatically condemns the efforts to anticipate or force a determination of that question in this incipient State. The first Legislative Assembly was for all practical purposes a lawful body. It condemns the formation of a free State constitution. The movement was revolutionary in its character; but if it reaches the point of organized resistence to the constitutional authorities, it will become a treasonable insurrection, and it then becomes the duty of the General Government to suppress it.

The message concludes by saying that if the inhabitants of Kansas shall desire a State Constitution, and there shall be sufficient numbers for that purpose, the proper course will be to form a Convention; and recommends the enactment of a law to that effect. The President advises especial appropriation to defray any expenses which may become requisite to execution of the laws and the maintenance of public order in the territory.

The message was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

Letter from Col. Kinney.

The following is the copy of a letter received by a gentleman of Mobile, from Col. Kinney. We have reason to believe that what the Colonel says in regard to the country in which he is located at present, is well founded. Indeed, the inducements held out to industrious and enterprising emigrants, either in the Kinney Colony in Nicaragua, cannot be surpassed, and must lead to an extensive emigration ere long. A mighty field is opened on both sides of Central America, which invites to influence and position, and to attain which the only requisites are, energy, industry and perseverance. All of these qualities are indigenous to the go-ahead, hard-working Anglo-Saxon.

Without additional remark we submit Col. Kinney's letter, which we copy from the Mobile Tribune of the 29th:

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Jan. 16, 1856.

Dear Sir: I received and duly noted contents of your favors dated 8th and 9th November, and 19th December, and would be pleased to have you accept my thanks for the kind interest you have evinced for the welfare of the enterprise to which I am at present engaged, and I assure you I am indeed highly gratified to know that my object is so much appreciated by you.

The young men you commend to my notice, I am much pleased with, and I am confident that with proper energy and perseverance they can shortly obtain an independence, with chances of promotion and position, which are always in the path of those deserving of honor in the formation of governments in a new and beautiful country like this.

This country is peculiarly adapted in point of location, climate and soil, for men who seek position and pecuniary independence. It is a well known fact, that as soon as this country becomes to a manner settled, and its immense resources become known to the world, such a flow of emigration will result as will realize certain success to all of the above class who will be interested in this enterprise.

Hoping soon to hear from you again, and begging you to accept the assurance of my earnest regard, I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,

H. L. KINNEY.

Magnetic Telegraph.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The most intimate friends of Dallas are certain that the mission to England will be tendered to him.

Senator Bigler was qualified and took his seat today.

Cass, in a speech on Central American affairs in the Senate to-day, said he thought there was no danger of a difficulty with England.

The plurality vote was tabled in the House to-day. Vote 106 to 100.

Commodore Morris, senior officer in the navy, died here yesterday afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Dallas has accepted the mission to England.

Rust, of Arkansas, assaulted Horace Greeley this afternoon, in consequence of some remarks of the latter in a letter to the New York Tribune, reporting a resolution submitted by Rust. Greeley was not seriously injured.

Louisiana Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 30.—*Senate.*—Mr. Ryan introduced a bill granting appeals to the Supreme Court in all contested election cases where the salary exceeds three hundred dollars. Read the second time and laid over.

Mr. McMurdo gave notice of a bill for re-organizing the Board of Currency, and also of an act to amend the 7th article of the act incorporating the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

A joint resolution passed both Houses to have the journals printed in the Baton Rouge Advocate.

House.—A resolution to re-commit the reports of the Committee on Elections, led to an animated debate. The resolution was finally laid on the table, and the following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That A. Devall and F. A. Lumsden are not entitled to seats in this House.

Resolved, That W. A. Gordon and Charles Dellume, Jr., are entitled to seats in this House, as duly elected Representatives from the Fourth Representative District of the Parish of Orleans.

Mr. Semmes introduced a resolution vacating the seat of Mr. Morgan of New Orleans, and giving it to Mr. Senzeneau. Adopted.

The House is still engaged on the contested elections, and there is much excitement among the members.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 28.—The inauguration ceremonies to-day were very imposing. The oath of office was administered by Gov. Hebert. Gov. Wickliffe's inaugural address was ultra Southern in tone and very severe on the outrages committed in New Orleans on the day of the election.

Mr. Claiborne, of the Louisiana Courier, was elected State Printer by the two Houses to-day. He was the Democratic caucus nominee.

BATON ROUGE, January 29.—*Senate.*—Mr. Manton took his seat to-day as President of the Senate.

No business of importance transacted.

House.—Sundry bills were introduced and referred. The Committee on Contested Elections made reports, several in number—one declares Mr. Senzeneau entitled to the seat of Mr. Morgan, of the parish of Orleans. A minority report sustains Mr. Morgan. The majority report unseats Mr. Lumsden and Duval, and a minority report sustains them. In the case of Messrs. Brice and Shields' seats, the committee recommend that the ballot-box be sent for and the vote recounted.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote providing for a Catholic Chaplain. The motion was lost and Father Lavny was elected Chaplain.

The Committee on Elections, in the case of Lombard vs. Mackey, from the parish of Plaquemine, report that the parties shall take testimony and report to the House. The report was adopted.

The Speaker appointed several standing committees, and the House adjourned.

Snow Storm at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 28.—We had quite an old-fashioned snow storm on Saturday, and the ground was covered to the depth of from five to six inches.

Slave Stampede.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.—A regular stampede of slaves having taken place in the border counties of Kentucky last night, and the whereabouts of several who were secreted in this city having been discovered, the officers proceeded at noon to arrest them. When the officers approached the house where the slaves were, the latter fired, slightly wounding two or three of the spectators. One slave woman, on finding escape impossible, cut the throat of one of her children, killing it instantly, and afterwards severely wounded two others.

Six of the fugitives were apprehended, and it is said that six others escaped.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 28.—Navigation is still suspended above the falls, and probably will be for several days, though the weather has abated somewhat its severe coldness. We are daily looking for a "break up."

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE IN ITALY.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing from Leghorn, says:

The only person who was permitted to land in advance of all the rest, was a young Austrian officer (some 19 or 20 years old); the other passengers, among whom was our most excellent ex-President Fillmore and the Duke of Montpensier (son of the late King of the French; and a capital, handsome fellow withal) had to stay on board of an exceedingly filthy steamer, until the police were satisfied that none of the passengers brought into port were likely to give the State danger or trouble. The passports by-the-by, must be handed to the captain of each steamer at the time of your taking your berth, and returned by him during the voyage, so as to hand them to the police officer as soon as you enter the port. The police officer then comes on board and counts off the passengers like sheep, to see whether their number corresponds to the number of passports handed to him. For the first time in my life a real fillibuster feeling came over me, and I felt as if I could throw the officer overboard, when I saw the ex-President of our Republic (may God preserve her from the fate of the Italian Republics) walk past the petty officer of the absolute power of a petty State, in obedience to his brutal mandate. The Duke of Montpensier followed with a smile, and I could not help whispering to him in English, that he probably realized himself that America and England were the only two free countries in the world!

Nothing, indeed, can exceed the unostentatious carriage and simplicity of the American ex-President on his whole journey through Europe. He goes and sees everything, yet nobody finds out who he is, and what elevated station he occupied till he is gone. In Paris, while at the Hotel du Louvre, the landlord never knew his guest until some American had inquired for ex-President Fillmore; and the same thing occurred in Marseilles, Nizza, Genoa and Leghorn. When the people learned who he was, there was considerable *empressment* to serve him, but he afforded them no opportunity. Living in the simplest manner, and exacting nothing that is not usual with the most unpretending and unassuming gentlemen, he only leaves people with regret that they cannot show him some proof of their respect, or some attention corresponding with his station. Mr. Fillmore has now been in England, France, Prussia, Austria and Italy, and will have seen all Europe before he returns to the United States. He has everywhere been the unobserved observer of the people and their institutions, and will return to the United States a better judge of European governments than the wholy body of unfledged diplomates we are in the habit of sending abroad that they may become acquainted with court gossip and court manners, much to the detriment of their knowledge and usefulness in foreign parts. The manner in which Mr. Fillmore travels is the only one by which an American can really become acquainted with Europe, and learn to love and cherish his own country.

RECALL OF MR. CRAMPTON.—The Washington correspondents are unusually unanimous in giving credence and circulation to a rumor that the President has decided to recall Mr. Buchanan, and suspend diplomatic intercourse with England until that country shall signify its intention to act with more justice and fairness towards us. The recall of Mr. Buchanan will necessarily involve the dismissal of Mr. Crampton. It seems hardly possible that so important a step would be allowed to escape from the privacy of the Cabinet, but the earnest assurances with which it is made, must obtain for it a general belief. The necessity for this decisive measure, is alleged to exist in the fact that Great Britain has refused all further explanation in compliance with our demands for redress and satisfaction. It is to be regretted that the unorganized condition of the House prevents the President from fully communicating the subject to Congress, and placing upon it a just share of responsibility in a matter of so much importance. [Balt. Advertiser.

A little girl, visiting Niagara with her father and seeing the foam at the foot of the falls, exclaimed, "Pa, how much soap it must take to make so many suds!"

THE SONG OF THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR.

(Of the House of Representatives, Washington.)

BY DENMARK.

Not a cheer was heard—nor a triumphal note—
As through the ballots they hurried;
Not a candidate reached the final vote,
Though the President grumbled and worried.

They dozed and voted till dead of night,
By the gas expensively burning;
And smiled in their dreams—as well they might—
At their daily eight dollars, thus earning!

Calmly the Opposition tried
To weary them out by sitting;
Calmly they sate in their arm-chairs wide
Till the shades of night were flitting;—

Sternly they cast the unflinching votes
To which party oaths had bound them;
Grimly they smiled, as they button'd their coats,
And wrapped their "shawls" around them.

Few and brief were the words they said,
And scarcely spoken in sorrow,
As the last ballot still ineffectual sped,
And the House adjourned till the morrow;—

For rich were the wines over which they hobnob'd,
And dainty the dinners they swallow'd;
And bright was the people's gold they robb'd
And stanch the leaders they follow'd.

So, still they thrive in their cushion'd ranks,
And dine, and drink, and ballot;
While still Messrs. Richardson, Fuller and Banks,
Wait, in vain, for the Speaker's mallet.

Oh! is there no sturdy Roundhead land,
With an Oliver Cromwell to lead 'em,
Who would take these Congressmen in hand,
And a "Parliament homily" read 'em?

Who would order a final choice at once,
And if any should snivel or stammer,
Would settle the brains of the obstinate dunce
With a rap of the Speaker's hammer!

[Phila North American.

From Mexico.

By the steamship Texas, which arrived on Saturday, we have papers from Vera Cruz to the 22d, but the mail from the city of Mexico had not arrived in consequence of troubles in the interior.

This unfortunate country is again plunged into all the horrors of revolution and civil war. Haro y Tamariz, Guitan, Wraga and Castillon have united their factions and made war upon the present Government. They propose, it is said, to form a new government; of which Haro y Tamariz is to be the head. At last accounts their forces had invested Puebla, and troops had been sent by the Government from the City of Mexico to aid in the defence. The country was in a very unsettled condition, so much so, that bands of robbers and thieves pursued their occupations unmolested.

El Veracruziano, of the 21st, states, that the last diligence which left Orizaba, was attacked by ten highwaymen near San Augustin. A passenger indiscreetly fired upon, and wounded one of the robbers. The others immediately returned the fire, killing two and wounding all the others. The passengers were then despoiled of their money, etc., and permitted to go.

Occurrences of this sort are now frequent in all parts of Mexico.

The operations of the insurgents (if they may be called so), have been checked at Tepic. The movement was completely put down, and many of them were arrested.

UNION MARINE ASSOCIATION.—The following are the rates of freight for the present week, as fixed at the last meeting of the Association:

	Louisville.	St. Louis.	Cin'ti.
Groceries, per 100 lbs	50c.	30c.	25c.
Molasses, per barrel	$1 50	1 50	1 75
Hardware, etc., per 100 lbs	35	35	40
Dry Goods, per 100 lbs	40	40	45

Tar, Pitch and Rosin, Louisville, $1 00 per bbl., Cincinnati, $1 10 per bbl., and St. Louis, 35 cents per 100 lbs.

Gigantic Naval Preparations of England for the Next Campaign.

As the prospects of peace grow fainter, and the spectre of war looms out dark and gigantic more vividly from the future, it becomes the business of England to examine what hopes she has of being able to strike hard and home at Russia—of being able to make her blows tell with quick and vital effect on the vast body of her foe. There is no use in hesitating—there is nothing to be gained by the system of cautious delay—it is time that we should not only show, but—should actively employ, our enormous strength by sea—that we should not only blockade the Russian ships in the Baltic, but that we should show them that no strength of defence, that no armament of forts, is sufficient to secure them from the force of the British attack. We must appear close to St. Petersburg with arguments which Russia cannot answer. We must see what conditions of peace she will venture to offer when the last sail of the navy, on which she has spent her time and her treasure, is demolished—when even Cronstadt is insufficient to defy the armament that we are now gathering for this exploit.

We published yesterday a list, the accuracy of which we have no reason to doubt, of the ships that will be available for the Baltic campaign of 1856. It is a catalogue the extent and power of which will show that the country has not been idle—that she has not neglected the greatest source of strength that she possesses—that she has a fleet superior to anything that the world can show at the present day, or that history can tell of in old time. Twenty ships-of-the-line and eighteen frigates, of the magnificent proportions and heavy armament with which those formidable vessels are now fitted, are followed by a line of floating batteries, heavy mortar-ships, and gun-boats of smaller dimensions, amounting in all to two hundred and forty-three sail—enough, as one would think, to do anything that can be demanded of a naval force. It is plain that Russia expects, and is preparing to meet, a strong attack this year in the Baltic. All our news thence tells us of the troops that she is concentrating—of the defences that she is erecting there.—She knows our preparations, and feels that sharp and decisive work must be encountered. Hitherto our appearance in the Baltic has been showy, rather than damaging and formidable. Our ships have been busy with the ruin of Russian commerce. They have not been exposed to danger; they have not meddled with glory. They have struck the Russian flag from the seas without suffering a blow themselves. This has, no doubt, severely damaged the country. It has created trouble in the Russian towns, and has brought dismay and starvation to the stores of the merchants; but is not enough for the national obstinacy—it does not, unhappily, convince the people.—Another course must be taken—a stronger attack must be made—it must be determined whether or no British skill and courage are a match for the fortifications which make the pride and strength of Russia. We should think, and we believe all England will agree with us, that the armament which we shall bring against these tremendous forts the present year—that the floating batteries which we and our Allies shall bring into action—that the fleet of gun-boats which we shall direct, will at least be sufficient, if not to destroy the forts themselves, to annihilate every ship that now lies beneath their guns. The destruction of the Russian Navy will be something to add to the history of our maritime glory. It will be a blow which it will take Russia long to recover—a serious damage to her, practically and financially—a fatal loss to the position which her ambition had led her to assume in Europe. [London Post, Jan. 4.

FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR AN APPLE. A California letter speaking of the extravagant spirit that prevails every where in that State says:

Apples (of large size, to be sure,) were offered at fruit stands for sale at four dollars and fifty cents a piece; the price is not more remarkable than that there are many persons indiscreet enough to purchase and eat them even at this rate. If this taste continues, who will say that the orchards of Oregon shall not come to be as valuable as the gold mines of California? The love of apples, the abundance of gold, and the little estimation in which the "lucre" is held in San Francisco, may be inferred. Apple dumplings and apple pies are very seldom seen upon public tables, where publicans receive only three dollars a day for board.

MACAULAY.—The London Times is startled at finding the two new volumes of Macaulay, of sixteen hundred pages, only gives the history of England for eight or nine years. After citing the author's announcement that he intends to write his history "down to the time within the memory of men still living," the Times asks whether he can fulfill his promise, or whether he will leave us "a fascinating fragment, a splendid but convicting proof of his hopeless volubility?"

VETERANS DEPARTED.—Isaac Smoot, who was in the battle of Chippewa and other frontier struggles under General Scott, and Henry March, who was a drum-major in the Norfolk campaign, died in Winchester, Va., a week or two since. Both were interred with military honors.

At the breaking up of a dinner party, two of the company fell down stairs; the one tumbled on the first landing-place, the other rolled to the bottom. It was observed that the first was dead drunk.

"Yes," said one, "but he is not as far gone as his friend, who is not dead yet."

THE OLDEN TIME.

MRS. WRIGHT—FRANKLIN'S HEAD—ANECDOTES.

I came oddly in contact with the eccentric Mrs. Wright, on my arrival in Paris from Nantes. Giving orders from the balcony of the Hotel d'York, to my English servant, I was assailed by a powerful female voice, crying out from an upper story, "Who are you? An American, I hope!" "Yes, madam," I replied: "and who are you?" In two minutes she came blustering down stairs, with the familiarity of an old acquaintance. We were soon on the most excellent terms. I discovered that she was in the habit of daily intercourse with Franklin, and was visited and caressed by all the respectable Americans in Paris. She was a native of New Jersey, and by profession, a modeler of wax figures. The wild flights of her powerful mind stamped originality on all her acts and language. She was a tall and athletic figure; walked with a firm bold step, and erect as an Indian. Her complexion was somewhat sallow, her cheek-bones high, her face furrowed, and her olive eyes keen, piercing and expressive. Her sharp glance was appalling; it had caught the wildness of the savage.

The vigor and originality of her conversation corresponded with her manners and appearance. She would utter language, in her incessant rambles, as if unconscious to whom directed, that would put her hearers to the blush. She apparently possessed the utmost simplicity of heart and character.

With the head of wax upon her lap, she would mould the most accurate likenesses, by the mere force of a retentive recollection of the traits and lines of the countenance; she would form her likenesses by the manipulation of the wax with her thumb and finger. Whilst thus engaged, her strong mind poured forth an uninterrupted torrent of wild thoughts, and anecdotes, and reminiscences of men and events. She went to London about the year 1767, near the period of Franklin's appearance there as the agent of Pennsylvania. The peculiarity of her character, and the excellence of her wax figures, made her rooms in Pall Mall, a fashionable lounging place for the nobility and distinguished men of England. Here her deep penetration and sagacity, cloaked by her apparent simplicity of purpose, enabled her to gather many facts and secrets important to "dear America"—her uniform expression in referring to her native land, which she dearly loved.

She was a genuine republican and ardent whig.—The king and queen often visited her rooms: they would induce her to work upon her heads, regardless of their presence. She would often, as if forgetting herself, address them as George and Charlotte. This fact she often mentioned to me herself. Whilst in England, she communicated much important information to Franklin, and remained in London until '75 or '76, engaged in that kind of intercourse with him, and the American government, by which she was placed in a position of extreme hazard.

I saw her frequently in Paris, in '81, and in various parts of England, from '82 to '84. Her letters followed me in my travels through Europe. I had assisted her at Paris, had extended aid to her son at Nantes, and given him a free passage in one of our ships to America. Her gratitude was unbounded.—This son was a painter and artist of some eminence, and in 1784 took a model of Washington's head in plaster. I heard, from Washington himself, an amusing anecdote connected with this bust.

In January, 1785, I enjoyed the inestimable privilege of a visit under his roof, in the absence of all visitors. Among the many interesting subjects which engaged our conversation in a long winter evening, (the most valuable of my life,) in which his dignified lady and Miss Custis united, he amused us by relating the incident of the taking of this model. "Wright came to Mount Vernon," the General remarked, "with the singular request that I should permit him to take a model of my face in plaster of Paris, to which I consented with some reluctance. He oiled my features over, and placing me flat upon my back, upon a cot, proceeded to daub my face with plaster. Whilst in this ludicrous attitude, Mrs. Washington entered the room, and seeing my face thus overspread with the plaster, involuntarily exclaimed. Her cry excited in me a disposition to smile, which gave my mouth a slight twist or compression of the lips, that is now observable in the bust. Wright afterwards made."—These are nearly the words of Washington.

Some time after my acquaintance with Mrs. Wright commenced, she informed me that an eminent female chemist of Paris had written her a note that she would make her a visit at twelve o'clock the next day, and announced also that she could not speak English.—Mrs. Wright desired me to act as interpreter. At the appointed hour the thundering of a carriage in the court-yard announced the arrival of the French lady. She entered with much grace, in which Mrs. W. was no match for her. She was old, with a sharp nose, with broad patches of vermillion spread over the deep furrows of her cheeks. I was placed in a chair between the two originals. Their tongues flew with velocity—the one in English and the other in French, and neither understanding a word the other uttered. I saw no possibility of interpreting two such volleys of words, and at length abruptly commanded silence for a moment!

I asked each, "Do you understand?" "Not a word," said Mrs. Wright. "*N'importe*," replied the chemist, and bounding from her chair to the middle of the floor, and dropping a low courtesy, was off—"What an old painted fool," said Mrs. W. in anger. It was evident that this visit was not intended for an interchange of sentiment, but a mere act of civility—a call.

I employed Mrs. W. to make the head of Franklin, which was often the source of much amusement to me. After it was completed, both being invited to dine with Franklin, I conveyed her to Passy in my carriage, she bearing the head upon her lap. No sooner were we in the presence of the doctor than she placed one head by the other. "There," she exclaimed, "are two brothers!" The likeness was truly admirable, and, at the suggestion of Mrs. Wright, to give it more effect, Franklin sent me a suit of clothes he wore in 1778. Many years afterwards the head was broken in Albany, and the clothes I presented to the "Historical Society of Massachusetts."

An adventure occurred to Mrs. Wright in connection with this head, indicrous in the highest degree, and although almost incredible, is literally true. After the head had been modelled, she walked out to Passy, carrying it in a napkin, in order to compare it with the original. In returning in the evening she was stopped at the barrier, in course to be searched for contraband goods; but as her mind was as free as her native American air, she knew no restraint, nor the reason why she was detained. She resisted the attempt to examine her bundle, and broke out in the rage of a fury. The officers were amazed, as no explanation in the absence of an interpreter could take place. She was compelled however, to yield to power. The bundle was opened, and to the astonishment of the officials, exhibited the head of a dead man, as appeared to them in the obscurity of the night. They closed the bundle without further examination, believing, as they afterwards assured me, that she was an escaped maniac, who had committed murder, and was about concealing the head of her victim.

They were determined to convey her to the police station, when she made them comprehend her entreaties to be taken to the Hotel d'Yorks. I was in my room, and hearing in the passage a great uproar, and Mrs. W.'s voice pitched upon a higher key than usual, I rushed out, and found her in a terrible rage, her fine eye flashing. I thrust myself between her and the officers, exclaiming, "*Ah, mon Dieu, qu'est-ce qu'il y'a?*" An explanation ensued. All except Mrs. W. were highly amused at the singularity and absurdity of the affair.

The head and clothes I transmitted to Nantes; they were the instruments of my frolics, not inappropriate to my youth, but perhaps it is hardly safe to advert to them in my age. A few I will venture to relate. On my arrival at Nantes, I caused the head to be properly adjusted to the dress, which was arranged in a natural shape and dimensions. I had the figure placed in the corner of a large room, near a closet, and behind a table. Before him I laid an open atlas, his arm resting upon a table, and mathematical instruments strewn upon it. A handkerchief was thrown over the arm stumps; wires were extended to the closet, by which means the body could be elevated or depressed, and placed in various positions.—Thus arranged, some ladies and gentlemen were invited to pay their respects to Dr. Franklin, by candlelight. For a moment they were completely deceived, and all profoundly bowed and courtesied, which was reciprocated by the figure. Not a word being uttered, the trick was soon revealed.

A report soon circulated that Doctor Franklin was at Mousieur Watson's "*sur l'Isle de Frydeon.*" At eleven o'clock the next morning, the Mayor of Nantes came in full dress, to call on the renowned philosopher. Cossoul, my worthy partner, being acquainted with the mayor, favored the joke for a moment, after their mutual salutations. Others came in, and all were disposed to gull their friends in the same manner.

The most amusing of all the incidents connected with this head, occurred in London, where I had it sent after the peace of '83, when I had established a bachelor's hall in that city. I placed the figure in full dress, with the head leaning out of the window, apparently gazing up and down the square. He had formerly been well known in that part of the city, and was at once recognised. Observing a collection of people gathering at another window looking at him, I ordered him down.

The morning papers announced the arrival of Dr. Franklin at an American merchant's in Bedford Square, and I found it necessary to contradict the report. In

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

married. When, therefore, both lady and gentleman are resident in the capital, there is generally a choice between two Mayors; but as it happened that my domicile was in the same arrondissement as that of my intended wife, we had no choice but to be married by Monsieur le Maire of the third arrondissement; and that officer being both very stupid and very tedious of his opinion, we were actually compelled to have recourse to the law before he could be made to perform his office.

The individual who filled the post of Mayor of the third arrondissement of Paris at that period, was a retired lawyer, an ex-notaire, or avoue, or avocat, or something of that kind—just such a man as with us retires from his business or profession when he has secured a competency, and gets himself put on the county bench, in order to add a little dignity to the otium he promises himself for the remainder of his days. In person, Monsieur le Maire was tall, thin, and what the French call dry in manner, precise, somewhat pompous, and cold. Add to this, that he had an overwhelming idea of his own merit, and was much prejudiced against everything English; and it was easy to see that he would prove a very troublesome fellow to deal with, particularly if required to do anything out of the common routine of his office. I was not long in verifying the correctness of this my first impression, and that, too, although I had taken the precaution to get an introduction to the great man from a mutual acquaintance. He was a troublesome fellow to deal with, as the sequel will abundantly show.

"Monsieur le Maire," said I, on my first interview with him, with my very best bow, and in my very best French, with the Anglo Parisian accent, "Monsieur le Maire, I am about to espouse a French lady, who is domiciled in the arrondissement which enjoys the advantage of being presided over by you; an advantage in which I have the happiness to participate; and I have availed myself of the advantage of our mutual obliging friend to enable me to enquire of you personally what formalities it will be requisite for me to observe in the matter. I am quite aware that the French law of marriage is very strict in the case of one of the contracting parties being a foreigner, but I feel sure (and hence I made another of my very best bows) that I could not do better than apply to Monsieur for advice and direction."

"Monsieur," replied the Mayor in his stately way, but with great politeness, tickled, as I had hoped, by the flattery administered in my opening speech, "as you are a foreigner, a British subject, and Mademoiselle, *votre future*, is a French woman, we shall require several pieces (certificates) which can only be obtained in your own country. I fear, therefore, that we shall be the cause of some expense, and what Monsieur will probably disrelish far more—delay;" and here Monsieur facetiously turned out his hands, shrugged up his shoulders, dropped the corner of his mouth and raised his brows, in true Gallic fashion.

"The expense is of little moment, but delay will be inconvenient," I stammered out, with a faint attempt at a smile—for the delay of a month to a man about making a love match appears like an adjournment sine die.

"Monsieur is not married—there are no legal impediments to the step he is about to take?"

"Married!" I cried, laughing in spite of my vexation at the threatened delay, at the gravity with which the question was put. "I do not contemplate bigamy, Monsieur le Maire, and I am not aware of the existence of any legal impediment whatever. Pray proceed."

"Ne vous fachez pas, Monsieur. We must proceed with due caution, and, indeed, with more than our usual care, since Monsieur is a foreigner."

"Well, well, Monsieur, I can easily prove that I am a single man: and moreover, if you desire it, that I was never married in my life. What next?"

"Is monsieur majeur (of age)?"

"I am four-and-twenty in December." It was now June.

"Then you are not of age. You are mineur quant au mariage (a minor as regards marriage.) You cannot marry until you are twenty-five without the consent of your parents. Are your parents living?"

"My mother, yes. My father died more than twenty years since."

"That, monsieur, must be proved by a certificate of his death; and I must also have that of his birth."

"Why," I asked, "of his birth?" For, owing to peculiar circumstances, I knew that such a certificate could not easily be procured. "A certificate of his death would seem to me to be all that can be required. If he be dead, and I prove that he is so, I should think that even the law, if curious on the point, might take for granted that he had been born!"

The sneer was irrepressible, but the indulgence in it was attended with disastrous consequences. I had made the formal old lawyer my enemy and he proceeded more solemnly than ever:

"Monsieur is evidently not aware of the gravity of the circumstances. It is important that every precaution should be taken, and that we should keep strictly on regle. I am bound to protect the interests of my countrywoman, and I shall certainly insist on the production of the pieces I have mentioned. It by no means follows that I am to yield a point because monsieur cannot see the necessity of it." Having delivered himself of this reproof, he resumed his interrogatory:

"Does Madame votre mere intend to be present at your marriage?"

"She does not."

"Eh bien! monsieur," said the Mayor briskly, as if delighted at being able to give me this extra trouble, "since you are a minor as regards marriage, I must have the written consent of madame votre mere, properly attested by British authorities."

"By what authorities?" I asked.

"Where does the madame reside?"—where is her domicil?"

"She resides chiefly in London."

"Eh bien! the consent of madame must be attested by the Lor' Mayor de Londres."

"The what?" said I, laughing heartily—"the what?"

"By the Lor' Mayor—the Lor' Mayor de London."

"Surely, Monsieur le Maire, you are joking. The Lord Mayor of London has nothing whatever to do with marriages. His Lordship would laugh at me if I were to apply to him on such a subject. Besides, even as a magistrate before whom my mother could make a declaration of her consent, the Lord Mayor is not the proper officer to apply to, inasmuch as he has no jurisdiction in that quarter of the capital in which she resides. You are asking me, therefore, to do what is impossible. I cannot comply with your request."

"Then, Monsieur," said the Mayor, with the most provoking coolness, "*on ne vous mariera pas*" (we will not marry you.)

"Not marry me! Am I, then, to understand that no Englishman who is under five-and-twenty years of age can be married in France without the consent of his parents, certified by the Lord Mayor of London?"

"Just so Monsieur, if the parents reside in London. The Lor' Mayor"——

"The Lord Mayor," I interrupted warmly, "has nothing to do with it. Mayors in England are not like Mayors in France. They"——

"Monsieur, I know my duty. A Mayor is a Mayor. I perfectly understand the nature of the functions appertaining to that important office. Had I not done so the government of his majesty would not have confided to my care one of the arrondissemouts of the capital. Besides, some years since, I passed a week or more in London, during which time I made your national institutions my serious study. Of course, I did not forget the Lor' Mayor de Londres; and, therefore, unless I have the consent of madame, certified by him, on *ne vous mariera pas*."

"Very well, monsieur," said I, with a sigh, feeling quite unable to combat the logic I had just heard—"very well; I must endeavor to satisfy you. Pray go on."

"In what diocese were you domiciled when last in England?" asked the Mayor with the tone and manner of a judge or advocate examining a witness.

"In the diocese of London."

"Which, I believe, is in the province of Canterbury."

"It is," I replied, wondering what would come next.

"Must not the bans of marriage in England be published on three successive Sundays at the parish church of one of the parties?"

"Not if the marriage be by license."

"Eh bien!" cried the Mayor, with a look of triumph; "since monsieur cannot have a license here at Paris, and since his bans cannot be published in the Londres, he must procure a certificate to the effect that bans may, under certain circumstances, be dispensed with, from Milor, Archeveque de Canterbury."

"Nonsense!" exclaimed I, fairly losing my temper at the mention of this other milor, to whom I was to be sent for permission to be married; "Nonsense! the Archbishop of Canterbury has no more to do with this matter than the Lord Mayor of London. It is impossible"——

"Eh bien! monsieur," said the Mayor, in a towering passion, "*on ne vous mariera pas*, on ne vous mariera pas! I will have both the pieces I have mentioned—that from the Lor' Mayor de Londres, and that from the Lor' Archeveque de Canterbury. Without them, I repeat, on ne vous mariera pas."

Expostulation was vain. The Mayor was not to be persuaded either that the conditions he insisted on were impossible of fulfilment, or that they were unnecessary. In vain our mutual acquaintance, who all this time had been plunged over head and ears in the *Debats*, endeavored to bring him to reason. In vain I requested him to take counsel with his brother official in the second arrondissement—that being the quarter where such marriages were most common. The unfortunate word "Nonsense!" had sunk deep into his soul. He was deaf to all remonstrance, and ringing his bell, bowed us hastily out, the last words I heard being, "Lor' Mayor de Londres," and "on ne vous mariera pas."

What was to be done? There was only one Mayor in Paris who could marry me, and he would not, except on certain absurd conditions, which I believed it would be quite impossible to comply with. My best plan, of course, would have been to apply at once to a person competent to give me a legal opinion on the question; but lovers are apt to be impulsive, and forget to weigh *pros* and *cons*. A lover who reflects is but half in love. I was really in love, over head and ears, and therefore, without any reflection at all, at once set out for England, without having any very clear idea of what I was going to do when I got there. We were then in the pre-railway period of the age; and depositing myself in one corner of a coupe of a diligence, I was soon rumbling along on my way to Boulogne. As hour after hour the huge "conveniency" creaked and bumped, and rolled along on the dreary road, I grew and over again cursed the obstinacy and conceit of the Jack-in-office who had sent me far away from my bride, and compelled me to adjourn, perhaps for months, the realization of my hopes. Love-like, I conjured up every possible misfortune which could grow out of this unhappy delay. I half persuaded myself that something must happen to break off the affair altogether; and as, to my excited imagination, the prospect before me grew blacker and blacker, the more and more heartily did I anathematize, in a choice compound of British and Gallic, the pigheadedness Monsieur le Maire du troisieme arrondissement. His eternal "on ne vous mariera pas," incessantly haunted my ears. If I endeavored to snatch a moment of repose, my sleep was troubled by frightful dreams, of which the Mayor was the most prominent figure—the nightmare ever standing between me and the girl I left behind me; and when roused from my spasmodic slumbers by the most whine of a professional beggar, (who was following the departing vehicle up the hill, his "charite, s'il vous plait," conveyed no meaning to my mind, but that of "on ne vous mariera pas."

I need not say that I got no certificate from either Lor' Mayor or Lor' Archeveque de Canterbury; but being advised by a friend, who, not being in love, had all his senses about him, I armed myself with the consent of my surviving parent, attested by the police magistrate of the district in which she resided. To this I added certificates of birth and deaths without number, always excepting that of the birth of my father, which, as I had anticipated, I could not easily procure; and, so provided, set off on my return to Paris, in the full persuasion that I had done all, and more than all, that was really necessary. Not so, however, thought Monsieur le Maire. Fixing his double eyeglass across the sharp ridge of his long nose, he read every word of the various documents which I had been at so much pains to procure—the English originals, as well as the French translations of them, although of the former language he knew not a word—and then laying them down with great deliberation, he dexterously dropped his spectacles from off his proboscis by a sudden twitch of the nostril and wink of the eye, and said again very emphatically: "Monsieur, *on ne vous mariera pas*."

"But, monsieur, consider the awkward position in which I am placed. I have proved to you by the signature of a London magistrate, duly attested by that of the British consul in Paris, that I have the full consent of my only living parent; and I have proved, in an equally satisfactory manner, that my father died more than twenty years since. In short, I have done all that is really necessary to render my marriage valid, as you may easily ascertain by consulting with your colleague in the arrondissement in which these mixed marriages are of the most frequent occurrence. Your presidence in your resolution places me in a position of great difficulty. If I have done all that the law requires—and permit me to say that I have—what more would you have me do?"

"What more! monsieur, what more! Why, I would have you procure the consent of Madame, votre mere, attested by the Lor' Mayor de Londres; and, also, I would have you procure a certificate from the Lor' Archeveque de Canterbury, to the effect that your bans of marriage need not and cannot be published where you were last domiciled in England; if you should be married in France. Without these two most important pieces, I repeat, on ne vous mariera pas."

So saying, and buttoning his coat over his shirtfrill in a very decided cut-it-short kind of manner, Monsieur le Maire du troisieme arondissement rose from his seat, and once more formally bowed me out of his apartment.

I now determined on doing what I ought to have done at the outset, as soon as the difficulty arose; I determined on seeking legal advice; and I accordingly laid the case before a gentleman with whom I had a slight acquaintance, a deputy procureur du roi. Having fully explained the position in which I stood, namely, the impossibility of getting married because the Mayor refused to perform his office unless I complied with certain impossible conditions to which he obstinately clung, I stated, with great energy, my determination of proceeding at once to England, to get married in that free country, unless in some way, could be found of speedily bringing the Mayor to reason.

The good natured lawyer laughed heartily at the recital of my troubles, but promised that he would soon get me put out of my misery. He was as good as his word. He forthwith proceeded to argue the point in the Palais de Justice—the Parisian Westminster Hall—before the parquet (court) of Monsieur le Procureur du Roi; and having beaten the enemy at all points—having shown both that such conditions were not required, and that they were impossible to be fulfilled—the poor old Mayor, in a few days, received a very curt and formal epistle from Monsieur le Procureur, requiring and commanding him to proceed forthwith in the matter of the marriage between Monsieur Dash, a British subject, and Mademoiselle Chose, born and now domiciled in Paris. After this, everything marcha, as the French say, comme sur des roulettes. Nothing remained but to "name the day;" and this, after a little becoming hesitation, was soon done. I enjoyed my revenge when I called on the Mayor's clerk, who, Jack-like, had been quite as determined as his master not to marry us, and ordered him to affix the necessary notices or bans of marriage on the front of his office that very day.

As soon as the happy day arrived, or rather the first of them, for people have two happy days in France—that is, if they can afford to devote two days from their ordinary avocations to the business of getting married. The first is devoted to the legal marriage before the civil authorities of the commune. This, although counting as the day of the wedding, the day on which you are legally one in the unromantic, matter-of-fact eye of the law, is not the day on which you really become man and wife: it is not the day of the dressing, and feasting, and dancing, and weeping, and leave-taking; and all the other doings, grave and gay, incident to a wedding. Custom, more powerful than law and revolutions, still ordains that you shall have the priest's blessing as well as the Mayor's; and the second day, therefore, is *the* wedding day par excellence—the day of elegant toilettes and elaborate repasts. The first day is a sort of business affair, which is passed over in comparative quiet, the galeties being reserved for the morrow, when the blushing bride, shrouded in her graceful veil, and crowned with white flowers, is led to the altar surrounded by troops of the friends and relatives of the two families. It is certainly curious that, in spite of the little hold which the mere ordinances of their religion have retained on the vast majority of the French people, marriages by the civil authority alone should be so extremely rare. It may be that the legal ceremony is *un peche*—too prosaic for a people who are so given to display, and so fond of theatrical effect; but whether that be the cause or not, the fact is certain. Very few persons dispense with the benediction of Monsieur le Cure.

The day at last arrived, then, which was to make the woman of my choice legally mine, and in which, to use the Turkish phrase, my tormentor, the poor stupid old Mayor, was to eat an immensity of dirt—to marry me in spite of his oft-reiterated phrase, "on ne vous mariera pas." Punctually, at the hour appointed, we came all to the Maire, and in as short a time as it takes to tell it, we were married. Placing ourselves opposite Monsieur le Maire, at a table covered with green cloth, and accompanied by four witnesses and many relatives, we listened patiently to the captious clerk, while, with the usual legal drawl, he read over to us all the documents relating to the marriage. Then, Monsieur le Maire, girding himself with the insignia of office, the tricolored scarf, reminded us in solemn tones, of the respective rights and duties of married persons, and put to each of us the all-important question. Lastly, the "yes" being pronounced by the gentleman very distinctly, and by the lady, if not very distinctly, at least sufficiently so to show that there was no mistake, Monsieur le Maire declared, in "the name of the law," that we were married.

AN ORTHOGRAPHICAL CONVENTION.—We have church conventions, State conventions—men conventions, women conventions—white conventions, black conventions—conventions for almost every purpose under the moon, practicable and impracticable, except one for the reform of a matter forever in every feminine mouth and before every masculine eye—we mean a convention for reforming English orthography—Dictionary-makers have arisen, and by "much learning made mad," have only caused confusion to become worse confounded. Phonetic prophets have opened their mission, and the universal English-reading world has stared at their mysterious symbols, and funnily winked its eye. Learned men with Eastern affinities have "gone in" for Webster—others for Worcester; while others, despising innovations half carried out, have steadily stuck to Johnson and Walker. In all the consequent diversities and jangilings, printers—who seem born to bear the brunt of intellectual wrangles—have been the sufferinging party; and so, moved by compassion and indignation, we have taken up the pen in their behalf, and have determined to do our endeavor to bring about a cessation of hostilities. After long and patient thought, we have come to the conclusion that there must be another convention; and for the sole and laudable purpose of a reform in English orthography. Not a convention of legal, medical, and theological doctors—of professors and authors; but a convention of well-read, clear-headed, common-sense printers—men of large lexicographical experience—to whom the whole matter shall be referred, and whose decision shall be as final and conclusive with respect to the English as are the dicta of the French and Spanish Academies in regard to French and Spanish orthography. And we therefore propose that the various chapels of printers should each send a delegate to an orthographical congress; and let every vexed and vexing word become a subject of thoughtful consideration, and the proper mode of dividing and compounding words be absolutely fixed. Let the convention utterly ignore etymology; and the prefix of every word such as *inquire* or *encumber* uniformly be made to begin with an *i* or an *e*, regardless whether it has been taken from the Latin, French, or any other language. In fine, let the language be thoroughly Americanized; and let all men, learned or simple, yield willing acquiescence to the judgement of the Typo-Orthographical Convention.—[Typographic Advertiser.

Two unoccupied frame dwellings, owned by a New York millionaire, were stolen and carried away a few days ago. The owner excuses his folly in leaving such property exposed by saying that a captain of police lived opposite the stolen houses, and he thought they were safe. The captain thinks he will catch the thieves *when they come back for the lots!*

The unfortunate man who on last Wednesday took the law into his own hands, has burnt his fingers and dropped it.

The Effort Made to Discover a Northwest Passage.

The attempt to discover a northwest passage was made by a Portuguese, named Cortereal, about A. D. 1500. It was attempted by the English in 1553, and the project was greatly encouraged by Queen Elizabeth in 1585, in which year a company was associated in London, and was called the "Fellowship for the Discovery of the Northwest Passage." The following voyages with this design were undertaken, under British and American navigators, in the years respectively stated:

Sir Hugh Willoughby's expedition to find a northwest passage to China, sailed from the Thames, May 20	1553
Sir Martin Frobisher's attempt to find a northwest passage to China	1576
Captain Davis's expedition to find a northwest passage	1585
Davis's expedition	1586
Weymouth and Knight's	1602
Hudson's voyages, the last undertaken	1610
Sir Thomas Button's	1612
Baffin's	1616
Foxe's expedition	1631
[A number of enterprises undertaken by various countries, followed.]	
Middleton's Expedition	1742
Moore and Smith's	1746
Hearne's land expedition	1769
Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, his expedition	1773
Captain Cook, in the Resolution and Discovery, July	1776
Mackenzie's expedition	1789
Captain Duncan's voyage	1790
The Discovery, Captain Vancouver, returned from a voyage of survey and discovery on the north-west coast of America, Sept. 24	1795
Lieut. Kotzebue's expedition, October	1815
Capt. Buchan and Lieut. Franklin's expedition in the Dorothea and Trent	1818
Captain Ross and Lieut. Perry, in the Isabella and Alexander	1818
Lieuts. Parry and Liddon, in the Hecla and Griper, May 4	1819
They return to Leith, Nov. 3	1820
Captain Parry and Lyon, in the Fury and Hecla, May 8	1821
Captain Parry's third expedition with the Hecla, May 8	1824
Captains Franklin and Lyon, after having attempted a land expedition, again sailed from Liverpool, February 16	1825
Captain Parry again in the Hecla, sailed from Deptford, March 25	1827
And returns, October 6	1827
Captain Ross arrived at Hull, on his return from his Arctic expedition, after an absence of four years, and when all hope of his return had been nearly abandoned, October 18	1832
Captain Back and his companions arrived at Liverpool from their perilous Arctic land expedition, after having visited the Great Fish river, and examined its course to the Polar seas, September 6	1835
Captain Back sailed from Chatham in command of his Majesty's ship Terror, on an exploring adventure to Wager river. Captain Back, in the month of December, 1835, was awarded by the Geographical Society, the King's annual premium for his Polar discoveries and enterprise, June 21,	1836
Dease and Simpson traverse the intervening space between the discoveries of Ross and Parry, and establish that there is a northwest passage, October	1839
Sir John Franklin and Captain Crozier, in the Erebus and Terror, leave England, May 24	1845
Captain Ross returned from an unsuccessful expedition in search of Franklin	1849
Another expedition (one sent out by Lady Franklin) in search of Sir John Franklin, consisting of two vessels, sailed from England, April—May	1850
Another under Captain McClure, who succeeded in effecting a "transit over ice from ocean to ocean; and another under Sir Edward Belcher	1851
Another consisting of two vessels, the Advance and Resolute, liberally purchased for the purpose by Henry Grinnell, a New York merchant, and manned at government cost from the United States Navy, under command of Lieut. de Haven, sailed from New York, May	1850
The expedition of Dr. Kane, in the Advance, May 31	1853
The last expedition, consisting of the Release and Active under Lieut. Hartstein, June	1855
And returns, October 11	1855

There may be some omissions in the above, but it will be found generally correct. [N. Y. Herald.

LARGE HAUL OF PIGEONS.—The Trumbull County (Ohio) Democrat says that on the 17th December last, four men caught in a net, in Tamarack Swamp, Bloomfield township, eighteen hundred pigeons at one haul. Besides this, they shot, during the same night, eight hundred and sixteen more, making a total of 2,616.

GEORGE O. LYON. JAS. TAYLOR JONES.

LYON & JONES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

DEMOPOLIS, ALA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Marengo, Greene and Sumter counties, Alabama. jan5 1y

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The spring session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of January next. Our terms are as heretofore. $62 50 will cover the college expenses, including tuition, board, fuel, washing, and contingent charge, for five months. For further information address

E. E. WILEY, President,
dec22 8t. Emory P. O., Va.

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FOR 1856.

EDITED BY REV. CHARLES F. DEEMS, D. D.

This new Work embraces the statistics and a great variety of other interesting information in every department of Southern Methodist operations, under the following general heads: I. The Episcopacy; 2, Plan of Visitation; 3, The Conferences; 4, Dedication of Churches; 5 Revivals; 6, Missions; 7, Colleges; 8, Sunday Schools; 9, Tract Society; 10, Publishing House and Literary Notices; 11, Instruction of People of Color; 12. Historical sketches; 13, Biographical sketches; 14, Personal Notices; 15, Bishop Andrew's Letters on California; 16, Memorials of Bishop Capers; 17, Miscellaneous; 18, Appendix—350 pages, large 12mo.

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For further particulars inquire of the undersigned either personally at his residence in Prairie Jefferson Morehouse parish, or by letter addressed to Point Jefferson, Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

jan12 1y JAMES H. BRIGHAM.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

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The Proprietor, in calling the attention of the Public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article; but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense. The following, from your own State, is respectfully submitted for your consideration, who may still doubt, to my "Memorabilia," or Practical Receipt Book for Farmers and Families, to be had gratis of all the Agents for the "German Bitters."

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GRENADA, MISS.

The next session of this young and popular Institution will open on the first Monday in February, 1856. It is convenient to all South Mississippi and Louisiana.

Tuition in English branches, from $10 to $20; Music, with use of instrument, $27 50; Languages, $12 each; Vocal Music, $1; Incidental fee, $1; Board, $50.

We have commodious and comfortable boarding arrangements, and all the apparatus, instruments, etc., essential to our full course of study and high grade of scholarship. These, with our experienced and successful Faculty, our firm but kind discipline, have already raised the Seminary to permanent popularity.

Our friends in the South cannot do better for their daughters than to bring them to Bascom Seminary.

Further information can be obtained by addressing the undersigned. S. W. MOORE, President.
Grenada, Miss., Dec. 15, 1855—8t.

New Principle! No Poison!

Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure,

OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA,

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF

Fever and Ague, or Chill and Fever; Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; also of Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms; Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and all other forms of disease

WHICH HAVE A COMMON ORIGIN IN

MALARIA OR MIASMA.

This subtle atmospheric poison, which at certain seasons is unavoidably inhaled at every breath, is the same in character wherever it exists—north, south, east or west—and will everywhere yield to this newly-discovered ANTIDOTE, which neutralizes the poison, completely purifies the system, and thus entirely removes all the causes of disease.

The proprietor distinctly claims these extraordinary results from its use:

It will protect any resident or traveler, even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any ague or bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasma.

It will instantly check the ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from ONE DAY TO TWENTY YEARS, no matter how long they had never have ANOTHER CHILL, by continuing its use according to directions.

It will immediately relieve all the distressing results of bilious or ague diseases, such as general debility, night sweats, etc. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected. And as a *proof* that it is

WORTHY OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE,

Because of its

SINGULAR AND ENTIRE HARMLESSNESS.

The following certificate from one of the most celebrated chemists in the United States is attached to every bottle:

NEW YORK, June 1855.

"I have made a chemical examination of Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure, or Antidote to Malaria. I have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it. I have, however, found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

This allows of its

FREE USE AS A PREVENTIVE

by which all persons may thus be sure of entire freedom from the above named diseases, no matter how sickly the season or swampy the locality.

PROOFS OF EFFICACY are frequently published, and the confidence of the public is asked only in proportion to it; *actual merits* wherever introduced and used. These only are relied upon to prove its worth.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases; some may require more. Directions printed in German, French and Spanish, accompany each bottle. Price One Dollar. Prepared and sold by the proprietor,

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MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE

FACULTY:

Rev. H. C. Thweatt, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Ancient and Modern languages, Belles-Lettres, &c.

Miss Annie E. Hazlewood, graduate of the Mississippi Female College, at Hernando, Miss., Instructress in Mathematics and the Natural Sciences.

Miss Isabella V. McCormick, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.

Mrs. Elizabeth E. McCormick, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
Preparatory Department, first class	15 00
" second class	20 00
Collegiate Department	25 00
Ornamental Department, music on the pianoforte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of instruments	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water, or chromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will not be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though personal and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

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DANIEL BROWN,	ap21—1y

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AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

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The mill that took the premium at the Crystal Palace, New York, was the smallest size (14 inches) and grounds a bushel of corn into fine meal in four and a half minutes. Those desiring such mills can be supplied by addressing the patentee and proprietor,

WILLIS P. COLEMAN,
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Manufactory, City of Jefferson, La.
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Centenary College of Louisiana is located in Jackson, La., 12 miles east of Bayou Sara. Its location is beautiful, retired and healthy. It has commodious buildings, a large library, a good chemical and philosophical apparatus, a well selected mineralogical and geological cabinet, and a full Board of Instruction.

As this section of the Southwest is but poorly provided with academies and preparatory schools, there is connected with the College a Preparatory Department, in which all necessary instruction may be received for entering College proper.

The College is now in a highly prosperous condition, and under the management of the present Board of Trustees and Faculty it promises permanency and extensive usefulness.

FACULTY:

Rev. John C. Miller, M. A., President, and Prof. of Mental and Moral Science.

Rev. Wm. H. Scales, M. A., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

A. R. Halcombe, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language.

G. H. Wiley, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language.

Thomas S. Jones, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.

T. P. Calloort, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. E. Blackmar, M. A., Professor of Music.

Rev. A. G. Miller, Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Edward J. Deloney and John S. Young, Tutors

EXPENSES:

Tuition, per session of ten months	$50
Room rent	5
Contingencies	3
Use of Library	3
Total College charges	$61
Tuition per session in Preparatory Department	$40
Contingencies	3
Total	$43

Other charges the same as in College. In addition to the above regular charges a matriculation fee of $5 is paid by each student on first becoming a member of any regular College Class. College charges must be paid semi-annually, in advance. Tuition is refunded only in case of sickness.

Board and washing can be had at the Steward's Hall, or in private families, for about $11 per month, students furnishing their own room, wood, lights, &c.

Every student whose parent or guardian does not reside in the town of Jackson, or in immediate vicinity, shall have an academical guardian nominated by himself, with the consent of his parent,

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, from Jan. 10, 1855, to Jan. 31, 1856, inclusive

A.	
[illegible]	4 00
[illegible]	5 00
Augustus	5 00
Avery	10 00
Armstrong	2 00
B.	
[illegible] Brown	2 00
[illegible] Bushe	2 00
[illegible] Burt	2 00
[illegible] Baldwin	4 00
C.	
[illegible] W Carraway	5 00
[illegible] Brown & Bros	5 50
[illegible] Cleary	5 50
[illegible] H Calloway	5 00
[illegible]	2 00
[illegible]	5 00
C Calloway	5 00
D.	
J Davies	15 00
R Dickinson	5 00
Dowling	2 00
E.	
Eubank	2 00
F Ellis	2 00
C Erwin	5 00
F.	
Mrs M A Fort	2 00
[illegible] Fennimore	2 00
A Felps	2 00
G.	
A Gronberg	2 00
[illegible] Green	2 00
W Griswold	6 00
H.	
[illegible] O Hearn	2 00
[illegible] J Harp	32 50
[illegible] J Hallberg	5 00
[illegible] M Hiddson	2 00
[illegible] O Hale	2 50
[illegible] Hemingway	2 00
[illegible] J Hamill	4 00
[illegible] B Holt	4 00
[illegible] Hoadly	2 00
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Miss M V Jones	4 00
Mrs M Joiner	2 00
L Johnson	1 00
J Jones, Jr.	8 00
K.	
Mrs M Knight	2 00
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R C Lawless	2 00
W B Ligon	2 00
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H H Montgomery	5 00
S W Martin	1 00
W T Millot	2 00
J C Martin	2 00
Mrs A R Millar	2 00
O T Murphy	2 00
P.	
E Pennington	5 50
E Phillips	2 00
A Pate	8 25
J M Patton	4 00
R.	
Major J Robinson	4 00
R M Roberts	2 00
O R Reiley	2 50
Major J Railey	2 00
S.	
J D Shelly	5 00
W H Sobroeder	2 00
A Sobroeder	2 00
T C Sale	2 50
J D Sale	2 00
G W Sayers	1 50
O S Stewart	2 00
O Stephens	2 00
T.	
Dr L L Taylor	2 00
J Travis	2 00
H Tetnm	3 00
F Taylor	2 00
W.	
A M Wynn	1 00
S Worthington	2 00
D S William	12 00
E Ward	2 00

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To the Members of the Alabama Conference.—At the recent session of your Conference you resolved to raise in each pastoral charge at least twenty dollars for the Ministerial Education Society, and to forward the amount to your Treasurer at your "earliest convenience."

This is to inform you that claims are now coming in, and payment is urged, and that you have not the funds in your treasury to meet them! At least five hundred dollars will be needed to meet the claims now due and falling due in a few weeks. Please attend to this matter forthwith, and forward the amount to your Treasurer, at Montgomery, Alabama.

☞ Will not some of our laymen, who appreciate an educated ministry, and have the means to help us, come to our assistance in this crisis? Brethren, do help us! Material aid, at this time, will be of much comfort. Any amount you may forward to this object will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged. Who will be the first to respond?

T. W. DURMAN,
Treasurer M. E. S. Alabama Conference.
Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 22, 1856.
Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

To the Members of the Mississippi Conference.—Dear Brethren: The box containing "Dr. Winan's Conference Sermon" did not reach Vicksburg in time to be distributed among the preachers before the adjournment of our Conference. The best we can do, therefore, is to forward them by mail to the several members of the Conference. Brother Cook, of Vicksburg, has kindly consented to forward them in packages of ten copies, to every preacher who will send him his address, and postage stamps enough to prepay the postage on the package. The sermon is about the size of the catalogue of Centenary College, exhibited and distributed among the preachers of our late Conference. So that you can estimate pretty nearly the postage. Address E. G. Cook, Vicksburg, Miss. The postage will be twenty cents per package of ten copies. Yours, truly,

31 H. J. HARRIS.

To the Preachers and Sunday School Superintendents in the bounds of the Mississippi Conference.—The Board of Managers of our Book and Tract Society have instructed me to keep on hand in Vicksburg a sufficient quantity of books to supply the current demand. In obedience to this instruction I have ordered a large supply of the General catalogue; also, of Sunday school books—catechisms, question books, hymns, notes, dictionaries, libraries, &c., and I trust you will send your orders to Vicksburg for these books, accompanied with the cash when convenient: Price same as at Nashville. Time saved to you in the operation. Respectfully,

H. H. MONTGOMERY, Agent.

The regular Quarterly Union Tract Meeting of the Methodist Tract Society of New Orleans will be held in Carondelet street Church next Monday, February 11th, at 7 o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance of all the officers, colporteurs, distributing agents and distributors, is imperative. The Methodist congregations and all persons interested in tract distribution are invited to attend.

J. B. WHITTINGTON, Secretary.

New Orleans District—First Quarter—

German missions, Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4, Feb 10, at Dryades street; quarterly conference, February 8.

Wesley, Soule and Winan's quarterly conference, Feb 15.

New Orleans circuit, February 24, at Leirel street, quarterly conference, Feb 23, 7 P M, Carondelet st. church.

Baton Rouge, March 1 and 2.

Plaquemine and Pointe Coupee, March 8 and 9, Plaquemine.

Morgan street, March 16; Q C and L F, 17th.

Felicity street, March 22; L F, 24; Q C, 25.

Carondelet street, March 30: L F, 31; Q C, April 1.

Thibodeaux, April 5 and 6.

Bayou Lafourche and Big Black circuit and mission, Ap. 12 and 13, at Drashear City.

2t J. C. KEENER, P. E.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED January 17th, by Rev. Wm. A. McCarty, Dr. GEO. D. CONNOR to Miss MARIAH G. UPSHAW, of Glenville, Ala.

By the Rev. Q. T. Ellis, on the 8th instant, Mr. J. E WESCOTT to Miss GEORGIA PRESTON, of Gaston, Ala.

By Rev. B. F. Alexander, January 29, 1856, at New Iberia, La., Mr. LUTHER M. SUGG, late of Union Town, Ky., to Miss CAROLINE F. MASSEY, of New Iberia.

On the 17th January, 1856, by Rev. W. E. M. Linfield, Mr. ELISHA J. WILLINGHAM to Miss MELLISSA L. WILLINGHAM, all of Greene county, Ala.

On the 24th January, by the same, in Marengo county, Alabama, WM. A. FERRILL, Esq., to Miss TIRZA M. CHAMBERS.

On the 29th January, by the same, in Greene county, Alabama, Mr. FRANKLIN WILLINGHAM to Miss VIRGINIA R. LOGAN.

In Covington, January 29, 1856, by Rev. J. B. Bowen, Capt LUCAS D. ISAM to Miss SUE H. EVANS.

24 Bottles Perform 24 Cures

Moline Illinois, Sept. 24, 1855.

Mr. J. A. Rhodes—Dear Sir: The box of "Agne Cure" you sent us has all been sold, and created a large demand for more; to meet which we have ordered from your general agent, at Chicago, J. D. Yerrington. Its sale will only be equaled by the number of Fever and Ague cases. Hoping these cases may be few, yet having a bottle of Cure for every case, we remain,

Respectfully, yours, RICHARDS & ALLEN.

For sale by J WRIGHT & CO.,
151 Chartres street, N. Orleans,
And by Druggists generally. 1l

The Erie Railroad Dispute.—A dispatch of the 28th from Philadelphia says:

In the Pennsylvania Supreme Court to-day, Judge Black delivered the unanimous opinion of the Court, in the case of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, vs. the City of Erie, that the said railroad company have a right to extend their road through the town of Erie to its eastern boundary to connect with the northeast road. That the resistance to and obstruction of the road by the Mayor and Councils of Erie, is unlawful and must be restrained. In the case of the Erie and Northeast Road vs. Joseph Casey, the Court was divided. Judges Black, Lowrie and Knox, held the repeal of the company's charter constitutional and valid, while Chief Justice Lewis and Woodward held the same to be unconstitutional and void. The case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Magnetic Telegraph.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

THE LONG AGONY OVER!

N. P. Banks Elected Speaker!!

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ARABIA.

Resignation of Omar Pacha.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.

Washington, February 2d, 1856.—The plurality resolution has been adopted by a majority of nine.

Mr. Orr withdrew his name as the nominee of the Democratic caucus.

Second Dispatch.

The plurality rule takes effect after three ballots, the first of which has just been paid with the following result: Banks, 100; Aiken, 93; Fuller, 14; scattering, 5.

Third Dispatch.

Banks is elected speaker by *one* plurality. On motion of Mr. Clingman, a resolution declaring Mr. Banks' election unanimous, was adopted.

The Speaker elect was conducted to the Chair, by Messrs. Aiken and Fuller. Mr. Campbell of Ohio, made a speech, when the House adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The House has elected Cullom Clerk by a vote of 126 to 87.

The Senate discussed the proceedings of the Naval Board.

A bill was introduced extending the term of years of naturalization.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The appointment of George M. Dallas, as Minister to England, is confirmed.

Additional Foreign Items.

We learn from the papers brought by the Arabia, that Gen. Mourravieff has advanced within three hours march of Erzeroum.

Omar Pacha's troops have begun to arrive at Trebizonde.

Omar Pacha had tendered his resignation, but the Sultan refused to accept it. There is some talk that he will be sent as Minister to England.

Persia announces her continued neutrality.

Prince Paskiewitch's dying injunction to the Czar was to make peace. The docks at Sebastopol are nearly all destroyed.

The Bark Amalia.

Washington, February 2d, 1856.—Orders have been sent to Pensacola for the steamer Fulton to proceed in search of the bark Amelia, which sailed from Port au Prince, December 2d, for New York, having been seized for a supposed connection with some fillibustering expedition, and which has not since been heard from.

New Line of Steamers to Europe.

Acorsta, February 3d, 1856.—The Richmond Convention adopted a resolution declaring a line of first class steamers from Liverpool to some Southern port highly important, and recommending Southern Legislatures to use their efforts to procure its establishment, when convenient.

At the dinner in the afternoon, Governor Wise made a strong internal improvement speech.

Loss of the Ship Valparaiso.

Charlestin, Feb. 4.—The ship Valparaiso, from New Orleans for Liverpool, was wrecked on Hiding Rocks, near Nassau. The vessel is a total loss. Seventeen hundred bales of cotton were saved. No lives were lost.

Rebellion.

Upwards of a hundred students in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, have rebelled in consequence of the unjust expulsion of four students.

The Markets.

New York, February 1, 1856.—Cotton firm—Sales to-day, 2,000 bales; Flour lower, Southern, $8 81; Wheat has declined from 6 to 8 cents; Corn, quiet.

New York, Feb. 4.—Flour—State, $7 75; Ohio, $8 31; Southern, $8 91½. Mess Pork has declined and is quoted at $16 50. Whisky, 36c.

New York, Feb. 4, 6 P. M.—Cotton improving; sales to-day 4,000 bales N. O. Middling at 9c. Rio Coffee, 11½c. Sugar, 8½c.

New York, Feb. 4.—Orleans Middling, 10 1-16c; Uplands, 9¾c; Corn, 87½c; Rice, 5½c.

New York, Feb. 5—Mess Pork, $15 87; other articles unchanged.

Cincinnati, Feb. 2.—Flour has declined under the influence of the steamer's news, and is probably not sold at over $6 50. Sugar, 8 to 9c. Molasses, 40 to 42c.

Cincinnati, Feb. 4.—Flour, $6 75. Mess Pork, $14 to $14 50. Whisky, 24½ to 24½c.

Cincinnati, Feb. 5.—Molasses, 42 to 43c; other articles unchanged.

Later from Florida—Another Attack by the Indians.

By the arrival on Saturday last of the steamship C. Vanderbilt, we have later advices from South Florida, the seat of the Indian difficulties. The intelligence leaves no doubt whatever that only the most energetic measures will suffice to subdue the savages. The Tampa Peninsular of the 26th ult., says:

By the arrival of the U. S. schooner Experiment, the following information was received by Col. Monroe, to whose politeness we are indebted for a perusal of Col. Brown's report. The facts here given are a compilation from said report, and, so far as they go, are authentic.

A wood party, consisting of a corporal and five privates, with two wagons and twelve mules, were fired upon by some fifteen or twenty Indians, about four miles from Fort Deynaud, on the road leading from that post to Fort Thompson, on the morning of the 18th inst. As far as known, only one man, Private Peterman, of Company C., made his escape. He made his way to Fort Deynaud and reported the attack. Peterman received a slight wound in the calf of his leg. Lieuts. Larned and Garner, with about thirty-five enlisted men, were immediately ordered by Col. Brown, to march to the place where the party was attacked, rescue the wounded or dead soldiers, and if any signs of the Indians should be seen, to pursue and chastise them. Lieut. Larned returned and reported that he found the two wagons loaded with cypress poles and the twelve mules dead.

All the mules were shot behind the ears, indicating that they were deliberately killed, and not by a general random shot. The wagons and harness were uninjured. No signs of the missing men, neither blood nor dead bodies, or even any track of them were discovered. The lieutenants scoured about the scene of action for about three miles, when seeing no signs of either Indians or soldiers, owing probably to the quantity of water covering the country about, Lieut. Larned returned and reported to Col. Brown as above.

The unfortunate party was armed, but owing to the fact that no Indian signs had been discovered in that region since the demonstration of the 20th Dec they felt quite secure, believing that the Indians had gone further South, and consequently the attack was quite unexpected.

This startling intelligence, together with that received from the Miami, speaks too plainly that the savages are not satisfied, and are determined to prosecute their murderous operations with an energy entirely unlooked for.

The attack was led by Okehan, sub-chief, who is exasperated at the destruction of his village by the troops, which occurred a short time since.

A letter to the Peninsular from Fort Meade says that scouts are sent out almost daily in search of the Seminoles, but without finding them.

Another letter from the head waters of Manatee river, says that in anticipation of an attack by the Seminoles, all the citizens upon the head waters of Manatee and Miaka rivers, with a few others from elsewhere, have united and organized a mounted company of volunteers.

☞ A Man of Bones.—Here is a curious fact for you. The flesh of a living man once grew into bone. It seems hard to believe, but I suppose it was so; for, in the museum at Dublin, Ireland, there is, or was, the skeleton of one Clerk, a native of the city of Cork, whom they call the ossified man, one of the greatest curiosities of nature. It is the carcass of a man, entirely ossified in his life time, living in that condition for several years. Those who knew him before the surprising alteration, affirm that he had been a man of great strength and agility. He felt the first symptoms of this surprising change some time after a debauch, till, by slow degrees, every part grew into a bony substance, except his skin, eyes and intestines. His joints settled in such a manner that no ligament had its proper operation; he could not lie down or rise up without assistance. He had at last no bell in his body, yet, when he was placed upright, like a statue of stone, he could stand but could not move by the least. His teeth were joined, and formed into one entire bone; therefore a hole was broken through them to convey liquid substance for his nourishment. The tongue lost its use and his sight left him soon time before he expired.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship Mexico, we have our files of Galveston papers to Saturday last, and late dates from interior Texas.

From the Civilian's commercial article of Friday last, we extract the following:

At Galveston the market continues buoyant, owing in a great degree for the demand to fill up ships now loading for distant ports.

The bad state of the roads and cold weather have served to check the receipt of cotton at Houston, though considerable quantities get come in to that city. An arrangement has at length been effected between the contractors and company of the Harrisburg railroad, by which the cars have commenced carrying cotton from Richmond and the quantity accumulated at that point is being rapidly carried off. This will lead to an increase in the amount hauled to Richmond, and the receipts from that quarter will be large for some time to come. The receipts the past week at this port amount to 1868 bales. The exports to 2367 bales. The sales amount to between 700 and 800 bales; and the demand has been unabated, owing to the anxiety to dispatch vessels in port waiting cargo. The following are the prevailing rates for cotton:

Ordinary to Good Ordinary.....6¾ to 7¼
Low Middling.....8 to 8¼
Middling.....8¾ to 8¾
Good Middling.....9¼ to —

We hear of a sale of Good Middling Deaw cotton at 9¼ cents.

Sugar continues in good request. Fair to Fully Fair is worth 7 and 7¼c.

Rings continue in good request here, and at prices, we think, which leave purchasers but little margin for profit in the markets of the North, where the quotations are scarcely a cent per lb higher than our own, while the sales are made on time, and all damaged bales rejected. Here they continue to command 13½ and 14½ cents per lb.

From its Austin correspondent the News learns that the Debt Bill has again been brought out by the Legislature under a high state of excitement. The News says:

"What may be the result appears exceedingly problematical. We cannot, however, but fear that the bill may be defeated. Never have we felt a deeper interest in any public question before our Legislature, and yet we have no personal interestin it, as we own not a dollar of the public debt. But we feel morally certain that the defeat of that bill will inflict irreparable injury on our State.

The Houston Telegraph informs us that the Austin coach on its downward trip upset in Cumming's creek, a short distance above Brenham, on Friday, the 25th ult., and that two or three of the mail-bags were lost. There were eight passengers in the coach, which was buttoned tight, at the time it upset in the creek. While the coach was being righted by the rapidity of the current, all hands made up their minds to "shuffle off this mortal coil," but finally, being lodged partly upon brush and upon the bank, the passengers were enabled to escape. Gen. Baer, of Huntsville, lost some $7000 or $8000, which, however, he subsequently found. Another gentleman lost and afterwards recovered $400. Much valuable mail matter from Austin has, probably, been lost by this accident.

The Nueces Valley Advertiser has the following paragraphs:

The only disease now raging in our community, is the Nicaragua fever. Judging from present appearances, it is likely to carry off to parts unknown, some of our best men.

Pilots at Aransas, look out! We have a rod in pickle for you. Two vessels during the week, have been allowed to go to leeward of the Pass, in consequence of your consummate negligence. Play on—Euchre is a good game.

Louisiana Legislature.

Baton Rouge, January 30, 1856.—*Senate.*—Pursuant to adjournment, the Senate met. Twenty-three members answered to their names.

A joint resolution of the House was concurred in, instructing the State Printer to have the official proceedings of the Legislature published at the capital, and naming the Democratic Advocate.

The Hon. Ryan, on previous notice, introduced a bill allowing contestants in elections to appeal to the Supreme Court, where the amount involved does not exceed $300.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

House.—House met pursuant to adjournment. Seventy-five members answered to their names.

The Committee on the Insane Asylum at Jackson, made a report, which was received and ordered to be printed—one thousand copies in English and five hundred in French.

The report of the Committee on Contested Elections being the order of the day, Mr. Lawrason moved that Messrs. Lumsden and Devall be allowed thirty days to obtain testimony. In defense of his position, as a representative of the people and member of the American party, Mr. Lawrason made an eloquent speech. He read the correspondence between the representatives of the two parties in New Orleans prior to the election, to show that the American was quite as anxious as the Democratic party to preserve peace and good order at the polos, and to secure to every man entitled to do so, the exercise of his elective franchise. He referred to the partial and unjust course of the Democratic Central Committee (a self-constituted supreme court) in selecting gentlemen preterminted to ask opinions in reference to the legality of courts in the city to naturalize foreigners, when the question of their right to do so was, and still is, a debatable and unsettled question; said that out of the number thus selected, but one (Judge Nash Ogden) thought proper to ask and answer questions not propounded by the self-constituted tribunal, and his opinion is well-known.

Mr. Lawrason said that the act of 1814 was clearly abrogated and annulled by the act of 1852 and the constitution under which the State is now governed. Mr. L. showed conclusively that the position taken by the Democratic party, that any man has a right to vote who will subscribe to the oath *prescribed*, without mention from the Judges; is dangerous and fallacious, since the constitution defines the qualifications for a voter in this State, excluding seamen, soldiers, criminals and paupers. Mr. Lawrason maintained that the Democratic party in New Orleans, sought the difficulties complained of at the polls—they courted it for political capital. He said that Mr. Gordon, one of the parties contesting, had told him on board a boat going to New Orleans, before any action was had here in reference to the matter, that his case had been decided—decided in caucus—yes, the very men who hate the loudest, and meanest horrified at a secret political societies, meet in some obscure corner, and because they have the strength which numbers give, perpetuate these wrongs upon us. He thanked God that there were some gentlemen on that floor, who has the moral courage to refuse to obey the dictates of these secret conclaves, and they were ready to meet the facts in open daylight, and judge of them impartially.

Yeas and nays called for on the motion to recommit the report. Yeas 35, nays 40.

Mr. Duperier moved then that the seats of Messrs. Lumsden and Devall be declared vacant, and that the Governor be requested to issue his proclamation ordering a new election. After a speech from Mr. Gantt, the previous question was taken up and carried; 42 yeas to 35 nays.

The question in reference to a chaplain was called up for opposition.

Mr. Pike moved, as an amendment, that each member of the House pray alternately for the same, commencing at the head of the roll, and going down alphabetically. That for the service, they be allowed extra compensation at the end of the session, according to the length of the prayers. The whole matter laid on the table.

Thursday, Jan. 31.—We have already received by telegraph and published the proceedings of the Senate for this day.

House.—Mr. Seuzeneau, of New Orleans, presented himself and took the oath of office.

The resolution adopted yesterday to elect a Catholic Chaplain, was taken up again to-day, and Mr. Pattan offered as an amendment, after a few remarks, that Protestant ministers be invited also.

Mr. Pike offered a resolution to fix the salary at $100 for each. A suspension of the rules was asked for. Yeas and nays called. Yeas, 22, nays 32.

The House soon after adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 1.—*Senate.*—Senate met pursuant to adjournment; 24 members present.

The Senate refused to concur in the resolution of the House to adjourn until Monday, the 11th inst.

Senate adjourned to meet again to-morrow at the usual hour.

House.—House met at 10 o'clock; 53 members answered to their names.

Messrs. LeBlanc and Gordon, from New Orleans, presented themselves and were sworn in.

Mr. Estlin moved that Messrs. Brice and Shields, Representatives elect from New Orleans, whose seats have been contested, be allowed time to collect evidence in the case, before a Justice of the Peace in New Orleans.

Mr. Gantt moved to lay on the table—said that the gentlemen had been consulted, and their witnesses have been consulted, and their witnesses have been summoned to appear before a committee—said that it would retard the action of the House to the end of the session.

Mr. Estlin said, in explanation, that he offered the resolution in order to facilitate business—that the witnesses were citizens of New Orleans, who have their own affairs to attend to, and it would be difficult to have them at the capital.

Mr. Favrot offered a resolution to have all the documents in reference to contested elections, published—lost.

Notice of many bills was given. The only one of any public importance was that of Mr. Duperier, in reference to some resolutions of instruction to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, relative to a change in the naturalization laws.

The House adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The unfortunate man who on last Wednesday took the law into his own hands, has burnt his fingers and dropped it.

THE GHOST OF ROGER WILLIAMS.

BY AN OLD SEXTON.

"Angels and ministers of grace defend us!
Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd,
Bring with thee airs from Heaven, or blasts from hell,
Be thy intent wicked or charitable,
Thou comest in such a questionable shape
That I will speak to thee."—SHAKSPEARE.

I am not superstitious; I do not believe in ghosts, goblins, or witches. I have no sympathy with the so called "spiritual" movement. It is very convenient when anything happens that we cannot understand, to ascribe it to the agency of the poor spirits. But I am content to let a great many things I cannot explain remain a mystery, for even after we have ascribed the phenomenon to spiritual powers, we are still in the dark. I do not know why the grass grows and I am satisfied to let it remain a mystery in the hands of the All-Wise and All-Good Being, who "doeth all things well."

In the course of my dealings with the dead, I have had my share of observation and experience of the supernatural and mysterious. I could tell many a story of "terrible signs," of mysterious forewarnings," of "spectral visitations;" but I am free to say I do not believe even those which came within my own immediate knowledge. It is true, I cannot explain some very strange phenomena, yet that is no reason why I should believe that water will run up hill—that the founder of natural laws should break them himself, for the sake of telling some ignoramus know that one of his first cousins will die when this time comes. I say some ignoramus, for I have never found a really intelligent person who would credit the ghost stories of the past or the present.

The incident I am about to relate is certainly of a thrilling character, and my friend over the way, who is a firm believer in the modern spiritual manifestations, is perfectly sure there can be no explanation for it; he is satisfied that I have held converse with a being of the other world. The reader may judge for himself.

Twenty years ago, when I lived in ——— street, I had a neighbor, who was somewhat my senior in years, and with whom I was upon the most intimate terms. He was a journeyman mason, and a very clever, honest, and industrious man. His name was Roger Williams, and he claimed kin with his namesake, the illustrious advocate of intellectual liberty, and the founder of Rhode Island. He was a mild, harmless man, with too little energy ever to accomplish any great thing. The only uncharitable act I ever heard of his doing was the disowning of his own brother, though in my opinion there was sufficient cause for it. For twenty-five years he had not spoken to him, or permitted him to come into his presence. He would not own that Eli Williams was his brother; which was certainly not in accordance with the gentle and forgiving spirit of Christianity.

When they were young men, their father had lost the little property he had accumulated, and was left without a penny in the world. Bodger proposed to his brother Eli, that they should jointly pay the rent of the house he had occupied, and provide him with the means of living comfortably in it, for this was what suited the old man best. He had lived in the house so long that he had become strongly attached to it, and so had the old lady; they both loved the place, and both would have been glad to end their days there. But Eli refused, declaring it would cost too much. High words ensued, and they were hopelessly alienated. Roger, who was then young and active, resolved to take the whole burden upon himself, and by the most resolute economy and by working at various odd jobs out of hours, he kept the old folks comfortable, till his mother died; then as there was no one to take care of him, his father consented to live with him, and continued to be a member of his family to his death.

Years after, Eli attempted to bring about a reconciliation, but Rodger told him that the man who could count his money against the comfort and happiness of his old father and mother, was no brother of his; he did not know him. Though Eli lived in the city, they never met again.

After the death of his father, Roger had saved up a sum of money, amounting to some two thousand dollars, with which he intended to buy the house he lived in. He had collected the money together, and deposited it in the bank in anticipation of the purchase. But he could not agree upon the price at once with the owner, and while the negotiation was pending, he was taken sick with the typhus fever.

I watched him with him several times during his sickness. I was impressed with the idea that he should never recover, and I think this thought had an unfavorable effect upon him. His imagination connected all the remedies that were used, and his prediction was fulfilled; he died, even after the physician had given every encouragement that he would recover.

In the course of our intimacy, he expressed a desire that I should administer upon his little property after his death. Though my occupation left me but little time to attend to other matters, I could not refuse the request of a dying man. I buried him, and then took out letters of administration upon his property. The sickness, and the funeral expenses of the deceased, had exhausted the widow's ready money, and she applied to me for a supply. There was no resources but the sum in the bank, which had been appropriated to the purchase of the house. I drew a check for the amount the widow required, and presented myself at the bank, armed with the proper vouches of my authority.

"Mr. Williams has no funds here," replied the teller.

"You are mistaken," said I.

"He drew out all he had deposited."

"When?"

The teller referred to the books, and gave me the date; it was about three weeks before his death.

"Who presented the check?" I asked.

"He presented it himself."

"Will you let me see the check?"

I was very much surprised by this intelligence. It seemed to me that, if he had withdrawn his funds, he would have informed me of the fact, especially as he had asked me to settle his estate. He had never mentioned the subject, however, in any way, and as the case stood, I had no information in regard to the money, and I was sure that the widow believed it to be in the bank.

The check was shown me; the signature was in the stiff, cramped, and somewhat singular hand-writing of Mr. Williams, and I could not doubt its genuineness. It did not occur to me that there was anything out of the way, and I immediately called upon Mrs. Williams to obtain further information.

It was possible that he had again deposited the money in some other bank, but the widow knew nothing about it. Her husband, who was in the habit of conversing freely with her about his business affairs, had never mentioned his intention of changing the deposit to another bank. I examined all the papers with care, for any memorandum that would furnish a clue to the money, but could find nothing.

Mrs. Williams was astounded at the discovery. She was sure her husband would not have touched the money without informing her; and it was certainly very strange that, while he said so much to me during his sickness, about his business, he had never alluded to a matter of so much importance as this.

My next step was to visit all the banks in the city in search of the lost deposit. It was a fruitless task; I could obtain no clue to it. The widow was in the deepest distress; the money was all she had to depend upon for the rest of her lifetime; she was sure it was lost, and I could say nothing to assure her that it might yet be found. But I advanced her a sum sufficient to supply her present wants. For my own part, I did not know what to make of it. The whole affair was involved in mystery. If the deceased had been a man of dissolute habits, the deficit could have been explained; but he was nothing of the kind, and I venture to say, he never spent a penny in a barroom, or lost one in a gambling hell.

I sat in my room one evening, two or three days after my application at the bank, trying to think what had become of the two thousand dollars. My wife had gone out to spend the evening, and I was thinking of going after her, when the door-bell rang.

"Is Mr. Mortal at home?" said a voice at the door.

It sounded strangely familiar to me, and yet I did not at once recognize it.

"He is; that is my name. Will you walk in?"

He bowed, and followed me into my little parlor.

"Take a chair, sir," and I seated him near the fire.

He removed his hat, revealing a head on which the snows of many winters had lain their whiteness. I was sure I knew the person, but my lamp burned dimly, and I could not yet identify his features. He turned down his coat-collar, and I had as good a view of him as the faint light in the room would permit.

I started back, more in wonder and astonishment than in terror, for, as I have before intimated, I am not easily frightened.

It was Roger Williams, the mason.

Of course, I could not positively swear it was he, and the fact that I had seen him die myself, had put him in his coffin, had placed him in the tomb, had locked up his remains in that dark receptacle of mortality, was calculated to stagger my belief, even in the evidence of my own sense.

But there was his bald head, there was his long aquiline nose, there were his features in whole and in detail. It was his voice I had heard in the entry, it was his gait, his manner, his motion.

"Who are you, sir?" I asked, in amazement.

"I am Roger Williams."

"Impossible!"

"I did not come to hold an argument with you," he continued, coldly, and though it was his voice, it sounded strangely hollow.

"Are you alive or dead?"

"It matters not."

"You cannot be Roger Williams!"

I confess that my heart began to flutter rather violently. I knew not what to make of it, and we are instinctively appalled by mystery.

"I am Roger Williams—enough of that, if you please. On the sixteenth of November, I drew from the bank the money I had deposited. Here it is," and he handed me a roll of bills.

I took them, and proceeded to count them. They were the bills of the bank in question, and I found the amount to correspond with the little fortune of my deceased friend. I was astounded, and I could explain the adventure in no other manner than upon the supposition that the person who stood before me was a spirit from the other world. None but Mr. Williams himself could have known the amount, and none but he. It seemed to me, could have produced the money.

He rose from his chair to go when I had counted the money.

"Are you the person whom I buried the other day?" I asked, gathering up confidence from the business-like manner of my ghostly companion.

He made me no answer.

"Are you in the flesh, or are you a spirit?"

He looked at me earnestly, but made no reply?

"I do not believe you are Roger Williams."

"I will not argue that point, or any other. You have the money," said he sullenly, and putting on his hat, he moved towards the door.

"Stay," I called to him. "Shall I buy the house with this money?"

"No!"

I sprang after him, determined to know whether he was flesh and blood, or some more questionable shape; but as I did so, my lamp suddenly went out and the room was involved in darkness. Nothing daunted, however, I rushed to the door. He had gone. Both the entry and the street doors were open, though I had not heard them. I descended the step to the street, but I could see nothing of him.

Returning to my parlor, I lighted the lamp, and after counting over the money again and assuring myself that the bills were genuine, I pondered the remarkable circumstance for an hour. It was a mystery; as yet an impenetrable mystery. I was confused, bewildered, appalled.

"You are pretty much!" said my wife, entering the room.

I had forgotten all about her, but I excused myself by saying I had a visitor.

"Who?" she asked.

"Roger Williams."

"What!"

"Roger Williams, whom I buried the other day."

"Are you mad, husband?"

I assured her I was not, and then told her the story in detail, exhibiting the roll of bills in evidence of what I said. It was a long time before I could convince her it was not a joke; but when convinced, her astonishment and terror knew no bounds.

The next day I informed the widow that I had found the money, though I did not deem it prudent to tell her of the circumstances under which I had received it. I evaded her questions, but in the end was obliged to invent a story to satisfy her. But the money had been found and this was the most satisfactory result that could have been obtained. The cheerless poverty that stared her in the face was removed from her, and she was content.

The reader may believe or dislbelieve this story, as he pleases. To this day I have obtained no satisfactory solution of this mystery. Emmie insists upon it that it was Eli Williams who had taken advantage of his resemblance to Roger and drawn out the money; and then, impelled by the pangs of conscience, had taken this method of restoring it. But whether there was any resemblance or not, I cannot say, as I have never seen Eli.

I do not understand it, but I think it is easier to attribute it to a "mystery," or to some such cause as Emmie suggests, rather than ascribe it to supernatural agency. I am in the dark, and the reader is at liberty to solve the riddle as he pleases.

A Record of the Past.

The following sketch of a visit to a Bavarian bathhouse—its dungeons and torture-room—we clip from a letter in the Milwaukee Sentinel:

Ratisbon has much to interest the traveler who is fond of relics and antiquity. Of its churches and walls, its towers and battlements, dating as far back as the time when it was under the Romans, I shall say nothing, for I fancy my readers are getting tired of reading about them; yet, to me, such places possess deep interest.

I will, however, mention the Rathhouse, as it is called, being an old, irregular pile of ruins, in which the Diets of the German Empire were held for centuries. The new one joins it, which was built some three hundred years since. Down beneath the ground, under the old portions, are shown the cells and torture chamber, with its horrid apparatus, just as it was used in former times. The descent and windings, together with the dungeons, are very similar to those seen after passing over the Bridge of Sighs, which I described in a former letter from Venice. Wicked rulers and tyrants in all countries have ever been ingenious in their devices and plans for venting their malice and cruelty upon their enemies.

A little girl who had picked up considerable English, and who seemed very intelligent, took me down into these cold and loathsome dungeons. With lights in our hands we made the rounds, sometimes entering, and at others only looking in, the passages being so small that it was difficult to get in without crawling on the hands and knees. Previous to going into the torture-chamber, which possesses the most interest, I entered one for the higher grade of criminals by stooping considerably. It is some seven or eight feet square, lined with timbers, something like our jails, without any place to admit air or light, and only one piece of furniture, a block for the unhappy victim to lay his head upon. In the ceiling above is a small aperture, to which there is a pipe communicating with a room above, to enable spies and listeners to hear any word that might be unwarily uttered or sighed by the ill-fated occupant. This room, with some twenty others, were for criminals of a higher character. Beneath these are other dungeons, or vaults rather, having no mode of entrance except through an iron grated door, on a level with the floor, which is strongly secured by bolts and chains. Those that passed this dreaded portal never again saw the light of day. They either were suffered to pine out, in this living tomb, the small balance of a miserable existence, or were soon dispatched. There are only three or four of this kind, but I was satisfied on seeing one.

But I passed on through intricate passages, and small double-bolted iron doors, until I came to the torture chamber, which was large and high, giving ample space for the inquisitors, executioners, surgeons, victims, and instruments of torture. On the outside is a stone bench from which, through an opening in the wall, the helpless captive could see their infernal operations, perhaps upon a father, a brother, or some near friend, and hear his agonizing shrieks. The object of this was to ensure a confession. The imagination will not be slow in conceiving what these instruments were. They were known by different names given to them by the tormenters. The first I saw was what they facetiously called *der jung-fr-auenschoor*, or "the maiden's imp." This was a high arm-chair, the bottom of which is full of small sharp spikes of wood, on which the victim was obliged to sit with ponderous weights in his lap, and others hanging from his feet. Another was called *der gespickte hase*, "the larded hare," and consisted of a horizontal rack, resembling a long narrow bedstead, on which there was a roller set with iron spikes over which the victim was drawn with ropes attached to a windlass until life was almost extinct. Another was called *die schlimme liesel*, or "Bad Bess." This was a sort of upright frame of wood with a windlass attached. The prisoner's feet were each confined to iron rings in the floor, and then with ropes attached to the wrists he was drawn up until the cracking were heard of the bones leaving the sockets, when he was lowered down. Another method was to attach heavy weights to the feet, and then with his arms bound behind his back, raise him to the roof and then let him suddenly fall to within a few inches of the floor. This would start every bone in the body.

Another called *rutschbahn*, or "slide," was a species of ladder with movable triangular rounds, over which the victim was drawn until every vertebra of his naked back was grazed and the flesh torn and bruised.

Another kind of refined cruelty was named *der Spanische esel*, or "the Spanish Ass," being a wooden horse, with a sharp back, on which the victim was compelled to ride. There are many other implements of torture and cruelty, but the above are sufficient to show what demons there were in those ages, who were in power, and who administ

MARRIAGE IN PARIS.

Lord Mayor of London has nothing whatever to do with marriages. His Lordship would laugh at me if I were to apply to him on such a subject. Besides, even as a magistrate before whom my mother could make a declaration of her consent, the Lord Mayor is not the proper officer to apply to, inasmuch as he has no jurisdiction in that quarter of the capital in which she resides. You are asking me, therefore, to do what is impossible. I cannot comply with your request."

"Then, Monsieur," said the Mayor, with the most provoking coolness, "on ne vous mariera pas" (we will not marry you.)

"Not marry me! Am I, then, to understand that no Englishman who is under five-and-twenty years of age can be married in France without the consent of his parents, certified by the Lord Mayor of London?"

"Just so Monsieur, if the parents reside in London. The Lor' Mayor"——

"The Lord Mayor," I interrupted warmly, "has nothing to do with it. Mayors in England are not like Mayors in France. They"——

"Monsieur, I know my duty. A Mayor is a Mayor. I perfectly understand the nature of the functions appertaining to that important office. Had I not done me the government of his majesty would not have confided to my care one of the arrondissements of the capital. Besides, some years since, I passed a week or more in London, during which time I made your national institutions my serious study. Of course, I did not forget the Lor' Mayor de Londres; and, therefore, unless I have the consent of madame, certified by him, on ne vous mariera pas."

"Very well, monsieur," said I, with a sigh, feeling quite unable to combat the logic I had just heard—"very well; I must endeavor to satisfy you. Pray go on."

"In what diocese were you domiciled when last in England?" asked the Mayor with the tone and manner of a judge or advocate examining a witness.

"In the diocese of London."

"Which, I believe, is in the province of Canterbury."

"It is," I replied, wondering what would come next.

"Must not the bans of marriage in England be published on three successive Sundays at the parish church of one of the parties?"

"Not if the marriage be by license."

"Eh bien!" cried the Mayor, with a look of triumph; "since monsieur cannot have a license here at Paris, and since his bans cannot be published in ma Londres, he must procure a certificate to the effect that bans may, under certain circumstances, be dispensed with, from Milor, Archveque de Canterbury."

"Nonsense!" exclaimed I, fairly losing my temper at the mention of this other milor, to whom I was to be sent for permission to be married; "Nonsense! the Archbishop of Canterbury has no more to do with this matter than the Lord Mayor of London. It is impossible!"——

"Eh bien! monsieur," said the Mayor, in a towering passion, "on ne vous mariera pas, on ne vous mariera pas! I will have both the pieces I have mentioned—that from the Lor' Mayor de Londres, and that from the Lor' Archeveque de Canterbury. Without them, I repeat, on ne vous mariera pas."

Expostulation was vain. The Mayor was not to be persuaded either that the conditions he insisted on were impossible of fulfilment, or that they were unnecessary. In vain our mutual acquaintance, who all this time had been plunged over head and ears in the *Debats*, endeavored to bring him to reason. In vain I requested him to take counsel with his brother official in the second arrondissement—that being the quarter where such marriages were most common. The unfortunate word "Nonsense!" had sunk deep into his soul. He was deaf to all remonstrance, and ringing his bell, bowed me hastily out, the last words I heard being, "Lor' Mayor de Londres," and "on ne vous mariera pas."

What was to be done? There was only one Mayor in Paris who could marry me, and he would not, except on certain absurd conditions, which I believed it would be quite impossible to comply with. My best plan, of course, would have been to apply at once to a person competent to give me a legal opinion on the question; but lovers are apt to be impulsive, and forget to weigh *pros* and *cons*. A lover who reflects is but half in love. I was really in love, over head and ears, and therefore, without any reflection at all, at once set out for England, without having any very clear idea of what I was going to do when I got there.

We were then in the pre-railway period of the age; and depositing myself in one corner of a coupe of a diligence, I was soon rumbling along on my way to Boulogne. An hour after hour the huge "convenlency" creaked and bumped, and rolled along on the dreary road, I over and over again cursed the obstinacy and conceit of the Jack-in-office who had sent me far away from my bride, and compelled me to adjourn, perhaps for months, the realization of my hopes. Lover-like, I conjured up every possible misfortune which could grow out of this unhappy delay. I half persuaded myself that something must happen to break off the affair altogether; and as, to my excited imagination, the prospect before me grew blacker and blacker, the more and more heartily did I anathematize, in a choice compound of British and Gallic, the pigheadedness Monsieur le Maire du troisieme arondissement. His eternal "on ne vous mariera pas," incessantly haunted my ears. If I endeavored to snatch a moment of repose, my sleep was troubled by frightful dreams, of which the Mayor was the most prominent figure—his nightmare ever standing between me and the girl I left behind me; and when roused from my spasmodic slumbers by the nasal whine of some professional beggar, who was following the lumbering vehicle up the hill, his "charite, s'il vous plait," conveyed no meaning to my mind, but that of "on ne vous mariera pas."

I need not say that I got no certificate from either Lor' Mayor or Lor' Archeveque de Canterbury; but being advised by a friend, who, not being in love, had all his senses about him, I armed myself with the consent of my surviving parent, attested by the police magistrate of the district in which she resided. To this I added certificates of birth and deaths without number, always excepting that of the birth of my father, which, as I had anticipated, I could not easily procure; and, so provided, set off on my return to Paris, in the full persuation that I had done all, and more than all, that was really necessary. Not so, however, thought Monsieur le Maire. Fixing his double eyeglass across the sharp ridge of his long nose, he read every word of the various documents which I had been at so much pains to procure—the English originals, as well as the French translations of them, although of the former language he knew not a word—and then laying them down with great deliberation, he dexterously dropped his spectacles from off his proboscis by a sudden twitch of the nostril and wink of the eye, and said again very emphatically: "Monsieur, on ne vous mariera pas."

"But, monsieur, consider the awkward position in which I am placed. I have proved to you by the signature of a London magistrate, duly attested by that of the British consul in Paris, that I have the full consent of my only living parent; and I have proved, in an equally satisfactory manner, that my father died more than twenty years since. In short I have done all that is really necessary to render my marriage valid, as you may easily ascertain by consulting with your colleague in the arrondissement in which these mixed marriages are of the most frequent occurrence. Your persistence in your resolution places me in a position of great difficulty. If I have done all that the law requires—and permit me to say that I have—what more would you have me du?"

"What more! monsieur, what more! Why, I would have you procure the consent of Madame, votre mere, attested by the Lor' Mayor de Londres; and, also, I would have you procure a certificate from the Lor' Archeveque de Canterbury, to the effect that your bans of marriage need not and cannot be published where you were last domiciled in England, if you should be married in France. Without these two most important pieces, I repeat, on ne vous mariera pas."

So saying, and buttoning his coat over his shirtfrill in a very decided cut-it-short kind of manner, Monsieur le Maire du troisieme erondissement rose from his seat, and once more formally bowed me out of his apartment.

I now determined on doing what I ought to have done at the outset, as soon as the difficulty arose; I determined on seeking legal advice; and I accordingly laid the case before a gentleman with whom I had a slight acquaintance, a deputy procureur du roi. Having fully explained the position in which I stood, namely, the impossibility of getting married because the Mayor refused to perform his office unless I complied with certain impossible conditions to which he obstinately clung, I stated, with great energy, my determination of proceeding at once to England, to get married in that free country, unless a way could be found of speedily bringing the Mayor to reason.

The good natured lawyer laughed heartily at the recital of my troubles, but promised that he would soon get me put out of my misery. He was as good as his word. He forthwith proceeded to argue the point in the Palais de Justice—the Parisian Westminster Hall—before the parquet (court) of Monsieur le Procureur du Roi; and having beaten the enemy at all points—having shown both that such conditions were not required, and that they were impossible to be fulfilled—the poor old Mayor, in a few days, received a very curt and formal epistle from Monsieur le Procureur, requiring and commanding him to proceed forthwith in the matter of the marriage between Monsieur Dash, a British subject, and Madamoiselle Chose, born and now domiciled in Paris. After this, everything marcha, as the French say, comme sur des roulettes. Nothing remained but to "name the day;" and this, after a little becoming hesitation, was soon done. I enjoyed my revenge when I called on the Mayor's clerk, who, Jack-like, had been quite as determined as his master not to marry us, and ordered him to affix the necessary notices or bans of marriage on the front of his office that very day.

As soon as the happy day arrived, or rather the first of them, for people have two happy days in France—that is, if they can afford to devote two days from their ordinary avocations to the business of getting married. The first is devoted to the legal marriage before the civil authorities of the commune. This, although counting as the day of the wedding, the day on which you are legally one in the unromantic, matter-of-fact eye of the law, is not the day on which you really become man and wife: it is not the day of the dressing, and feasting, and dancing, and weeping, and leave-taking, and all the other doings, grave and gay, incident to a wedding. Custom, more powerful than law and revolutions, still ordains that you shall have the priest's blessing as well as the Mayor's; and the second day, therefore, is the wedding day par excellence—the day of elegant toilettes and elaborate repasts. The first day is a sort of business affair, which is passed over in comparative quiet, the gaieties being reserved for the morrow, when the blushing bride, shrouded in her graceful veil, and crowned with white flowers, is led to the altar surrounded by troops of the friends and relatives of the two families. It is certainly curious that, in spite of the little hold which the mere ordinances of their religion have retained on the vast majority of the French people, marriages by the civil authority alone should be so extremely rare. It may be that the legal ceremony is too *seche*—too prosaic for a people who are so given to display, and so fond of theatrical effect; but whether that be the cause or not, the fact is certain. Very few persons dispense with the benediction of Monsieur le Cure.

The day at last arrived, then, which was to make the woman of my choice legally mine, and in which, to use the Turkish phrase, my tormentor, the poor, stupid old Mayor, was to eat an immensity of dirt—to marry me in spite of his oft-reiterated phrase, "on ne vous mariera pas." Punctually, at the hour appointed, we came all to the Mairo, and in as short a time as it takes to tell it, we were married. Placing ourselves opposite Monsieur le Mairo, at a table covered with green cloth, and accompanied by four witnesses and many relatives, we listened patiently to the captious clerk, while, with the usual legal drawl, he read over to us all the documents relating to the marriage. Then, Monsieur le Mairo, girding himself with the insignia of office, the tricolored scarf, reminded us in solemn tones, of the respective rights and duties of married persons, and put to each of us the all-important question. Lastly, the "yes" being pronounced by the gentleman very distinctly, and by the lady, if not very distinctly, at least sufficiently so to show that there was no mistake, Monsieur le Mairo declered, in "the name of the law," that we were married.

THE FIRST AMERICAN SEA FIGHT.

Within twenty years after the settlement of Plymouth, ship building and navigation began to occupy much of the attention of New England, and as every vessel of any size carried many light guns, the navigation of the period had most of the characteristics of an armed trade. In addition to the ships and barks that crossed the ocean, many decked boats, or small sloops were used on the coast, especially by those who dealt with the Indians for skins. The first engagement that probably ever occurred between inhabitants of the American colonie sand enemies afloat, was a conflict between John Gallop, who was engaged in a trade of this nature, in a sloop of 20 tons, and some Narragansett Indians, who had seized upon a small vessel belonging to a person of the name of Oldham, known to have been similarly occupied. As this is a certain sense, may be deemed the earliest sea-fight of the nation, we consider it worthy to be related.

Some time in May, 1636, Gallop in his little sloop, manned by two men and two boys, himself included, was standing along the Sound near Plum Island, when he was compelled to bear up by a stress of weather, for a refuge, to leward, among the islands that form a chain between Long Island and Connecticut. On nearing the land he discovered a vessel similar to his own in size and equipments, which was immediately recognized as the pinnace of Mr. Oldham, who had sailed with a crew of two white boys, and two Narragansett Indians. Gallop hailed on nearing the other craft, but got no answer, and on running still nearer, no less than fourteen Indians were discovered lying on her deck. A canoe, enbveying goods, and manned by Indians, had also just started for the shore. Gallop now began to suspect that Oldham had been overpowered by the savages; a suspicion that was confirmed by the Indians slipping their cable, and running off before the wind, or in the direction of Narragansett Bay. Satisfied that a robbery had been committed, Gellop made sail in a chase, and running along side of the pinnace in a spirited manner, he fired a volley of deck shot at the savages. The latter had swords, spears and some fire-arms, and they attempted a resistance, but Gallop soon drove them below to a man. Afraid to board in the face of such odds, Gallop now had recourse to a novel expedient to dislodge his enemies. As the pinnace was drifting with no one to manage her, she soon fell to leeward, while the sloop hauled by the wind. As soon as the two vessels were far enough asunder, Gellop put his helm up, and ran directly down on the weather quarter of the pinnace, striking her with so much violence as to come near foreing her over on her side. The shock so much alarmed the Indians, who were on an element and in a craft they did not understand, that six of them rushed frantically on deck, and leaped into the sea, where they were all drowned. The sloop again hauled off, when Gellop lashed an anchor to her bows in such a manner, that by running down on the pinnace a second time, he forced the flukes through the sides of the latter, which are represented as having been made of boards.

The two vessels were how fast to each other, and the crew of the sloop began to fire through the sides of the pinnace into her hold. Finding it impossible, however, to drive his enemies up, Gellop loosened his fasts, and hauled up to the windward a third time, when four or five more of the Indians jumped overboard, and shared the fate of those who had preceded them. One Indian now appeared on deck and offered to submit. Gallop ran alongside, and received the man into the sloop, when he was bound hand and feet, and put into the hold. Another soon followed this example, and he was also received on board the sloop and bound, but fearful that if two of his wily foes were permitted to commune together, they would liberate themselves, the second prisoner was thrown into the sea. But two Indians now remained in the pinnace. They had got into a small apartment below, and being armed, they showed a disposition to defend themselves, when Gallop removed all the goods that remained into his own sloop, stripped the pinnace of her sails, took her in tow, and hauled up for the islands again. But the wind increasing, the pinnace was cut adrift, and she disappeared in the direction of Narragansett Bay, where it is probable she was stranded in the course of a few hours.

On board the pinnace, Gallop found the body of Mr. Oldham. The head had been cleft, the hands and legs were much mangled, and the flesh was still warm. The corpse was thrown into the sea.

Thus terminated this extraordinary conflict, in which Gallop appears to have shown as much conduct as courage, and which in itself illustrates the vast superiority that professional skill gives on an element that requires practice to be rendered successfully available. [Cooper's Naval History.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT—*A Mother and Daughter Drowned.*—A melancholy disaster occurred about 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, on the Delaware river, opposite Marlborough street, to a party enjoying a sleigh ride. The sleigh belonged to Mr. James Calleuder, hotel keeper, in Fourth street, above Thompson, and he had been driving his friends about on the ice during the afternoon. At 5 o'clock, Mrs. Elizabeth Albright, widow of the late Col. Peter Albright, her daughter Emma, about twenty-three years of age, with a niece of Mr. Calleuder, and another little girl, got into the sleigh and it was driven off by Mr. Calleuder. A few minutes later the horse and sleigh disappeared in an air hole opposite Browning's ferry, in the Jersey channel, while the occupants of the vehicle were struggling for life in the water. Col. Page and the various members of the Skating Club were not far off, and immediately flying to the spot, were enabled, by a judicious use of their cords and reels, to rescue Mr. Calleuder and the two girls accompanying him, who were removed to the hotels in the vicinity, where they received every attention requisite. It was supposed that all in the sleigh had been saved, and the crowd began to disperse, when a bystander discovered a body floating beneath the ice, some distance above the air hole. After a short delay, a hole was cut in the ice, and the body of Mrs. Albright recovered. It was removed to Browning's hotel, where an effort at resuscitation was made without success. [Philadelphia Ledger.

A DEER HUNT AND A BEAR FIGHT.—Meder Perrigo, residing in Franklin county, N. Y., writes a letter to his brother Wm. H. Perrigo, dated Jenuery 1st, 1856, in which he gives an account of an interesting interview he had lately with a gentleman by the name of Bruin, on one of the Mountains of Northern New York. As this letter contains information which may furnish some useful hints to the hunters of Wisconsin in pursuit of game "under difficulties," we have taken the liberty of publishing an extract from it, as follows:

As you wish to heer my hunting story, I will try and give it to you, but I don't think I can do it justice. I went into the woods, in the neighborhood of Racket Lake, to hunt deer, and having shot two, I started for the shanty usually occupied by hunters in that quarter, and soon came across a bear's track. I followed this track, but not far, before I saw the old chap. I drew up my rifle and fired, but it seems without effect, for he turned and made directly towards me. I attempted to reload, but had no time; we were soon in close quarters. I commenced beating him off with my gun, but through some mishap I lost hold of that, and the bear and I clinched. I threw him down, but I soon found that the underside was his advantage, for he tore my clothes and skin unmercifully. We struggled, rose up again. I thought of my knife, but he hugged me so close that I could not get at it. He attempted to bite my face, and taking a hint from my enemy, I caught his nose in my teeth, and you bet better believe I shut down on him tight, for he soon loosed his hold against me, so that I had an opportunity to reach my knife, which I improved without delay. Being thus armed I gave him several cuts and thrusts in rapid succession, and he beat a retreat. He did not go far, however, before he fell, having been mortally wounded.

The fight being over, I sat down to take breath, and I thought of home, and the danger I had escaped. I will say to you that fighting a bear is no child's play, and although not seriously injured in this, I don't care to have another—it is not pleasant. While I had the old fellow's nose in my mouth, I discovered he had a very bad breath, and nothing but my critical situation enabled me to withstand it. Deliver me from being obliged to kiss or fight a bear.

The Southside Democrat states that a day or two since a gentleman named S. A. Kewson of Wilmington, N. C., on a bridal tour to Petersburg, went down to the river to skate, his wife standing on the bank watching him. He broke through, but got out safely; but his wife was so overcome by the accident that she became a maniac.

WELCOME HOME!

BY L. VIRGINIA FRENCH.

Would I could see again thy soft brown tresses
By southern breezes blown,
And answer to thy gentle arm's caresses,
My hand within thine own!
Would I could list the music flowing ever
From that sweet lip of thine;
It is a rose chalice brimming over,
And kindness is its wine!

How shall I tell thee how our hearts have missed thee,
Dear wanderer o'er the sea?
Or murmur of the many prayers that blest thee
Fondly and fervently?
Did'st thou not *feel* them as the west-wind kissed thee,
Far n'er the ocean's foam?
Did'st thou not *know* when its light wing caressed thee
'Twas from the loved, at *home!*

Thou wast afar where legend haunted castles
O'erhung the bounding Rhine,
And close the peasant's lowly cottage nestles
Beneath the laughing vine.
Or, 'mid the "snow clad hills," where like a streamer
Bright Borealis floats upon the wind,
The birth-place of the good and gentle Bremer,
And noble-hearted Lind.

Far through the famed Alhambra thou hast wandered
Where Moorish shadows kneel;
And great Escurial, whose halls have thundered
To "Leon and Castile!"
The misty Jura, and the Alpine ranges
With rich, melodious swell,
Have sung to thee of all the mighty changes
That swept the land of Tell.

And thou hast looked upon those ruins solemn;
The palace, arch and dome,
With fallen architrave, and prostrate column,
Of old, Imperial Rome,
And like to life gleamed outward from their niches,
The Cenci's pallid face:
The sweet Madonna—the surpassing riches
Of Farnarina's grace.

Fair Venice shone above thy swift gondola,
That skimmed the bright lagoon,
As thro' an amber-tinted aureola
Shines out the summer moon,
And classic Athens, n'er her temples hoary,
Still keeping guarded trust,
Has whispered in thine ear her olden story
Of ages gone to dust.

Thou'st gazed on Fontalnebleau—the ancient Louvre;
And where on every breeze
The gay tri-color floats in beauty over
The stately Tuilleries
And thou hast passed the haughty, frowning portals
Of many a gallery,
Where stalked in days gone by, that dread of mortals,
The "Man of Destiny."

Then "Caledonia wild" spread out before thee
The treasures of her urn,
Sweet Abbotsford, and Ayr, with Stirling hoary
And glorious Bannockburn:
And "merrie England" led thee from the splendors
Of castellated domes,
O'er teeming with ten thousand storied wonders;
Unto her "hearts and homes."

Still, as the changing panorama shifted,
Thy place was ever shown
Within the circle of the great and gifted—
A station all thine own,
For there thou standest always, as serenely
In loveliness enshrined;
As if to show how great is she, and queenly,
Whose monarchy is Mind!

"Doctor," said a hard-looking customer the other day to a physician, "Doctor, I'm troubled with an oppression, an uneasiness about the breast. What do you suppose the matter is?"

"All very easily accounted for," said the physician; "you have water on the chest."

"Water! Come, that will do well enough for a joke; but how could I get water on my chest, when I hav'nt touched a drop in fifteen years.

NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTES.—On the occasion of two opposition boats startlug from Pittsburg, one employed a German band to attract passengers; the other being minus the music, and not desiring to be outdone, started the steam whistle, which completely drowned the music of the band. The mayor, being called upon, declined to interfere, saying that "one was a specimen of German music, and the other genuine American."

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For further particulars inquire of the undersigned either personally at his residence in Prairie Jefferson Morehouse parish, or by letter addressed to Point Jefferson, Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

jan12 fy JAMES H. BRIGHAM.

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Ornamental Department, music on the pianoforte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of instruments	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water, or chromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollers per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationary, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

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CENTENARY COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA.

Centenary College of Louisiana is located in Jackson, La., 12 miles east of Bayou Sara. Its location is beautiful, retired and healthy. It has commodious buildings, a large library, a good chemical and philosophical apparatus, a well selected mineralogical and geological cabinet, and a full Board of Instruction.

As this section of the Southwest is but poorly provided with academics and preparatory schools, there is connected with the College a Preparatory Department, in which all necessary instruction may be received for entering College proper.

The College is now in a highly prosperous condition, and under the management of the present Board of Trustees and Faculty it promises permanency and extensive usefulness.

FACULTY:

Rev. John C. Miller, M. A., President, and Prof. of Mental and Moral Science.

Rev. Wm. H. Scales, M. A., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

A. R. Holcombe, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language.

G. H. Wiley, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language.

Thomas S. Jones, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.

T. P. Calloury, Professor of Modern Languages.

A. E. Blackmar, M. A., Professor of Music.

Rev. A. G. Miller, Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Edward J. Delony and John S. Young, Tutors

EXPENSES:

Tuition, per session of ten months	$50
Room rent	5
Contingencies	3
Use of Library	3
Total College charges	$61
Tuition per session in Preparatory Department	$40
Contingencies	3
Total	$43

Other charges the same as in College. In addition to the above regular charges a matriculation fee of $5 is paid by each student on first becoming a member of any regular College Class. College charges must be paid semi-annually, in advance. Tuition is refunded only in case of sickness.

Board and washing can be had at the Steward's Hall, or in private families, for about $11 per month, students furnishing their own rooms, wood, lights, &c.

Every student whose parent or guardian does not reside in the town of Jackson, or in immediate vicinity, shall have an accidental guardian, nominated by himself, with the consent of his parent, or legal guardian, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the necessary expenditures of such student, and with whom shall be deposited such a sum of money as his parent or guardian may think proper. In the article of pocket money the strictest economy is recommended and requested.

If the above rule is not strictly complied with by the parent or guardian, the teachers cannot be blamed for injudicious expenses.

The regular academic year commences on the first Monday in October, and ends on the last Wednesday in July, which is commencement day.

Jackson, La., May 15, 1856 Je30—1y

ALEXANDER B. CLITHERALL, Attorney at Law, Carrollton, Pickens county, Alabama.

CIRCUIT:

Pickens, Tuscaloosa, Greene, Fayette and Sumpter, Alabama;

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI....NUMBER 2.
WHOLE NUMBER 262.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1856.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 36 CAMP ST

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MISSISSIPPI CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor:—I have no doubt but that n few items—even from this quarter (though not the seat of our publishing house) would quite acceptable to you and some of your readers.

The Legislature is now in session and so are all the Courts. The theatre has been open—the Fakir of Siva has gone—but *Padi* will be here on Tuesday. The new city hall building, after a journey of several years—has advanced so far towards completion as to admit of its Council room being used both as a ball room and place for setting out a sepper, for benevolent purposes, by the ladies of the Presbyterian church—but on *different occasions* of course. The churches are generally well attended on Sunday at 11 o'clock—albeit two of them are without regular Pastors—and there you have already a heading of the principal items of news in this metropolis. But you want something in advance. Well.

The Legislature though now sitting for nearly four weeks has passed no grent measures as yet. Legislators, however, say that they have very important measures on the way—upon which they will soon act. The Legislature of '54 appointed three eminent jurists *to revise* the entire code of laws—with a view to precise worthy view, no doubt, of ascertaining, if possible, what the law of the state is on any given subject. These Commissioners have made their report and the Legislature is now at work on their work. In the chapter on *lawful fences*. The Commissioners thought that a mud, rail, briar, plank or picket fence *five feet* high ought to constitute a lawful fence,—but on motion of a farmer, member this was amended so as to read *six feet*, on the reasonable grounds, as he said, that five feet would be nothing to *his* mules.

The Legislature has also under consideration the subject of a Universal Common School Bill. When I say *universal* I mean for this state only—as we have not got to Kansas yet. I doubt exceedingly—however much I may wish it to the contrary, if this Legislature can be got to agree upon any *general* beneficial measure of this kind, if (as it necessarily must be) the system has to be supported by taxation.

The Temperance cause has also had a passing notice. One *reverend* member (he is an actual minister of a Christian church,) has introduced a bill to repeal the existing temperance law so far as his county is concerned. In company with some delegates to the Grand Division S. T., a week or two ago I was quite surprised to hear from gentlemen of undoubted intelligence and great ardor in the cause an expression of their doubts as to the present law doing any good—on the plea that in some sections tippling doctors and avaricious druggists evade the law with impunity. (The present law gives the power to a majority of voters in a county, corporation, &c. to say whether there shall, or, shall not be, within their bounds, any house *for the retail* of spirituous liquors—*not affecting the right of drug stores, under prescriptions, to sell for medical purposes*). But, if this be so in some quarters it is far different in many more. It *has* done great good. I would not be at all surprised if the present Legislature should again partially open up the flood gates of misery and death.

The Courts are still after John Doe and Richard Roe—though these venerable personages were once buried by a former Legislature—yet the lawyers wont let them rest. They bring them out of their graves in spite of the Legislature. I have often seen heralded forth in the papers, the fact that such a court (having competent and final jurisdiction) had for ever settled a certain very important point of law and that now, in that direction, we would have nothing but plain sailing, in the future;—but lo and behold a year or two only elapse when through the same medium of communication we are apprised that the same profound oracle (by the mere changes of one of its judges) has cleared up another corner of the same point and whole matter is again topsy turvy. If Thackeray *is* a snob—there is much truth nevertheless—so far as many of the *legal* ways of this world are concerned—in the celebrated case of Jarndyce ngaist Jarndyce—one particularly that you are disappointed at last.

I was not at the ball—but nearly everybody was there, of course. It was the "Batobolors Ball"—complimentary to one of the other sex on her departure. In the absence of direct news from this quarter by my failure to attend, (a query on) *dancing*. What is the fashion in your N. O. Churches as to members of the church going to private promiscuous parties where it is well known before hand that there is to be dancing? Mind you I don't ask as to the rule of the Church—only the fashion. We have rules here but rules can neither make nor unmake the fashion. That is a different power altogether—concerning which it is frequently said, that you may as well be out of the world as out of the fashion. I don't ask the question either because of doubts in my own mind on the subject. My notions of dancing were, long before my connection with Christianity—settled pretty much upon the reported Chinese argument. It is said that, when a number of Chinese mandarins and dignitaries were once on a visit on board on of Her B. Majestoy's ships, the officers in giving examples of English customs and amusements exhibited themselves in all the variations and gyration of the mazy dance and that on the conclusion of the performance the opinion of their visitors was solicited. The answer is said to have been, that it might be very good amusement for the English, but that they (the Chinese) did not see but that it could be done with far less labor by the servants. To return. Even some the Clergy go to these promiscuous private assemblies with the full knowledge before hand that there will be dancing there,—and yet all the Churches have rules against dancing I believe. The rule, I suppose, is either obviated or complied with by the prudent forethought of the kind and excellent host of the occasion in providing two rooms (instead of one) for the entertainment. One room is for the sober (old) and serious members of the party and the attic is for the dancers. In this way, scandal to the cloth and the Church is avoided and the solution of the whole mystery is apparent: the wall, between the rooms, being of wood and mortar, generally six inches thick, the serious portion of the party exactly six inches nearer to heaven than the dancers. And, should the house be built of brick and mortar then these Christians are getting along quite rapidly in their journey—for they are then at least fifteen inches ahead of all their associates—no small distance by the by in this cold weather.

I had intended to say something about the supper but I find that I must cease scribbling. In conclusion, Mr. Editor let me say to you that though I state veritable facts I do not, by name, measure myself, in the least, by your Nashville correspondent—not reckoning myself as even half a Crotchet but simply

Yours, A Quaver.

Jackson, Miss., 1st, Feb. 1856.

American Colonization Society.—The thirty-ninth anniversary of the American Colonization Society was held on Tuesday evening the 15th Jan., in Trinity Episcopal Church, Washington City, J. H. Latrobe, Esq., the president, in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Cumming, pastor of the congregation, offered the opening prayer. Then followed the annual report, read by the Rev. Mr. M'Lain, Corresponding Secretary. The speakers announced were the Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, late minister to Constantinople, and the Rev. Dr. Lee, of Virginia. The latter gentleman, however, owing to the storm, did not reach in time for the meeting, and Dr. DeWitt, supplied his place. The speakers were able and effective, and listened to with deep interest by a large and most intelligent audience, members of Congress, judges of the courts, United States executive officers, and President Pierce also accepted an invitation to be present.

From the annual report we learn that the receipts of the past year were $55,276, and for the first time the treasury was out of debt, $32,000 having been appropriated to this object. In the collections of the year New York takes the lead, $7,669; Mississippi, $6,643; Connecticut, $4,582; Virginia, $4,182; Massachusetts, $3,723; Maryland, $3,475; Kentucky, $3,064; New Jersey, $2,622; Ohio, $2,128; Pennsylvania, $2,000; Choctaw Nation, $267.

Of the liberal amount from Mississippi, $5,000 was a donation of David Hunt, a well-known friend of the cause there, who also annually gives to the Colonization Society $500.

Three expeditions have sailed to Liberia the past year, with two hundred and seven emigrants, a smaller number than usual. Many wished to sail, but it was thought better to postpone their shipment until more ample and better accommodations were furnished for their reception in Afrion. Of the number who sailed, one hundred and twenty were emancipated, fifty-eight by will, and sixty-two by living masters.

Although the general receipts of the year have fallen off, still the voluntary offerings have been larger than the previous one. New Jersey has liberalized or increased her state benefaction. Missouri has appropriated for colonization purposes $3,000, for ten years, and a contribution is anticipated this winter from the legislature of Georgia, and perhaps Alabama, now in session.

Some important changes were made in the Constitution of the American Colonization Society. There are now four secretaries—a Corresponding, Financial, Recording, and Travelling, and the following gentlemen were elected to these offices: Rev. R. R. Gurley, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. W. M'Lain, Financial Secretary; Dr. Lugenbeel, Recording Secretary; Rev. Mr. Orcutt, Travelling Secretary.

One the most important communications laid before the Board was an appropriation of the last United States Congress of $1,000 a year for the support of a United States Consul in Liberia. This is, in fact, a recognition of the Liberia government.

The report furnished another interesting fact, that the state of Maine was about to build a colonization ship for the exclusive control of the society, some $30,000 having been subscribed to the object.—*Ch. Ad and Journal.*

FLORIDA CONFERENCE.

This body met in Bainbridge, Ga., 2d Jan. Bishop Andrew was delayed from reaching it in time by high water and Rev. S. P. Richardsen was chosen to the chair.

The editor of the S. C. Advocate, who through much tribulation got there, reports:

Admitted on trial: Joseph A. W. Johnson, Valerius C. Cannon, Isaac A. Towers, Grandison Royster, Thomas R. Barcett, Saml. S. Cobb, Willis P. Ocain, Thomas A. Carruth, John F. Andrews, Theophilus J. Johnson, Charles P. Murdock, Robert F. Lenoir, James W. Points, and James M. Mills. Re-admitted: Wm. J. Duval, Thomas C. Coleman, Milton C. Smith and Aaron W. Harris. From the Superannuated list. G. W. Fagg and Owen B. Stanley. By transfers, Wm. L. Murphy, John W. McCrary and W. Davies.

The Conference fund for superannuated and deficient preachers and widows and orphans was not so large as it ought to have been. About 31 per cent only of this claim was paid—a meagre allowance truly for those who are so greatly dependent upon it for their subsistence.

The Missionary collection for the year had been about $3,500—brought up, however, by the anniversary meeting to $4087. The drafts for the ensuing year call for some $2000 more than this Conference furnishes to the Society; and it seemed a prevailing opinion with the preachers, that if they had begun the work of making collections earlier, and proceeded more systematically, they could have more nearly reached the sum needed for home use.

Two brethren died last year, Franklin Stewart, and Wm. Choice. Suitable and merited tributes were paid to their memory.

A fine religious feeling pervaded the congregations at the church. A number of mourners were at the altar for prayer, and all the preachers who occupied the pulpit acquitted themselves well, and preached with the unction and power of the Spirit.

The Conference Tract Society held its anniversary meeting at the church on Saturday afternoon. G. W. Fagg, Agent for that work, delivered an affective address, and $130 20 were raised for the Tract Cause.

APPOINTMENTS.

Tallahassee District.—J R Plummer, P E.
Tallahassee, Josephus Anderson
Quincy, Thomas Gardiner
Chaires col'd mission, O B Stanley
Looe, Wm J Duval
Loon col'd mission, J H M Gardner
Wakulla, James Peeler
South Gadsden, Isaac A Towers
Gadsden, J J Sealey
Gadsden col'd mission, to be supplied.
Simon P Richardson, Agent American Bible Society
George W Fagg, Tract Agent

Bainbridge District.—W M Kennedy P E.
Albany, Dennis B Lyne
Bainbridge, F A Branch
Newton, Robert F Lanier
Calhoun mission, James A McCollum
Milford mission, Thos C Coleman
Blakely, David L Kennedy
Decatur, Seaborn G Childs
Baker col'd mission, to be supplied.

Thomasville District.—P P Smith P E.
Thomasville, F R C Ellis
Duncansville, Milton C Smith
Grooversville, Capel Raiford
Troupville, R J McCook
Grand Bay, Amos Davis
Isahalla mission, to be supplied
Alapaha mission, Thomas P Murdock
Flint River mission, T J Johnson
Ocklockney mission, Jas W Jackson
R H Lucky, Principal Fletcher Institute.

Madison District.—John W Mills, P E.
Madison, Samuel Woodbury, Valerius C Cannon
Monticello, John W Rhodes
South Madison mission, G Royster
Madison col'd mission, to be supplied
Aucilla col'd mission, W W Griffin
Santa Fe mission, Aeron W Harris
Hamilton, W K Turner
Suwanee mission, T R Barnett
Columbia, J M Hendry, Willis Ocain
R H Howren, Agent for East Florida Seminary at Micanopy

St. Mary's District.—T N Gardner, P E.
St. Mary's, J O Branch
Centreville, T H Carruth
Satilla col'd mission, to be supplied
Brunswick, S A McCook
Altamaha col'd mission, Willis Hall
Holmesville, J M N Low, F W Wilson
Waresboro', William Peeler
Irwin, John F Androwe
Clinch, J L Williams.

Jacksonville District.—John C Ley, P E.
Jacksonville, R M Tydinga
Black Creek, William Edwards
Palatka, W W Davies
Fernandina mission, Martin V Wells
Nassau, to be supplied
Orange mission, S S Cobb
Newnansville, J J Richards
Micanopy col'd mission, to be supplied
St. Johns, A J Johnson

Tampa District.—George W Pratt, P E.
Key West, J P Richardson
Tampa, Wm L Murphy
Manatee, to be supplied
Hillsboro' mission, Jos A W Johnston
Hernando mission, Jas T Stockton
Marion, John McCrary
Cedar Keys, W G Points
Ocala, William T Harrison
Sumpter mission, James M Mills.

Next Conference to be held at Alligator.

When a mere versifier writes, he commonly steers the course of his lines by the rhyme that is at the end of them, as butchers do calves by the tail.

HOW TO PUT OFF THE OLD MAN.

A FACT.

Pass your hand over Deacon M.'s head, and about an inch and a half above, and a little forward of the ear, you find a protuberance which phrenologists call the bump of acquisitiveness.

By nature the Deacon loved mammon; by grace he loved God. Between them there was continual war. Both fought, one like Michael, the other like the Devil. As there was long war between the house of David and the house of Saul, so there was long war in the earthly house of the Deacon.

As with Gad, so with the Deacon; a troop overcame him, but he overcame at the last, as appears by the following circumstances:

In the same church with Deacon M. was a poor brother. This poor man had the misfortune to lose his cow. She died. To get him another, the good Deacon headed a subscription with five dollars, and paid it. This act disquieted mammon. Mammon, with true Iscariot zeal, began to rant and rave; "Why is this waste? charity begins at home; the more you give, the more you may; let people learn to take care of themselves," &c.

The Deacon was a Baptist; but he found that the baptismal water did neither drown, wash away, or wash clean, the old man. The tempter hacked mammon, and putting a glass to the Deacon's eye, showed him not the kingdoms and glories of this world, but the poor-house, wretchedness, poverty and rags, and said, "All these things will your master give you in your old age as a reward of your charity."

To still these clamors, Deacon M. went to the destitute man and told him he must give back the five dollars. The poor man returned it. This last act roused the NEW MAN, and now nature and grace stood face to face.

To give, or not to give, that was the question.

There stood the Deacon, poising, balancing, and halting between two opinions. The Deacon spoke—"My brother, some men are troubled with their old woman; I am troubled with my old man. I must put off my old man, as the Jews put off their new man—crucify him, crucify him." Then unstrapping his pocket-book, he took out a ten dollar bill and gave the poor man. "There," said the Deacon, "my old man, say another word and I'll give him twenty dollars."

A. G. B.

A Heartrending Reproof.—A short time since, a lady who had been remarkable for her thoughtlessness, requested a professedly pious lady to accompany her that day to visit another lady, who was also professedly pious.

The afternoon passed away, and the subject of religion was not mentioned—probably for fear of offending the guy friend who proposed the visit. As the two neighbors walked towards home, the first mentioned remarked that she had lost the afternoon; for nothing would have induced her to leave home but the expectation of hearing something about religion: "I come to the conclusion that there is nothing in religion, or that my neighbors do not possess it; for if they did, they would speak to me about my soul." She said she had been greatly alarmed about herself for several days, but had concluded that afternoon, that if religion was not worth talking about, it was not worth thinking about.

"Never," said the pious neighbor, "shall I forget that look of despair and reproach. I felt that I had murdered a soul."

BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

Catalogue of the Methodist General Biblical Institute, Concord, N. H.

Faculty—Prof. S. M. Vail, A. M. Merrill professor of Biblical and oriental literature; Rev. J. W. Merrill, D. D., professor of natural and historical theology, and mental and moral philosophy; and Rev. D. Patten, D. D., professor of reveneld and pastoral theology and sacred rhetoric.

Number of students; seniors, 19, middle class, 17, juniors, 28, total, 64.

The following items of general interest, we quote from the catalogue.

The course of study embraces three years, and the full course cannot well be completed in a shorter time. It is, therefore, recommended that young men come here with the expectation of staying during the three years. The classes are arranged as completely as possible, into junior, middle, and senior, according to the course of study.

It is the design of the trustees and patronizing conferences, to reduce the expenses of the students to the lowest possible grade, so that those candidates for our ministry, whose means are limited, may not fail to obtain an appropriate education for their future calling. Hence no charge is made for tuition. The new and commodious boarding-house, recently erected, is occupied by the students free of rent, and their board and washing is secured at cost. The past year it has averaged about $1 50 per week. The institution makes no charge upon the students, except one shilling per week, for the contingent expenses, upon those who occupy rooms in the building, and one fifty cents per term upon those who room out. A number of the students are now sustaining themselves by supplying vacant congregations on the Sabbath; others by teaching during the winter vacations; and a few by manual labor.

Criticising Sermons.—No one can tell the effect produced upon others by a message, which, indeed, may not have suited our own case, but have fully met the wants of others equally ready. Satan is always busy at work to destroy the seed sown, and if the unconverted find that those who profess themselves to be Christians are dissatisfied with the manner or matter of the preacher, it will take but little to obliterate any good impressions made.

Further Foreign News by the Arabia.

Effect of Peace News in London and Paris.

(From the London Times, Jan. 18.)

The rise to-day in Consols, notwithstanding the large expenditure in the present as compared with former years, was not nearly so great as in previous instances of the announcement of peace. On those occasions, however, there was a vast difference in the price to which prices had first descended. At the peace with France in 1801 there was an improvement from 59¾ to 66, and shortly afterwards to 70. After the treaty of Amiens, in 1802, the movement was from 70¼ to 72. On the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814, it was from 61¼ to 70¾; and after the battle of Waterloo it was from 53¼ to 59¾.

There was great excitement at the whole of the coffee-houses to-day, when the intelligence respecting peace was first announced, particularly at the Baltic, among the merchants and brokers connected with the Russian trade. Among the Greek firms the intelligence was evidently received with disfavor. At Lloyd's the North and South American, the Jerusalem, and the Jamaica coffee-houses, the sensation created was most remarkable, and, notwithstanding doubts were attempted to be thrown upon the authenticity of the information, the majority viewed it with confidence, and conducted their transactions in accordance with it.

(From the Liverpool Post, Jan. 18.)

Peace is now certain, for Russia has made large concessions; and it would be a needless peddling to quarrel with her about minor points. She has not been entirely wanting in a certain magnanimity during the war, and she does well, when proposing peace, not to mar the concession by small objections. We may easily surmise the influence under which she is acting. Another campaign would certainly interfere with the reputation now ascribed to her arms. Her soldiers have fought well; they are brave fellows; all is not yet lost. They can boast of having taken Kars, of retaining one side of Sebastopol, and of having the Allies from the heights above the Tchernaya. The Crimea is still theirs; they are not entirely beaten; and there is a glory in having resisted so long the finest troops in the world—those of France and England. Peace preserves them this glory; another campaign would partially deprive them of it. The north side of Sebastopol would have to be abandoned, and the heights of Mackenzie deserted. Deprived of ships, the army in Asia, for want of succor, would have to surrender or retire into the mountain fastnesses of Georgia, surrender Kars, and give up even Tiflis to an allied army. The new gunboat system might also endanger the safety of Cronstadt; and Sweden and Austria in alliance, Poland at St. Petersburgh would not be secure. In accepting the propositions, therefore, the Czar has adopted a wise policy, and the humiliation has resulted in the mad obstinacy of his father, who, defied his foes, Sebastopol and the prestige of his empire. For the news yesterday we prepared our readers on Monday last; and the occasion will, perhaps, excuse us in saying that on most important matters we generally anticipate even the London press.

(From the same paper, January 19.)

Russia rejects the second clause of the first proposal—viz: the rectification of her frontier with Turkey.

She also rejects the fifth proposal, by which a right of producing special conditions is reserved to the belligerent powers, and in virtue of which they would demand the engagement not to rebuild Bomarsund.

Russia accepts the rest of the ultimatum, including the neutralization of the Black Sea, with some modifications.

In exchange for the strong places and territories occupied by the Allies, Russia proposes to restore to the Porte, Kars and the territories she has won from Turkey in Asia in the last campaign.

We have reason to believe that Austria keeps her faith with us, and will not receive this counter proposition.

Austria, however, gives the Cabinet of St. Petersburg the benefit of the time she had already allowed, and therefore Russia has till the 18th inst. to notify to Count Esterhazy her acceptance or rejection, without conditions, of the Austrian ultimatum.

If Russia refuse, or if at that date she has not accepted the Austrian ultimatum, *par el simple*, Count Esterhazy has instructions to withdraw from St. Petersburg.

The Nord, Russian organ, publishes the following telegraphic dispatches:

Berlin, Sunday.—The reply to the proposals of which Count Valentine Esterhazy was the bearer, addressed from St. Petersburg to Vienna, accepts, in principle, those proposals.

The Imperial Cabinet of Russia does not introduce therein any modifications of significance. It refuses the territorial cession demanded in Bessarabia; it consents to the exchange of the territories respectively occupied by the belligerents.

M. de Seebach left Berlin yesterday evening en route for Paris.

Sunday Evening.—Count Buol has rejected the counter proposals of the Imperial Cabinet of Russia without discussion.

At the same time that he made Prince Gortschakoff aware of a probable speedy rupture of diplomatic relations between the Courts of Russia and Austria, Count Buol notified to the Cabinets of London and Paris that Austria would not take the field (*n'entrerait pas en ligne*) this year.

Position of Austria.

Our (London Times,) Vienna correspondent writes as follows: Austria has seriously taken charge of the whole weight of the last negotiations which are going on at this moment. As she does not decline the responsibility of her acts, and the vigorous duties which an unfortunate issue may impose on her, she has wished that the whole of the action should bear entirely on her.

The Western Powers, confident of her sincerity and good faith, have entirely given up to her the diplomatic ground, and you may be certain that nothing will pass except by way of Vienna. It is between our Emperor and the Czar that the question is debated at this moment, and it is for this that it will become our own quarrel, if Russia repeats the refusal which terminated the conference of 1855.

Vienna, Jan. 14.—On Friday, the 11th December, a "Feldjager," who had quitted St. Petersburg on Saturday, the 5th, reached this city with dispatches for Prince Gortschakoff, and before noon on the same day the latter had called on the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and communicated to him their contents, which were neither more nor less than the reply of the Russian Government to the propositions made by Count Valentine Esterhazy in the name of this Government. The conditions relating to the Danube, to the neutralization of the Black Sea, and to the Christian population of the Porte, were accepted, although the St. Petersburg Cabinet proposed that they should be worded in a somewhat different way. The alterations proposed were, however, unimportant, and the Allies would hardly have objected to them, had not the Russian Cabinet refused to agree to one of the stipulations contained in the first point, which, as your readers will probably recollect, relates to the Danubian Principalities. The stipulation referred to is the following:

"As an equivalent for the fortified places and territory now occupied by the Allied armies, Russia agrees to a 'rectification' of her frontiers towards Turkey in Europe."

In its reply the St. Petersburg Cabinet took no notice whatever of the demand made by the Powers that a part of Bessarabia should be ceded to Turkey; but it expressed its readiness to restore to Turkey the territory which it recently had lost in Asia Minor, if the Western Powers would agree to withdraw from the Crimea. In a word, Russia considers the Pashalic of Kars a fair equivalent for Kinburn, Eupatoria, Sebastopol, Kamiesh, Balaklava, Kertsch and Yenikale!

As Prince Gortschakoff expressed a wish to be made acquainted with the definitive resolution of the Allied Powers without any loss of time, Count Buol promised to give him the required information within 24 hours. As soon as the Russian diplomatist left the Foreign Office, Count Buol hurried to his imperial master, and, after having communicated to him what had occurred, and received his instructions, he held prolonged consultations with Sir Hamilton Seymour and M. de Bourqueney. Yesterday morning the three allied governments had already resolved on the course to be pursued, and when Prince Gortschakoff, at 1 o'clock, called at the Foreign Office, he learned from Count Buol that Austria, France and England rejected the counter propositions which had been made by Russia. Positive orders were yesterday sent to Count Esterhazy to quit St. Petersburg on the 18th, if the original propositions were not previously accepted, *purement et simplement*, by the Russian Government. Something has been said of a cession of the Danubian Islands; but such a proposal could not be taken into consideration, as the three great powers have resolved to deprive Russia of the power to invade the Danubian principalities at pleasure. During the last thirty-six hours the Austro-Russian party has done all in its power to shake the resolution of the Emperor, but His Majesty is as firm as a rock. A hundred conflicting reports are in circulation relative to the Russian counter propositions, and it may, therefore, be as well to observe that the information above given is perfectly authentic.

France.

A letter from Paris says: "I attach importance to the reports which reach me that the Senate is expected to propose the regency of the Empress, both in case of the Emperor's decease and in the probable event of his leaving France to take the command of an army. I hear, in a quarter likely to have probable information, that a dowry of a million is to be settled on the Empress, beside the Elysee for her residence."

Another correspondent says: "I am told that the English government has been asked by France whether they can supply vessels for the conveyance of a French force amounting to 80,000 men, 6,000 horses, and 100 guns. It is not said for what point, but there can hardly be a doubt that it is for the Baltic."

It appears that the excess of money, realized from the resources of government, over the expenditure actually made—that is to say the money in hand—is at this moment, 120,000,000 fr. This, joined to 415,000,000 fr., which have yet to be received from the two last loans, forms a disposable total of 535,000,000 fr. (£21,400,000) to meet the necessities of the war in 1856.

The *Moniteur* publishes a return of the taxes and indirect revenue for the last year. The amount received was 950,879,000 fr., being an increase of 103,619,000 fr., as compared with 1854, and of 101,675,000 fr. with 1853. The only falling off is the duty on beet-root sugar, which has decreased 2,900,000 fr.

Later from California, Central America, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, China, etc.

PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN WAR.

By the Prometheus we have received dates from San Francisco to the 21st ult. From the news summary of the Alta California we extract the following items:

The most interesting item of news since the sailing of the last steamer, has been the assumption of the State government by the newly elected officers of the Know-Nothing or American party. All the State officers are now filled by members of the new party, who also have a majority in both Houses of the Legislature, thereby giving them complete control of the State administration. This is the first instance since the organization of political parties here, that the Democrats have not possessed the entire control of the State patronage. The Legislature assembled on the 7th inst., and on the 8th both houses were permanently organized by electing to the various offices the caucus nominations of the American party. Hon. D. R. Ashley of Monterey, was chosen President pro tem. of the Senate, and Hon. J. F. Farley of Amador, Speaker of the House. Upon the organization of the two bodies, they proceeded to the inauguration of Gov. Johnson, whose inaugural address bespeaks well for the incoming administration.

But little business has been accomplished yet by the Legislature, most of the time having been spent as with previous Legislatures over the Senatorial question. Considerable dissatisfaction has been occasioned in political circles by the withdrawal of prominent Senatorial candidates. During the first week of the session ex-Gov. Foote withdrew, and the succeeding day entered the field again. Hon. H. A. Crabb, whose chances are thought to be second to none, withdrew on the 14th, and assures his friends that his withdrawal is made in good faith, and for the purpose of harmonizing the American party, as there appeared to be a few members of the Senate who would vote with the Democrats against a joint convention as long as he was a candidate. It is thought that a new man will now be taken up. Hon. W. I. Ferguson, of Sacramento, is spoken of. Foote, Marshal and Stowe are still considered aspirants for the position. The Democrats in the Senate will do their utmost to prevent any election this winter, and as they only lack two votes of having a majority in that body, they may succeed—especially as a somewhat fierce opposition has broken out among rival partisans in the American ranks.

The trial of Charles Cora for the murder of Gen. Richardson, U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of California, was commenced on the 8th inst., five days having been spent in empannelling the jury, and a venire of two hundred and fifty summons exhausted before it was obtained. The trial was one of great interest, and the ablest counsel of the State were engaged upon both sides. Messrs. Byrne, Campbell, Inge and Williams, for the prosecution, and Messrs. Baker, McDougal, James and Tilford, for the defence. The case was submitted to the jury on the 15th, at 7 o'clock, P. M. On the 16th, at 12 M., they sent a communication to the Court saying that they could not agree and asking to be discharged, which the Court refused to do, and they were kept in until the 17th, at 12, M., when they were finally discharged. The jury are said to have stood six for murder, and six for manslaughter. A new trial will probably soon take place.

From Lower California.

By the arrival, says the Alta California, of the brig Geo. Emory, Captain Trask, from La Paz and Cape St. Lucas, where she left on the 10th of December—we are placed in possession of important and interesting news from Lower California. Capt. Trask informs our marine reporter that the bark Archibald Gracie, and whaling bark, R. Adams, Captain Anderson, were at La Paz in possession of the Mexican authorities. The R. Adams had on board near 200 bbls of oil. She was chartered by Col. Zerman, for $1,000 per month, to take a portion of his troops to Acapulco. Capt. Anderson proceeded to La Paz, where his vessel was seized and the troops taken on shore and put in prison, as filibusters. On the arrival of the Archibald Gracie, she was fired into from the town, and one man was killed and three wounded. Col. Zerman, Capt. Denison, Mr. J. J. Arrington, and about 150 of their men were taken and closely confined in prison, in a very destitute condition. They were allowed only one meal in every forty-eight hours. Provisions were scarce, and they were subsisting on a small supply taken from the bark R. Adams. A new Governor had arrived at La Paz and expressed himself in strong terms against all Americans for their interferences in the affairs of Mexico.

American Girls in Captivity.—The Los Angeles Star says:—It will be remembered by many of our citizens and the emigrants by the Southern route in 1851, that Mr. Oatman, wife and five or six children, were found murdered on the Gila River, and supposed to have been done by the Yuma Indians. The bodies of all the family were found with the exception of the two oldest girls, and which, according to a communication in the Southern Californian of last week, are supposed to have been carried into captivity, and are still living, not with the Yumas as at first believed, but with the Mohaves. One of Capt. Washburn's surveying party, just in from the plains, says the girls alluded to were still living among the Mohave Indians as recently as last summer, as stated by one of Walker's men, by the name of Frank, and that both of them are married to chiefs of that tribe. Mr. Oatman, the brother, is desirous of raising a party to go out and effect the freedom of his sisters from Indian bondage. We are pleased to learn that some generous spirits have already volunteered to accompany him, in accomplishing so praiseworthy an object.

From Nicaragua.

British war steamer Hermis, and a British sloop of war were in the harbor of San Juan.

Diamonds in Nicaragua.—A citizen of Grenada, represented to us as extremely poor, who recently made a trip to the mines of Julgalpa, returned during the week with a small pile in the shape of a diamond valued at two thousand dollars. He broke it out of the rough stone, accidentally, with his machette.

Advance in the Army.—During the past week the following promotions have been made by the Commander-in-Chief: Thomas F. Fisher appointed Quartermaster General, with the rank of Colonel. Francis Mahon appointed Assistant Commissary-General, with rank of Captain. D. Lathrop promoted to a First Lieutenancy. H. C. Huston to a First Lieutenancy.

Reinforcements.—Twenty-one recruits arrived in Grenada on Tuesday last from New Orleans, under command of Capt. James Linton. The only officers we could obtain the names of were First Lieutenant J. L. Stith and Second Lieutenant Thomas Stackhouse. The company is composed of fine looking men.

The bark Isabella Hyne, with a cargo of goods from China, was wrecked on the coast about thirty miles to the north of the Golden Gate on the 8th inst. The bark belonged to Nye Brothers of Canton, and was consigned to Messrs. Macondrey & Co. She became a total wreck, and the ship and cargo an entire loss. The captain and mate were both lost by remaining on the ship after she struck, endeavoring to save her. The crew were all saved.

On the 10th, the executors of the late J. L. Folsom commenced the sale of the immense landed estate in this city. The sale was made by Belcher, Slanton & Co., auctioneers, and on the 10th and 11th, the total amount of property sold amounted to $605,000.

The steamer Oregon arrived from Panama on the 12th, with the 9th regiment of the U. S. infantry, and sailed with the same for Oregon on the 16th, for the service of the Indian war.

The P. M. S. S. Co. dispatched the steamer Panama on the 12th for Panama. This is the pioneer steamer in the freight line between this city and New York, which the company propose to establish.

The U.S. steamer Massachusetts, Commodore Swartout, arrived in our harbor from San Juan, via San Diego, on the 13th, and has gone up to Benicia to receive stores to transport to Puget Sound, for the use of the army in the Indian war.

The mail steamer Golden Age, with dates from New York to the 22d December, arrived on the 15th inst. She brought the remainder of the troops destined for the Oregon war, and they were sent forward by the steamboat on the 17th.

The case of A. A. Cohen, late receiver and assignee of the assets of the house of Adams & Co., has created considerable interest lately. He attempted to leave the State clandestinely by the Uncle Sam, on the 5th inst., but was detected before the sailing of the steamer by the sheriff, who found him secreted in the hold of the vessel. He was in the custody of the sheriff at the time of the attempt to escape, but was allowed his parole of honor. This having been forfeited by his endeavor to leave the jurisdiction of the sheriff, he has since been confined in the County Jail. He is now being re-examined before a referee of the District Court, in relation to the funds placed in his hands by Adams & Co., at the time of their failure. On the first examination he refused to answer any questions pertaining to the subject, and the Court committed him for contempt. He now makes the revelations desired, so far as the examination has gone.

The mines continue to yield their regular supply, which enables our capitalists to ship about four and a half millions per month.

Recent developments show conclusively that we have as yet only skimmed over the surface of our mines, and that the greatest yields are to be found hidden beneath the reach of the multitude.

Considerable rain has fallen within the fortnight, which has proved a great benefit to the mining and agricultural interests of the State. Until the past week, farmers in many portions of the country have been unable to plow for want of sufficient moisture. Great preparations are being made for sowing the ensuing season. An unusual amount of wheat will be sown, and, with a fair crop, we shall raise more than our own supply for the next year.

From Oregon.

Dates from Portland are to the 12th of January. In the Oregonian of December 22 we find the following:

The steamer Belle has just arrived with news from the battle-field in the Walla Walla country, to December 15, P. M., being seven days later news. The brief import of the news is that the Indians commenced another attack on the Oregon Mounted Volunteers on the morning of the 9th. We copy from a letter of our correspondent, who is in command of a company. Particulars of the fight up to the night of December 8th, was published last week.

December 9th.—The battle again commenced on the same ground of the day previous, which was a hot contest until dark. Our loss was in wounded, Ira Allen, Co. F, and John Smith, Co. I. On the 10th, the fight commenced still more desperately on the part of the enemy, and if possible with more determination on the part of our troops, to drive the enemy entirely from the field. Before dark they had fallen back to the ground occupied by them the night of the first day's fight, evidently badly whipped. Our loss was in wounded only one, Lieut. Sheppard, Co. F. In the evening Capt. Cornelius, with Co. D and part of Youhill company, arrived. On the morning of the 11th, the hills and plain, instead of being covered with the dusky forms of our savage foe, were bare—not an Indian in sight. All the disposable force went in pursuit, but returned on the evening of the third day, without being able to overtake the flying enemy.

I will not anticipate the official report by particularizing the stations and deeds of valor of the different companies of battle-fields, but most say that I have three times before stood on the battle-field, where contending thousands were engaged, and I never saw braver or more determined men engaged in deadly strife. There were not less than 800 warriors against us, occupying ground of their own choice; a part of them among the trees and dense undergrowth along the river, and the others extending their line across the plain in the sage and small sand hillocks, and the remainder in the ravines and on the rolling hills to the northward.

Jesse Flemming, of Co. A., died of his wound on the evening of the 13th, making our total of killed one Captain, one Lieutenant and four privates.—Wounded—three Captains, one Lieutenant and thirteen privates. Total killed and wounded, twenty-three.

The loss of the enemy is very great, according to their own admission, I think from seventy to eighty killed and as many more wounded, not less than one hundred and fifty in all. Pee-pee-mox-mox is dead. Stock Whitley shot in the neck and through the hips, nod many of their most influential and bravest warriors killed. I believe they have received a blow from which they can never recover.

The Oregonian of the 12th says:

Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, had arrived at the camp of the Oregon Mounted Volunteers, had made a speech to the regiment and avowed his determination to urge a continuance of the war until every hostile Indian is subdued and a lasting peace is acquired, so that treaty stipulations would in all time be observed.

In an article in the Oregonian of the 5th, we find the following:

How Goes the War?—We answer that the U. S. troops, who are paid for fighting and who have been sent here at the expense of the General Government to protect the people, are all housed in good, warm winter quarters, eating, drinking and making merry—while a few bare-footed, half-starved volunteers, who came here at their own expense, are in the field, fighting the battles of their country. In every fight north they come out first, too.

Burning of the Capitol.—The Capitol at Salem has been entirely destroyed, supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Territorial library was entirely consumed—value probably about $6,000 or $8,000. The total loss, of building and library, will not fall much short of $40,000. The papers and journals of the present session were destroyed, principally, and will occasion great inconvenience to the Assembly in its further duties.

The Puget Sound Courier, of December 21, says:

We are informed that the Indians have commenced the work of destruction in this vicinity by burning the house and smith-shop of a German, situated on what is known as Puyallup plains. This house was situated about six miles from this place, and not more than a mile from other houses, occupied by other families. This is doubtless but the beginning of their work, which will no doubt be followed up on every opportunity. The heavy timber which skirts the prairie to the eastward is peculiarly favorable to predatory incursions by these miscreants, and we shall not be surprised to hear of the burning of all the houses in this portion of the prairie.

From Crescent City we learn that a party of 150 soldiers and a few volunteers went in pursuit of a band of Indians who had murdered several persons in the vicinity of Applegate Creek. They came suddenly upon the Indians, who retreated into several log cabins which had formerly been occupied by miners. They here fired upon the troops with such effect that at the distance of 300 yards they killed one man and wounded several others. The cabins were surrendered, however, and a howitzer brought to bear on them.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1856.

THEATRICAL MORALS.—One of our most fashionable theatres has got up a new thing, that shocks every moral sense not utterly depraved; yet draws well. There is a solemnity about the tableaux, say the hireling critics. It makes them mandlin souls feel pious! Scripture subjects are brought on the stage. The "Prodigal Son" has had quite a run. The last and crowning blasphemy of this school of morals was the Crucifixion.

Sell a theatre-goer to a friend of ours, meeting a swaggering, graceless fellow on the street, "That's the man that represents Christ on the Cross!"

Return of Rev. J. S. Belton.

We are deeply concerned at the report below. Strange hindrances are sometimes permitted to befal the cause. It was always so. The world has thus far been converted by instrumentalities subject to such vicissitudes as here appear:

JACKSON, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.

I am in receipt of a letter from my son in China, (J. W. Lambuth,) which informs me that his health and that of his family is good, and that all the mission family are well, except Brother Belton and his wife, who have both been very ill. Such is the State of their health that Dr. Lambuth, of the London Mission, advises his immediate return to the United States. He has determined to sail in ten days. The letter from my son bears date the 6th of October. Brother Belton wishing his friends to know the fact by having it published in your paper. My son informs me that another native Chinese had been converted and joined the Church, which makes the number three since he has been in China, that have been converted and united with our branch of the Church of Christ. This may appear exceedingly small in the estimation of the world, but God will not despise the day of small things: God grant that the report from this field may soon be a thousand fold.

Yours, affectionately,

JOHN B. LAMBUTH.

P. S.—There was a gloom cast over the community to-day by the breaking of a locomotive of one of the Vicksburg and Jackson trains, near the depot in this city. The report was like that of a large cannon. The explosion took place as the train was leaving the depot, killing a negro man and wounding two or three others. A horse was killed also, and several houses very much damaged. It is a miracle that more persons were not injured. It occurred about eight o'clock to-day. The cause is not known, the engineer was living at 9 o'clock this morning.

Yours, J. B. L.

ATLANTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.—It is enough to say, in directing attention to this institution, that Dr. Means and Dr. Boring are professors. One course of lectures has been finished, from May to September last, with eighty students. It is the only institution of the kind purely southern in its course; the advantages of which are obvious. Though young, it stands already honorably recognized in the land.

ANNALS OF METHODISM is not yet out, as many think who are ordering it, but is in press and will soon be out. The author writes that orders indicate a vast run, and assures us they shall not be disappointed who look for a good book.

DEATH OF COL. RICHARDSON.—"Last Thursday," says the Franklin (La.) Banner, "we recorded a note announcing the death of the venerable Col. John G. Richardson, who died of pneumonia on the preceding day, at the residence of his son, F. D. Richardson, in the 71st year of his age."

He was one of the few surviving officers of that event so magnificently celebrated last Saturday at Place d'Armes, the battle of New Orleans. In the year of 1812 he commanded the Wilkinson cavalry. But he fought a better fight and won a nobler victory. We look for a more extensive notice from one capable of making it.

A NEW BUILDING MATERIAL.—We call attention to an advertisement under this caption, as we wish to encourage every useful improvement. From the specimens presented to us by the agent, and from seeing the process of its manufacture in this city, we are strongly impressed with the great utility of this material for building purposes. It is a combination simply of lime and sand, in proportions of one-tenth of the former to nine-tenths of the latter, mixed and placed in moulds in a damp state, and subjected to a pressure of from one hundred to two hundred tons. The pressure is sufficient to bring the particles in contact, forming a beautiful material, resembling fine cut stone. It might appropriately be called artificial marble, or sandstone. We learn that in four or five of the States at the North it is coming into use instead of burnt brick. The blocks we saw made were ten inches long by five wide and four thick, with a cavity in the centre, designed to form an air chamber in the wall, to prevent dampness. They can be pressed in any form to size for ornamental purposes, according to taste. Among the advantages claimed are cheapness and facility of manufacture; also, that laths and plastering become unnecessary, the inside of the wall as well as the outer face being smooth and ready for a thin coat of hard-finish or for papering. The chemical change which takes place in this combination of lime and sand under the action of the atmosphere, renders the silicate sufficiently hard in a few weeks, without burning, to lay in a wall, where the crystallizing or hardening process will go on indefinitely. The agent, who is now in our city, we learn is expecting to visit the principal sections of the South the present season. Address for this "New Building

Defence of the Dark Ages.

We were numbered among the hearers of a part of the course which Bishop Spalding, of Kentucky, concluded on last Sunday night. Of one of the lectures we have already copied a pretty full and correct report from a city paper.

Bishop S. is a pleasing speaker. He has an off-hand way of address. His anecdotes not only entertain, but help to make out the argument upon the popular mind. He does not reason, but narrates; and having been schooled much and traveled far, he is not bad off for matter.

The audiences were not large, save on Sunday night, when we did not attend. His subject on that occasion was indeed a temptation—Civil Liberty; the example and origin of which he stinted not to ascribe to Roman Catholicism!

The weather was contrary, or he would have had full houses. The sunny South, he said, was playing the coquette sadly. He did hope before his next that the "weather would become more civilized."

His lecture on the crusades was one of eulogy. What subsequent ages regard as a wanton waste of life, labor and means—the tilt of a fanatical world at a windmill, the Bishop characterised as noble in motive, grand in conception and worthy in results. Pope Urban II. was the instigator. He counselled and prayed for the Crusades. He it was that marshalled Europe and precipitated her upon the heart of Asia. And it was worthy of the successor of St. Peter. A rather shrewd motive of the Pope was hinted: he wished to consolidate the nations—put an end to their internal feuds; and so he pitted them all against a common enemy. Some of Bishop S.'s descriptions of sieges and assaults were very fine.

But the lecture following the defence of the Crusades—that was worth hearing for its novelty. The Bishop took up the cudgels for the "Dark Ages"—so called. If we believe his report, they were the glory of the world and of the—Church. All useful inventions and great deeds were born in the dark ages—"the much abused dark ages," as he would say.

His description of monastic life, when monks were penmen and laborious scholars, preserving literature and sacred records—when they taught the rude inhabitants agriculture, architecture and useful arts, was a severe rebuke and refutation of that present order of lazy beggars.

The Bishop dwelt eloquently on the art of staining glass, practiced in those dark ages, but lost now; sneered at the stained glass of the "boasted nineteenth century," when compared with that which produced a "holy religious feeling," as the light of the middle ages streamed in through the head of a martyr or scenes of the crucifixion.

Monks in those days wrote with golden ink; that, too, is lost. Then, with skillful touches of the hand they illuminated the margin of manuscripts. This age, with all its pictorials, can't attain such perfection. He had seen them. Such illuminations, (he played on the word,) had the ages called "Dark."

The good Bishop, forgetting our steamships and railroads, and printing presses, and Bible societies, and telegraphs, and common schools, and all such, seemed to sigh for those dark ages. "Alas!" he exclaimed, pathetically, "the days of devotion and chivalry are gone."

Fine times, to be sure, when princes signed treaties with their mark; when the priests monopolized knowledge; when people knew how to stain glass so religiously; when no Bible societies and heretical books plagued the Pope; and when all the world did as he pleased. May those good times——never return.

PULPIT PRONUNCIATION.—Judging from the following, from the New York Churchman, there are other denominations which stand as much in need of increased attention to pulpit elocution as our own. A correspondent of that paper gives samples of what he heard. Thus:

"When I can read my title cle-ah
To mansions in the skies,
I'll bid farewell to every fe-ah,
And wipe my weeping eyes."

"The above style of elocution in which the first lines of Dr. Watt's celebrated hymn were very recently delivered from the deeply recessed chancel of that beautiful church, the rector of which, some time since, so solemnly announced that the 'sufferings of the poo-ah increase with the approach of wint-ah,' and who, from the pulpit, is in the habit of extolling the wounderous efficacy of the gos-pill for the cu-ah of all the ills of suffering humanity. The same accomplished minister, upon the same day on which he delighted, from the chancel, his ravished hearers with the above poetic gem, electrified them by the following burst from the pulpit of eloquent and classical declamation:

'O! sinnah!
The judgmen is ne-ah!
Life is but a va-pah!'"

"We see it stated," says the St. Louis Advocate of Jan. 3d, "in some of our exchanges, that the first church erected in Kansas will be under the auspices of the Unitarians, and that the sum of $5,000 had been raised for that purpose. This is a mistake—a wide mistake. The Methodist Episcopal Church South has had churches there for some months past, built, dedicated, and regularly used for public worship. Long ago we contributed our mite toward erecting at least one church-house there, which house has long since been opened for use."

Circulate the Books.

They do no good on the shelves. The Nashville House must find a vent. The Church, the world, need books, and will be the better for reading and inwardly digesting them. As a good sermon, unpreached, can do no good, so of a good book, unread. The life-blood of Methodism will be richer its vision clearer, its heart enlarged and opinions more exactly correct, and practice improved by chronicling the books.

The Agents have, at 36 Camp street, New Orleans, a number of their publications on sale, at Nashville prices. Mr. McGinnis has devoted a department of his well-furnished store to these publications. They are on exhibition and sale. He is neat and clever, and quick in filling orders. His own ample shelves furnish many things in the line of books and stationery that the Agents do not, at his prices, which we think will be found reasonable.

The Agents desire to build up here a larger depository; they are ready to enlarge as patronage demands. Terms, thirty per cent. discount on cash in advance, or on the reception of the bills.

Among the works now on sale here we notice Winan's Discourses, $2 50; Wesley's Sermons, 4 vols., $2 75; Bascom's Lectures, $1; Summer's on Baptism, 65 cents; Chapman, $1; Life of R. Newton, $1; Progress, by Sammett, 80 cents; Powell on Succession, 65 cents; with all varieties of the Hymn Book, the Discipline, and most of the new Sunday School Catalogue, which grows every week with valuable additions.

Orders on commission merchants make payment convenient. Boats are leaving every day, and there is hardly a point in the Southwest but can be reached by a package made up here.

Bibles and Testaments (for cash) can at the same time be ordered from our Southwestern Bible-House, at New York prices.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Col. JOHN G. RICHARDSON, son of Francis and Martha Richardson, was born in Sumpter county, S. C., February 28, 1785. In 1809 he married Margaret Dubose, daughter of Daniel and Mary Dubose, of the same State. In 1810 he emigrated to the Mississippi Territory, and settled in Wilkinson county. He had scarcely established himself in a home in his adopted country, when war with the Indians and with Great Britain called him to share in its hardships, privations and dangers. He commanded a volunteer troop of horse, and acquitted himself in a manner so much to the public satisfaction that he was chosen, successively, major and colonel in the regiment in which he had served. In his command, he was brave and prudent, strict in discipline, and kind to his men—at once a popular and model officer.

After a union of eighteen years, he and his excellent wife were parted by the death of the latter. This was a stroke under which his reason reeled; and no wonder that his anguish was nearly unendurable, for a better wife was probably never the portion of man. She had borne him eight children, all of whom, except one daughter, who died in infancy, survived her. He was afterwards twice married, his second wife living but four months. His third wife was survived by him four or five years. Before his death, and within a short time of that event, two sons, a daughter and a son-in-law, in quick succession followed each other to the grave. From his moral constitution, he was peculiarly sensible to these bereavements; but his piety found consolation in a well-founded assurance that there was "hope in the end."

In 1830 he removed to St. Mary's parish, La., where he continued to have his domicile till he was transferred by death to his "better home in heaven." Pecuniary litigations and difficulties occasioned him much perplexity and annoyance for several years; he outlived them all, and attained to circumstances with which he was content.

In his youth, John G. Richardson was proud, irascible and fond of pleasure; a worldly, wicked man. He was, however, high-toned; despising what he esteemed to be mean; abhorring what he considered dishonorable. His passions were easily excited, and under their impulse his action was prompt and reckless of consequences. Ardent in his temperament, his resentments were violent and his friendship warm-hearted. He feared nothing an enemy could do against him, nor grudged ought that he could do for a friend. He would with the like ardor have shed his blood in conflict with the former, or in defense of the latter. A genuine specimen of Southern chivalry.

The conversion and pious example of his wife were instrumental, mainly, in bringing him "from the darkness into light, and from the power of Satan to God." Affliction, severe and protracted affliction, was the minister of mercy to her. Under its rude discipline she was trained to a renunciation of the world, which she had previously loved too much, to put her sole trust in the Savior, to devote herself to the service of God, and to submit without repining to the dispensations of an infinitely wise and gracious Providence. Always amiable and lovely, she was now consecrated to God, in all her attractive qualities. She came out of the furnace of affliction "as gold seven times tried in the fire"—purified, refined, and with added lustre. Her husband felt and yielded to the influence of her sanctified loveliness. His pride and stoutness of heart gave way. He sought to become a companion meet for her society, a fellow-servant of her God, a partaker with her in the blessings of the new covenant, and a joint heir "in the inheritance of the saints in light." Nor did he seek in vain. After a severe struggle against the corruptions of his fallen nature, and against the habits of rebellion in which he had strengthened against God, he obtained deliverance at once from the dominion and the guilt of sin, and rejoiced in spiritual freedom, and in hope of eternal life. This important change took place in 1813 or 1814, so that he was more than forty years a follower of the Saviour. He was long an efficient class-leader and steward in the church.

Soon after experiencing this change, he became the subject of mental alienation; which, after continuing for some months, passed away, leaving his mind sound, and his religious character and enjoyment unimpaired. He ascribed the disturbance of his intellect to his intense but unsatisfied desire for the salvation of his friends. He became a member of the M. E. Church from a thorough conviction of the scriptural character of her doctrines, and the religious and moral wholesomeness of her discipline. In this conviction he never faltered. For the establishment of those doctrines and that discipline he was always zealous; promoting them with ardor, both by word and deed.

In the main, his religious course was steadily onward and consistent; though, from disturbing influences, chiefly from without, acting upon a nature peculiarly susceptible, he was often hindered in his progress and greatly depressed in his spirits. At one time, I remember, he walked in great darkness, and disclaimed all religious comfort; but, holding fast his integrity, the involving cloud was dissipated, and the beams of the "Sun of Righteousness" relumed his soul!

There was more naive simplicity—less suspiciousness in him than in any man, of his age and who had been as much in the world as he had, I ever knew. This was to him a fruitful source of trial and discomfort. When he found his misplaced confidence not justified by the character and conduct of those whom he had trusted, he felt as if personally injured by the disappointment. He was himself the very soul of frankness; and he looked to be met in an equally open-hearted manner, by those with whom he had intercourse. That he was often disappointed, need not be stated. A more benevolent man would be hard to find than was Col. Richardson. No form of human woe or want appealed to him in vain. His liberality was discriminating only in the amount of his contributions; which was large in proportion to his estimation of the importance which belonged to the claim to which it was responded. The spread of the Gospel, and the position of African Colonization drew most largely, I believe, on his liberality. How well he judged, in preferring these to other claims, need scarcely, I trust, be argued.

Till within a few hours of the close of his life, religion, its obligations, its consolations and its hopes, were the themes on which he delighted to dwell. These sustained him, under a long and severe illness, and in the imminent prospect of death; and, though delirium, during those few last hours, rendered his mind a chaos, no abatement in the confidence of his eternal well-being, should be allowed to take place. While reason predominated in his mind, God reigned in his heart; and God would not cast him off, when disease had unsettled his understanding. Doubtless, he has rejoined the loved-ones—his first wife, their two sons and their two daughters, who went before; and that they now rejoice together before the presence of the Divine glory. May the surviving members of his family follow, to the bright and happy abode, into which these departed ones have been introduced, by Him, who said, "I go to prepare a place for you; and, if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you to myself: that where I am, there ye may be also!" And may I, who long loved and was loved by him and them, rejoin them, when called hence!

WILLIAM WINANS.

CENTREVILLE, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.

READ THIS, ALSO.

From what I said about donations to the "Book and Tract Society," some have supposed I put the poor beyond contributing or receiving books. Not so intended. If you want $1 worth of books, or any amount of books, just send us the money, with proper directions. We want all, poor as well as rich, to take some part in this commendable enterprise. If you want books and tracts for yourself or for your Sunday Schools, they can be procured by the amount of money you may send, if desired.

Shall we hear from all of you?

Respectfully,

H. H. MONTGOMERY, Agent.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 6, 1856.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have had placed in their hands, by the English Government, the nomination of chaplains for the seat of war. Single clergymen, who have had at least two years' experience in holy orders, are preferred. A free passage is provided by Government, and the salary is equivalent to little less than £300. There are now fifty-two chaplains doing duty with the English army, and more are expected out. The fifty-two include all denominations. There are ten Roman Catholics, eight Presbyterians, about ten or twelve of the Church of England, sent out by the Government, and about twenty-two by the religious societies. The chaplains sent out by the French Government are exclusively of the Roman Catholic order.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR:—There has surely never been such a winter as this one. The atmosphere grows colder and still colder as the season advances, and if by chance we have a few hour's thaw, it is sure to be followed by a blast from the north, which freezes up all fancies of a coming Spring, and makes one bless the memory of Prometheus, who, as everybody knows, gave fire to mankind. The ground has been covered with snow for days together, and the glistening coat of ice spread over every thing out of doors this morning, seems to be laughing back defiance to the sunbeams which now and then shine out from the snow-clouds overhead. Old Sol is fairly conquered by his majesty Jack Frost, and we, the interested but powerless witnesses of the combat, have retired within-doors in respectful silence. As you have doubtless observed, the reports from the regions north of us are truly appalling.

The principal occupations here now-a-days are to keep warm, and get something to eat. Wood is selling at six dollars a cord, coal at fifty cents a bushel; both hard to be got at any price.

The Cumberland has been in fine stage, but the Ohio river being closed with ice, navigation is suspended in that direction for the present. The mails are slow and uncertain, and altogether we are in a decidedly stupid state. Under such circumstances, don't expect me to write a *news-letter*. It is a sheer impossibility.

All going on right at the publishing house I believe. We occasionally see the noble form of our senior Bishop there, and it does me good at such times, to sit and talk with him of events that transpired, and persons he knew, when I was young, and he in his kingly prime, as no other man can talk. He enjoys fine health, but Mrs. Soule is said to be extremely feeble. I wonder if Doctor Elliot of the Western Christian Advocate knew this, when he made his ungentlemanly attack upon her through the columns of his paper? It may interest you to know that the little church out on the Gallatin pike near which the Bishop resides, is called "The City Roads Chapel."

Speaking of the Publishing House reminds me: it is rumored here, that certain unfavorable impressions in regard to Nashville have recently been made in your city. I am grieved that so unnecessary and hurtful a thing has been done. That any one's private convenience and wishes were not gratified by the action of the General Conference which located the Publishing House here, is surely no reason why a word should be said derogatory to its interests elsewhere. When a thing is done, it is more sensible, to say nothing of its being more christian-like on the part of those connected with it, to bury all discontent, and cheerfully labor to make "things work together for good," than it is to indulge in useless and injurious repinings. That the latter rather than the former course should be taken in a majority of instances, only serves to show how often our own comparitively petty interests overshadow great public benefits, and render us insensible to the selfishness involved in this complaining, fault-finding spirit.

I do not deny that other cities may possess some great advantages over Nashville in a business point of view, but it is not true that she has no claims whatever to being the centre of our publishing operations. It would be useless to weary you by a recapitulation of the arguments urged in its favor on the floor of the General Conference,—which seem to have been of sufficient weight to influence that grave and talented body in its decisions—but all this aside, I must insist, that any expressions of dissatisfaction *now*, especially on the part of those who ought to feel in some sense responsible for the success of this noble enterprize, amount to absolute treason against the general interest of the Church.

Our city missionary, Brother Ellis, has been very successful in his work. Since the session of Conference in October, he has established Sunday-schools and prayer-meetings at various points in the suburbs, and built a church in Edgefield. This, with M'Kendree Chapel, Andrew Chapel, Spruce St. Church, Elysian Grove, Hobson's Chapel, the new German Church, and the two excellent Colored Churches, makes eight Methodist Churches in Nashville and its environs.

People living at a distance from any given places, generally know more of what is going on there, than the residents themselves. Pray, can you tell me what has become of our Sunday School Secretary? Why is he doing nothing? Does he find that editing the paper and magazine, so completely engrosses his time, as to leave him no leisure for attending to this most important duty? If so, it were better to let them both go, and give *all* his energies if need be, to this, certainly the most important interest committed to the Church.

I understand that the Legislature has just passed a bill, authorizing the purchase of the "Hermitage" by the state, for the purpose of establishing a military school there, but am not certain if this be true.

The health of our city continues good so far as I am informed.

Very truly yours,

CROTCHET.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 31, 1856.

FOOLED.—A habitual drunkard having in a dream found a cup of excellent wine, set about warming it, to enjoy it with a gusto; but just as he was about to quaff the delicious draught he awoke! "What a fool I am," said he. "Why was I not content to drink it cold?"

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TOBACCONISING.

NUMBER I.

The following essay is performed as a religious duty. It is intended for the reading of religious men, or of those religiously inclined; they will be likely to appreciate it. It is written in kindness and Christian love, and not a spirit of fault-finding. It is an humble attempt to vindicate God, and sustain the Truth. It is a sober thoughtful man addressing sober thoughtful men. And the writer expects—he thinks he has a right to expect, the candor and sobriety in return which he offers to others. An attempt at a laugh or a joke will not be willingly received in reply.

The writer is a professor of religion, and writes in no other than a religious spirit. In common with his fellow Christians he has solemnly dedicated himself and all he has—life, person, health, talents, money, character, energies, feelings, habits, wishes,—all—all, to the propagation of Christianity.

The evangelization of the world is the appropriate work and calling of a Christian. Anything which in much as in little—tends to advance this object a Christian man may do. But anything which, in like manner, tends to retard that object he may not do. This is the simple covenant, recorded above. I do not understand how any man can be religious truly and properly so, without laboring in this cause "so much as in us is."

The writer asks his fellow Christians to read the whole of his little essay, and he hopes it will be read in the spirit and temper in which it is written. Readers will then, of course, make such disposition of it as they choose—in the fear of God.

The writer believes the subject to be one of the most important within the range of religious discussion, at the present day, in this country.

1. DIFFICULTY OF APPROACHING THE SUBJECT.—Those who indulge in the practice under consideration endeavor, whether wittingly or unwittingly, to forestall discussion, to treat it with an air of contempt, and raise themselves above the question of its right or wrong. In this they have succeeded in a most remarkable degree. They put previous opinions at defiance by a forced openness and notoriety which they give to the practice. They place themselves among and along side of men of acknowledged standing in the Church; as tho' the standard of men could successfully countervail the principles of Christianity.

This false position—this grossest of all sophistries is perhaps the chief reason why the practice has so long gone unrebuked. In truth, it is greatly difficult, because of those things, to approach the subject in that fair and unbiassed manner which truth and justice require.

And as the sun of Christianity rises, and its light exposes to view more and more of its principles, and brings into action more of the moral and mental energies of man, and as its warmth sinks deeper and deeper into the intelligence and soul of men, the responsibility increases in the premises, with all men. As "talents" increase additional "improvement" is required. A Christian gentleman will not be judged by the same law which applies to a Christian Indian.

2. LET THE MINISTRY BE KEPT PURE.—We all know that the Bible and the Bible alone is the rule of conduct for all Christian people. No man is to follow a minister because he is a minister. Yet such is the power of association and the force of habit that most men, perhaps all men, are considerably influenced in their conduct by what they see others do.

And especially in regard to the ministers of the gospel. Much of the conduct of the world is what it is because the minister does so. It has long since gone into a proverb that "action speaks louder than words." No minister can preach as loud as he acts.

Hence every minister is bound to see that his example is such as other people, young and old ought to follow, and such as they will be benefitted by following.

It is the same thing for a minister to go into the pulpit and preach a sermon occasionally in favor of any custom, practice or habit, and exhibit that habit in his conduct out of the pulpit.

A pure minister is the life blood of the Church. Impurity or indiscretion of any kind in the ministry does vastly more harm to the Church and to society than most person are aware of. It is not a very uncommon thing for a minister to preach well, and then unpreach nearly or quite all he preaches.

If the social and individual acts of the ministers of this country, performed out of the pulpit, were performed with "fear and trembling before God," they would weigh double, treble, quadruple what they do now weigh in real, practical influence.

3. SMALL MATTERS.—There is great danger in estimating the size of moral things. Moral things can only be estimated by the results they produce. Nothing is in a moral sense, in itself, great or small. Many things which appeared to man the most trivial were really the corner stones, the starting point of great events in the world's character and history.

A mother taught her little boy that a degree of reverence was due to the minister. She explained to him how it was, and why it was, that the word "Reverend" is annually prefixed to the name of a minister. Everything the minister did was of course exactly right in the eyes of the boy. The boy became a smoker, and chewer as he entered his teens; his excuse refered to his Reverend exemplar; and the mother's mouth was stopped by her own teaching, which she intended as pious teaching. And she deeply, deeply regretted that the minister had ever been a intimate visitant in her house. And when the boy became a man, and found a habit fastened upon him which he despised, and being of feeble nerve, and, as he thought, incapable of resistance, he cursed that minister in his heart with every removal of the quid, and with every dollar expended to make himself, as he considered it, a fool and a third rate gentleman.

On this particular point a book comes booming up before me and demands to be written. But I must be content here with a mere index-finger pointing to the book, and suggesting an examination of it. We must not forget that

Tall oaks from little acorns grow.

INAUGURATION OF THE JACKSON STATUE.

A Great Day in New Orleans.

The gratitude that has slumbered for forty years in the breast of New Orleans, has flamed out into tangibility. Since the glorious victory of Chalmette, the name of the hero of that victory has never been spoken but with emotions of reverence and admiration; and all the honor that thought and speech could confer, was paid to the old Hero while he lived. When great men die, however, their memory demands something more than annually-spoken eulogy or printed history. The genius of sculpture, that sprung into existence in the earliest ages, as the noblest and most enduring form of honor to the illustrious dead, has never lost its supremacy, and towers now, as it did at its birth, high above every other species of homage. The features of a hero may be painted upon canvas; his deeds may be printed in gilded books; the events of his life may be celebrated with oratory and festivity each year; and his name may be bestowed upon every thing susceptible of a name—but all these things are ephemeral, or to a certain extent intangible. They do not impress an adequate idea of the hero upon the sense through the channel of vision. Therefore, a sculptured likeness of a great man—depicting his form, feature, and mien, as they existed in the flesh, and placed in some beautiful or public spot, where it may be viewed and admired, not only by those already acquainted with the greatness of the original, but by the coming multitudes before they know anything of the greatness so honored—is the most pleasing and impressive embodiment of a people's admiration and gratitude that can be devised.

Thus, at length, have the people of Louisiana done honor to the greatness of Andrew Jackson. The bronze equestrian statue of the Old Hero that now adorns the prettiest public place in our city, is the first genuine and worthy tribute that our city has paid its greatest benefactor. It is simply as a work of art, a thing of beauty, that challenges the eye, and compels the enthusiastic stranger to linger around it with an admiration almost equal to that of the American.

We need not say a great deal about the inauguration of the statue on Saturday, for the whole population were out to see for themselves. Fortunately, the weather was bright and beautiful. Flags fluttered from the shipping, public buildings, consulates, printing offices, and other buildings too numerous to mention. Business was in a great measure suspended, and the streets literally swarmed with the population in holiday attire. The military, firemen, benevolent societies and other civic bodies, turned out in full uniform and regalia, with banners and music under the marshalship of Gen. Tracy, and formed into a procession that actually seemed interminable. This procession once under way, the wide-scattered multitudes began to concentrate in the direction of Jackson Square; and when, at noon-day, the concentration had come to a focus, the square and its vicinity formed a spectacle such as was never before seen in New Orleans, and probably will not be seen again for many a year.

It was one unbroken mass of humanity—a quivering sea of animation and beauty. The windows and balconies of the elegant Pontalba Buildings, and of the Court-houses, and of buildings from which diagonal views could be had, were perfectly gorged with ladies and children; the streets around the square, and the levee in front of it, were so densely crowded that carriages and omnibusses could scarcely make headway; and the square itself, with the muffled statue in the center, and the miscellaneous jumble around it of beaver hats, fire hats, soldiers' plumes, and ladies' parasols, all sorts of colors contrasting in the crowd below, and all sorts of banners fluttering in the breeze above, presented a more gay and gorgeous appearance than anything we ever beheld before. It is estimated that the falling of the canvas from the statue was witnessed by at least 25,000 people.

Those of the spectators who must have enjoyed the spectacle most, and who were themselves not the least interesting part of the spectacle, were the veterans of 1815; those who shared the glory of him to whom they were now paying posthumous honors. They had the place of honor in the procession, and were assigned an honorable position in the square. The colored veterans of the same famous occasion, were also out, headed by their fellow veteran, the incomparable drummer, Jordan Noble.

Upon a platform appropriately decorated, in front of the statue, the ceremonies of the inauguration took place. Ex-Mayor Crossman, President of the Monument Association, introduced L. J. Sigur, Esq., to the multitude, as the orator of the day. Mr. S. made an eloquent and appropriate address, reviewing the life of his hero as the warrior and as the chief of a great people; and was interrupted by the frequent applause of those who were able to hear him. When he concluded, a man by the pedestal pulled a string—the canvas fell—and the bronze figure of the warrior, upon his rampant war-steed, glittered in the light of the sun. Instantaneously a deafening cheer arose, and the hats of the multitude were waived aloft; the various bands of music joined in a chorus of the most inspiriting music; and a salute of a hundred guns, given with cannon on the levee, awoke the echoes far and near.

Subsequently Ex-Mayor Crossman introduced Clark Mills, Esq., the designer and builder of the statue, to the assemblage, whom he addressed as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—The statue before you represents one who, with a handful of men, proved himself the savior of your beautiful city. Gen. Jackson is there represented as he appeared on the morning of the 8th of January, forty-one years ago. He has advanced to the centre of the line in the act of review: the lines have come to present arms as a salute to their commander, who is acknowledging it by raising his chapeau, according to the military etiquette of that day. His restive horse, anticipating the next move, attempts to dash down the line; the bridle hand of the equestrian here being turned, shows that he is restraining the horse, whose open mouth and curved neck indicate that the animal is feeling the bit. I have thought this explanation necessary, as there are many critics who profess not to understand the conception of the artist.

Ladies and gentlemen, it will be to my memory a dark day indeed, when I shall forget the vast crowd of faces around me; and should this humble effort meet your approbation, my proudest reflection will be the consciousness of having perpetuated, in imperishable bronze, the form and features of one whose life and character have always been my admiration.

Mr. Mills was loudly cheered. After that, General Planche stepped forward, and announced the ceremonies as at an close. Subsequently, the venerable Bernard Marigny addressed the multitude in French, in a very spirited and appropriate manner, and came off with vociferous honors.

In the evening, at the St. Charles Hotel, the city authorities gave a sumptuous dinner to the leading personages of the day, to-wit: Governor Wickliffe and suite, the Legislative Committees, the Monument Association, Clark Mills, Esq., the artist, and other gentlemen of distinction. The dinner was presided over by Mayor Lewis, assisted by Aldermen Lilgenbuhl and Stith, and Generals Tracy and Pulfrey. The dinner was eminently worthy of the occasion, and, after the removal of the cloth, toasts and responses were given of a nature appropriate to the occasion, and of such a quality as might have been expected from the gallant and eloquent spirits present. We regret that our space will not permit us to narrate the proceedings in detail.—[Crescent.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.—The anniversary celebration of the Jackson M. E. Sabbath school, will be held to morrow, Sunday 17th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Union Hall Room, on Jackson street, Fourth District. Exercises by the children.

The public are invited to attend.

DAVID MAXWELL,
Superintendent.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.—At the recent session of your Conference you resolved to raise in each pastoral charge at least twenty dollars for the Ministerial Education Society, and to forward the amount to your Treasurer at your "earliest convenience."

This is to inform you that claims are now coming in, and payment is urged; and that you have not the funds in your treasury to meet them! At least five hundred dollars will be needed to meet the claims now due and falling due in a few weeks. Please attend to this matter forthwith, and forward the amount to your Treasurer, at Montgomery, Alabama.

☞ Will not some of our laymen, who appreciate an educated ministry, and have the means to help us, come to our assistance in this crisis? Brethren, do help us! Material aid, at this time, will be of much comfort. Any amount you may forward to this object will be thankfully and duly received and duly acknowledged. Who will be the first to respond?

T. W. DORMAN,
Treasurer M. E. S. Alabama Conference.

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 22, 1856.

Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

To the Members of the Mississippi Conference.—Dear Brethren: The box containing "Dr. Winne's Conference Sermon" did not reach Vicksburg in time to be distributed among the preachers before the adjournment of our Conference. The best we can do, therefore, is to forward them by mail to the several members of the Conference. Brother Cook, of Vicksburg, has kindly consented to forward them in packages of three copies, to every preacher who will send him his address, and postage stamps enough to prepay the postage on the package. The sermon is about the size of the catalogue of Centenary College, exhibited and distributed among the preachers of our late Conference. So that you can estimate pretty nearly the postage. Address E. G. Cook, Vicksburg, Miss. The postage will be twenty cents per package of two copies. Yours, truly,

H. J. HARRIS.

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To the Preachers and Sunday School Superintendents in the bounds of the Mississippi Conference.—The Board of Managers of our Book and Tract Society have instructed me to keep on hand in Vicksburg a sufficient quantity of books to supply the current demand. In obedience to this instruction I have ordered a large supply of the General catalogue; also, of Sunday school books—catechisms, question books, hymns, notes, dictionaries, libraries, &c., and I trust you will send your orders to Vicksburg for these books, accompanied with the cash when convenient: Price same as at Nashville. Time saved to you in the operation. Respectfully,

H. H. MONTGOMERY, Agent.

The regular Quarterly Union Tract Meeting of the Methodist Tract Society of New Orleans will be held in Carondelet street Church next Monday, February 11th, at 7 o'clock P. M. Punctual attendance of all the officers, colporteurs, distributing agents and distributors, is imperative. The Methodist congregations and all persons interested in tract distribution are invited to attend.

J. B. WHITTINGTON, Secretary.

New Orleans District—First Quarter—German missions, Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4, Feb 10, at Orleans street; quarterly conference, February 8.

Wesley, Soule and Winan's, quarterly conference, Feb 16.

New Orleans circuit, February 24, at Lanrel street, quarterly conference, Feb 22, 7 P M, Carondelet st. church.

Baton Rouge, March 1 and 2.

Pisquemins and Pointe Coupee, March 8 and 9, Plaqu'na.

Morgan street, March 16; Q O and L F, 17th.

Felicity street, March 22; L F, 24; Q C, 25.

Carondelet street, March 30: L F, 31; Q O, April 1.

Thibodaux, April 5 and 6.

Bayou Lafourche and Dig Black circuit and mission, Ap. 12 and 13, at Brashear City.

2t J. C KEENER, P. E.

MARRIAGES.

In Mobile, February 7th, by Rev. T. J. Koger, JOHN BATES, of Marengo county, to SARAH E. CVERALL, of Mobile.

In Greene county, Ala., on the 5th February, by Rev. A. D. Ramey, Mr: A. J. DUNLAP to Miss SARAH M. SUTTON.

DEATHS.

It has become our painful duty to record the death of our dear brother, Dr. WM. GRIFFITH MILLS, who departed this life on the morning of the 24th January, at his residence in Vermillionville, La., aged 42.

His health had been precarious for many years. The work of death was accomplished in seven days. Never was a man more beloved. A heart-stricken widow and seven orphan children weep in the sad homestead. An aged mother and many loving sisters and brothers mourn the departed one. The closing scene was truly heart-rending and sublime. The bed was surrounded by weeping relatives, friends and servants. He took an affectionate farewell of all. "Oh! do not weep and cry," he said; "you disturb me. Let me sleep. God has been merciful and kind; he has brought me through. I am so happy! I have faith in God! Christ died for me! We will be a united family in heaven!" He seemed willing to submit to the Divine behest, yet he had much to live for. His interest in this life was great. The benevolent soul poured out its sympathy, its tenderness and its assistance on all objects that came within the range of its influence. It was the joy of his heart to contribute to the comfort of others. The poor from his door were never turned amply away, nor did the sick ever want for attention: To them he was a ministering angel, dispensing health and strength, restoring lustre to the eye and animation to the countenance. These are duties—Christian duties; but to him they were more, they were a pleasure. The work to which his whole heart inclined—to which his life was devoted and dedicated. But there were dearer objects to him than life itself. There was the gentle wife, the partner of his love, the cherished idol of his heart, with whom he hoped to spend many years of happiness; and a group of lovely children claimed a father's love and a father's care. With what deep solicitude, burning interest and ceaseless anxiety he looked upon that treasured band, a parent's heart can only know! Who but heaven can tell the import of those heart-groans that burst from his bosom at the thought of leaving these cherished objects to struggle up to maturity without a father's tender care! These ties bound our brother to earth, and wood him still to stay. But death, inexorable death, has severed them all. May God sustain his surviving partner to raise those dear children he has left "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

Oh! yes, we'll meet in that spirit land
Where parting is unknown,
And join the bright, angelic band,
Around the father's throne.

ELIZABETH J. KENNON.

DIED, at his residence, in Bossier parish, La., January 12, 1856, of apoplexy, WM. P. HAUGHTON, in the 47th year of his age.

Brother Haughton had been for many years an acceptable member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. About nine years ago he united with the M. E. Church South, of which he continued a consistent and exemplary member until called from the scene of trial and suffering to his reward above. It was the privilege of the writer of this notice to know him for more than fourteen years, and it was but to love him for his many good qualities: But he is gone; not, however, without leaving a good example, a good influence and a pleasing thought that he is safe in heaven. Brother H. has left a wife with two children to mourn his loss; but they sorrow not as those which have no hope. Oh, may the widow's heart be staid upon God, and may the orphans find that he is their shield and exceeding great reward.

DAVID LAWRENCE.

Nashville Christian Advocate please copy.

By telegraph from Jackson, we regret to learn that the locomotive Hercules, of a wood train on the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad, exploded while standing on the track, near Jackson, yesterday afternoon. The engine is a complete wreck, and we regret to learn that a negro of Mrs. Overstreet's was instantly killed by the explosion, and two other negroes badly scalded. The engineer, Graff, was not on the engine at the time of the explosion. A coroner's jury was empannelled soon after the occurrence, to enquire into the cause of the accident. Up to the hour of going to press, we have not learned the result of their verdict. The rails where the engine stood were torn up, and the depot somewhat damaged by the fragments of the engine. [Vicksburg Whig, 8th.

A New Building Material.

This material is not surpassed for chimpasses, strength, durability and beauty. It strongly resembles polished marble or cut stone. It is, in fact, artificial stone, produced by a combination simply of common sand and lime, subjected to great pressure in moulds to the shape and size required, without burning, after which a gradual state of crystalization takes place. Presses are now in the city for manufacturing. Specimens may be seen and all particulars had from the agent,

L. S. KELLOGG, St. Charles Hotel,
feb 4t or at 67 Poydras street.

Atlanta Medical College.

The second course of lectures in this institution will commence on the first day of May next, and continue four months.

FACULTY:

Alexander Means, M D, chemistry and pharmacy.
H W Brown, M D, anatomy.
John W Jones, M D, principles and practice of medicine
W F Westmoreland, M D, principles and practice of Surgery.
Jessie Boring, M D, obstetrics and diseases of women and children.
Joseph P Logan, M D, physiology and gen'l pathology.
J C Westmoreland, M D, materia medica and medical jurisprudence.

From experiments made last session, the fact is established beyond dispute that even for winter dissections bodies properly preserved are preferable to those not prepared; and that warm weather does not render such subjects offensive if sound when put up. The dissecting room, supplied with good subjects, will be opened by the 20th of April.

Fees for the entire course of lectures, $105, matriculation, payable once only, $5; dissecting ticket, obligatory once only, $10; graduation, $25.

Good board can be procured at from $3 to $3 50 per week. For further particulars, address,

J. G. WESTMORELAND, Dean of the Faculty,
Atlanta, Ga., Jan 30, 1856. f-18-4t

Tuskegee Female College.

TUSKEGEE, MACON COUNTY, ALA.

FACULTY.

Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, D D, President.
Rev Mark S. Andrews, A M, Professor of ancient Languages and Mathematics.
Rev George F. Pride, A M, Professor of English Literature
F. L. Funck, Professor of Music.
Mrs Bass, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Mrs Charlotte M. M. Reed, Principal of the Primary Department.
Boarding Department—Mrs Octavia S. Bailey.

TRUSTEES.

David Clopton, Esq. President; R. F. Ligon, Esq. Secretary; J. D. Porter, Treasurer; J W Willis, J B Bilbro, J Dant, Hon L Alexander, Rev D. Perry, R H Powell, Arnold Seals, D E Antheny, Jeb Thompson, Dr H H Howard, H F Howard.

TRUSTEES

On the part of the Conference M E Church, Alabama.

Rev M S Andrews,	Rev J A Heard
Rev S Armstrong,	Rev O R Blue
Rev T J Koger,	

EX-OFFICIO.

Rev E J Hamill,	Rev T W Dorman, D D,
" W B Neal,	" W H Ellison, D D.

COLLEGE EDIFICE.

A large and commodious building, planned by the best architectural talent, and erected in the most substantial manner, is now nearly ready for the reception of pupils. Feeling the great importance of space and comfort for the educational and domestic interests of the institution, the Trustees have spared neither pains nor expense to meet the demands of utility and beauty in the construction of the edifice.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

A new and valuable apparatus has been purchased for the College. Cabinets of minerals, fossils and curiosities have also been provided. Stated courses of lectures on science, art and literature will be delivered.

OPENING.

The first term of the college will commence on the second Monday of February, 1856.

TERMS.

Board, including washing, fuel and lights, will be furnished at $12 50 per month. Tuition fees will be at the ordinary rates.

REMARKS.

The present circular is merely designed to give notice of the approaching opening of the college, and to afford a general outline of its plans and objects. The public may rest assured that the Trustees, in co-operation with the Faculty, will use all proper and possible means to render this institution worthy of a cordial and generous support. The remaining officers of the Faculty will be elected as soon as circumstances will allow, and it is confidently expected that in a short time the college will be fully organized in all the departments of a thorough education.

Acknowledging with gratitude the earnest and liberal sympathy which this enterprise has so generally received and thankful to that kind Providence which has conducted it to its present stage of promising usefulness, the trustees have now the happiness to announce the near fulfilment of their long-cherished wishes. The location of the college is as healthy and agreeable as could be desired. It is perfectly accessible, and yet sufficiently retired for the purposes of a moral, intellectual and womanly culture. Its expenses will be made as moderate as practicable, and a faithful, parental guardianship will be exercised over all who may be committed to the charge of the institution.

Tuskegee, Jan. 10, 1856. f16—8m

Address of Speaker Banks.

Mr. Banks delivered the subjoined address when taking his chair as Speaker of the House of Representatives. There is nothing objectionable in its tone and temper. On the contrary, the sentiments conveyed are praiseworthy, and if Mr. B. carries them into practice he will have the whole Abolition pack, headed by Horace Greeley, "down upon him" in the most savage manner in a very short time, as we predicted he would when the telegraph brought us the news of his election.

We deeply regretted the election of Mr. B., but are willing to judge him by his acts. We believe in keeping well up with—not getting too far ahead or too far behind—the political wagon.

But here is the address:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Before I proceed to complete my acceptance of the office to which I am elected, I avail myself of your indulgence to express my acknowledgments for the distinguished honor conferred upon me.

It would afford me far greater pleasure, in taking the chair of the House, were I supported even by the self-assurance that I could bring to the discharge of its duties, always delicate and arduous, and now environed with unusual difficulties, any capacity commensurate with their responsibility and dignity. I can only say that, in so far as I am able, I shall discharge the obligations resting upon me with fidelity to the constitution, and with impartiality as it regards the rights of members of the House. I have no personal objects to accomplish. I am animated by the single desire that I may aid in some degree in maintaining the well-established principles of our government in their original and American signification; in the development of the material interests of that portion of the continent we occupy, so far as we may do within the limited and legitimate powers conferred upon us; in enlarging and swelling the capacity of our government for beneficent influences at home and abroad; and, above all, in preserving intact and in perpetuity the priceless privileges transmitted to us.

I am, of course, aware that of my own strength I cannot hope to be equal to the perfect execution of the duties I now assume. I am, therefore, as every man must be who stands in such presence, a supplicant for your co-operation and indulgence; and, accepting your honors with this declaration, I again offer you my thanks.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

This road, of which the New Orleans public possess little knowledge, comparatively speaking, is destined at no distant day to be an important adjunct and feeder of the Great Northern road; to bring to it an immense amount of business; and to contribute largely to the trade of the city, as well as infinite convenience and benefit to the inhabitants of the extensive and fertile region through which it is to pass.

In the Jackson (Miss.) Flag of the Union, of the 7th inst., we find an interesting account of an interview the editor had with Col. F. M. White, President of the Company, from which we gather the subjoined valuable facts:

The company obtained a charter at the called session of the Legislature in 1852, to construct a railroad from Memphis, Tenn., to Grenada, Miss.; there intersecting the Central Road. The distance is about one hundred miles. The road passes through the populous and wealthy counties of Desoto, Panola, Tallahatchie and Yalobusha, a region of country not surpassed in fertility in the State. It is estimated that the county tributary to the road produces already 100,000 bales of cotton, but suffers more from inaccessibility to market, than any part of the State. Upon the completion of the line, the produce will be doubled or trebled.

The company began work in September, 1854. In little more than a year they had fifteen miles of track finished, laid and in operation; fifty miles of grading nearly done from few thirty-three miles in New Orleans and Memphis—and for twelve miles more on the way from Europe. The grading was let to the Talahatchie.

On the 3d inst a fire occurred in Augusta, Ga., which destroyed twenty stores and dwellings. It extended from Broad to Ellis streets, but as the buildings were mostly frames the loss was not heavy.

Magnetic Telegraph.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Armistice Agreed Upon!!

COTTON AND CONSOLS ADVANCED.

BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The new Cunard steamship Persia has arrived, with later dates from Europe, to the 26th.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Cotton had advanced 1-16—the improvement being mostly on fair qualities.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Orleans fair 6¾d.; Middling 5¾d., Uplands fair 5¾d., Middling 5 9-16 d.

The sales of the week amounted to 70,000 bales, of which exporters took 10,000 and speculators 10,000.

The stock in port amounts to 360,000 bales. The market closed steady.

Flour and Grain.

Flour remains quiet. Western Canal is quoted at 40s., and Ohio at 42s. Corn has declined, and there is little speculative demand. Mixed is quoted at 38s. 6d. and White 43s. to 44s. 6d.

Provisions.

Provisions are quiet without any quotable change.

Consols.

Consols have advanced, and are quoted at 90¼ to 90¾.

Peace Negotiations.

The negotiations for peace are still progressing, but it will be some days yet ere the preliminaries will be arranged and signed. The Czar has, however, ordered Gortschakoff to suspend hostilities.

Russia's sincerity has been much doubted heretofore, but the appearances are all fair now, and the order from the Czar to cease hostilities was a straightforward one, without awaiting the formal conclusion of an armistice, which it is rumored has been agreed on for three months.

France, England and Austria continue to accord, although it is expected that foreign and grave questions will arise during the negotiations.

No place of meeting has been decided upon, and it will be at least the 2d of February before the preliminaries are arranged and the signatures appended to the agreement to meet.

In the meantime Consols had advanced, and closed on Friday at 93¼ to 93¾.

The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £8000.

The London News learns from undoubted authority that certainly before the meeting of Parliament the armistice will be concluded, and that after which the negotiations, with a view to a final treaty of peace, will be entered upon forthwith.

A dispatch from Berlin states that the peace proposals are strongly supported in St. Petersburg by Holland.

The Belgique came very near foundering at sea, having sprung a leak seven hundred miles west of the Lizzards, and it was only by the united exertions of passengers and crew that she was kept afloat until she reached Southampton, where she was found to have six feet of water in the hold and the boiler burned out.

The ships Horizon, Independence and Mary Green, have been lost.

The firm of Kelly & Gillman has failed.

Cholera at Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The steamer Tennessee, which was sent after the filibustering bark Amelia, has arrived at St. Thomas in a leaky condition.

The cholera is raging with terrible fatality at Porto Rico. No less than thirteen thousand cases have occurred since November 21st.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Flour has advanced a 6d. in wheat there is nothing done. Corn is quiet at 84c. Cotton quiet—sales of 700 bales. Spirits of turpentine firm at 40¾. Rosin firmer—No. 1 $2 12½ to $2 75. Rice dull. Freights have improved.

The Steamship Pacific.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The steamer Alabama sailed this morning in search of the steamer Pacific, which left Liverpool three days before the Persia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Flour is a trifle lower. Southern is quoted at $8 87½. Southern Red Wheat at $1 87½.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—Flour is offered at $6 90. Whisky is selling at 24¼.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 8.—The river appeared to be rising yesterday. The weather has moderated quite fast within the past few hours, and the thermometer at 2 o'clock to-day stood at forty degrees. We have had another fall of snow to the depth of two inches.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.—The weather still continues to moderate.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—Mess Pork, $14. Whisky, 24c.

We copy the following telegraphic items from the Mobile papers of the 9th inst.

Proposed Increase of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Cass introduced a resolution for the increase of the Navy. No other business of importance was transacted.

Recall of Mr. Crampton.

Since the receipt of the last foreign news, it has become known that Mr. Buchanan has acknowledged the receipt from the State Department, of instructions, demanding from the British Government, the recall of Mr. Crampton.

The Senate have adopted a resolution directing the Finance Committee to report bills for the general appropriations. The Senate have adjourned until Monday next.

In the House the election for Printer has been postponed and the Speaker authorized to appoint some person to act in the interim.

The Committees have all adjourned until Monday.

Mr. French again Refused.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Parker H. French, Minister from Nicaragua, who some time since offered his diplomatic credentials which were not received by the administration, (and who intimated to him through Mr. District Attorney McKeon, of New York, that he had better get out of the United States as soon as possible) again applied for recognition to-day. The President, however, having seen no reason to change his previous views or determination, again declined to recognize him.

The Hon. Lewis Cass fell this morning from the steps of the Patent Office. He was severely injured, but it is thought not dangerously so.

The injury of Mr. Cass is more serious than was at first anticipated. Serious apprehensions are now entertained that inflammation of the brain may ensue.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The following is the official dispatch from the French Ambassador at Vienna to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris:

Prince Esterhazy announces that he has received from Nesselrode his acceptance, pure and simple, (the words of our dispatch) of the ultimatum offered to Russia, which will become the basis of an immediate Convention to conclude a treaty of peace.

THE BARK AMELIA.—Last November the bark Amelia was seized at Port-au-Prince by the United States vessel-of-war Saratoga, on the ground that she was engaged in some filibustering enterprise, either against Nicaragua or some of the West Indies. The bark was put under the charge of Lieut. Worden, of Baltimore, and Lieut. Henry Erben, and dispatched, with a prize crew of thirty men, for New York. She sailed December 2d, in company with the Clara Windsor. The Windsor separated from her on the second day, and reached New York December 17. The Amelia has not been heard from. She was an old and leaky vessel, and the friends of those on board are fearful that she has either gone down in one of the late gales, or been so disabled as to render it impossible to work her into port. A telegraphic dispatch informed us a few days ago that the government had sent a vessel in pursuit of the missing bark.

MR. TOOMBS IN BOSTON.—It will be remembered that by invitation of a committee, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, recently delivered a lecture, or address, in Boston, on the subject of slavery. The effort is pronounced a very able one, and doubtless, will not be without its effect. We extract a single paragraph:

A slave escaping into Massachusetts must be delivered up. The Constitution follows the fugitive into every State or Territory, seizes and carries him back to his master. [Hisses.] "Gentlemen, you may hiss your Constitution, it is so nominated in the bond, and as long as there is faith and loyalty, and it stands there, it will be protected by this great country. It does more, my countrymen. I did not put it there. I am giving you the history of the action of your fathers. I am giving you the constitutional rights of your fellow-citizens. If it be distasteful, go back and put your curses where they belong, and not upon one who had no part in this thing." [A gentleman here explained that the hisses arose from some other cause, in the rear of the hall, and not from the words of the speaker.] These manifestations, Mr. Toombs said, only show that we have a free country, and with a free Constitution, it can always be protected.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The following report and documents from the Commissioners and Agents of the McDonogh Estate, were ordered to be published in the official journal:

To the Honorable the Mayor and Common Council of the City of New Orleans, and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore:

Gentlemen: The undersigned commissioners and agents of the general estate of John McDonogh, appointed to administer it under the will of the deceased, beg leave to present the following report:

We herewith present four documents, viz:

Document No. 1, a memorandum of the estate as at present in our hands.

Document No. 2, receipts and expenditures of the general estate, from 27th March to 31st December, 1855.

Document No. 3, rent roll of the general estate from 1st November, 1855, to 31st October, 1856.

Document No. 4, memorandum of rent notes, leases, etc., on hand of property leased for a period *longer than a year*, and falling due in 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860.

The *first* of these papers shows the appraised and estimated values of the entire estate, in land, slaves, money, etc.; amounting, in all, to the sum of two millions two hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and six dollars and five cents.

Since the commencement of our administration, we have received returns from two parishes which were not included in the returns of the appraisement made to us by the Executors, namely, of $303,000 of real estate in the Parish of St. James, and of $5,000 of real estate in the Parish of Lafourche Interior—thus adding $308,000 to the gross value of the estate. Returns have not yet been received from property in the parish of St. Charles, which was also not included by the Executors. The Recorder of that parish has been several times called on to make his return, and we hope to present it in our next report. This will complete the valuation of the entire real estate belonging to this succession, as far as we are able to ascertain from the inventory and title papers in our possession.

The slave account, which forms one of the items of document No. 1, has been set down on the books of the Commissioners and agents at the sum of $30,000, which is an *estimated* valuation of the *remaining* four of the slaves, since the commencement of our administration. In the report sent last May to Baltimore by the agents of that city, this item was entered at $20,000, but on a reconsideration of the matter, it was thought best to insert the sum of $30,000 and, accordingly, it has been entered on the ledger of the estate at that amount. It will be remembered that according to the will of Mr. McDonogh, the slaves are directed to be liberated and sent to Africa after the expiration of fifteen years from the period of his death.

The value of the "Theatrical properties," stated at $16,702 in this memorandum, is, of course, subject to some annual diminution, as they are necessarily leased with the theater and are impaired by time and use.

Of the balance of "Bills Receivable and Book Debts" received by the undersigned from the executors, it is believed that not less than $216,342 72 are utterly worthless. Without abandoning the *whole* amount, (we have therefore considered that, the sum of $60,951 83 was the proper one to enter on the books of the estate as *collectable*,) and in connection as $8,380 have been paid on that account since our administration began, we now return from our ledger $37,168 67 as *separate* "Old Bills Receivable," and $21,403 83 of *separate* "Old Book Debts."

The cash in Bank, etc., has all been deposited in the branch of the Louisiana State Bank, bearing interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent. per annum.

It is proper also to state that among the assets of this estate, but not yet entered on our books, are two judgments of Court against the City of New Orleans, amounting to $17,200, independent of interest. The first of these judgments, for the sum of $9,000 and interest, was rendered for an *expropriation* of property belonging to the estate, for a public park; and the second, $7,200, for *expropriations* in opening Philip and other streets in the city of New Orleans. The property taken for these purposes was of course valued in the general return of the inventory, but we have not yet accurately ascertained the quantity of unexpropriated portions of the real estate from which the land was taken, so that we are unable to state the true balance of that account.

Document No. 2 exhibits the cash receipts and expenditures of this Board from the 27th March to the 31st of December, 1855, and, with Document No. 3, presents a complete view of our administration of the property since it passed from the executors into our hands. All the expenditures have been either indispensible for the benefit of the estate, or were made in pursuance of the Will, of existing laws, or of judgments, and every effort has been made to reduce them to the lowest standard.

It will be observed that the amount paid for insurance and taxation is large, though no tax has yet been paid to the city of New Orleans, and none to the State, in any of the parishes except Jefferson, East Baton Rouge and Orleans. Under the opinion of counsel, furnished to this Board, it appears certain that the claim for at least one-half of the tax assessed for the city of New Orleans "is extinguished by confusion." This arises from the fact that the city of N. Orleans *is joint owner* with the city of Baltimore of *all* the property belonging to this succession.

In the commencement of our work it was found necessary under the old system of renting as adopted by the Executors, to employ a collector; but since the granting of new leases by this Board, providing that the rent notes shall be paid, specifically, either in bank or at the office of the estate, this expense has been and will be entirely avoided.

The item of $2,442 24-100 in document No. 2, of "Expenses on the McDonogh place" represents the payments made by the undersigned for the support of the forty-six unemployed negroes, whom we found, at McDonogh's late residence, in March last. Immediately after the commencement of our duties, the undersigned endeavored to find service for these slaves, so as to save the estate from the heavy cost of their maintenance in comparative idleness. This we are glad to say has been at length accomplished, by apportioning them in the new leases made in October last, among the parties who rented the Allard, St. Reine and Fleitas Places, and by hiring several to different parties in New Orleans. There are now but three remaining at the cost of the Estate—one of whom is utterly helpless from infirmity and age, another nearly blind, and the third constantly and usefully employed as the porter of this office. Between June and December the sum of $582 25 was received for the hire of those who were employed in the city.

Our most efficient secretary was engaged and compensated according to the direct instructions of the will of Mr. McDonogh; and the foresight of the deceased has been fully proved by the important services this officer has rendered the estate.

It was found indispensable to employ a "Superintendent of wood cutting." This we should have considered necessary even if no revenue had been obtained from that source; for without the watchfulness of such an officer the most shameful waste might be committed on the valuable wood lands of this estate in the neighborhood of New Orleans. His duties consist in a constant inspection of the rural property in this vicinity, and in measuring and accounting for the wood that is cut under contracts. We have been fortunate in securing the time and services of a well known and most responsible person; and we have reason to believe that the revenue from this item will be considerably increased and faithfully collected under his management.

In order to understand the condition of the city property, and to possess a permanent and ready record in our office for reference in leasing, repairs, etc., it was found necessary to have a book of plans and sketches made by a competent draughtsman; This involved the careful examination of all the title papers, and of several surveys, and resulted in one hundred and forty-two plots. We have the satisfaction to report that this valuable service was completed to our satisfaction for the moderate sum of $394 74.

As evidence of our *disbursements*, on all the items included in the statement of "Receipts and expenditures" we, in all cases, took triplicate receipts upon the payment of accounts, etc., by order of the Board. The *original* receipt and bill are preserved among the papers and records of this office, and the duplicates and triplicates, numbered from 1 to 22, are herewith transmitted to the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, respectively, to be filed by them with the reports and accounts of the Commissioners and Agents.

Document No. 3 shows the rent roll from the 31st of October, 1855, to the 1st of November, 1856. It will be seen that the leases are confined to the First, Second and Third Districts of the city of New Orleans, the parish of Jefferson and the parish of Orleans.

The account of "Receipts and Expenditures" includes the collections for the month of November, 1855; so that of the rent from November 1st, 1855, to the 31st of October, 1856, there are only eleven months to be collected and accounted for when they shall be paid.

Document No. 4 exhibits the rent notes, leases, etc., etc., on hand; some of which were made by Mr. McDonogh and his executors, and some by this Board. The longest of these liabilities will expire in the year 1860; but all these rentings, it must be recollected, are *entirely independent* of the *annual leases* comprised in the First, Second and Third Districts of New Orleans, and in the parishes of Jefferson and Orleans.

It is probable that if the business of New Orleans for the last year, had been of a character to encourage the commercial classes of this city, the annual rentings in October, 1855, would have presented a more flattering aspect; but the depression of last season unquestionably affected the real estate of the city, and the undersigned believe they have cause to congratulate their constituents on presenting them a certainly undiminished rent roll. By an accurate examination of our accounts, it has been found that the rent roll, as passed from the executors to the commissioners and agents, actually amounted to but $59,542. Yet, notwithstanding the fact that we have lost some considerable lessees during the last fall, the Board is glad to show that it has not only received sufficient augmentations to overcome their loss, but to *raise* the rentals to $61,010 33.

It will be easily understood by any one who takes the trouble to scrutinize the character of the vast landed property belonging to this succession, that the large *unproductive* estate, must seriously affect the revenues of the *productive*. In order to exemplify this, the Board will state that, what may be considered as *unproductive property* should be estimated at fully $300,350 50. The *expenditures* for the parishes of Jefferson, Orleans and East Baton Rouge, *alone*, amount to $9,738 52, while the revenues from Plaquemines, Orleans and Jefferson, are only $1,501 48. These are the only parishes in which the estate owns property *yielding an income*, so that they leave a balance on the productive property of $7,138 04. This, it should be observed, is altogether independent of the State and parish taxes in *all the other parishes* in which there is property, bills for which have not been rendered to the undersigned during the period of their administration.

The Board deems it a duty to appeal your honorable bodies that, although the Supreme Courts of Louisiana and of the United States have settled the question of the rightful ownership of this large estate, it is not yet entirely freed from litigation.

The most important of the actions pending at present are:

1st, The heirs of Oliver H. Spencer vs. the Succession of McDonogh et als; in which the plaintiffs claim five thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars, ninety-four cents, *with compound interest* at the rate of *six per cent per annum* from 17th April, 1815. This suit is pending in the 4th District Court of New Orleans, and, as you will see, involves an immense amount of money.

2d, Sarah Greenwood et al., alleging themselves to be heirs of Shepherd Brown vs. the Succession of McDonogh et al.—in which the plaintiffs claim eleven ninety second parts of the whole property of Shepherd Brown, amounting, according to their calculation, to upwards of one hundred thousand dollars; but the precise amount is not stated in their petition. The suit is pending in the 2d District Court.

3d. The important action of the City of New Orleans vs. the City of Baltimore, by which the former claims that this Estate be divided between the Cities.

4th; The Society for the Relief of destitute Orphan Boys against the Cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, in which the petitioner claims the specific performance of the will and general relief.

The most important of all these actions is, probably, the one between New Orleans and Baltimore, involving the question of division. It concerns matters of considerable nicety, and requires the greatest discretion in its management.

Independently of the difference of opinion between the two cities as to the legal right or the propriety of dividing this estate, it may well be doubted whether any mere *voluntary* partition between New Orleans and Baltimore would serve the purposes of either. Under all the circumstances, it is perhaps best that the question should be settled by the courts, so that there may be no discrepancy between the behests of the will and the acts of the cities.

We have the pleasure to say that we have found no cause either to repeal or modify, as yet, any of the rules and regulations adopted by this Board in April last, (a copy of which was heretofore sent to your honorable bodies), and that they have been entirely successful for the management of the estate entrusted to us.

The cash, on the 31st December, 1855, as has been already stated, $75,697 63. This balance is composed partly of cash received from the executors, partly of the amount of rents and interest accruing and collected during the period of the account, and partly, also, of sums received in payment of "old bills receivable" and "book debts" transferred to us by the executors. The proportion of the cash in bank, which, after deduction of disbursements is made, might be considered as nett revenue of true income, would be comparatively small, and the Board has concluded not to make, at present, any attempt to distribute it, as contemplated by the will of Mr. McDonogh.

The principal consideration which has led the undersigned to this conclusion, is that the amount claimed from the estate in the various suits we have enumerated, is much more than sufficient to swallow up, if allowed, the whole amount in our hands. In view of these contingent liabilities, the Board has not thought it discreet, and perhaps not lawful, to divest themselves of the means of satisfying these claims should they hereafter assume the shape of judgments. To do so, would be to subject what might be termed the *capital* of this succession (its real estate) to diminution for the purpose of paying debts. This, it is believed, would not accord with the intentions of the testator, who designed that all the liabilities should be extinguished before any appropriations were made of the revenues for the general purposes of his will.

The Board has also been influenced by the consideration that the particular legacies of certain proportions of the *nett* annual income, are *charges upon the universal* legacies—that serious doubts have been entertained of the validity of these legacies, or, at least, some of them; and that while the question is still unsettled, it would be inadvisable to take any action which might tend to compromise the rights of any of the parties in interest.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

A. D. CROSSMAN,
P. E. BONFORD,
JOHN GUILBERTSON,
Commissioners for the City of New Orleans.

BRANTZ MAYER,
WM. S. PETRIKIN,
THOS. L. EMORY,
Agents for the City of Baltimore.

NEW ORLEANS, 24th January, 1856.

Document No. 1.

MEMORANDUM OF THE McDONOGH ESTATE.

Real estate, First District	$350,040 00	
" Second	380,745 00	
" Third	270,230 00	
" In the parish of Orleans	54,305 00	
" Jefferson	330,630 00	
" Plaquemines	94,615 00	
" Iberville	85,943 50	
" East Baton Rouge	31,550 00	
" Livingston	10,432 50	
" Assumption	7,500 00	
" St. Landry	800 00	
" St. Bernard	1,283 00	
" St. Tammany	400 00	
" Lafourche Interior	5,000 00	
" St. James	303,000 00	
Town of McDonogh	82,250 00	
		$2,201,015 00
Slave account		30,000 00
Orleans Theatre properties		15,702 00
Old bills receivable	37,168 00	
Old book debts	21,403 83	
Cash on hand and in bank as per balance sheet	78,697 63	$134,269 46
		$2,372,406 06

WM. P. SINNOTT, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31, 1855.

Document No. 2.

RECEIPTS and Expenditures of the General Estate of John McDonogh, for 1855.

RECEIPTS.

Vouchers.

To amount received from the Testamentary Executors	$69,112 83	
To amount received for rent of real estate, viz: city of N. Orleans	24,973 67	
" Parish of Orleans	208 33	
" Parish of Jefferson	393 15	
" Parish of Plaquemines	1,000 00	
		36,574 15
To amount received for slave hire		582 25
To amount rec'd for wood-cutting		2,060 25
To amount received for renewables at McDonogh place		137 65
To amount received for interest on deposits to Br. La. State Bank	837 00	
To book debts	1,321 00	
		$2,158 00
To old bills receivable collected	2,800 00	
To old book debts	5,500 00	
		$8,300 00
		$107,826 13

EXPENDITURES.

2 By paid salary of N. O. Com'rs	$3,812 50	
" Baltimore agents	3,468 73	$9,281 23
3 State tax on property city of N. O.	3,325 33	
State and parish tax, pa'h Jefferson	2,982 15	
" E. Baton Rouge	270 01	
State, parish and special tax, parish of Orleans	772 96	$6,886 45
		2,762 22
4—Fire insurance		
General expenses, viz:		
5—Salary of counsel	1,500 00	
6— " Secretary	2,100 00	
7—Commission for collecting rents	903 97	
8—Rent of office to 1st September	300 00	
9—Iron chest for office	205 00	
10—Office furniture	863 92	
11—Stationery, office books, etc	226 10	
12—Printing and advertising	358 50	
13—Making plans and surveys	304 74	
14—Copies of inventories and inhibitions	150 00	
15 Sundry other items	191 50	
20 Contingent expenses of office	125 90	
		$8,922 17
16—Expenses in parish of Jefferson		138 12
17 " on the McDonogh place		2,442 24
18		
19—Superintendent of w

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

AGRICULTURAL.

CLOVER AT THE SOUTH.—We feel very much inclined to keep this subject before our readers. That it will flourish any where, and on all kinds of soil, without much artificial aid, we shall not attempt to insist. But that we have much soil, and many places in which it will do well, we cannot doubt, and we are quite sure, that with a little help, it might be introduced very extensively, and with how much benefit, we can hardly attempt to estimate. Its value for hogs and other stock, where it was made to abound, would prove a very ample compensation for all that it would cost. But the largest benefit, we imagine, would be to the land. With such constant culture with the plow and hoe, as our crops demand, in the cotton country, our lands must wear out and that very rapidly. Now, if we can find some friendly agent, which could build up and restore our exhausted fields for us while we were exhausting and wearing out another portion, with our cotton crop, we should feel that our case had been greatly met. All this could not perhaps be produced by the clover crop; but nothing else, we suppose, could come so near to it, and with its aid, and such additional, as good managers might provide, we might expect to see our lands grow no worse, and hope for improvement. While at the State Fair at Montgomery, it was our privilege to have a long conversation with Col. Croome, whose experience on his farm in Greene county, Ala., has not been a very short one, in the use and cultivation of the Red Clover. He reports his success as uniform and complete. His experience is, that before the introduction of Clover on his farm, he was a buyer, but that now he has one hundred pounds of pork to the hand, for sale, after ample supplies for the negroes on the farm, and that it costs him so little, that he scarcely knows where it comes from; and besides this he has corn for sale, and makes very full cotton crops. It is demonstrations like these, that make us urge its claims, and insist on a fair trial. We know, moreover, that after the land has been in clover a few years, that its productiveness was increased to an almost incredible extent. We do not ask that any body shall hurt themselves by the trial, but we do insist that it is worth the effort to make a small experiment, so that he who fails, shall not profit by what him, while he that succeeds, shall have discovered a great prize. The first of February is a good time for sowing. Blank lists have not yet been sent out. The plowing for preparation should be very deep, and the pulverization very complete, and the seed should be put in very light, with a brush or light harrow. [Soil of the South.

The Wakulla Times of the 30th ult says:

"COTTON SEED OIL.—The proprietors of one of our linseed oil mills have commenced the manufacture of oil from cotton seed, and about four hundred bags of the seed arrived here this week from Memphis, to be used for this purpose. The oil is used for burning. How far the parties will succeed in their enterprise, remains to be demonstrated. We believe the manufacture of oil from cotton seed has been carried on in the South to a greater or lesser extent, for several years; at Natchez we believe, one of these mills has been in operation for some ten years, but, so far, the oil has not come into general use. The difficulty seems to be in clarifying, as it will not burn in a crude state. Should our enterprising citizens succeed in preparing the oil for sale, it will prove a most important article of commerce.—[Tri-Weekly Current."

"... there is now more cotton seed oil used for lights and other purposes than ever ... of the ... are aware of, to say nothing of the soap, which is of a superior quality, made from the refuse of the oil after clarifying. On this subject a friend, whose statements may be relied on, writes us:

"I notice in a Western paper that a concern in Cincinnati had commenced the manufacture of oil from cotton seed. I will mention a few facts, which may be of use to some body. There is a prejudice against cotton seed oil, ... to a minor, mainly to the fact that the seed have been ... used for that purpose without boiling—the ball imparting to the oil a bitter taste, and a gummy substance, which injured it for drying, and causes a smoke when burning. Notwithstanding this, quantities of this oil have been mixed with linseed and laid ..., and the buyers have been none the wiser for it. Some three years since a friend of mine commenced the manufacture of oil from cotton seed. The seeds were first perfectly boiled, so that nothing but the meat of the seed was used.

"After the oil was extracted, it went through a clarifying process, (a simple one, but very perfect,) leaving it as clear and as pure as the best olive. For burning it has no superior, as it gives a clear brilliant light, without smoke, and for the table in can scarcely be surpassed, for it has deceived, and is still deceiving many good judges of the article. Indeed, my friend assured me that he was unable to fill all the orders for oil put up for the table—but he added: We dare not sell it Cotton Seed Oil, lest it might prejudice the sale.

"We of the Cotton growing States can ... find ourselves perfectly independent of the North for the oil for all purposes."

THE HAVANA WAR WITH SAN DOMINGO.—A letter dated Porto Plata, 19th, says:

"The news which has spread to-day in that the Dominicans have driven every Haytien over the frontier, and have advanced ... and had fortified that. Seeing that they ... to advance, the Dominicans ... to meet them, and ... of Dominican ... with Minnie ... have ... and ... they were ... to leave their fast station in ... and fall ... in sight the Dominicans went ... the ... every man away, and those ... got ... consisting in the northern part ... territory. The news from the ... is ... satisfactory. They have been fighting ... and the Haytiens have lost 2,000 in killed ... Dominicans 700. The Haytiens ... behind them ... to expect that the Haytien ... have ... reckoned, as Santanga may ... on a ... pocket.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW ISLAND.—On the outer verges of Australia of the Ben Nevis, Capt. Heron, in latitude 44.47 south, and in the same longitude as the Crozets, came unexpectedly upon land. Supposing it was the Crozets, he steered one hundred and twenty miles south, and was astonished to find himself at the Crozets. He describes the new island as the highest he had ever seen, for the mountain ridge on it seemed to be as high as the Andes. The Crozets are in line with Prince Edward's Island, Marian and Kerguelin's Island.—[Liverpool Post.

On Monday last, while firing a salute in honor of Gov. Wickliffe's inauguration, Mr. Ellison had his hand blown off, and his arm shattered to the elbow. Mr. Holdridge's hand was also burned. This is the third accident in discharging that cannon within the last year. [Natchitoches Chronicle, 2d.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Charles Morgan, Capt. Sheppard, arrived from Indianola via Galveston yesterday morning. The Civilian of the 5th has the following paragraphs:

Another cargo of railroad iron—making four in all—has arrived from Wales, for the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad.

Last Monday a small boat was capsized on the San Jacinto bay, between New Washington and Lynchburg, and an Irishman known as Barney, and a colored man named Bynum belonging to Col. James Morgan, were both lost. Their death resulted, probably, from cold, by which they were so far benumbed as to render them unable to hold on to the boat or reach the shore. Col. Morgan is probably sixty years of age, and entirely blind. How he survived is almost a miracle. He was taken from the wreck by Mr. Rodger, whose attention was attracted by the cries of the party, but he was only in time to find Col. Morgan on the boat, the others having falling off and sunk before his arrival. Col. Morgan was insensible, and it required some time to restore him to consciousness.

Our latest accounts from the rivers are that both, the Trinity and the Brazos, had fallen some six or eight feet from the first rise, (which went up to about twenty feet in less than two days) but that both rivers had commenced to rise again and were rising at the last dates.

The Victoria Advocate says of the effects of the cold weather in that region:

Considerable damage has been done by severe frosts to plants and shrubbery. The first cold spell, about Christmas, found vegetation green and growing, and of course, more liable to damage than if it had been gradually checked in its growth, and hardened by cold but not freezing weather. Banana plants were killed to the ground, but will probably sprout up again as vigorous as ever. Fig trees, except a few hardy varieties, or those in protected situations, were either killed or greatly injured, and orange and lemon trees shared the same fate. Some of these beautiful trees, (orange and lemon) six or seven years old, and of healthy and vigorous growth, that would probably have produced fruit next season, were entirely destroyed. The choicest varieties of monthly and perpetual blooming roses were also taken by surprise and mostly killed or greatly injured. Apple, pear and peach trees, and the scuppernong grapevine have received no injury.

The San Antonio Texan, of the 31st ult., has the following paragraphs:

An unfortunate affray took place some five miles from our city on last week, by which a man named Richard K. Robertson was killed. As no arrest has been made or evidence elicited, we for the present forbear comments.

We saw a young man with a pair of skates fastened to his feet, skating on the ice in our city on Monday last. The water froze here to an extraordinary thickness, and on this, (Thursday morning) there is an abundance of ice in our streets.

From China and Japan.

By an arrival at San Francisco, dates have been received from Hong-Kong to the 27th of October:

Several vessels had arrived in Hong-Kong from Japan since the last dates. It is reported that the French ship *Sycille* and the English ship of war *Pique*, had taken possession of one of the Kurile Islands. The Russian settlements there were destroyed, and the French and English flags planted. The island is about 60 miles long.

We take the following from the friend of China:

We learn by the Tartar that the day after the Japanese convention was ratified at Nagazaki, Admiral Sterling was asked by the Commissioner to give his advice on the best course to be pursued towards the Americans, who it was said, with nine vessels at Simoda, were breaking the peace in the most outrageous manner. The Admiral is reported to have recommended concession to the American demands, provided they were in any way reasonable. An American gentleman writes on this subject:

"I understand that a fleet of twelve sail of American whalers visited Simoda in anticipation of receiving supplies agreeable to the late treaty. Report is they were treated very unkindly, and a determination was made by the Japanese, from some cause, not to furnish them with any supplies.

"The Americans were not to be trifled with; they took what they wanted and paid in dollars at their fair weight; the one third the value, as fixed on by the treaty, they would have no knowledge of. It is said that guns had been fired, and Japanese killed."

Our local provincial reporter tells us that the turbulent spirits of Sun-tuhin, Poon-yo and Heang-shan have determined on taking possession of the Island of Liutin, and there keeping the standard of rebellion flying until they have succeeded in the subjugation of Canton. It appears that large numbers of suspicious junks have been seen near Liutin, and we have no doubt but if left to fight the battle out without foreign interference, the Mandarins will go to the wall. So determined are these people to avenge the bloodshed in Canton this year, that any wanton movement on our part will surely result in something more dreadful than Colonists anticipate.

From Canton, we learn that the city gates are all closed again, and as a precautionary measure against internal enemies, a fresh registration is being made; tallies of a different description from those hitherto in use being delivered to all on the books. It would be well for our Registrar General here to take a lesson from the Canton Government, insisting on each Chinese resident wearing a tally round his neck, (a little piece of varnished wood about three inches by two,) recording the wearer's name, his age, and the party answerable for his conduct, with the seal of the magistrate granting the label.

On the 6th and 8th of October, there was a great battle fought between the Imperialists and the insurgent, Chan-Hun-Liang, who had more than ten thousand men, and fought against the city of Ng-Chew. The insurgents fought bravely, and having no ladders with which they could ascend up to the city, they made the corpses into heaps, and stood on them in order to throw powder shells into the city, by which they took advantage and entered. They had before employed iron chains to prevent the Imperialists' ships from coming into the harbor, and had likewise employed more than one thousand pieces of powder in bamboo pipes. The Imperialists, not knowing what had been done, sailed their ships into the harbor, when the Insurgents took up the ropes and chains and set the fire pipes, upon which a great many of the Imperialists were burnt up. Thus they drove back the troops and took the city.

From the Sandwich Islands.

Files of Honolulu papers to the 29th of December, have been received in San Francisco:

The King had appointed the 1st of January to be kept as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. The King had also approved of the appointment of Daniel C. Bigelow, appointed by the Commissioner of the United States to act as Consul at Lahaina, in place of George M. Chase, deceased, until the pleasure of the President could be known.

THE VOLCANIC ERUPTION.—The inhabitants of the thriving town of Hilo are in great apprehension lest the stream of lava from the recent eruption should overwhelm them. A correspondent writes that the lava approaching Hilo "progresses like that issuing from Vesuvius under similar circumstances—that is to say, a wall of cooled lava is formed at the ends and sides of the stream, which, on moderate slopes, remains for some time stationary, or nearly so, and when the pressure arising from the flow of molten lava behind it becomes too great, the wall is burst, and the lava runs out like the molten iron from a furnace, when it is drawn. This being exposed to the atmosphere, soon cools, and in a little time, by the operation being repeated, another wall of cooled lava is formed as before." The writer advises to tap the side-walls of the stream, so as to divert it from its course on the town of Hilo.

Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition.

To the Editor of the London Times.—Sir,—Dr. Kane's official dispatches, with the chart of his Arctic discoveries, are now before the public. As I apprehended, they clear away all the obscurity contained in the newspaper accounts, and unquestionably place Dr. Kane in the foremost rank of Arctic explorers.

Had he heard the hearty cheer which, at the suggestion of the Hydrographer, was raised to his honor last night, in the room of the Geographical Society, by the crowded audience who heard his modest, yet extraordinary narrative, he would, I am sure, have been highly gratified.

Having heard, from friends in the United States, that a letter of mine in your columns has had the effect of leading to an erroneous idea that Dr. Kane's arduous and heroic undertaking was not duly appreciated in this country, I shall feel greatly obliged by the publication of this communication, which I trust will have the effect of assuring the gallant doctor that he is highly esteemed and admired by all who take an interest in Arctic exploration.

I may be permitted to add an interesting fact which does not appear in his official dispatch to the Admiralty, but which he communicates in a letter to a friend. It is, that although the temperature at the winter quarters of the expedition was colder than has ever been experienced in the Arctic regions, that of the open water to the north was comparatively high, and a great variety of animal life was seen, including whales and plant-eating birds.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
C. R. WELD.

Somerset-house, Jan. 15.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW ISLAND.—On the outer verges of Australia of the Ben Nevis, Capt. Heron, in latitude 44.47 south, and in the same longitude as the Crozets, came unexpectedly upon land. Supposing it was the Crozets, he steered one hundred and twenty miles south, and was astonished to find himself at the Crozets. He describes the new island as the highest he had ever seen, for the mountain ridge on it seemed to be as high as the Andes. The Crozets are in line with Prince Edward's Island, Marian and Kerguelin's Island.—[Liverpool Post.

On Monday last, while firing a salute in honor of Gov. Wickliffe's inauguration, Mr. Ellison had his hand blown off, and his arm shattered to the elbow. Mr. Holdridge's hand was also burned. This is the third accident in discharging that cannon within the last year. [Natchitoches Chronicle, 2d.

Foreign News by the Steamship Arabia.

The steamship Arabia arrived at Halifax on the 31st. The New York papers publish full telegraphic reports of her news, from which we extract the following:

The Cunard steamship Asia arrived at Liverpool early on Sunday morning, 13th ult., but lay off several hours for want of water.

The Collins' steamer Baltic arrived at Liverpool at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 17th ult. Four hours after leaving New York, a terrific gale sprang up from the North and East, and continued all day and night. She experienced severe easterly weather all of the passage, and lost one of her boats.

The Union did not touch at Southampton, on the way to New York, but sailed from Havre direct.

The grand news of the week is that Russia agrees to negotiate on the terms proposed by the Allies.

The first announcement was made from Vienna by telegraph to the London Times, in the following words:

"Russia accepts the Allied propositions unconditionally. This is authentic."

The dispatch caused an immense sensation. The funds rose three per cent., and cotton one farthing. In the other markets a panic reigned.

Next day the government published a dispatch from Minister Seymour, at Vienna, as follows: "Russia agrees to accept the Allied proposals as the basis of negotiations." This qualified announcement curbed the excitement, and alarmists begin to fear that Russia merely seeks to gain time by deceptive negotiations. Meanwhile funds remain steady. Previous to the above announcement, the Vienna papers represented the state of affairs as most serious, unexpected and alarming, and that all the personnel of the Austrian Embassy had received orders to quit St. Petersburg, and the Russian Embassy was ordered to leave Vienna.

The following is the text of the Austrian propositions submitted to the Russian Government by Count Esterhazy:

I. Danubian Principalities.

Complete abolition of the Russian protectorate. The Danubian Principalities shall receive an organization conformable to their wishes, to their wants, to their interests, and this new organization, respecting which the population itself will be consulted, shall be recognized by the contracting powers, and sanctioned by the Sultan as emanating from his sovereign initiative. No state shall be able, under any pretext whatever, under any form of protectorate, to interfere in the question of the internal administration of the Principalites; they shall adopt a definitive permanent system, demanded by their geographical position, and no impediment can be made to their fortifying, in the interest of their safety, in such manner as they may deem advisable, their territory against foreign aggression.

In exchange for the strong places and territories occupied by the allied armies, Russia consents to a rectification of her frontier with Turkey in Europe. It would commence in the vicinity of Chotyin, following the line of the mountains, which extend in a south-easterly direction and terminate at lake Sasik. The line (*trace*) shall be definitively regulated by the general treaty, and the conceded territory would return to the Principalities and to the sovereignty of the Porte.

II. Danube.

The freedom of the Danube, and of its mouths shall be efficaciously assured by European institutions, in which the contracting powers shall be equally represented, except the particular positions of the lords of the soil on the banks (*des riverains*) which shall be regulated upon the principles established by the Act of the Congress of Vienna as regards the navigation of rivers. Each of the contracting powers shall have the right to keep one or two small vessels stationed at the mouths of the rivers destined to assure the execution of the regulations relative to the freedom of the Danube.

III. Neutralization of the Black Sea.

This sea shall be open to merchant vessels—closed to war navies (marine militaries). Consequently, no naval military arsenals shall be created or maintained there. The protection of the commercial and maritime interests of all nations shall be assured in the respective ports of the Black Sea, by the establishment of institutions conformable to international law, and to the customs sanctioned in such matters. The two powers which hold the coast, engage themselves to maintain only the number of light vessels of a fixed force, necessary for their coast service. This convention, concluded separately between these two powers, shall form part as an annex of the general treaty after receiving the approval of the contracting parties. This separate convention cannot be annulled or modified without the consent of the signatories of the general treaty. The closing of the Straits will oilmit the exception applicable to the Stationary vessels mentioned in the preceding article.

IV. Christian Subjects of the Porte.

The immunities of the Rayah subjects of the Porte shall be religiously preserved, without infringement on the independence and dignity of the Sultan's crown. As deliberations are taking place between Austria, France, Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte to assure to the Christian subjects of the Sultan their religious and political rights, Russia shall be invited, when peace is made, to associate herself thereto.

V.

The belligerent powers reserve to themselves the right which appertains to them, of producing in an European interest speciel conditions over and above the four guarantees.

The actual circumstances were, that when Count Esterhazy handed to Count Nesselrode, at St. Petersburgh, the Austrian Allied note of December 2d, he said that he was not authorized to enter into a discussion, but if the note was not accepted unconditionally before January 8th, he and all the Austrian Embassy must leave St. Petersburgh. To prevent this, Count Nesselrode communicated with Vienna direct, and January 11th, Prince Gortschakoff had a talk with Count Buol, in which Gortschakoff produced a memorandum, expressing a general inclination on the part of Russia to negotiate, but proposed certain alterations in the programme. Count Buol formally received the document next day, Friday the 12th—but inasmuch as it did not contain an acceptance, pure and simple, of the propositions, Austria could make no reply without the concurrence of France and England. The ambassadors of those powers accordingly sent to Paris and London, and received for reply that the Western Powers had no motive to give up a decision which had already been carefully considered, and further, that if by January 18th, Russia did not accept the ultimatum, Count Esterhazy and the Austrian Legation would leave St. Petersburgh, and Austria would immediately seek to obtain the armed co-operation of the Germanic Diet against Russia. During the week that elapsed between Russia's first and second reply, intense apprehension existed in Vienna, although without sufficient cause, for the Austrian Cabinet had taken the precaution to notify the Western Powers that, notwithstanding the rupture of diplomatic relations, Austria would not be in a position to commence hostilities this year. On the 16th, all apprehensions were set at rest by the announcement above stated, that *Russia agrees to negotiate on the terms proposed.*

There is very little other news.

The Crimea.

From the Crimea there is nothing important.—Numerous ambuseades of Cossacks were distributed around the Allied camp, but vigilance prevented many stragglers being captured. Several additional explosions had been made in the Sebastopol Docks, and they were nearly destroyed. France and England each reserve a gate, by which they were enclosed, as a trophy.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes a dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff, saying that a party of French, wearing white cloaks to prevent their being seen in the snow, advanced by night and surprised Baklar, bayonetted the outposts and retreated when the Russian reserves came up.

General Codrington's latest dispatch is dated Jan. 1st, and merely reports the health of the army to be good.

Baron Seebach left Berlin on the 13th, on his return to Paris.

Sweden continues her warlike preparations.

The Copenhegan official journal denies the existence of any circular repudiating the Swedish alliance on the part of Denmark.

St. Petersburg letters say that Marshal Paskiewitch has bequeathed his dying injunction to the Emperor to make peace. He would never have given this advice to Nicholas, whose battles he had fought, but to the young Emperor, who had no hand in raising the war, he urged the policy of peace.

The French Council of War continues its sitting at Paris. Two commissions, one for the Army and one for the Navy, are appointed to prepare a report.

Admiral Lyons and General Canrobert are the members for the Army, and Admiral Dundas and General Neil for the Navy. There had been a discussion relating to the withdrawal of the Allied force from the Crimea, retaining only Kamiesch, Eupatoria and Balaclava, and making a campaign up the rivers of the Southern Provinces of Russia. The Admirals opposed the plan, inasmuch as it would take six months to remove the material of the past campaign from the Crimea.

The Baltic.

A Dantzic letter of the 11th says, that the American ship Washington, which lay all summer at Copenhagen, had landed her cargo on the ice and conveyed it in sleighs into Itiga. The American ship Telegraph, is reported in the Categat, and another American vessel at Revel.

Asia.

Constantinople intelligence under date of the 7th inst., reports Mouravieff advancing in Asia. His advanced posts are within three hours march of Erzeroum. The campaign of the Turkish army in Imeretia, is indefinitely abandoned, in order to cover Erzroum. Omer Pacha's troops have begun to arrive at Trebizonde. The Egyptian contingent had already embarked for there. Omar Pacha had tendered his resignation, but the Sultan refused to accept it. Omar was in disgrace at Constantinople. Not long since the official Commissioner for Widows and Orphans applied to attach Omar's property in Constantinople, for the behoof of his children by his first wife. In compliment to Omar, the attachment was not permitted, but since the fall of Kars, the Commissioner has taken the property. The Turkish Government has published the account of the fall of Kars, tending to throw the entire responsibility on Omar. Hussein Col. Simmons to defend him at Constantinople, but Simmons finding himself supplanted there, left for England. Omar blames the Turkish Ministry, and especially Riza Pacha, for withdrawing supplies.

There is some talk that Omar Pacha will be sent as Turkish Minister to England.

Abd-El-Kader has arrived in Damascus, to occupy the palace presented to him by the Sultan.

A Paris commercial letter says the French whaler Espadon was chased two days, near Kurillies Island, in the Pacific, by a Russian corvette, but escaped in a snow storm.

Great Britain.

Home politics are quiet. Palmerston's Ministry is gaining adherents in Parliament. The hope of peace throws all other news into the shade.

The President's Message is, of course, variously commented upon, but the general opinion was favorable. It is considered moderate in tone, yet expressing the President's views with dignity and precision. No one here anticipates a rupture between the two countries.

A treaty has been made with Japan, equaling to British commerce the ports of Nagasaki and Kupokadi, the same as to the Americans.

Hon. Henry Goulbourn, Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, is dead.

The Countess Downger of Errol daughter of William IV and the celebrated Mrs. Jordan, is also dead. She was 55 years old.

The fourth consignment of machinery for the government small arm factory, was landed at Woolwich on the 15th instant, from Robbins, Lawrence & Co., Windsor, Vermont.

An exhibition of the capabilities of the Baltic's life boats was made at Liverpool, and found satisfactory.

France.

There was a grand review at Paris, on the 15th, n the troops from the Crimea, when the Duke of Cambridge, in the name of Queen Victoria, presented the British Crimean medal to 14,000 French troops.

The *Moniteur* publishes the report of the Minister of Finance. The report says the financial condition of the country is excellent, and that the only danger is the temptation to extravagance, but hopes the Emperor will postpone expenditures on all enterprises except those of emergency.

Three new Senators were shortly to be appointed, which rumor says are, the Duke of Valmy, Duke of Malle, and the Marquis of Bethisey.

Portugal.

Heavy rains and freshets in the Douro had caused considerable damage.

The Cortes would meet on the 19th instant.

Spain.

Maria Christina is about to marry her second daughter to Prince Draga, a rich nobleman.

Germany.

Several princes of the Germanic Federation are about to assemble at Berlin, to discuss existing political relations.

Austria.

The Emperor has signed a decree relating to Protestants. It is liberal except so far as it prohibits the marriage of Catholic priests converted to Protestantism.

Government has been obliged already to restrain Italian Bishops in their administration of the Concordat.

Persia.

The Persian official journal announces that the Persian Government is determined to maintain neutrality.

SHIPWRECK.—The schooner Martha Moore, Styron, master, of Plymouth, North Carolina, arrived at this port yesterday from Barbadoes, reports having, on Monday, the 28th ult., fallen in with the wreck of a fore and aft schooner about ten miles south of Timballer Island, in about ten fathoms water. When discovered she was on her beam ends with her mast head just out of water. Her house was carried away, which enabled Capt. S. to discover that she was laden with dressed yellow pine boards. One man, stout built, (supposed to be the captain) was lashed to the main chains, and another, a negro, lashed to the rigging and hanging inside the rail—both were dead, supposed to have been frozen to death, as the Martha Moore experienced a heavy squall and storm with intensely cold weather on the Friday previous, at which time it is supposed the vessel capsized. The captain was marked with small pox, had the letters T. G., 1799 marked in a heart on his arm with a foul anchor underneath. The only things found on his person were two keys, apparently those of a medicine chest and desk, and a piece of a New York newspaper. A number of birds flying around the bodies induced Captain S. to sink them. The schooner had a gilt stern, but most of the gilding had been knocked off, and the only letters of her name that could be discovered were MA. She was eastern built, had "log waist" and "quick" work forward, painted straw color inside, black outside, and a coppered bottom. [Franklin (La.) Banner, 7th.

SILENT THANKS.—A little boy was munching a bit of gingerbread; his mother asked who gave it to him. "Miss Johnson gave it to me." And did you thank her for it?" inquired the mother. "Y-e-s, I did, *but I did not tell her so!*"

OSCROE O. LYON. JAS. TAYLOR JONES.

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BATON ROUGE, LA.

This Institution is open for the reception of Misses wishing to pursue a regular course of study. Grounds have been purchased at Greenwell Springs, in the piney woods country, about seventeen miles from Baton Rouge, and buildings are being erected for the use of the school during the summer and fall months of the year.

dec15 tf

Emory and Henry College,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

The spring session of this institution will commence on the 10th of January next. Our terms are as heretofore. $62 50 will cover the college expenses, including tuition, board, fuel, washing, and contingent charge, for five months. For further information address

E. E. WILEY, President,
dec22 3t Emery P. O., Va.

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FOR 1856.

EDITED BY REV. CHARLES F. DEEMS, C. C.

This new Work embraces the statistics and a great variety of other interesting information in every department of Southern Methodist operations, under the following general heads: 1. The Episcopacy; 2, Plan of Visitation; 3, The Conferences; 4. Declension of Churches; 5 Revivals; 6, Missions; 7, Colleges; 8, Sunday Schools; 9, Tract Society; 10, Publishing House and Literary Notices; 11, Instruction of People of Color; 12, Historical sketches; 13, Biographical sketches; 14, Personal Notices; 15, Bishop Andrew's Letters on California; 16, Memorials of Bishop Capers; 17, Miscellaneous; 18, Appendix—360 pages, large 12mo.

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Jan9—4t

15,000 Acres of Land for Sale.

The lands are situated in Morehouse parish, Louisiana, and in what is known as the "Dastrop Grant." They are of the richest quality of alluvial soil, unsurpassed in fertility by any lands in the South, and fully capable of producing from one and a half to two bales, or fifty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre. They lie near the Ouachita and Bœuf rivers—good navigable streams—and likewise in convenient distance of the route of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, now in course of construction and hastening to a rapid completion. A portion of these lands are highly improved and in a flourishing state of cultivation; the country in which they lie is very healthy, the water is excellent and abundant, and altogether they will be found to possess greater advantages and present inducements to purchasers than any lands now offered for sale in the Southern country. They will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, and on the most favorable terms. Titles perfect.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned either personally at his residence in Prairie Jefferson Morehouse parish, or by letter addressed to Point Jefferson, Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

jan12 1y JAMES H. BRIGHAM.

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Prepared by Dr C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa., will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choaking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots of Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

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It is no new and untried article; but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense. The following, from your own State, is respectfully submitted, referring any who may still doubt to my "Memorabilia," or Practical Receipt Book for Farmers and Families, to be had gratis of all the Agents for the "German Bitters."

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Grenada, Miss., Dec 15, 1855—8t.

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OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA,

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF

Fever and Ague, or Chill and Fever; Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; also of Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms; Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and all other forms of disease

WHICH HAVE A COMMON ORIGIN IN

MALARIA OR MIASMA.

This subtle atmospheric poison, which at certain seasons is unavoidably inhaled at every breath, is the same in character wherever it exists—north, south, east or west—and will everywhere yield to this newly-discovered ANTIDOTE, which neutralizes the poison, completely purifies the system, and thus entirely removes all the causes of disease.

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JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist."

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Payment to be made at the close of each term: Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at the commencement of a session, as it will add much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village, at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral department of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass into another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College.

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ap21—1y

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 34 Gold street, New York continue to publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIE

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI....NUMBER 3. WHOLE NUMBER 263.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1856.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. OFFICE 86 CAMP ST

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

DEFENCE OF OLD LAGRANGE TRUSTEES.

Mr. Editor—Your paper, containing the report of the Committee of the Alahama Conference on Education, has reached me, and from the remarks alluding to the Trustees of LaGrange College, I infer that there is a great mistake existing in the minds of many in reference to the action of the Trustees of that college in regard to the Conference.

The mistake seems to be, that many are of the opinion that the Board of Trustees had taken action to sever the relations which existed between themselves and the Conferences. The fact is, that the last action of the Board on this subject was to declare the institution a Methodist College.

In reference to the removal to Florence, they (the Trustees) never regarded the action of the Conferences as mandatory, but simply advisary; and I am of opinion that it will puzzle any one to make the resolutions published by the Tennessee Conference anything but advisary. Now if this be the correct view of the subject, why was the attempt made to move the college over the heads of the Trustees? And I ask, in all candor, why the reasons which actuated them (the Trustees) were never sought for and laid before the public, so that all might have the opportunity of judging for themselves?

This would have been a fair and Christian mode of proceeding; and we feel that justice to this Board requires, that since you have published the report, which seems to implicate them, you should let them be heard—at least so far as the facts are concerned.

When this agitation about removal commenced, no member of the Board, as far as I knew, ever dreamed that the Conferences intended to take this matter out of their hands, and manage it without their consent. And, if the Trustees were anything else than mere "men of straw," they must have acted according to the best light they had—and so they did; but they have never been heard, notwithstanding the Conferences have declared that the relations which existed between them are severed. If you will allow me, I will state a few of the reasons which prevented the Trustees from acting in accordance with the advice of the Conferences. The first great reason was, that the Trustees were of opinion that the college could not be removed without doing great public injustice, it (LaGrange) being a favorite location with many; especially those who had given their money to build up and sustain it in its times of greatest trial. The citizens of LaGrange and vicinity raised a subscription of $10,000 as a bonus for the location of a college at that place. Now, could any set of Trustees, knowing this to be so, remove the college without restoring the money, and do right? Here was one of the chief difficulties. Many of those donors were alive and opposed to removal; besides that, the charter located the college upon LaGrange Hill, and the Legislature site only once in two years. There being no session last year, no time was allowed to make application to that body by this Board, but a college was opened in Florence, called "LaGrange College at Florence," and an effort was made generally by those who had hitherto been considered its best friends, to break down LaGrange. When the faculty left, the Trustees endeavored to continue the relations which up to that time had existed between the Conferences and the college, by electing a distinguished member of the Conference as President. He declining, on the ground that he could not honorably accept, any further efforts in that direction were discontinued, and the Rev. Felix Johnson, A. M., was elected President.

The Trustees were of opinion that had they removed to Florence without the sanction of law, they would have forfeited their existence as a corporate body, and also every species of property held under the same. Another reason was, they had just borrowed from the State the 16th section fund, in which the college is located, and had secured the payment of the same to the township by a mortgage on the entire college property. Now, to have removed the college, would have destroyed the security given for the payment of the borrowed money, which would have been an act of bad faith and very bad morals. The last point which I will now notice is, they did not remove the college, because they believed that a college ought and could be sustained at LaGrange; and they have demonstrated the truth of their opinion by the success which has attended their every effort since the attempt to remove. Yes, though all the faculty left, and avowed that the college was removed to Florence, and advertisements in the Church papers were sent out that LaGrange College, by the proper authorities, had been removed to Florence, and although a new faculty had to be constituted, still not even a session was lost, and the second session of that year numbered a full average of students in attendance.

Thus has the fact been demonstrated that LaGrange College, Franklin county, Ala., is a favorite seat of learning.

Many unpleasant feelings have been the result of this matter. But now, as the people of Florence have taken a second thought and given up the idea of calling their college LaGrange, and have taken the name of "Florence Wesleyan University," I hope a better spirit may prevail, and justice be done to all parties. For this reason, Mr. Editor, I have thought proper to send you this document, and I hope it may have the desired effect, to put the public right as to the action of the Trustees, and that men's minds may be disabused as to the reasons actuating the Board of Trustees of LaGrange College.

A TRUSTEE.

COURTLAND, ALA., Jan. 31, 1856.

ON RASH JUDGING.

Every day convinces us of the inestimable value of that trait in Christian charity which is opposed to hastiness of judgment. Perhaps more strife and confusion has arisen from pronouncing upon the conduct of others, in view of what is termed in law, circumstantial evidence, than from any other source of human contention. He who is governed by a truly Christian spirit, will always wait for all the facts necessary to a sound opinion, before he decides against his neighbor. He will never decide upon a case at its first presentation, to the prejudice of parties involved. He will wait awhile. He will make further inquiries. He will ascertain beyond reasonable doubt the truth of a tale as first told. He will inquire if there is not a possible gap in it, which, when filled, will change its whole nature. There are some elements which, in the abstract, are perfectly poisen, but become by union with their naturally affinitive principles, the most healthful of substances in the concrete. The man of true charity does not believe a tale in the abstract, but tries to get at it in its concrete form, and view it in its necessary relations.

Indeed, we may say that no practical truth is a truth in the abstract. Truth is a concrete thing. Every fact has its relations, from which separated, it either has no significance or a perverted one. Hence, almost all abstractionists turn fanatics. Hence they are harsh, bitter, denunciatory, unscriptable. Dogmatism and persecution are inseparable associates. For careful investigation, free inquiry upsets dogmatism; and its only refuge, therefore, is to crush out free inquiry by force. Dogmatism will not argue, therefore, but anathematize. Shimei dogmatized. He rashly concluded, because David was in trouble, therefore David was utterly God-abandoned. So Shimei set to cursing David. The Pharisees dogmatized. They concluded hastily that Christ was not the Messiah, because he did not meet their expectations. So the Pharisees crucified Christ.

Rash judgment leads to lying. Part of the truth is falsehood; he who greedily devours and runs off with half a truth, comes at last to love lying, and he "that loveth" is one with he "that maketh a lie." "Without" the temple of truth are all such greedy "dogs."

It is the part of true philosophy to investigate with patience. Bacon directs all the artillery of his great Common Sense against hasty generalization from partial induction. Well might he. Rash judgment, hasty thinking, has been the perpetual bane of all genuine science. It has been fruitful of all error in physics, ethics, and doctrinal theology. There are about one thousand millions of heads in the world. Gall examined, say a few hundred—forthwith phrenology. A few hundred, and many of these hysterical cases have given birth to Mesmerism. As to Spiritualism, it is but a mushroom of yesterday. Then, there, is modern geology—a few holes—some tolerably deep—have been dug in an earth which has been convulsed, until its early identity is almost a shadow; and lo! Biblical critics must torture Hebrew and patch up Scripture, to make the old Mosaic cosmogony conformable to the speculations of a science not yet upon its legs.

But look at the wars national, social, personal, physical, metaphysical and theological, which fill the earth, all because the combatants would not think twice before they spoke once.

Patience! Patience! Wait awhile. Make ready before you fire. When you fire be sure not to mistake a man for a stump. Nor fire simply for the sake of a noise, reckless of the effect of your discharge.

Judge not rashly, but judge righteous judgment—herein, dear reader, is a vast amount of practical Christianity, for which you can find use, every day of your life.—[Memphis Christian Advocate.]

During the recent cold weather in the North many papers complained that brutal sportsmen took advantage of the starving quail when driven by the snow to the stacks and barns. The Boston Post say that no true sportsman would think of firing into a covey of quails under such circumstances any sooner than he would into a flock of school girls.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

One of the best letters yet furnished by the Missionary correspondents is to be found below, from the Nashville Advocate. It seems to us a mistaken policy of our Constitution—by which the Board is governed—that money cannot be expended for building houses. Can we expect heathens to do this? And yet what can the Missionary do out of doors? Never was a nobler band sent out by any Church than Taylor, Jenkins, Bolton, Lambuth, Cunnyngham and Kelly.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 13, 1855.

MR. EDITOR—I have made but few communications to the Advocate during my residence of little more than one year in China, because I have felt that I had little to write of which would be apt to prove of interest to the Church at home, or of value to your mission here. As I have, however, an item of good news to give, as well as a complaint to make, I have concluded to spend an hour to-night in communing with your readers.

Last Sabbath—the first in October—with the Friday and Saturday preceding, may bear chronicled upon their records, for the doings of Methodism in the Middle Kingdom, the first Quarterly Meeting Methodism has ever held within its so supposed world-wide limits. And we, who have seen the old banner spread so gallantly out upon the western breezes, and our impetuous hosts storm with such ardor the enemy's redoubts, while drilled beneath its colors, could but feel our hearts swell and beat with impulses more hopeful than was their wont, as we stood by the staff upon which, for the first time, it unfolded to the Orient.

Nor were the exercises of the Sabbath of a character to detract from the [illegible] which the occasion had begotten in our hearts. Brother Cunnyngham had preached the two days previously, and at eleven o'clock in the morning, when the principal services for the day came on in the afternoon, commencing at three o'clock, introduced by a lecture on the Nature of Water-Baptism, by Brother C., followed by the reading of our baptismal service in Chinese, and the baptism of a woman who has long been a servant in Brother C.'s family, and was with Dr. Taylor before his leaving. Brother C., who has of course the most intimate acquaintance with her, believes her not only to be a thorough convert from idolatry, but a true and rejoicing Christian truth, on the being and nature of God. May it not then seem a little strange to some of us nearest the scene of action, to see, ever and anon, some new item or opinion with reference to the late development from the Tai-ping-wang adherents, usually relating to the great amount of deception which they and their early representatives had practiced upon the world?

You will doubtless hardly expect me, after what has been said above, to give any new facts, pro or con, in reference to this movement, towards which the Church has looked with so much intense desire. I have only to add, that while there was extravagance possibly in the expectations entertained by some early letter-writers, that there are yet some sober thinkers in China who believe the truth of which the Rebels are possessed to be of value to the prospects of a pure Christianity. I had a teacher, some months ago, who could say from personal knowledge, and with apparent regret, that the Rebels not only dismantled Nankin, when they entered it, of every idol, but also destroyed what are more sacred—the ancestral tablets; his, as he was residing in the city at the time, being among the number.

We can well perceive how the highly excited hopes of earlier writers could have led them too far; but it is difficult to fathom the object of later writers, who would destroy recklessly the hopes of our people at home, together with their ardent support, by prayers and money, of the missions which have already been established here. To think too well of our prospects, is not, in all respects, to be desired; but let not a darker cloud than is necessary be made to encircle them.

That our Church may have some cause for disappointment, in the apparent results which have arisen out of her expenditures in men and money, is—there be blame attached to this matter, it must fall back upon those who have failed to give us the funds to erect buildings and carry out plans of operation absolutely necessary to the success of any mission. Our efforts are crippled, from the simple, yet, to us, stern fact, that there is not a dollar in our mission treasury; and even the salaries of our missionaries are, this year, considerably behind. These are not the days of miracles; and if missionaries expected to be fruitful in results worthy of the position they occupy in the great plan of man's redemption, they must be actively, nobly, aye, religiously, supplied with the means necessary not only for their healthful life, but effective working.

Yours, &c., D. C. KELLEY.

The baptism was followed by an able, earnest, and, I might be allowed to add, from the attention with which the people listened, impressive sermon, from our native preacher, Liow. The discourse was full of zeal, and addressed very pointedly against the great outstanding vices of his countrymen. He is as decidedly an anti-opium man as you are anti-liquor; and, as his physical capacity is about a match for yours, mauls away against it with about as much might as you are accustomed to do. The services closed with a warm exhortation from Dr. Jenkins, in which he enforced the necessity of at once believing the truths which had been unfolded to their view during the hour.

Such scenes as these are nice enough, and throw a halo of delight around the tedious labors of your missionaries here; yet we can but feel a little pained amidst them, when we feel that there is a probability that the Church at home may be looking on our stay here as a matter of rather doubtful utility. While this pain is in no wise diminished when we find in religious papers from home—which ought to be the guardians of pure foreign as well as home intelligence for the people—repeated statements which are calculated to cast a chilling effect over the view with which the Church may look on Christianity and its doings in China.

There appears to us, who are on the ground, to be a very careless habit abroad, among the papers at home, in reference to publishing items from China, many of which items we had thought those who have kept themselves informed upon the important movements which have been occurring in this Empire for the last several years would have been prepared to have decided upon at once as preposterous. We do not bring this charge against your paper singly, or our complaints would have been laid before you privately; but against many of your associates, who, we hope, will see, through you, our complaints.

We would seek to disabuse the public mind of the idea, no matter how slightly entertained, that the prospects of Christianity are a whit less bright in China at the present moment than they have been in reality at any former time; while we add the decidedly affirmative fact, that her march at several of the posts is undoubtedly onward.

Another thing which has been more than any thing else the fault, as we fear, of many of your readers at home, is a want in distinguishing properly between the great Taiping-wang rebellion and the local rebellion at Shanghai, which had, so far as we are able to trace, no connection with the former. As a consequence, the former has shared in the abuse which writers have deemed proper to heap so plentifully on the latter. Now, the scarcet wing of the great rebellion is so far distant from Shanghai, and is so thoroughly disconnected with it, that since the arrival of your last missionaries at Shanghai, there has not been one single reliable development in reference to the doctrines of the Tai-ping-wang camp received here. The last, prior to their arrival, brought (with a knowledge of many corruptions) the assertion, in books circulated by the Rebels, of many Christian truths. We have just read the translation of a pamphlet, written some years ago, by Dr. Medhurst, and, with but little change, reprinted by the Rebels, full of wholesome

A Day with the Insane.

A VISIT TO BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Some celebrated philosopher thinks we are a world of lunatics, differing only in degrees of insanity. He came to his conclusion, doubtlessly, upon contrasting the comparatively rational and consistent deportment of the so-called insane, who are confined within the walls of the mad-house, with that of the so-called sane, who stride the earth at large, carrying with them their bundles of crotchets and pet isms, and thrusting them in the face of all they meet without stint or mercy.

To some extent, undoubtedly, the theory of this philosopher and his disciples is true. By far the largest half of insane in the world are to be found without the confines of the lunatic asylum. But they manage to preserve so much "method in their madness" that they are considered perfectly "harmless" and so permitted to go at large, very much to the detriment of simple, honest people, who listen to their warped, perverted teachings.

Prompted by my thirst for viewing human nature in its every form, I took the steamboat "King Philip" a day or two since, with "permit" in hand—so politely given me by Mr Kellock—for "Blackwell's Island."

The steamboat was crowded with its usual motley groups. Some like myself going merely as "lookers on in" Bedlam; but the greater part as applicants for the bounty of our charitable city.

One poor creature, brought in the cabin by a gentleman and placed by the stove, looked as though she could scarcely live to leave the boat. She was emaciated to the last degree, and her hollow cough and the two bright spots upon either cheek told the disease.

She sank down in her chair, too feeble to look around her or heed the discomfort of her own situation. I untied her hood, and brushing off the snow and wet from it, hung it to dry. Her shoes were wetted through and full of holes, and, I thought as I arranged a place on the stove-hearth for her to dry her feet, "What would some of the Fifth avenue fine ladies say to having their delicately shod feet as wet and cold as this poor consumptive's?"

I learned her history. The gentleman who came with her and left her had brought her over several years ago in her youth and health as nurse to his children. But the youth and health gave way, and growing to be only a burthen instead of help in his family, she was given over to the tender mercies of strangers, like a sick, worn out horse turned adrift. So goes the world.

Bellevue took her in, and when she leaves Bellevue it will be in a pine coffin.

There was a fresh looking young Irish wife her three months old baby that laughed and crowed for all the world as impudently and self-complacently as though it were the President's son, and had been born in the august White House instead of in the city Poor House. She did not know whose child of a poor Irish [illegible] to be proud of, if nothing else. The young mother had the proof of that with her. Her story was the type of hundreds of others. She had been in a "good place" for several years, when in an evil hour she married "her lady's" coachman. The man was wild, and like too many of the "first" men of the present day who are above this renegade husband in station. The young wife was deserted, the husband going to parts unknown, and his son and heir was born in Bellevue. Unable to work with the child in her arms, the sad young mother was then going to Blackwell's Island Alms House to rear the child.

There were several other melancholy looking women with small babies in their arms on board, who were, without doubt, bound on the same errand. I did not question them, however, of their histories.

I had never before been in the Insane Asylum upon the Island, and what struck me at first sight most forcibly, throughout the whole large building, was its cheerful, airy aspect, and the perfect neatness and order of all its appointments.

Many of the apartments seemed to me somewhat crowded. In fact, the physicians complain of want of room. Large and commodious as the building is, with its off building, called "the Lodge," where the more violent are kept, still more room is required for the unfortunates.

I was surprised by the preponderance of foreigners among the inmates, and of these I should judge the greater portion were Germans.

With few exceptions, these poor, unfortunate victims of warped fancies and delusions, were apparently careless and happy—laughing, singing, and many of them industriously sewing. They are all—the female portion—supplied with plenty of sewing work, as well as other and various means of diverting the mind. The insanity of many is nothing more than an absence of mind or idiocy, and these it is hard to teach anything useful, save how to eat, drink and sleep, apparently with little more consciousness of life than an oyster. Some of these poor "lack-brains," however, are imitative, and sew, or attempt other modes of industry or recreation as they see others.

My little boy, who was with me, seemed to attract universal attention in the female departments. He was nearly devoured with kisses, and squeezed to death with hugs. One blowsy-looking damsel, with hair standing out in all directions, like the "quills upon the fretful porcupine," manifested her philoprogenitiveness in so boisterous a manner that she had to be interfered with by one of the stout, kind-natured nurses. The girl showed no disposition to rebel, but resigned her captive with a laugh, whilst she frisked off to another part of the long hall.

These halls, of which each story of each wing has one, with their long rows of little rooms to the right and left—each room containing a snowy spread bed, chair, &c.—are well warmed and ventilated, and afford ample room for recreation and exercise, and their inmates for the most part, to all appearances, as rational as their nurses or visitors, almost seem to have no there merely to pass a pleasant morning, or to while away an afternoon. But alas! the doors leading to each other are locked, the nurses, physicians, &c., being each provided with a key, and the poor inmates are only prisoners!

In one room in the main building, which was filled with German women, who were engaged for the most part in sewing, a poor, forlorn-looking creature, with a countenance of considerable intelligence, but with an expression of the deepest melancholy, was sitting in a corner apart from all. During the time I was in the room, she never raised her eyes from the floor, and when I returned, upon passing through the room, she was sitting in just the same position, with her eyes still fastened upon the floor. She was to have been married, and the man to whom she was engaged, married another.

In the same room I noticed a woman of about thirty, who must once have been very handsome. She possessed a highly ideal, poetry-loving head, and her insanity must have resulted from some great blow to her highly strung organization. She sought occasion to talk with me, and upon questioning her she answered in very beautiful language, with a slightly German accent, that she had been in the Institution for three years, and that her little son was with her, &c.; and then she related to me a most pathetic story of the capture of her son by some itinerant Italian musicians; and how she followed them from Germany to Italy, and at last succeeded in recapturing him and bringing him to this country. And kissing my boy, she explained to me (as of all things not to trust him a moment out of my sight. She spoke again of her joy at finding her son, and said he was in the next room.

Poor creature! that was *her* delirium; her son—if she had ever had one—had never been in the building. I could not ascertain the cause of her insanity, but very probably it might have resulted from the loss of this very child, about whom she talks in such beautiful, pathetic language.

I found several other very interesting cases; one in the long hall of the story below, especially, interested me exceedingly.

She could not have been over seventeen or eighteen years old, and with her slender form possessed one of the most spiritual looking faces I ever saw. The expression of her soft brown eyes was gentle in the extreme, and most painfully appealing.

I was looking at her in pity for her beauty and helpless state, when she came up to me and asked me if I came from the city. I told her yes, and then she asked several other questions, all of which I answered in a tone that must have told her of my deep sympathy for her, for the tears started to her gazelle-like eyes and she took me by the hand and said—"Come with me."

She led me into one of the neat little rooms opening out of the hall.

"Is this your room?" asked I.

"Yes," said she, as she sat down upon the snowy bed and motioned me to take a chair close beside her. "I do not like to stay here, and your look kind and good. Won't you get me something for me to do at some milliner's store, and then I can go away?"

Upon my questioning her she told me she had no mother or father, and no friends in all New York. Much more she told me that was very interesting and pathetic, among the rest, that she had been only six weeks there and had been brought there for her health; that she had been sick and it had made her crazy; but that she was well now and wished to go away.

Poor girl! upon questioning one of the nurses I found that she had been but a few months married and had been placed there by her husband, who was her constant visitor, but in her delusion she entirely ignored him. I could not learn whether he had forgiven her or not, or what was the cause of her derangement.

I was very much indebted to the kindness of Dr. [illegible] kausing, one of the resident physicians, who gave me much of his time and much information, showing me the objects worthy of note in the library, etc., among which were some very curious drawings with pen and ink by some of the inmates of the asylum. A design for a record was perfectly marvelous in its intricacy, variety and exactitude of execution.

These poor warp-brained creatures, shut out from the rest of the world, have their pleasures as well as their pains in that little world of their own. Great care is taken to provide them with suitable recreations, and music is one of their chief sources of delight. A concert (due off a few evenings since, I was told, that would have done credit to a band of rational musicians.

Whilst in the parlor, during my visit, I heard some very fine music by a pale, melancholy looking young German. He played some complicated German airs, and then struck off into some delightful waltzes, which I had never heard.

"Those were Labitzky's, were they not?" asked I.

"No," he replied, "they were by Lanner, but they are in Labitzky's style." He conversed in very good English on music, asking me very politely to play.

They have their "Marie," too; I heard him sing some national air with much spirit and feeling. Poor fellow! he is a victim to love. The girl he was going to marry got separated from him in the ships as they were coming to this country.

Among the patients are many who are eminent examples of perversions of the phrenological organs; among the most conspicuous of which are those of perverted self-esteem, such as the woman who imagines herself the President's wife, the President himself, Prince Albert, the husband of Jenny Lind, the Queen of Ireland, &c., &c.

When I was ready to return home, I found the "King Phillip" had returned from Ward's Island and left Blackwell's for an hour or more. We, therefore, took passage in one of the little ferry boats.

The ice, of which the river was full, drove us back several times, but the captain, a regular old "brick," who had served in the Indian wars in Florida, under "Zack" and the renowned "Ralph Ringwood," or Gov. Duval, was not to be daunted. He watched his chance, waited for the tide, and followed down in the wake of a great cake of ice—large enough to raft down an army—amusing me as we went along with narrations of his adventures in Florida.

We landed at Sixty first street, and there encountered a Penitentiary ferry-boat with their Zebra-clad oarsmen, and the "Black Maria." This mysterious vehicle was full of convicts, amongst whom was a woman minus hat, stockings and shoes, and dead drunk. She was lifted out of the vehicle and laid down in the bottom of the boat by the "boys."

Down the pathway from the office above, came a woman with a baby in her arms, both woman and baby crying to the extent of their lungs. Poor thing! her husband was one of the convicts who had been "sent up" for six months.

[illegible] and then, a fine speech on some unrecognized topic surprises us into rediscernment of the hidden stores of thought, that await the magical touch of a master mind. Burke made a great speech on the hardy habits of the Englanders, and Webster found inspiration in steam engines. Sir Humphrey Davy would grow sublime over a description of a gas, and the poet Wordsworth was famous for taking any common topic and investing it with the hues of creative fancy. Our countryman, the Hon. Wm. Elliot, Commissioner of South Carolina to the Paris Exhibition, has made an address before the Imperial and Central Agricultural Society of France, on cotton, and judging from the extracts which we have seen, and we should say, that cotton ought to be hereafter considered a legitimate subject for literary and oratorical treatment. "We have authentic information," says Mr. Elliot, "going to prove that the Sea Island cotton, which, in our opinion, should be exclusively known as the gossypium barbadense, was cultivated in South Carolina as early as the year 1700, and can it be a matter of indifference to you, gentlemen, to know that the cloth selected for the first experiment in the culture of the fine material in Carolina, includes the very spot where Jean Ribault (the pioneer of French discoverers in America,) planted the [illegible] for the crown of France!

"On that very spot on which Ribault planted the standard of France, as marked down on the charts and maps of Ladauiere, now preserved in the Imperial Library, the cotton seed from Anguilla came first to be planted; which, improving from year to year under the joint influences of the climate and culture, came to supply France with the material for her unrivalled cotton fabrics, and has thus proved the union of mercy led from which Algeria has drawn the seed, from which she has raised those beautiful specimens of Sea Island cotton now on exhibition on the Champs de Industrie, and which rival the finest specimens of Carolina production."

After having mentioned the various modes of culture practiced in Carolina, Mr. Elliot spoke of the benefits cotton renders mankind.

"Let us trace out this delicate, fine fibre, from its very origin to its final disposition, and observe what benefits it has diffused through its course. When brought to the domestic market and sold, it pays or should pay rent of land, cost of labor and transportation, and leaves a profit to the grower. When sold it pays a profit, to the merchant. In its transfer in a foreign port it pays the freight to the ship owner, including wages to the mariner. Arrived at a foreign port, it pays its tribute to the custom-house, then pays for commission and storage, and cost of transportation possibly to Rouen or to Alsace to be transformed into laces and muslins—possibly to Lyons, to be woven in with tissues of silk. Arriving at the manufactory, it pays the carder, spinner, weaver, printer, embroiderer, all engaged in the process of fabrication—and lastly, the manufacturer who vends it at a profit to the dealer, from whose hands it passes in the consumption of the country, clothes with rich draperies the gay saloons of fashion by a happier destiny, encircles with its gossamer folds the rounded forms of female loveliness—embellishing and heightening what in itself is perfect, as floating clouds by the happy distribution of their golden tints may be supposed to have enhanced the splendors even of the terrestrial paradise." [Southern Times.

FROM THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The steamer Ethiope arrived at Plymouth on the 20th of January. She brings advices from Liberia to the 18th of Dec., and Sierra Leone to the 14th. We make the following extracts from London papers:

The screw steam-gun-vessel Teazer, 3, Commander Walter Grahee, which returned to Sierra Leone on the 12th of December from a cruise between Cape Mount and the Sherbro, reports that a serious disturbance had occurred at Sinow, arising from a canoe having been taken from the British barque Ariel by one of the people there, and the supercargo, Mr. Harriett, applying to the authorities for its restoration, the sheriff sent to demand it, when one of the native huts was set on fire, and in the affray which took place one of the sheriff's men was killed. Several of the surrounding towns were destroyed, and one with upwards of 100 houses entirely burnt, with the exception of a mission house.

President Roberts, with the British Consul, Newnham, left Monrovia on the 26th November, and arrived at Sinow on the 27th, when they went on shore and found that several of the Liberia people had been murdered. The president and Consul returned the following day to Monrovia, with several European ladies, in the Teazer; and a voluntary corps was being raised to be despatched immediately to Sinow by the American schooner George. An attack was also expected at Cape Mount.

BLOODY TRAGEDY.—In the Memphis Appeal of the 9th, we find the following:

Mr. H. H. Cox, living near Chulahoma, Marshall county, Miss., on Wednesday morning last, killed himself and his wife. About 3 o'clock in the morning four or five pistol shots were heard by the servants. The servant who came in the morning to make up the fire, could not get in. He became alarmed, and on looking in at the window, saw that both Mr. and Mrs. Cox were dead. The overseer was called, and the door broken open, when Mr. Cox was found on the floor with his head towards the fire-place, and his brains scattered on the floor. His wife was lying in bed, with two shots through the heart. He still grasped in his hand a revolver, having shot himself once or twice in the head. The awful deed was committed in a fit of insanity, as Mr. C. had been laboring under fits of derangement for some time past. He has been married but three months. His wife was Miss Sallie Wilson, of Holly Springs. This is truly one of the most awful tragedies we have ever known; and will carry the deepest sorrow to the hearts of many friends and relations.

Mr. Cox, when in his right mind, was remarkable for his peaceful and urbane disposition. He was a man of wealth, a Georgian by birth, but had resided for several years in Marshall county, Miss., where he was much beloved by all his acquaintances.

Among the many good things in the variegated memoirs of the Rev. Sydney Smith is the following: "When you meet with neglect, let it rouse you to exertion instead of mortifying your pride. Set about lessening those defects which expose you to neglect, and improve those excellencies which command attention and respect." This is excellent advice.

Decay of English Power.

In a copy of the Illustrated London News, dated Dec. 22, 1849, we find one of those articles in which English papers sometimes speak unwholesome truths to the ears of John Bull. After quoting the picture of a New Zealander in a remote age of the future, sitting upon a ruined arch of London Bridge and moralizing upon the fate of the once mighty empire become as much a thing of the past as those of Rome, Greece and Assyria, he enumerates the "signs of decay," the causes that threaten English supremacy, and says:

Although our empire stretches to the east and to the west, to the north and to the south—though we have our hands in Asia, our feet in Africa, our arms in America and the South Pacific Ocean, our own peculiar territory is but a small spot in a remote corner of Europe. We have only held that corner by the enormous sacrifices we have made. It was our ambition to become a ruling power—giving the law to the world—and we became so; but it was at a cost of a debt of $800,000,000, that pauperises one population, and lies like a perpetual and killing weight upon the energy of all classes. In addition to this stupendous evil, we share the joblessness of all Europe—There is but one empire within European boundaries that is not worn out and pauperised by debt and extravagance: that Empire is Russia; and she is the enemy of all the rest, and desires to rise upon their ruins. Destiny seems to have traced her path as it has traced ours. The Sclavonian races will inevitably be the new lords of Europe. The Anglo Saxon race must be contented to be the lords of the larger and more splendid inheritance of America and Australia. In this case what becomes of the empire of Great Britain? It falls to the ground, and exists only—like other Powers and Potentates of the world—in the bones and sinews of its sons and successors transferred to a new soil, and enjoying privileges, blessings and opportunities from which their forefathers were excluded.

Let those who dream of a perpetual Britain, think upon these things. The signs of decay are around us on every side. In our fall we shall have few friends. In prosperity, we have not comported ourselves so humbly, as to be justified in the expectation of sympathy or aid from any quarter. Our very excellence has made us foes; and our violence and cupidity have estranged the nations. We may have peopled the earth; we may have spread far and wide our arts and our arms—our commerce and our civilization, but we have not had standing room for our pretensions. Events are more powerful than we are. We must, sooner or later, yield our place to the more prudent, the less embarrassed, and the more vigorous offshoots of our race, and consent to occupy the easy chair of our senility. Nor is there anything to regret in this. What is there in our corner of the globe that it should for ever expect to give law to all others? The civilization that is removed is not destroyed, and the genius of our people can exert itself as well on the banks of the Ohio, or the Mississippi, as on the banks of the Thames; and rule the world from the White House at Washington, with as much propriety as from the Palace of St. James.

We live, indeed, in a remarkable period of the world's history—period in which new empires take the place of old ones with wonderful rapidity; and, in which old empires are paying the penalty of transgressions against the laws of morality and social well being, committed by them during many generations. Europe has enjoyed power and has abused it, and the scepter of the world's dominion is passing from her grasp. Civilization, as of old, is following the course of the sun, and the destinies of humanity will work themselves out in a new field and on a larger scale. The world is, as it were, starting afresh, and from a more favorable starting-point. The lover of humanity can but hope that the new civilization which may arise will take warning from the errors of the old; and that in the decay and fall of empires, humanity itself will merge from each change in brighter lustre, wiser and juster, more peaceable and more religious, and doing as much as man can do to hail the coming of the prophesied time, when "the people shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; when nation shall not lift up the sword against nation, nor learn war any more."

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.—Pope Sixtus the Fifth was an honored and revered Father in God, and an infallible successor of the chief of the Apostles. Macaulay, in his new volume, tells us that the holy Pope, finding that he could not directly cope with a gang of outlaws, who had got a strong hold among the Appenines, had a train of mules loaded with poisoned wine and food, sent on a road that ran close to the fastness. The robbers sallied forth, seized the prey, feasted and died. The pious old Pope exulted greatly when he heard that the corpses of thirty ruffians had been found lying among the mules and packages.

SHOOTING IN WOODVILLE.—In Woodville, Miss., on the 9th inst., L. M. Hennis, charged with threatening the life of a person, attempted to escape from the custody of the Deputy Sheriff who had arrested him, and was shot dead by the *posse comitatus*. This was done five miles from the village.

State Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856.—*Senate.*—Mr. St. Paul, introduced a resolution to count the votes for and against the removal of the seat of government, including those scattered about on the floor at the election riots in the fourth and ninth precincts in New Orleans.

Mr. Simms, of Pointe Coupee, on previous notice, introduced a bill to appropriate $50,000 of the swamp land fund for internal improvement service.

The Senate went into executive session; on opening the doors adjourned till to-morrow.

House.—House met at 11 o'clock; 71 members present.

Mr. Downs called up a resolution in reference to printing the Governor's message, to amend it by inserting 1,000 copies.

Mr. Hamilton offered an address, with resolutions, in reference to the removal of Mr. Joseph Hufty, Sheriff of New Orleans.

Mr. Alexander objected to its being read, as under the rule of the House he said it must lay over one day.

Mr. Hamilton said it was an *address*, and asked that it may be read.

Mr. Semmes concurred in opinion with Mr. Hamilton. The address and resolution were laid over.

Mr. Semmes moved that the sum of $50 be allowed Mr. Seuzeneau, for obtaining testimony in New Orleans, relative to contested election in his own case vs. A. C. T. Morgan. Amended by a resolution to allow Mr. Morgan the same amount. Yeas 17, nays 49.

Mr. Patten called up his resolution of instructions to the Senators and Representatives in Congress, in reference to the naturalization laws. Referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Downs, from a Special Committee, reported favorably on a bill to authorize the Baton Rouge, Grand Teto and Opelousas Railroad Company, to effect a loan of $40,000.

Mr. Walker offered a resolution inviting Clark Mills, the sculptor, to a seat within the bar of the House.

Mr. Jordan gave notice of a bill to increase the number of Sheriffs in New Orleans.

Mr. Dyer gave notice of a bill to incorporate the town of Flynn; laid over.

Mr. Hamilton gave notice of a bill to prevent persons from carrying pistols, knives, sling shots, brass knuckles, etc.; read.

Mr. Pike moved to refer it to the Committee on Unfinished Business.

Mr. Hamilton's bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wright gave notice that he would introduce a bill to lease the State Penitentiary.

The House adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14th, 1856.—*Senate.*—We have no Senate proceedings to-day.

House.—House met at 10 o'clock, 70 members present.

Mr. Hamilton, from a Special Committee, reported favorably to examine the condition of the Savings and Banking Banks in New Orleans. Also joint resolution to count the votes relative to removal of the seat of Government.

A resolution was offered and adopted instructing the committee on Contingent Expenses to inquire into and ascertain the amount of expense incurred by Messrs. Morgan and Seuzeneau in contested elections.

Mr. Gordon gave notice of a bill to require a new survey of the State.

Senate bill to recount the vote relative to the removal of the Seat of Government, called up, and gave rise to some discussion. On the passage of the same the yeas and nays stood, yeas 43, nays 23.

The House adjourned to meet at eleven o'clock to-morrow.

FRIDAY, February 15.

Senate.—The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, 26 members present.

Mr. Ryan, from Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on an act to amend the 7th section of an act to incorporate the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company. Also an act to [illegible] into Judicial Districts, and to provide for the trial of recuse cases and compensation in the same.

The minority of the Committee on Contested Elections presented a protest against the decision of the majority, which, on motion, was ordered to be printed, 1000 in English and 500 in French.

The Senate had under consideration to-day "an act entitled an act to reclaim and drain the swamp and overflowed lands of the State of Louisiana, etc," approved 30th April, 1855, and to appropriate the sum of $300,000 to carry out the provisions of this act, approved March 16th, 1854, and to appropriate the sum of $250,000 to carry out the provisions thereof.

The Senate adjourned, to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

House.—The House met at 11 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Roll called, and 60 members answered to their names.

Mr. Wade offered a memorial from certain citizens of New Orleans, asking an entire repeal or material modification of the quarantine laws. Rules suspended and memorial referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Haynes, from Committee on Claims, reported unfavorably on a petition from a citizen of New Orleans, asking indemnity for the violence of a mob.

Mr. Semmes, on behalf of Special Committee on Contested Elections, made a report on the cases of Messrs. Strickliu and Hatch, and also in the case of Brice and Shields. Mr. Semmes asked leave to read the same; which was granted. These reports made special order of the day for to-morrow at 11 o'clock. As the order of the day, the address and resolutions to remove Mr. Hufty from office came up. The bill passed to its second reading. Mr. Eustis made an eloquent speech against the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Duperier moved to lay it on the table. Yeas and nays called—28 yeas, 44 nays.

After considerable debate, the House adjourned without further action.

COTTON.—The receipts yesterday up to 6 o'clock were, by the Mexico, from Indianola, 49; A. W. Glaize, from Opelousas, 420; National, from White River, 243; City of Cairo, from Camden, 1,136; Choctaw, from Tennessee river, 3,728; Nashville, from Clarksville, 104; Swamp Fox, from Grand Ecore, 1,420; Storm, from Jefferson, Texas, 1,522; Grace Darling, from Montgomery, 283. Total, 8,816 bales.

The Buffalo Republican of the 7th relates a shocking case of loss of life by freezing, on the Niagara Falls Railroad, several miles above Tonawanda. Several men had been sent out to shovel off the track. The snow drifted up the track almost as fast as it was shoveled away. Becoming very cold they attempted to return, and became closed in by the drifts; and when an engine, which had been sent out, came

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1856.

Tenderness.—We beg preachers to give these articles a reading. They wont hurt anybody.

Dedication.—We learn from the pastor, that the new Methodist Church of Montgomery will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sunday, 2d of March next. Sermon by Bishop Pierce. Of course, as strangers are free, the public will feel themselves invited. Happy we should be to avail ourselves of the courteous invitation to witness the dedication of this one of our best church buildings in Alabama.

Panama and Nicaragua Routes.—It will be seen by Bishop Kavanaugh's letter that he has been detained both on Havana and Panama. This grievous detention also befel Bishop Andrew and the preachers who went with him. They spent an unpleasant time at Panama; not at all mitigated by the attentive kindness of the company's agents. We are surprised that persons going from this port do not always take the route by Nicaragua, when gentlemanly agent here, Mr. Peoples, keeps his office on Camp street. This line has no large mail contract to depend upon, like the Panama. Being dependent on the patronage of passengers, it may therefore be expected to be more accommodating. Its route hence to the Isthmus is short and direct—not going out of the way to Havana, and there waiting and changing ships. It crosses at higher latitudes, makes the trip in less time, and seems every way preferable.

The editorial changes of the Southwestern Baptist, Tuskegee, Ala., have not added much charity to the concern, whatever accession of ability there may have been. However, we like distinct definition.

It is a matter of grief to see several of the churches of that excellent denomination of Christians (the Baptists) following the lead of Graves, of Tennessee, and driving on to the highest High-Churchism.

The editor is putting the objections of "Indifferentians," and answering. Hear him:

"But your conduct in not communing with us unchurches all denominations but yourselves.'

"You are greatly mistaken. We cannot unchurch a thing that has never been done. They have never been churched yet, and of course we cannot unchurch them. We are surprised to see men working themselves into such a state of fanaticism as to believe for a moment that Baptists will ever be guilty of such inconsistency of communing with souls who they do not believe, according to the Scriptures, are legal members of the Church of Christ. And we are frank to admit to you, sir, that we do not believe the different denominations to be gospel churches. We do believe, and we act. If we are wrong, it is our misfortune."

The Austrian Concordat.—Under foreign items, we last week published this, of Austria:

"The Emperor has signed a decree relating to Protestants. It is liberal, except so far as it prohibits the marriage of Catholic priests converted to Protestantism. Government has been obliged already to restrain Italian bishops in their administration of the Concordat."

The last especially is significant. How came divines long for the dark ages!

Dr. Cumming recently delivered a public lecture on the Austrian Concordat, which he concluded by expressing his conviction that the concordat was no evidence of renewed vigor in the Papacy. "Rather he believed it to be the kick of a dying giant, the spasmodic clutch of a system that was losing its grasp on the consciences of sovereigns and people. It was Romanism seeking a firmer foothold, convinced that Italy was rising to its ancient glory, that Spain was bursting its chains, that Sardinia was awakening from the sleep of ages, that Hungary and Poland were preparing to assert their Protestantism, the Pope and Emperor had entered into a compact that damaged both, at the same time it had enlightened us as to what Rome desired in this country as well as in Austria, if she only had the power to do what she had the inclination to do."

Universal Church System is a cake and custard. That is, says Mathew Henry, "Let us eat and drink on the one side and be merry for [illegible] on the other side;" Lay [illegible] Gill, "Let us eat our flesh;" "A [illegible] mixture," says Matthew Scott, "of idolatry and the worship of God." Romanism will make up of contradictions [illegible] The same characteristics distinguish many now.

An Interesting Suit.—The Richmond Whig of Tuesday states that a case of great interest is now being argued before the Court of Appeals of that city. The parties to the suit are the Methodist Episcopal Church, North and South, and while this latter only [illegible] a title to church property, (the vexata of Fayetteville, N. C.) will have an influence in [illegible] growing out of the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Defense of Street Preaching.

A copy of a sermon is before us preached in Natchitoches, La., 1855, by Rev. Thomas S. Bacon, with the above heading. Mr. B. is an Episcopal minister and pastor of the only Protestant Church in that ancient town, which is the residence of a Romish Bishop. All the old, stagnant vices of the ancient regime of Church and State, are there. Mr. Bacon, finding that preaching in a place was different from preaching to the people of a place, and his intelligent zeal not being satisfied with anything less than this, quit "Trinity Church" and mounted the Court-House steps, one afternoon. He was determined to get at them for whom Christ died. He did get at them, and offered pardon and peace on gospel terms, and intends to keep it up.

But some were scandalized, and this sermon is the consequence. It is an earnest and able defence, a common-sense view of preaching. Take men, as you can. If they wont go to you, go to them. Expect a cross, and bear it. Noble exemplars are not wanting.

After quoting such precedents, as Paul, Wesley, Whitefield and others furnished, and the recent movements in the Church of England in this direction, he goes on to say:

"Having thus got rid of the notion that this kind of preaching is either against Church law or without example, let us now inquire into the propriety of it in itself.

God has a society of his people in this world called the Church. There are certain officers of this who have a commission from Him to speak to assemblies of men, to assemblies not merely of their brethren, but of any men whom they can get to hear them. This is preaching. He has said, 'Go ye into the world and preach the gospel to every creature.' This they must do (and see, now, whether I do not speak the common sense of the matter) according to the laws of their respective churches, and where these are silent, according to their judgment of what may seem the most effective way, and especially according to the divine precept and example of the holy apostles preached, and what the circumstances were in which they did it. And then they must study the circumstances in which they themselves preach, and notice where they agree with and where they differ from those, and then act upon the same principle as adjusted to the different state of things. I think there can be no doubt that this is correct.

We must, however, in this our judgment carefully exclude from the circumstances which should keep us far from exactly following these examples in any practice, the fact that many people find fault with it, even that most do. For so they did in these times. It was when 'the most respectable and influential men' of Jerusalem were greatly scandalized at the preaching of the apostles, that those words of Gamaliel cited as a text were called forth. And let us mark those words well: 'And now I say unto you, refrain from those men and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it, lest haply ye be found even to fight against God.' * * *

'Ah,' says some one, 'those were different times from these. Such preaching would have done then.' So they were different from these, in this respect, that brave zeal for Christ was more strange and more dangerous then than now. But if you mean that Christians were then of a different spirit, were more honest in their religion than now, ah, that is true! But would you not like to see such times return? And yet, how can we see this but by returning to their spirit and deeds! Much is said in these days of 'apostolic churches' and 'an apostolic ministry;' and surely there can be nothing better, in their way. Let us, then, follow the apostolic examples! Do you ever read the Acts of the Apostles? If so, are you not at times struck with the heroic devotion of those first Christians, and persuaded that they were right, and that we ought to be like them! * * * *

Suppose it had been said to them (especially after their first preaching in the public places had given a wide notice to the matter) by some of their more timid brethren, 'De not preach in the streets of this hostile Jerusalem. Have a room open by yourselves for any to come and hear you who will. If they will not come, still you have done your duty, and the responsibility must rest on them. But do not bring ridicule upon the Church. You will be whipped in the streets and laughed at by all the wealthy and respectable people. They will compare you to the fanatical false prophets of a few years ago, and pay no more attention to what you say than they did to them.' Suppose, I say, that such things had been said to the Apostles, (and perhaps they were) and they had yielded to those arguments. Where would the Church be now? * * * *

Now, what did these great ministers of Christ do in all this, but earnestly believe the gospel, and wherever they could find the hearts of men, strike boldly at them with it, and receive with meek joy the scornful abuse and ill treatment forced upon them!

By doing the same St. Stephen placed his name first on the roll of the 'noble army of martyrs,' being beaten to death with stones by a furious mob."

Happy are we to record that such sentiments are entertained, put forth, defended and acted upon by a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and that, too, in Louisiana. Hear the heroic conclusion:

"So, until then, as a fair day offers and circumstances favor, I shall continue such preaching. Oh that it may not be so ill received or so opposed as to call for a repetition a sentence once pronounced upon an ancient town: 'Curse, ye, Meroz; curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof; because they came not up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty.'"

Newspapers in the United States.—The whole number in the Union is 2,717. Of this number 274 are daily newspapers; 90 are tri-weekly; 71 semi-weekly; 2,024 weekly; 46 semi-monthly; 149 monthly, and 16 quarter-yearly.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TOBACCONISING.

NUMBER II.

4. "Do all to the Glory of God."—First Corinthians, 10:31, is still in the Scriptures, however practically it may be expunged by however many people. What soever ye do—eating, drinking—whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God. This doctrine is as broad as the language in which it is set forth. It is broad, plenary, patent.

It is a sin to "do" anything that is not conscientiously intended to glorify God. This doctrine is the more especially applicable to such things as are done knowingly, wilfully and by premeditation.

How can a Christian habitually do that which he knows and is compelled to acknowledge is not for the glory of God?

I am not speaking about the sentiments, or notions of individual men: I am speaking about the plain, positive declarations of God, and of necessary deductions therefrom. Do all to the glory of God is an injunction as plain, direct, positive and universally binding as any other command of God given to man. No difference in the size of commandments.

How far, in rare cases, a wrong possession, a blinded imagination, a thoughtless infatuation, the power of custom and the fetters of association may in part operate as an excuse or a paliation, is not for me to determine. No man is responsible to me. But I read the Bible as I find it.

If tobacco can be chewed and smoked and dipped and snuffed to the glory of God, why be it so. If not, it is sinful. That is a short argument, but its truth no man will attempt to gainsay.

5. Decency of Behavior.—A minister is presumed to be a gentleman. Nay, more, he must be a gentleman. He must be not only what might by possibility pass loosely by that designation, but he must be found always in the fore rank of gentlemen—A by his behavior.

It has already been most justly and beautifully said, that, "As it is the part of justice never to use violence, so it is the part of modesty never to commit offence."

Tully says, "Virtue and decency are so nearly related that it is difficult to separate them from each other, but in our imagination."

Addison says: "As the beauty of the body, with an agreeable carriage, pleases the eye, and that pleasure consists in that we observe all the parts, with a certain elegance, are proportioned to each other; so does decency of behavior, which appears in our lives, obtain the approbation of all with whom we converse, from the order, consistency and moderation of our words and actions. This flows from the reverence we bear towards every good man, and to the world in general. For to be negligent of what any one thinks of you, does not only show you arrogant, but abandoned."

Several ministers met on the sidewalk. One of them, a highly distinguished minister, said to another, "Step this way—let us walk into this store." And as they walked, he remarked, in a firm tone, "I will not, I am determined I will not, appear in company and associate with a minister on the street with a cigar in his mouth."

"I commend you most heartily," was the reply; and a conversation on cigar-smoking ministers ensued, which was highly creditable to the ministers in question.

"Husband," said a pious lady, in time of Conference, at whose house several ministers were staying, "do try, if you possibly can without direct and open offence, do try and prevail upon that man, brother ——, not to smoke and spit tobacco juice so terribly in the parlor and about the fireplace. Do try. I am tired; I am sick; I don't know what to do. You know, husband, what pains I took to put the parlor in neat order for their accommodation. I have had it cleaned up every morning after the gentlemen have left, but I can't keep it clean. That terrible smoke upon the curtains, and that spitting about the fireplace! What shall I do?"

"Well, my dear, I hardly know what to do. I dislike to offend the man. He is regarded as a very prominent and talented member of the Conference. Perhaps we had as well bear it. You can renovate and renew things afterwards. But I promise you this, most certainly: The next time Conference comes here, if I live, 'smokers and tobacco-chewers excepted' is the law of my house."

A minister I wot of, considered by some a very genteel and leading member of his Conference, was, during the sitting of Conference, in the house of a person whom I know to be one of the most perfect gentlemen I have ever met; a highly respectable and pious member of the Methodist Church. The minister was about to light his cigar, when the gentleman took him by the arm; "Excuse me sir, you must really excuse me, but we cannot allow smoking in the parlor."

The degree of mortification with which the cigar was otherwise disposed of, did not come to my knowledge.

"Well, brother, you are highly favored this year, with one of the best preachers."

"Yes, sir, we have certainly one of the very best in the Conference. His sermons have never been surpassed in our pulpit."

"And you are all highly pleased this year?"

"No, sir, not entirely. His tobacco and cigars, and cigars and tobacco, and tobacco and cigars, are quite offensive to many, and abridge his usefulness very materially."

"Our washerwoman," said a good sister to her husband, "complains considerably that the linen of brother —— is very much bespattered with tobacco juice. What a pity that so young a man, and otherwise so agreeable and genteel, should be liable to such complaint. Do talk to him about it in some mild and fatherly kind of way; not about the linen, for the world, but about the tobacco. He is young, and can and ought to quit it!"

One of the filthiest places I ever saw in my life was the inside of a pulpit in a Methodist church, in a country town supporting a male and female college, both of respectable size and standing. I chanced to be present when some repairs were being made which caused the removal of the floor. There were literally shovels full of filth, mostly, or perhaps I might say, entirely, old worn out tobacco quids, deposited there in the last ten years, by some persons, I know not whom.

"Well, my dear," said a Methodist gentleman to his wife, just before Conference was to meet in their town, "we are to take five preachers."

"And welcome—and welcome," was the reply. "And we might, if necessary, take six or seven. But, see here, do see brother .... and try and not have any chewers and smokers."

"Really, it seems a hard case; somebody must take them."

"But there are places where they chew and smoke themselves, and they won't mind it. But try, husband, and not have any sent here, if you can."

"Cigars have risen!" said a wag, in time of Conference. "By the Hokey, I'll put a dozen of them preachers against any twelve crack smokers in the city."

Two Presbyterian ladies, of wealth and refinement, were in a store, shopping. Two Methodist preachers were in the store, one stationed in the city, and the other from a out of the store, [illegible] me as he sick! I am disgusted! I am disgusted! Brother —— is acquainted, it seems, with one of those ladies, and there he stands talking to her and puffing smoke into their faces. The ladies are trying to get rid of him, two of the clerks have given him a hint, and there he stands, puffing for life. Let us get away from here. I don't want to see the man again."

"I thought," said a lady to her husband, "I thought you told me that Brother —— was going to quit chewing. But judging from the appearance of his chin and the corners of his mouth [illegible] should think you were mistaken."

"Your preacher, I am told," said a minister to a steward, "is a very able preacher, but not a first rate pastor."

"First rate preacher, but no great hand to visit. Ner, to speak plainly, are his visits as a general thing, very desirable."

"Why, what!—why so?"

"Smoke, smoke, smoke! Chew, chew, chew! Spit, spit, spit! wherever he goes. Very annoying, not to say disgusting, in some of our best families.

The above mentioned circumstances, with many others of a like kind, that might be named, are all facts that have come under my personal knowledge within no long time past.

Keep the Mouth Shut During Cold Weather.—In the Journal of Health Dr. Hall advises every person who goes into the open air from a warm apartment to keep the mouth shut while walking or riding. He says:

"Before you leave the room, bundle up well, gloves, cloak, comforter; shut your mouth before you open the street door, and keep it resolutely closed until you have walked briskly for some ten minutes; then, if you keep on walking, or have reached your home, you may talk as much as you please. Not doing so, many a heart once happy and young now lies in the churchyard that might have been young and happy still. But how? If you keep your mouth closed and walk rapidly, the air can only reach the lungs by a circuit of the nose and head, and becomes warmed before reaching the lungs, thus causing no derangement; but if you converse, large drafts of cool air dash directly in upon the lungs, chilling the whole frame almost instantly. The brisk walking throws the blood to the surface of the body, thus keeping up a vigorous circulation, making a cold impossible, if you do not get into a cold bed too quick after you get home. Neglect of these brings sickness and premature death to multitudes every year."

Rev. Philip W. Taylor, a native of Caroline county, Va., a soldier of the Revolution, and one of the early pioneers of Kentucky, died on the 24th ult., in Shelby county, Ky. He was present at the surrender of Cornwallis, and in 1781 emigrated to Kentucky. On his way down the river his boat was attacked by the Indians twenty miles above Louisville and several of his companions killed and wounded, himself among the latter. He knew personally Boone, Kenton, Todd, Harlan, and, indeed, all the pioneer heroes who settled the State. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace in the county of Shelby, for two years its High Sheriff, and for sixty years a minister of the gospel.

Another distinguished man, Gen. J. H. Harvie, died in Richmond, Va., on the 8th inst., at the age of sixty-eight years. The deceased was wounded in the attack on Tripoli, in 1804, while serving as a midshipman. In the war of 1812 he was with the Richmond Light Infantry Blues in service at camp Holly. At a later day he was a State Senator, and at the time of his decease he was the Major General in command of the Eastern Division of Virginia Militia.

Clouds of wild geese passed over the city of Memphis on the 13th. Their direction was North by North-west, a sure indication that the cold term has departed.

For the N. O Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM BISHOP KAVANAUGH.

Panama, N. G., Feb. 4, 1856.

Dear Brother—With deep regret and mortification I have to inform you that our steamer, the Philadelphia, failed to be in time to connect with the Golden Gate, the steamer of the Pacific, which we had hoped would take us to San Francisco. The Golden Gate left Panama with the Passengers from New York on the 30th ult., and the Philadelphia did not arrive at Aspinwall until about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 31st. The general sentiment is, that she ought to have waited; and so we think. It were better that the passengers from New York should wait one day, than that we should have to wait fifteen. But the best plan would have been for the Philadelphia to have been in time. Whether her detention at Havana was longer than necessary, I do not know. Capt. McGowan, of the Philadelphia, while under way, was a careful and dilligent navigator, and of kind and gentlemanly manners.

We were detained four days in Havana, and now fifteen on the Isthmus; a circumstance that I greatly fear will prevent my presence at the Pacific Conference. The only hope that I am left to cherish is, that on no day, so far as I can learn, was appointed for the meeting of the Conference, they may await the arrival and notification of the Bishop. Should this not be the case, I shall be subjected to deep but unavailing regrets, and the Conference to much inconvenience. I had written to some of the members of the Conference, and in time, that I should not reach San Francisco until about the 15th inst.

To notice the difficulties in which I am now involved, is the prime object of the present communication. I have many things to say in regard to Havana and New Granada, which I will send you at greater leisure.

The agent of the company at Havana paid the expenses of our detention. The agent at Aspinwall did not pay our company a decent respect, much less our expenses. It is said here that he will be required to do it. We await to see. The agent at this place, (Mr. C., in the absence of Mr. McLane,) appears to have the spirit and manners of a gentleman, which is very refreshing to us, after the self-complacent indifference and rude manners most gratuitously manifested on the part of the agent at Aspinwall.

Mrs K. is suffering some debility from sea sickness and the warm weather; but the passengers generally are in good health. Our brother, Genelia, who, you know, has accompanied us from New Orleans, has, by the kindest attention [illegible] spirits, contributed largely to our comfort and entertainment.

Most truly yours,

H. H. Kavanaugh.

Later from Texas.

By the steamship Mexico, Capt. Lawless, which arrived Monday morning, we have dates from Galveston to Saturday last. The Civilian of Friday has the following paragraphs:

The Trinity river is still high. The water had fallen somewhat in the neighborhood of the mouth, but there are accounts of a further rise above.

Cotton has come in pretty freely during the past week, the receipts up to this morning amounting to 1767 bales. The exports to yesterday were 3,544 bales, of which 626 were to Boston, 926 to New York, 272 to New Orleans, and 1720 to Antwerp. The sales have been to a corresponding extent, with a steady and wholesome market.

We have received from J. Nash, a highly respectable citizen of Cass county, in north-eastern Texas, two lumps of native iron ore, and a bar of iron or steel made from the same, by simply smelting the ore in a blacksmith shop. The specimen may be seen in our office by those wishing to see for themselves. The ore has been tested at various places in the North and found to contain 80 per cent. pure iron, and consequently very rich. It exists in Cass county in inexhaustible quantities, and must at an early day become a great source of wealth to northern Texas, and with railway connections to the coast, diffuse its benefits throughout the State.

Blankenship and Lewis, implicated in the burning of the Auditor's office in Austin, have been arrested and sent to jail. It will be remembered that they caused considerable excitement in Austin by arming themselves and defying the sheriff.

An affray occurred at a fandangu in Eagle Pass on the night of the 27th ult., between two men named Sample and Augustine, in which the latter shot and killed the former.

In the absence of other sport, it is said to be a popular amusement at the Pass, to stand on this side of the river and shoot at Mexicans. Not a few are killed by the operation. The greasers occasionally return these tokens of distinguished consideration, but with little effect.

There have been grand feasts at San Fernando and Piedras Negras recently. The latter place has been re-built, and, from all accounts, looks much better than before it was burned down.

Louisiana Items.—The Iberville Gazette of Saturday says:

We have lately experienced some of the coldest weather within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant." A respectable gentleman declares that he saw large cakes of ice floating by our town, one day last week. With the exceptions of bad colds, our parish was never in a healthier condition within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. The doctors, who are idle consider it "distressingly healthy."

It is the opinion of many of our most experienced planters, that the late cold weather will greatly injure the present growing crop. Both the matlaid and plant cane has been damaged, and in some instances nearly destroyed.

The Shreveport Gazette of the 9th has the following paragraphs:

The steamer Storm which arrived here on Wednesday night, made the trip in three days, twenty-three and a-half hours, and was delayed one night in the Mississippi by fog, and three hours at the Falls.

There has been a further reduction of the price of shipping cotton to New Orleans from Shreveport, and it now stands at $2 per bale. We learn that it is the determination of the captains in the trade to hold cotton at the above rates throughout the season, believing that for a less sum they could not realize any profit from the business of steamboating.

In obedience to the verdict, the slave Frederick, convicted of burning the gin-house of his master, Rev. J. C. Harruss, expiated his crime upon the gallows, within the walls of the jail, on yesterday at 11 o'clock. We understand he said nothing under the gallows, but walked deliberately up chewing tobacco. On Thursday he told two gentlemen who visited him in prison, that he was ready to die, and was impatient for his time to come.

The Mexican Drafts.—General Almonte, the Mexican Minister, has received instructions to raise the protest of his Government against the payment of the drafts of the late government of that country against the last instalment of the treaty of the Mesilla, due to sundry citizens of the United States for monies actually advanced. A considerable portion of the amount covered by the drafts in question is said to have been paid on Thursday at the Treasury. The total amount of the draft is $3,000,000.

Lectures at Lyceum Hall.

Prof. Gould delivered his second lecture before the Lyceum last evening, in continuation of the former, showing the relation the theory of probabilities has to the concerns of daily life, not only mathematically and metaphysically, but directly and immediately valuable.

The theory has passed through its infancy, and in its historical bearings, which are most prominent and useful, it is now chiefly considered. The startling doctrine that initiates it, viz: that by a theory, sufficiently certain certainties, an *actual* certainty is to be reached, astonishes almost every one; but, if considered in all its bearings, the seeming improbabilities pass away and the actual bearing is left clear and fixed. Some apt illustrations were given in support of this statement. The difference between a probable accordance and an accordance that is probable, was alluded to by further illustrations.

The rules of this science are based upon the supposition of a great number of probabilities in every case, and also gives the number of these probabilities, which form the basis of a sound calculation. The science of gambling was introduced as more fully carrying out this theory, by which, although the gambler knows it not, there is a regular per centage for or against him, in accordance with the theory of probabilities. The same principle is evidenced in other games.

Lotteries were taken up in exemplification, and the French, being the most fair, was described—showing the immense improbabilities attending the drawing of any prize; and showing that, when the prize is 50 francs, under a true regulation it should be 72 and 78-100, and yet the French is the fairest of all the world—infinite honesty compared to those of this country. Concerning the whole system of gambling, however, Buffin's statement is good: that, every banker is a rogue and every player a dupe. A fair game between a day laborer, whose whole fortune is ten dollars, and a millionaire, cannot be made fair, unless both put up all they are worth and play all against all.

Leaving gambling aside, however, there are other hazards, of fire and storm and death, which cannot be avoided. Put your eggs in different baskets. Some may be broken, but the probability is that some will be saved. In a fire insurance it is likely that some fires will occur, but those risks to which no accidents occur, will be ready to pay the loss, by an average contribution. Some remarks were entered into concerning insurance of different kinds, showing the necessity there is that the amount of payment should exceed the probable amount of risk, and describing the general workings of the system of insurance.

The theory of probabilities touches the whole policy of government, and says to the South, grow corn as well as cotton, and wheat as well as sugar-cane; for, the two staples that now are, may be rendered worthless by war; but the others are necessities in both peace and war. This theory tells us to endeavor to carry out all industry in an even and harmonious proportion; for, as danger may come then, by this course, they will come without danger. And this theory tells us of what our country may yet be, when iron parallels cross the continent and reach from the pole to the tropics. It speaks of patriotism, and labor, and research—and a glorious day to grow out of them in the dimness of the future.

The theory of probabilities was further illustrated by many citations of facts in different cases and instances; all of which, in their results, were corroborative of the general principles before alluded to—the probabilities of their being smaller dwarfs than Tom Thumb, and more bearded women than the one now on exhibition in this country.

Physicians, statesmen and mathematicians are profoundly interested in the theory of probabilities, and, to a greater or less extent, must be ruled by it. In law the theory is now extensively used; and in trade it has always been more or less consulted. Indeed its bearings upon life, upon government, and upon every thing appertaining to human existence, are multifarious and cannot be defined.

Some general remarks, summing up the preceding ones and the use of the science in its applications, and [illegible] outline—one, however, from which the use and interest of the whole may be understood. It was very handsomely written and delivered—not less beautiful than sound, ornamental than interesting—and as opening a field which has suggested itself to very few, was of much more than ordinary interest.

On Thursday evening Prof. Gould will deliver his next lecture, on—The Relation Astronomy bears to other Sciences.

We were happy to see a larger audience than on the preceding evenings, and trust that the next lecture may find the hall crowded. Much useful, sound and practical knowledge, as well as no inconsiderable amount of diversion can be gleaned from the discourses.—[Crescent.

From Texas.—The Austin State Times says that the Legislature, which has adjourned, accomplished but a single important measure, the passage of the Public Debt bill.

The wife of Gen. Wilson, of Vine Grove, Grimes county, froze to death on the night of the 5th instant. She was returning home from a visit to a neighbor, on horseback, is supposed to have fallen from the animal, and being stunned, was unable to rise, and froze to death. A man named John Crosby was also frozen to death on a prairie in Robertson county.

We learn from Austin that Blankenship and Lewis, charged with having burned down the Auditor's office, had, with forty or fifty friends armed to the teeth, come into the town and openly defied the law, declaring that all the sheriffs in Texas could not arrest them. The affair caused much excitement and indignation, and the Sheriff, at last accounts, was summoning a large force to carry the law into effect.

The Late Disturbances in Montevideo.—A correspondent of the New York Herald on board the United States ship Savannah, writing on the 13th December, off Rio Janeiro, states that during the late disturbances in Montevideo an American marine force was landed from the ships Germantown and Bainbridge, in order to protect the lives and property of our citizens. The difficulties between Brazil and Paraguay were not settled, but Don Pedro was anxious for a tight if the troubles could not be amicably adjusted. At Ilio the weather was warm—health of the port good. The crew of the Savannah had subscribed $500 for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth. Forcible allusion is made to the steady increase of the French and British squadrons in the Pacific.

[communicated.]

Messrs. Editors:—As the amount of travel increases in proportion to its cheapness, it has always been found to be to the interest of railroads and steamboats to put the rate of passage at as low a figure as possible, consistent with profit. Permit me, therefore, through your journal, to recommend to the attention of our railroad managers, the following statement from the "American Railway Times." The Times says it was prepared by one of the most experienced and intelligent managers:

Cost of running a Passenger Train, with 40 Passengers, 100 miles.	
Locomotive power, 24 cents per mile	$24 00
One passenger car, 2 " "	2 00
One luggage car, 2 " "	2 00
One conductor, $2 per day; one brakeman, $1	3 00
	$31 00

The cost of a train, with 2 passengers, is estimated at $29; for 12 passengers, $31.

The Times adds: "A large engine will draw on any road, not exceeding a forty feet grade, 100 tons in addition to the cars; and as 14 passengers, with their baggage, are usually estimated to be a ton, a full train of cars, with 240 passengers, amounts to only 17 tons. The difference in fuel required to draw one or three cars is so small as not to be susceptible of calculation."

If the above calculation be correct, is it not suicidal policy for our railroad managers to charge passengers 3 and 4 cents per mile.

Q.

Look out for the Flood—*Pittsburg, Jan. 29, 1856.*—The country lying between this and the mountains, and to a considerable extent west of us, is now covered with snow, averaging from two to three feet in depth, which is probably double that which produced the disastrous flood of 1832.

A word of caution to those living or having property upon the low bottom lands of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers may be important in saving life and property. We are not without apprehensions here, and unless the snow passes off in a gradual or partial thaw, without rain, you can scarcely hope to escape. Should it, however, pass off with a rain, you may look for such a flood as has never been known, and all having property within its reach should take warning in advance. The unusual thickness of the ice in our upper rivers will add to the destruction if it passes off with a flood.—[Louisville Journal.

AN AMERICAN COMMODORE.

Great as has been the development and prosperity of the United States, within her own bounds, since victory perched upon her eagle at Yorktown, and a fair field was opened for the display of her enterprise, it is chiefly, if not altogether, owing to the skill, the courage and the hardihood of those brave men who stood at her side when the tempest lashed the sea and her fortune into foam and exposed those dreadful *scopuli*, on which so many national destinies have foundered. In the list of men whose deeds of daring at the initiation of the voyage contributed so materially to its future success and prosperity, that of Charles Morris, lately deceased, must ever stand bright and prominent.

Born in the State of Connecticut, about 1783—he entered the navy in 1799 and in 1803 was a midshipman on board the Constitution, the flag-ship of Commodore Preble's, squadron, sent out to chastise the Barbary powers for their acts of piracy upon American shipping, and their unjustifiable enslavement of American citizens. The Philadelphia, having grounded in the attack made upon Tripoli, was abandoned to the Corsairs, and by them taken into that harbor and fitted out, ready to cruise against our commerce. Decatur resolved that she should be destroyed, and a plan was accordingly devised for running into the harbor and destroying her at her moorings, and Morris was one selected to bear a hand in the hazardous undertaking. He, with seventy-four others, of which five were midshipmen, was taken from the Constitution and put on board the Ketch Intrepid.

In the evening of the 9th of February, 1804, the Intrepid, under convoy of the Siren, arrived off Tripoli. The night was dark and stormy, and Morris was sent with a boat in shore, to reconnoitre. He pulled close to shore, but finding the weather settling into a gale, returned and ran out with the Siren and Vesuvius just in time to save shipwreck and captivity, or, perhaps, death. On the 16th, however, the weather favored the expedition and disposition was made for the attack. Morris was assigned the hazardous duty of going below and firing the ship after its capture. The arrangements were so complete that the Americans were alongside their enemy before the alarm was given; and, indeed, before the Turks knew it, the ship was taken and they were jumping into the water like so many Newfoundland dogs, or, a wholesome division of seal. The victory was complete, and in forty minutes the daring crew had effected their purpose; taken, fired and left the frigate and sent forth three hearty cheers that made the hostile harbor echo and ring with their defiant shouts. The city and fortresses were awakened by the "noise and confusion"—the cheers and confagration. From batteries and forts, and ships, volleys of artillery were poured into the darkness, and the loaded cannon of the burning ship went off like minute guns in a mournful requiem for her loss. The heroes who fired the train to this grand impromptu celebration, rowed merrily in the harbor, however, and safely returned to their quarters under the stars and stripes. No other of all our naval achievements surpassed this in splendor, and of those who bore a conspicuous part in it no one won a brighter chaplet than Charles Morris.

After this memorable achievement, up to the breaking out of the war of 1812, the life of Morris was as quiet as that of Naval officers ever is. When in July 12, the Constitution—the well-beloved "Old Ironside"—sailed from Annapolis on a cruise under Rodgers, Morris was made her first lieutenant. Few days after her departure she fell in with a British squadron, and then ensued that long chase which strongly verified the old saying—"a stern chase is a long chase." The Constitution was pursued by the best craft in the British Navy—claiming to have the best sailers afloat; she was tried on every tack; with all winds; but against all she came off triumphant—thanks to the oak of which she was built, the rope with which she was rigged, and the brave hearts and skilful heads by which she was manned! One of the chasing vessels was the Guerriere; which on the 19th of August, the same year, Morris had the pleasure of meeting on an equal footing. Then ensued that terrible combat which in thirty-eight minutes reduced the Guerriere to that condition that the wreck was considered only fit for burning, and was accordingly destroyed.

The Constitution was commanded by Capt. Isaac Hull, Morris still being her first Lieutenant.

For his gallantry in this engagement, and before Tripoli, Morris was promoted, March 15, 1813, to the rank of Captain; his appointment gave the highest satisfaction in every quarter.

In December of the same year, the frigate Adams, of 28 guns, was launched, and Morris given the command of her. The next year he was blockaded in the Potomac by a large British squadron; but, running the gauntlet in the night, he got into blue water, and sailing off, made numerous valuable captures. Finally, finding himself chased by a squadron of twenty-five sail, he was compelled to run, and escaped into Savannah, where he re-victualled. Putting to sea again on the 5th of May, he run down to the British channel, and began capturing merchantmen and creating confusion along the coast of the rock-bound isle. He was chased, but succeeded in escaping and put into Penobscot, running up nearly as high as Bangor. Here he was again blockaded by a British fleet of sixteen sail, and finding no means to avoid such a superior force, the ship was reluctantly burned, on the 3d of September, 1814. The crew was ordered to get to Portland the best way they could; and, on the day designated, there they all were, without a single desertion, or even absence!

After this Morris had no more active service. For some years he was wholly unemployed, and for several others he was the commanding officer of the Charlestown Navy Yard. He commanded the national ship in 1825-6, that bore Lafayette back to France, and in 1814 returned from his last cruise previous to that when he tripped anchor and voyaged off into those realms, of which there has been but one pilot ever returned, to place the buoys and mark the channel for safe navigation.

In the latter part of his life Commodore Morris was Chief of the Bureau of Hydrography and Repairs; and died on the 27th inst., after a few weeks' illness. The National Intelligencer, speaking of him, says:

"On the unvarying testimony of his brother officers, and without disparagement to any of the gallant men who adorn the ranks of our navy, Commodore Morris, at the time of his death, was, in all the varied qualities which constitute excellence in his profession, the ablest naval commander in the world. Nothing ever turned him from the line of duty; and when, at the end of fifty-seven years, he reached the highest point of professional honor, he might truly have said: 'I have gained the palm, but not without labor.'"

So, one by one, in faster and faster step, the heroes of the great deeds that made America American, that disenthralled her from a foreign ruler and defended her from foreign insolence; that planted her banner as a sentinel, support and protection around the globe; that made the title-page and preface of our history, gloriously golden in its rubric and inception, fall away from the ranks of the quick and are gathered to their fathers. Of them, none lived a more stainless life, rendering him worthy the chivalric boast of, Bayard, *sans peur et sans reproche*—than Charles Morris.—[Crescent.

Later from Hayti—*The Black War not Ended.*—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce at Cape Haytien, writes on the 4th ultimo:

"Everything is in confusion here, and all business at a stand. The Haytiens have had two engagements with the Dominicans on the frontiers. In the division which accompanied the Emperor all the troops of the south refused to fight, and left him, in consequence of which he has had to abandon his march. He was on his way hither; but the latest intelligence is that the army has advanced again to Ganaminthe, and that all the troops are being collected to continue the invasion. For a time it was thought that the Emperor had lost his sway, and rumor even spoke of his successor having been named at Port-au-Prince; but this requires confirmation. Those who deserted or refused to fight have been shot some twenty miles from here. A number of officers, (all who have been taken,) and many of the common soldiers, have been executed. The most vigorous measures are in force here for the collection of troops. The people are caught up in every direction and put in prison until they are ready to be sent off."

Harbors Closed.—It is stated that New Haven (Conn.) harbor is frozen over as far as the eye can reach, varying in thickness from six to eighteen inches. The same is true of Bristol harbor, Rhode Island. New London (Conn.) harbor is frozen over for the first time in a number of years. Teams can pass over from New London to Groton side with safety. Long Island Sound is frozen over for two miles from Long Island, at Oyster Bay and Lloyd's Neck.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The First Quarterly meeting for Richmond Circuit will be held in Richmond, on the 20th and 30th March.

C. J. HALBERG.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th February, by Rev. B. S. Williams, at the residence of Dr. A. Saltmarsh, Mr. P. G. Wooo to Miss KATE WEBB, all of Cahawba, Ala.

DEATHS.

DIED, at her residence, near Macon, Miss., on the evening of the 25th January, 1856, in the 34th year of her age, Mrs. LUCINDA F. FOOTE, wife of the writer and daughter of Col. C. and Catharine Dade, late of Fauquer county, Va.

The deceased was a Christian, and wore that character in every place. In December, 1840, at the request of her husband, she (with him) joined the M. E. Church, as a seeker of religion, and in 1846 was happily converted. Her's was not a loud, boasting profession of religion, nor was it for Sunday show, but a real principle of love to God and her associates. Meekness and consistency were the characteristics of her life.

As a wife, she was dutiful, respectful, kind and loving. As a mother, her children alone knew her value. Her greatest care was to teach them to toll the truth always, to be honest in all things, and to observe and have a due respect for the demands of God's law. As a neighbor and friend she was most approcinted by those who knew her best. As a mistress, the distress of the domestics told but too plainly they had lost their best earthly friend.

When her children and myself gathered aronnd her to talk of our separation, she was calm; told us she was not afraid to die, and that she expected to meet us in heaven. She remained in her proper mind until she breathed her last; even when unable to speak, would give signs of recognition and understanding until within a few minutes of her departurs.

Her suffering was intense for three months, but she here all with the same meekness and forbearance with which she had lived. Of her it may he truly said, she died as she had lived, peacefully in Christ. It was indeed a bitter reflection for her to give up those she so much loved. She seemed to say, with the poet, "Hide me, O my Savior, hide, 'till the storm of life is past." But hard as the temptation was, she gave up all for Christ, and, without a murmur or a struggle, quietly passed away.

May God sanctify his deed to our good.

H. W. FOOTE.

Charleston and Richmond Advocates please copy.

DIED, gloriously, at Rehoboth, Ala., on the 9th January, 1856, Rev. THOS. BURCH, in the 52d year of his age.

For years past he had been in feeble health, but unwilling to give up the work of a traveling preacher, toiled on. He was a man of great uniformity of life and punctuality in filling his appointments. His ministrations were often attended with the unction of the Holy Ghost, and made effectual in comforting believers, and convicting sinners. He was one of the few in the Alabama Conference who joined at an early day.

Born in North Carolina, September 7, 1804 he removed while quite young to Tennessee, and was converted on the 20th September, 1820, and in the autumn of 1823 was received into the traveling connection of the Tennessee Conference, and transferred to the Mississippi Conference. He was appointed in 1824 to the Lawrence Circuit, in 1825 to Jones's Valley, in 1826 to Tuscaloosa Circuit, in 1827 to New River Circuit, 1828-9 stationed in Mobile, in 1830 at Claiborne. In 1831 he was supernumerary, and located at the close of that year. In 1847 he was readmitted into the Alabama Conference, and appointed to the Monroeville Circuit, since which time he has filled various appointments. He died in charge of the Prairie Bluff Colored Mission, which he served last year with great acceptability to the planters and their servants. When all his travel was over, God bestowed on him the great blessing of dying at home, in the bosom of his family. He came home from Conference in December, and was able to walk about the house and lot but a few times before he took to his bed and lingered until the 9th of January, and died amid the swelling triumphs of the Christian's faith. Often during his sickness he repeated the song, "O sing to me of heaven." After giving directions as to his burial, funeral, &c., he took an affectionate leave of his wife, children and servants, and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

"Oh! may I triumph so,
When all my warfare's past;
And dying, find my latest foe,
Under my last at last!"

J. T. H.

Nashville Christinn Advocate plense copy.

DIED, on the 7th January, 1855, in Barbour county, Ala., at the residence of James Tucker, Esq., in the 28th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH TUCKER, consort of Reuben Tucker, and daughter of James and Ginny Johnston, of Hainville, Ala.

Our departed sister joined the M. E. Church in her 16th year, was converted in 1853, and continued a witness for Jesus to the last. The religion she professed fully sustained, in the hour of death, her long-cherished hope. In her death Christianity received another noble witness of its saving power and triumph over the grave.

JAMES G. TISON.

DIED, December 4, 1855, MARTHA GARLIC, wife of Charles Garlic, Louisinna.

She professed religion young. Becoming doubtful of her conversion, she sought the witness of the Spirit for several years, and found it joyfully in the fall of 1854, at a protracted meeting held by Rev. T. J. Lacey at Mount Zion Church. Father Burch, an aged minister, came to see her, and talked much to her. She was calm and happy; told them to sing:

"O, land of rest! for thee I sigh,"

and joined in the hymn.

G. H. DOCKERY.

Among Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint rank as most difficult to cure. We are pleased to have it in our power to point out a remedy which has proved effectual in many cases, and which we can safely recommend as a certain and infallible cure; it has been the means of rescuing thousands from an untimely grave. We mean the Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. See advertisement.

feb1 1m

☞ A MASTERPIECE OUTDONE.—We have lately supposed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was the Ultima Thule in its line, and that nothing had been or would be invented which could at all surpass it in its fine points of excellence as a medicine. But we are confidently assured, by those competent to judge on the subject, that Ayer's new Pills excel in high medical artistry even that widely celebrated embodiment of his skill. He has succeeded in making them not only pleasant to take, but powerful to cure the large class of complaints which require a purgative remedy.—Lancaster Argus, Ky.

They are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., fe23 2m and all city druggists.

Steamboat for Sale.

On the 5th day of April next the steamer R. FULTON, of the undersigned will be sold at public auction, at his landing on Pascagoula River. The boat is well calculated for peddling, and has been built with a particular view to this purpose. She is 55 feet long by 8 wide, and has a 2½ horse power portable engine and boiler, occupying on the floor only 5 by 3 feet. Her speed is from 6 to 7 miles per hour, with 50 lbs steam, and her boiler is capable of carrying 100 lbs. She burns but one cord of wood per week, and requires but two men to run her.

Terms of Payment—One-third in cash, ⅓ after six months, and ⅓ after twelve months, with approved security. A. KIRKWOOD.

East Pascagoula, Feb 2, 1856. fe23 4t

Good Medicines.

It is estimated that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL and CATHARTIC PILLS have done more to promote the public health than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cures of colds, coughs, asthma, influenza, bronchitis, &c., very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral, and will cure more complaints.

Everybody needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the bowels, liver, and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body to work its decay. But for diseases, we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early, and thrust it from the system are it is yet too strong to yield.

Ayer's Pills do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak, but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them of dreadful scrofula, dropsy, ulcers, skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, internal pains, bilious complaints, heartburn, headache, gout, and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as pimples on the face, worms, nervous irritability, loss of appetite, irregularities, diseases in the head, colds, fevers, dysentery, and, indeed, every variety of complaints for which a purgative remedy is required.

There are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own physicians.

Try them once and you will never be without them.

Price, 25 cents per box; 5 boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.

fe23 3m J. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE

FACULTY.

Rev. H. O. THWEATT, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Modern Languages, Belles-Lettres and Ancient Languages.

A. R. REMBERT, D. D., Professor of the Physical Sciences and Mathematics.

——, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.

MISS L. BATES, A. M., Instructress in English Literature, Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Pslnting, Embroidery, &c.

MISS ISABELLA V. MCCORMICK, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.

MISS MARY E. CROWDER, M. E. L., Instructress in Academic Department.

MRS. ELIZABETH E. MCCORMICK, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

MRS. SOPHIE THWEATT, Assistant Teacher in the Elementary branches.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
Preparatory Department, first class	15 50
second class	20 00
Collegiate Department	25 00
Ornamental Department, music on the pianoforte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of instruments	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water or abromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

N B—In a few weeks, a gentlemen of distinguished reputation will be added to the present corps, his name occupying the vacancy of Professor of Music and Modern Languages.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1850.—*Senate*—Mr. Clay introduced a bill to relieve the Commissioner of Pensions from the performance of the duty of signing his name to certificates or warrants for bounty land, which was passed.

Mr. Seward remarked that since the foundation of the Government, no appropriation bill has originated in the Senate. It was an ancient and established principle that the money of the people should not be drawn from the public treasury without the consent of the representatives of the people. The British House of Commons originated appropriation bills; and, when our Constitution was formed, this conservative feature was borrowed from the English Constitution, as necessary for the liberties of the people.

After further debate, in which it was said that, heretofore, bills involving appropriations of eight millions or more of dollars had been passed without even being read, in consequence of being received at the heel of the session, the resolution was passed.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Grow gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public lands; and

Mr. Millson gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal the act authorizing the establishment of the Naval Board.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House agreed to the election of a printer. The question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 102, nays 81.

Mr. Campbell moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Monday next. He stated his object was to act upon the joint resolution for the relief of the poor of Washington and Georgetown.

The House soon after adjourned to the following Monday.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—*Senate.*—On motion of Mr. Fisk, the Secretary of War was requested to report whether any, and if so, what additional fortifications are necessary for the defence of the harbor of New York, and Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Mr. Iverson presented the petition of a naval officer, complaining of the action of the late Naval Board. He said that this case added another evidence to the many before presented of the worthless character of the law, and its more worthless execution.

Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, submitted a resolution directing the committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present Military Asylum located at Harrodsburg, Ky. The place did not suit the Asylum, nor the Asylum the place.

Mr. Sumner submitted a resolution directing the committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads to consider whether the charges on letters carried by the ocean mail steamers are not unnecessarily large and burdensome, and whether something may not be done to secure the benefits of cheap ocean postage. Agreed to.

Mr. Wright presented the joint resolutions of the New Jersey Legislature, praying the restoration of Com. Charles Stewart to the position from which he was removed by the late Naval Board.

The Senate referred so much of the President's message as relates to the finances, public lands, commerce, military and naval affairs, etc., to the appropriate committees.

The discussion of the Central American question was postponed till to-morrow, when Mr. Wilson will address the Senate on the subject.

After an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a few unsuccessful ballots for Printer.

DESPERATE AFFRAY AT A SCHOOL HOUSE.—The Lebanon (Tenn.) Herald, of the 24th ult., gives the following account of a terrible and fatal fight in a school-room in Wilson county, in that State:

This most distressing homicide we ever heard of occurred in this county, about seven miles northeast of Lebanon, on last Monday morning was a week ago, between Rufus Watson and his three sons on the one side, and two sons of John Neet on the other. The unfortunate difficulty occurred in a school-room. Young New, aged about nineteen years, was shot through the heart and expired immediately, and his little brother, some thirteen or fourteen years of age, was almost literally cut to pieces—receiving no less, we learn, than seven dangerous wounds. Strange as it may appear, he is still living and hopes are entertained of his recovery. Rufus Watson received the talmed of his recovery. Rufus Watson received the contents of a pistol, loaded with bird shot, in the breast, but was not seriously hurt. The difficulty grew out of an old grudge that has existed between the heads of the respective families.

Watson and his sons were examined at Taylorsville on Friday last. On hearing the evidence the court held them to bail in the sum of $4,000. One of the boys was bailed out, but the other two and the father, failing to give bail, were committed to jail to await their trial at the next term of the Circuit Court.

Magnolia Telegraph.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

The Paris Peace Congress.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINE.

HALIFAX, Feb. 17.—The Royal Mail steamship Canada arrived at this port, en route for Boston, this morning.

The advices of the Canada are to Feb. 2d—one week later than those of the Persia.

The Steamship Pacific.

No tidings have been heard of the missing steamship Pacific.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—The market is steady with an advance of ⅛d.

The sales of the week amount to 83,000 bales, of which exporters took 12,000 and speculators 11,000.

The sales of Saturday were estimated at 10,000 bales. The market closed firm and quiet.

Our quotations are as follows:

Orleans Fair, 6⅜; Middling, 5 13-16d.; Uplands Fair, 6d.; Middling, 5 11-16d.

The stock in port amounted to 419,000 bales, of which 253,000 bales were American.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, Jan. 30.—Cotton is a trifle lower, and Orleans *bres ordinaire* 8 to 9c.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Our Cotton market is firm, with sales to-day of 4,500 bales. Flour is quiet and unchanged. In Wheat there is nothing doing. Corn is firmer, and mixed is quoted at 82c.

Spirits of Turpentine, dull at 40½c. Rosin firm: No. 1., 2¼ to 2⅜c. Rice is firm. Freights stiffer.

Breadstuffs.

There is a considerable decline in Breadstuffs. Western and Canal Flour is quoted at 37s.; Ohio, 40s.

Corn has declined. White is quoted at 37s. 6d. to 38s.; Yellow, 36s.

Provisions.

Beef has declined, and is quoted at 114s. Pork has also declined, and the market is quiet. Bacon is quiet at 57s. Lard as declined and is quiet at 60s to 63s.

From Manchester.

Our advices from Manchester are much more favorable.

Sugar.

Our circulars quote a decline of one shilling in Sugar.

The Money

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Money Market is more stringent. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £80,000. Consols closed at 90¼ to 90⅜.

The Steamship Atlantic,

The Collins Mail Steamship Atlantic, from New York, arrived out at Liverpool on the 31st ult.

The Peace Prospects.

Everything speaks favorably for peace now. The Peace Congress meets in Paris about the 15th. It is said to be doubtful as to whether Prussia (?) will be admitted to the Congress.

The Peace protocol memorandum was signed on Friday by the Ministers of the five powers, and a short armistice will next be agreed upon.

A dispatch received at Vienna from Russia confirms the telegraphic announcements of the unconditional acceptance of the propositions of the Allies by the Czar, as the basis of negotiation.

The Congress will meet at Paris on the 17th, and the preliminaries will probably be settled by the 25th.

It is asserted that Prussia refuses to agree to the conditions exacted by the Allies preliminary to admission to the Peace Conference, and that she will consequently be excluded from the Conference.

Baron Brunow and Count Orloff represent Russia; Clarendon, England; Dazeglo, Sardinia; Count Buol, Austria; Walfueski, France, and Dervish Pasha, Turkey.

England.

The Queen's Speech to Parliament is very meagre, and does not touch upon American affairs.

The London Advertiser says that Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon had an interview at the Foreign office on Tuesday, and that very angry words passed between them touching the Central-American question.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 16.—*Senate.*—Numerous bills of a private nature were acted upon.

House.—The address for the removal of Duffy passed by a vote of 45 yeas to 23 nays, after a long debate, participated in by Messrs. Brice, Patton, Alexander and Semmes. The vote is of a strictly party character. The House adjourned until Monday.

The following appointments by the Governor have been confirmed:

S. B. Frost, Port Warden of New Orleans; Members of the Board of Health, Dr. W. Stone, Dr. A. F. Axson, George Jones, J. Y. Egana, A. A. Leforest, Dr. W. Rushton; Resident Physician at the Quarantine Station, Dr. J. F. Thorpe; Marshal of the same, A. Lartigue.

Kansas Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Gov. Shannon leaves for Kansas to-day. He will remove his office from Shawnee Mission to Lecomton, which is the centre of difficulties.

Orders have been issued by the War Department to Col. Sumner in accordance with the President's views, and, if found necessary, the Governor may call upon 800 troops at Fort Leavenworth, and 400 at Fort Riley.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The Post contains a letter from Sam Houston to the President, in which the writer declares that no consideration would induce him to retain his official position at Washington.

Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Our Cotton Market is active and stiller, with sales to-day of 7000 bales.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The Canada has arrived from Halifax. A letter has been received by the Canada, dated Liverpool, 28, stating that the Pacific is safe. The report is considered doubtful.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby said he regretted that the Queen's speech was not conciliatory. Lord Clarenden said that the Enlistment Question with the United States was susceptible of a peaceful solution.

The English are about to seize the Kingdom of Oude, allowing the King a pension of half a million. (Of what?—Ed.)

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—*Senate.*—The doings of the Naval Board are still under debate. The Senate to-day received a message from the President on Kansas affairs, enclosing the correspondence of the Territorial officials, including the letters and instructions to Col. Sumner to be in readiness with troops to respond to Gov. Shannon's requisitions. The President's course was upheld by Toucy and opposed by Wilson.

House.—A bill is introduced to enable the people of Oregon to form a State Government preliminary to its admission into the Union. Also, re-establishing the boundaries of Kansas, and prohibiting slavery there and in Nebraska. Referred to Committee on Territories.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Cotton firm, with sales of 2,000 bales. Flour lower—Ohio, $8 31; Mixed Corn, 80c; Wheat declined.

Louisiana Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, Feb. 19.—*Senate.*—The address for the removal of Duffy brought on a warm debate. A motion to make it the special order for Thursday was lost by a vote of 19 to 16. The bill passed to a third reading by the same vote, after speeches by Messrs. Herault, St. Paul, Haynes and Ryan. The bill is exciting much interest, and will pass, doubtless, to-morrow.

House.—No business of importance done.

Rivers and the Weather.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.—The river is still rising, and the prospects of an early resumption of navigation continue good.

The weather is still moderating, and we are having a slight fall of rain, which will help the cause along.

WHALING.

Among the many diversified interests of our country, which include, indeed, almost all that are of use or profit elsewhere—in the actual sense of the word use—there are very few that in a quiet and unostentatious, but nevertheless effective manner, surpass that whose field of operations is the frozen sea, and whose home is where the eternal icebergs pile themselves, like Pelion upon Ossa, to pierce the heavens. In those regions where the sun makes but one long day in the year, embracing months instead of hours, and gives over all the rest to night and darkness, the venture some voyager finds a harvest richer than any of the fertile prairies of the West, or the broad fields of the South; finds a great field to which no title deeds are needful, beyond personal hardihood and unflinching courage, and from which may be gleaned a surer wealth than what is harvested out of the mines of California: finds great fortunes in the back whales, and competence in their greasy blubber.

The courage and skill which is a pre-requisite and necessity to those labors that lie in the shadow of the poles—in either the Arctic or Antarctic oceans—have nowhere so full and complete a life as in our own country; and of those who plunge with pleasure into their many dangers and hazards, there are none like that class of men who are nursed near Nantucket, or New Bedford, and go forth on their long voyages like a lady making a call upon some near and dear friend. From childhood up their education is watery. They know Neptune in all his freaks—angry and pleasant—washing the sandy beach with curling wavelet; leaping towards the sky with many a whitened crest; in action at rest; in sport, at war. They know him and handle him, as the mariners of no other lands can do.

Among the many papers published in this country, devoted to almost every interest appertaining to it, there is no one more curious than that at New Bedford, Mass., called the "*Whalemen's Shipping List.*" which gives the statistics of commerce in this especial field, and enlightens us, who live near the equator, of what our brethren are doing around the pole. From a recent number we gather some information, which, as it is novel to us, may prove so to our readers, and may give them an inkling of a business concerning which they have hardly dreamed. It gives us an additional evidence of that energy, zeal and activity, which crowns our people with laurels, greener than all the titles, sparkles and decorations, that any royalty can bestow.

The journal to which we refer gives the number of American vessels which entered that port for 1855, from foreign ports, as one hundred and forty-nine, and the number of foreign vessels, in the same period of time, nineteen; making a total of one hundred and sixty-eight. Of this number sixty-four were engaged in foreign trade, and all the rest—one hundred and four—sailed under the stars and stripes, chasing the behemoth of the deep, and redddening the cold waves of the south sea with his blood.

Some idea of the extent of the business may be gathered from the fact that the amount of *duties*, received on merchandise imported to that place, in 1855—consisting principally of such articles as are useful for the pursuit of the whale fishery—amounted to $7,878. The value of the sperm oil entered marked as high as $3,005,971; the value of the whale oil was $2,105,718, and the value of whalebone was $619,170; making a grand total of the harvest, from amid the icebergs of the pole—reaped by American enterprise and American tars, in American bottoms—no less than six millions, sixty thousand, eight hundred and eighty nine dollars! In this there is some cause for boast ing—some reason for pride! It is a victory where manliness, courage and skill, are the essential prerequisites for any success whatever; it is a peaceful triumph of commerce, more creditable and more profitable than all those empty laurels of war for which so fierce and costly a contest is waged by the nations of the old world. We may add that the whole number of protections granted, from this single port, to American seamen during the year, were 2,272.

It is sometimes sneeringly asked, when the pretensions of this country to being a first rate power, are under discussion—"Where is your navy?" How can a country whose war-ships are surpassed four-fold by those of England alone, lay claim to the rank which is challenged by the United States?" A partial answer lies in the figures we have given. A nation's naval strength does not consist alone in the number of war vessels she may have rotting in her docks, but in the number and character of the sailors she has with which to man them. Here is the power of America; that from her merchant marine, she could, to-morrow, man every war vessel the world holds, and so man them that they would be excelled by no other force of an equal size which the world holds. Paul Jones' would spring up like the armed warriors from those teeth sown by Cadmus, and challenge the world to arms; would meet the world's navy on equal terms. In this lies American strength and every figure that goes to show its increase is gladdening to the heart of patriotism. May the day be far distant when those who now fight the whale and defy the poles shall be called to fight their fellow-men; may the career of our peaceful prosperity flow on in a quiet and uninterrupted stream: but *should* the day arrive when an appeal to arms is needful, where is the country that could successfully encounter the thousands of brave mariners whose education was gathered amid the poles and the icebergs, fighting the whale and the north wind?

President Pierce's Kansas Proclamation.

The Washington Union of the 12th publishes this document officially. After the first portion of the preamble, in which it is stated that the peace of the territory has been endangered by armed organizations, both within and outside its limits, he says:

And whereas all such plans for the determination of the future institutions of the Territory, if carried into action from within the same, will constitute the fact of insurrection, and, if from without, that of invasive aggression, and will, in either case, justify and require the forcible interposition of the whole power of the general government, as well to maintain the laws of the Territory as those of the Union;

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation to command all persons engaged in unlawful combinations against the constituted authority of the Territory of Kansas or of the United States, to disperse and retire to their respective abodes, and to warn all such persons that any attempted insurrection in said Territory or aggressive intrusion into the same will be resisted not only by the employment of the local militia, but also by that of any available forces of the United States; to the end of assuring humanity from violence and full protection to the persons, property, and civil rights of all peaceful and law-abiding inhabitants of the Territory.

If, in any part of the Union, the fury of faction or fanaticism, inflamed into disregard of the great principles of popular sovereignty which, under the constitution, are fundamental in the whole structure of our institutions, is to bring on the country the dire calamity of an arbitrament of arms in that Territory, it shall be between lawless violence on the one side and conservative force on the other, wielded by legal authority of the general government.

I call on the citizens, both of adjoining and of distant States, to abstain from unauthorized intermeddling in the local concerns of the Territory, admonishing them that its organic law is to be executed with impartial justice; that all individual acts of illegal interference will incur condign punishment; and that any endeavor to intervene by organized force will be firmly withstood.

I invoke all good citizens to promote order by rendering obedience to the law; to seek remedy for temporary evils by peaceful means; to discountenance and repress the counsels and the instigations of agitators and of disorganizers; and to testify their attachment to their country, their pride in its greatness, their appreciation of the blessings they enjoy, and their determination that republican institutions shall not fail in their hands, by co-operating to uphold the majesty of the laws and to vindicate the sanctity of the constitution.

VESSELS ASHORE.—Dispatches of the 11th and 12th from Norfolk says:

The bark Lean Racer, Capt. Eldridge, of and for Baltimore, from Pideran, with a cargo of fruit, went ashore on Cape Henry, on Saturday night. The Captain is lightening her in hopes of getting off.

Schooner Clarendon, Duncan, from this port, bound to Boston, went ashore at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst., four miles from Race Point. Crew saved by means of the bomb gun and line, which apparatus works admirably. Vessel and cargo will be a total loss. The schooner is full of water.

In Brooklyn there has arisen a conflict of authority between the Coroner, acting as wreck master, and the Mayor, acting as protector to the owners—concerning the wreck of the brig Safford. Both Mayor and Coroner issued orders on Friday, the 8th, to arrest each other's officers, and there was a large crowd on board expecting fun, but the fun didn't turn up, and both parties contrived to unite, trying to raise the vessel.

TENNESSEE RAILROADS.

Report of the Commissioner of Roads.

In compliance with a resolution adopted by the Legislature, Col. Y. G. Payne, Commissioner of Roads, yesterday submitted to the Senate, through the Governor, a report of "the condition, progress, and probable future prospects of the railroads in this State entitled to State aid." The report is somewhat lengthy, and aside from its statistics, is devoted mostly to a description of the various important trunk lines, their condition, prospects, and contemplated future connections. We shall endeavor hereafter, as soon as we are able to get a copy, to publish copious extracts from the report; the facts contained in which are of moment, and cannot fail to be interesting to every reader. From a tabular statement of the various roads entitled to State aid, their length in Tennessee, distance completed, amount of State aid granted, amount received, etc., etc., we copy the following recapitulation, showing the entire liability of the State, and the number of miles of road completed, in progress, and in contemplation likely to be completed:

	Miles in Tennessee.	State aid granted.	State aid received.
W. Tenn.	130.93	$3,193,000	$1,450,000
M. Tenn.	183.85	3,668,000	2,185,000
E. Tenn.	190	5,570,000	1,620,000
Total Lettres	504.78	$12,431,000	$5,057,000

There are twenty-two different enterprises enumerated in the report, for which the above liabilities have been incurred, present and prospective, the total cost of which, when completed, in this State, is estimated at $35,000,000—more than double the State liability. They are as follows, with their length of road in Tennessee:

IN WEST TENNESSEE.

Memphis and Charleston (Memphis to Stevenson,) 87 miles; Mississippi and Tennessee road, (Memphis to Grenada,) nine and eight tenths miles; Memphis and Ohio road, (Memphis to Paris,) 130 miles; Mobile and Ohio road, (Mobile to Cairo,) 1184 miles; Mississippi Central and Tennessee, (Canton, Miss., to Jackson, Tenn.,) 48 miles; Northern road, (Nashville to Hickman,) in West Tennessee, 87 miles; making a total of 470.08 miles in West Tennessee, all of which roads are in an active state of construction and progressing rapidly, and all but one or two have been granted bridge aid, in addition to the $10,000 per mile.

IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

Nashville and Chattanooga, 151 miles; Tennessee and Alabama, 135 miles; McMinnville and Manchester, 34½ miles; Central Southern, Columbus, and Decatur, 48½ miles (not yet commenced;) Louisville and Nashville, 175 miles; Edgefield and Kentucky, Edgefield to Henderson, Ky., 48 miles; Southwestern (McMinnville and Danville, Ky.) 85 miles; Winchester and Alabama, (Deckard's Depot, on the Chattanooga road to Guntersville, Ala.) 23 miles; Nashville and Northwestern, (in Middle Tennessee) 81 miles; making in all, in Middle Tennessee, 577½ miles. But three of the roads here mentioned, the two first and the last, are in an active state of construction; and none of the others, with the exception of the Louisville and Nashville, have yet let any portion of the work to contract.

IN EAST TENNESSEE.

East Tennessee and Georgia Road (Knoxville to Dalton) 110 miles finished; East Tennessee and Virginia, (Knoxville to Bristol) 130 miles, in active construction; Knoxville and Charleston (Knoxville to State line) 55 miles; Knoxville and Kentucky (Knoxville to Parkville) 30 miles; Western and Charleston (Athens to Blue Ridge Road) 30 miles; Cleveland and Chattanooga, 30 miles; and Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston, 85 miles; making a total of 430 miles in East Tennessee. Of the four last mentioned roads, only one, the one last mentioned, has let any of their work out.

There are other roads in the State, entitled to aid; but the Commissioner estimates that the amount of aid demanded will not exceed the amount granted in the above roads, calculating that the chances are about equal for a failure of some of the roads enumerated, to come within the provisions of the act, and for any of those not mentioned to do so.

[Nashville Banner, 31st Jan.

ORIGIN OF LEAP YEAR.—When Julius Cæsar, that old Roman filibuster, of whom you have heard, undertook to reform the computation of time, he ordained that the year should consist of 365 days except the fourth year, which should consist of 366 days—the additional day to be reckoned by twice counting the 25th day of February, which was the sixth calend of March. Hence the name, from the Latin words, "bis" and "sexstilis," sixth. The calends (whence our calendar) or first day of the month were reckoned backwards to the ides, thus: the first day of March was the first calend; the 28th of February was the second calend of March, February 27th the third, and so on. The Julian year, which by this rule was reckoned at 365 days and six hours, was found not to be accurate, but to exceed the length of the solar year by 11 minutes, which error, would, in 131 years, amount to an entire day. It was, therefore, corrected by Pope Gregory, in 1582, who retrenched eleven days from the Julian computation—being an excess or gain over the solar time. Out of this correction has grown the distinction between old and new style. The Gregorian or new style was introduced into Germany in 1770, and by act of Parliament into England, 1752, just one hundred and three years ago, the 2d day of September (O. S.) of that year being reckoned as the 14th (N. S.) under the Gregorian system. Although the Russyrths is rebuilted with the slanders tongue, we intercalculate the 20th of February every fourth year for Leap Year, and for still greater accuracy, make only one Leap Year out of every four, even every century years, is—the years 1700 and 1800 were not Leap Years; nor will A. D. 1900 be reckoned as one; but the year 2000 will be Bissextile. And that is the way Leap Year became to be an "institutium." [Wash. Star.

Invention of Printing.

The following account of the invention of printing is given by an ancient German chronicler of the name of Trithemius, who appears to have personally known one of the three persons who clearly seem to have the best title to be called the inventors of printing.

"At this time, in the city of Mentz on the Rhine, in Germany, and not in Italy, as some have erroneously written, that wonderful and then unheard-of art of printing and characterizing books was invented and devised by John Guttenberger, a citizen of Mentz, who, having expended almost the whole of his property in the invention of this art, and on account of the difficulties which he experienced on all sides, was about to abandon it altogether; when, by the advice, and through the means of John Fust, (or Faust,) likewise a citizen of Mentz, he succeeded in bringing it to perfection. At first they formed (engraved) the characters or letters in written order on blocks of wood, and in this manner they printed the vocabulary called a 'Catholicon.' But with these forms [blocks] they could print nothing else, because the characters could not be transposed in these tablets, but were engraved thereon as we have said. To this invention succeeded a more subtle one, for they found out the means of cutting the forms of all letters of the alphabet, which they called matrices, from which again they cast characters of copper or tin of sufficient hardness to resist the necessary pressure, which they had before engraved by hand. And, truly, as I learned thirty years since from Peter Opilio (Schoeffer) de Gernsheim, citizen of Mentz, who was son-in-law of the first inventor of this art, great difficulties were experienced after the first invention of this art of printing, for in printing the Bible, before they had completed the third quarter-sion (or gathering of four sheets,) 4000 florins were expended. This Peter Schoeffer, whom we have above mentioned, first servant, and afterwards son-in-law to the first inventor, John Fust, as we have said, an ingenious and sagacious man, discovered the more easy method of casting the types, and thus the art was reduced to the complete state in which it now is. These three kept this method of printing secret for some time until it was divulged by some of their workmen, without whose aid this art could not have been exercised; it was first developed at Strasburg, and soon became known to other nations. And thus much of the admirable and subtle art of printing may suffice—the first inventors were citizens of Mentz. These three first inventors of printing, (videlicet,) John Guttenberger, John Faust, and Peter Schoeffer, his son-in-law, lived at Mentz, in the house called Zum Jungen, which has ever since been called the printing office."

The invention of Schoeffer, which, whatever might have been its first mechanical imperfections, undoubtedly completed the principle of printing, is more particularly described in an early document, which is given in several learned works on typography, as proceeding from a relation of Fust. It is as follows: "Peter Schoeffer, of Gernsheim, perceiving his master Fust's design, and being himself ardently desirous to improve the art, found out (by the good providence of God) the method of cutting (*incidendi*) from the characters in a matrix, that the letters might each be singly cast, instead of being cut. He privately cut matrices for the whole alphabet; and when he showed his master the letters cast from these matrices, Fust was so pleased with the contrivance that he promised Peter to give him his only daughter Christiana in marriage—a promise which he soon after performed. But there were as many difficulties at first with these letters as there had been before with the wooden ones; the metal being too soft to support the force of the impression; but this defect was soon remedied by mixing the metal with a substance which sufficiently hardened it." John Schoeffer, the son of Peter, who was also a printer, confirms this account, adding, "Fust and Schoeffer, concealed this new improvement by subministering an oath of secrecy to all whom they intrusted, till the year 1462, when, by the dispersion of their servants into different countries, at the sacking of Mentz by the Archbishop Adolphus, the invention was publicly divulged."

A MAN FOUND DEAD IN A CHIMNEY FLUE.—Yesterday morning, (says the New York Courier,) at the tenement house of John Stuart, No. 130 Cherry street, the dead body of a young man was discovered in one of the chimney flues. The body was found to be jammed firmly in the flue, and frozen. He had on no clothing, except his shirt and drawers. It proved to be the body of an insane man, named Louis Miller, who disappeared on New Year's morning. A person saw him go down the chimney on New Year's morning, but supposed he was taking a short cut to his room.

When the new Cunard steamship Persia arrived at Jersey City she attracted much attention. About one-third of the buckets were knocked off during her encounter with enormous ice fields on the banks. The huge iron bars which compose the frame were curled up and twisted as if they had been pasteboard. Notwithstanding her disabled condition, however, the Persia made her last 300 miles to Sandy Hook in 24 hours. After leaving Liverpool, she attained an average of fourteen miles an hour until obstructed by the ice.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR SLANDER.—*The Cost of an Ungoverned Expression.*—In the Boston Superior Court, a few days ago, the case of Mary Doherty vs. John L. Brown, was brought to a close. The plaintiff in this case sued for $5000 damages, for injury done to her character by an opprobrious epithet, applied to her by defendant, in whose family she had lived. The use of the language was not denied, and the defendant undertook to prove its truth from the conduct of the plaintiff, but failed. The jury rendered a verdict assessing the damages at $3,666 66.

The Portland State of Maine says that by the end of this year there will be a continuous line of railway from the Atlantic ocean at Portland, to Iowa City, a distance of 1,436 miles, making, it says, the most magnificent line of railway on the globe.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE CURRENT PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EVERY WEEK.

	From	To

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

AGRICULTURAL.

[illegible] Agricultural.—The farmers of [illegible] long [illegible] exhibition of [illegible] We [illegible] opportunity of [illegible] them, that they were of [illegible] The one which took the [illegible] Mr. T. E. Hamilton [illegible] following receipt:

"To every 100 lbs. of pork take 8 lbs. of G. Arrick, 3 lbs. saltpetre, [illegible] brown sugar, [illegible] gallons of water. [illegible] and [illegible] brine over the [illegible] to the tub for some two [illegible] Let the hams remain six weeks in the [illegible] dry, several days before [illegible] have generally had the meat [illegible] the salt, when it is packed [illegible] The meat should be perfectly cool before packing."

New Ground Receipt.—The following is the famous Newbold receipt, which has acquired a world celebrity:

"Take ten ounces saltpetre, 5 lbs. brown sugar, 2 oz. pearlash, 4 gallons of water. Boil all together, and skim the pickle well cold. Put it on the meat. Hams to remain in eight weeks—beef three weeks. The above is for 100 lbs. weight."

To Restore Pork.—In warm weather, the brine of pork frequently becomes sour and the pork tainted. Take off the brine, boil it, skim it well, then pour it back again upon the meat, boiling hot. This will restore it, even where it was much injured.

Recipe to Preserve Pork.—Take one lb. of black pepper, and grind it fine, for 1 barrel, or 200 lbs. pork, and sprinkle on each layer of pork, and it is quite brown, then put on pickle. It helps to preserve the meat, and adds greatly to the flavor and the smell of it.

Pickle for Beef.—To eight gallons of water add one quart of molasses, three pounds of sugar, four ounces of saltpetre, and [illegible] salt is sufficient to make it so strong that it will bear up an egg. This quantity will suffice for two quarters of beef.

Why Smoking Preserves Meat.—Hams and beef are preserved by smoking them over a [illegible] Wood smoke emits a great [illegible] of creosote, which is a great preservative of meat and all animal substances. Creosote derives its name from the peculiar quality. It is formed of two Greek words: [illegible] flesh, and [illegible] I save.

To Destroy Rats.—By actual experiment it has been ascertained that one hundred rats will produce as much [illegible] as two hundred pounds of shelled corn. Any one wishing to experiment, can fully satisfy themselves of the correctness. Boiled [illegible] to pigs very fast. Parsnips and [illegible] also very good.

Whisky Smuggling Contrivances.

In the days when high-heeled French were the pride of fashion, there was a shoemaker in London who made a fortune by the sale of the best Paris boots at a price which all his fellow-tradesmen declared would ruin him. He undersold the trade and obtained [illegible] of customers. These boots must be stolen, said [illegible] rivals; but there was no evidence that they were; certainly they were not smuggled boots, for any one [illegible] could tell that the full duty was paid upon [illegible] leather. The shoemaker retired [illegible] a fortune. Afterwards his [illegible] discovered; although he had [illegible] he had not paid for everything. [illegible] There was a heavy duty payable [illegible] and every boot consigned to him [illegible] contained in its high heel a cavity [illegible] to hold a watch. The great [illegible] made in smuggled watches [illegible] the tradesman, when he had [illegible] to sell his boots under prime cost. [illegible] of course, by [illegible] he increased his power [illegible] free.

[illegible], a lovely lady and a lap dog traveling between Dover and Ostend. It seems to be [illegible] considered at the Custom-house [illegible] for the purpose of smuggling [illegible] subject to exceedingly high duty; [illegible] of her luggage, nor the fe[illegible] house, who took charge [illegible] narrowest scrutiny, find [illegible] A[illegible] officer to make [illegible] Calling to her side the lap[illegible] a very snappish little [illegible] to fetch a knife and rip the [illegible] Like a few of the dogs (which [illegible] even proved to be rats) sold in the [illegible] it gloried outwardly in a false skin; [illegible] skin and the true skin was space [illegible] a thin cur with the comfortable fat [illegible] a pot, by means of a warm pad[illegible] In the reign of Louis the [illegible] be noted by the way—very fierce [illegible] and small [illegible] and would obey the [illegible] of [illegible] Swift, coming [illegible] forces, they were [illegible] to be taken alive, though they were [illegible]

[illegible] years ago, a great [illegible] of false bank [illegible] in circulation within the dominions [illegible] They could only have been imported; [illegible] the strictest search was made habitually [illegible] entering a Russian port, no smug[illegible] was discovered. So strict is meant [illegible] at Russian Custom-houses, that the [illegible] to give an inventory of [illegible] may fall into unheard-of trou[illegible] if he forget as much as his own private canary [illegible] was an English captain once at Cron[illegible] accident, forgot to enter a fine turtle [illegible] He told the leading Custom-house offi[illegible] and honestly of his unfortunate omission, [illegible] who was a good-natured man, [illegible] way out of the difficulty. He recommended the matter should be glossed over by assuming that the turtle was intended for the Emperor. [illegible] before, declare that, if he had not [illegible] the turtle, it was because it had been brought [illegible] as an Englishman's gift to the Czar, and to [illegible] the turtle was dispatched accordingly. Soon [illegible] arrived a government messenger in[illegible] the most courteous of captains who brought [illegible] thanks of the Czar Nicholas, together [illegible] of a solid snuff-box, embellished with the [illegible] set in diamonds. Instead of fine and [illegible] were gifts and honors for this lucky [illegible] when afterwards, some other trading [illegible] as they imagined, cunningly upon [illegible] turtles by exchange for snuff-boxes, [illegible] quietly made the turtles into soup, [illegible] any act of exchange, to add snuff[illegible] ches of Russian trade shipped at the [illegible]

[illegible] back to the forged notes. Accident [illegible] mystery to light. Several cases of [illegible] day from England, and were [illegible] one of them fell out from a [illegible] officer, picking it up, [illegible] gen the order which [illegible] ence. He kept the [illegible] a few days after[illegible] int, cut it again, [illegible] Another chip [illegible] peer nested in [illegible] the blue notes, [illegible] into the mouths [illegible]

[illegible] antique furniture [illegible] Netherlands. A [illegible] preferred an or[illegible] for sideboards or [illegible] plentiful enough in [illegible] never, was excessive; [illegible] into with his English [illegible] tea should be used, [illegible] as the stuffing of all [illegible] furniture transmitted by his house [illegible] furniture made.

[illegible] am de reason dat de [illegible] and in de winter!"

[illegible] he no stan' de [illegible] he am 'bliged to go to [illegible] gitude."

[illegible] Va.) are just 1,655 appli[illegible] of Transportation [illegible] now vacant.

Newfoundland.

Of this greatest of American Islands—equal in extent to the State of Virginia—so little is generally known that the subjoined account of it, from the pen of Lanman, will possess interest for many of our readers:

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.—When upon my last piscatorial expedition to Northern New Brunswick, I had the pleasure of throwing the line for several days, in company with a highly intelligent gentleman from Newfoundland. Thwarted as I had just been in my plans for a visit to that Island, and having from childhood ever looked upon it as a most interesting region, I must confess that I well nigh fell in love with my new acquaintance. When not talking about the salmon we were now and then capturing, I devoted myself to asking questions, and the substance of the replies I received, together with a few historical facts, I propose to embody in this letter. And now that this British dependency has recently become a party to the reciprocity treaty, my statements will naturally be more interesting to the public than they might otherwise have been.

Newfoundland was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot in 1497. By them it was named Primavista, or first-seen-land, and hence its present Anglicised name. It was first colonized by masters of fishing vessels in 1615, and is the oldest British colony in the Western world. The second attempt to plant a colony there was made by Sir George Calvert, afterwards Lord Baltimore, in 1622; and when he abandoned it for a more genial clime it contained three hundred and fifty families. It was in 1635 that Charles I. granted the French permission to cure and dry fish in Newfoundland, and the British fishery was first encouraged, by all exemption from tax or toll, in 1663. From that year until 1728, when the first Governor was appointed, there was no such thing as law or order on the island, owing to the constant animosity existing between the settlers and the merchant adventurers; and its subsequent history only proves that it was looked upon by England merely as a nursery for hardy seamen, and its manifold natural resources almost wholly neglected.

With regard to the physical aspect of Newfoundland, its average length may be roughly stated at four hundred and fifty miles, and its breadth two hundred miles, although at one point it may be three hundred miles wide; its area, therefore, being somewhat larger than that of Virginia. Although the interior of the island has been scientifically explored only to a very limited extent, and many of the roads, so-called, are mere Indian trails or paths worn by the wild animals, the following facts have been established: It abounds in rivers and lakes of moderate size, and the surface of the country is about equally divided between high hills or mountains and low, level land, some of the former attaining an elevation of twelve hundred feet, at some points pushing boldly into the sea, while the low country is composed of peat-bogs and marshy barrens, or covered with woods, in which boulder rocks are abundant. Various species of the spruce, the fir, and the pine grow everywhere, but seldom attain a greater height than thirty feet, and are very slender, while in the more northern portions they are so very low and their branches so matted together that some of the smaller animals have been known to travel a considerable distance on the tops of the stunted trees. The most useful tree indigenous to the island is the tamarac or larch, the timber of which is employed in building small vessels. The elm, the maple, and the beech are rare, and the oak unknown. The birch is found abundantly in some situations, and is said to have been used by the aborigines not only in making their canoes, but a certain tender portion of it as food. The variety of recumbent and trailing evergreens is immense, and all the berries peculiar to northern latitudes are so abundant as to be an article of export. On leaving the wilderness and approaching the habitations of man, at the proper season, it is found that oats and potatoes thrive well; also the best of grasses and clover; also the more common vegetables, such as beans, peas and cabbages. Indian corn will not mature, and wheat only thrives in the interior.

With regard to flowers, both cultivated and wild the varieties are very numerous, and, though beautiful, very few of them have any fragrance. It would appear, therefore, from these few particulars, that the soil of the country is sufficiently fertile to make agriculture profitable; and when we are told by the geologists that coal in large quantities, so important in a cold country where wood is not abundant, with many other minerals, are to be found embosomed under its surface, we cannot but discern the beneficent hand of Providence. As to the climate of Newfoundland, it only differs from that of Canada and New Brunswick in its extreme violentudes. It is not so very cold, but unpleasant; very foggy, but not unhealthy.

But the animal kingdom of this huge island is even more peculiar and interesting than the vegetable. A Swedish naturalist, who spent two years there, reported it to contain no less than five hundred species of birds. The water birds are particularly numerous, the interior lakes affording secure breeding places for the wild geese, and the rocky coasts affording favorable situations for the elder ducks. The wail of the loon is heard on every sheet of water, and a white-headed eagle has his watch-tower in every valley. Ptarmigan are abundant, but partridges are unknown. The snowy owl hoots to his fellow by the light of the aurora; and at midsummer the humming-bird appears for a few days to make the children glad. Snipe, plover and curlews are abundant. Of the larger quadrupeds, the cariboos or American reindeer are most numerous, and the only animals of the deer kind on the island. Their paths intersect the whole country like sheep-walks; they are not domesticated, but hunted only for food. The black bear is found in the wilder parts of the country, and an iceberg occasionally comes floating down from the Arctic bearing a white bear as passenger. The wolf and the fox, the hare, the martin, the beaver, the otter and the muskrat are found throughout the interior, and the entire coasts swarm with varieties of the seal, and the morse or sea horse is sometimes found.

Of domestic animals, the horse, sheep, cattle and swine are all reared to a limited extent; but this island is particularly famous for its dogs. They are of two kinds, a brown wiry-haired and wolfish animal, imported from Labrador, and the curly-haired Newfoundland species. The best of them are perfectly black, and genuine specimens can always be known by the inside of his mouth being black. They are not large, but powerfully built; they subsist entirely upon fish, and are not particular as to whether it is raw, cooked or putrid, and have a fashion of catching their own fish. They are affectionate in disposition, and are quite as much at home in the water as on land. They are very numerous in the island, and when removed to a warmer climate are subject to a glandular swelling in the ear which often proves fatal. One specimen that was sent to the Hon. Mr. Crampton in 1853 died suddenly, as was supposed, merely from the effect of hot weather.

As to reptiles, not a snake or a lizard, a frog or a toad has ever been seen in the country. As he did in Ireland, St. Patrick or some other benevolent saint seems to have "banished all the varmint" from this region. In regard to the finny tribes, the species are not so abundant as might be supposed, but their immense numbers cannot be computed. In the inland lakes and rivers nothing but salmon and trout are ever found, but with nets they are taken by the ton. Few and far between, however, are the fly-fishing streams which have yet been discovered. More numerous by far are the varieties of fish found in the surrounding sea, such as the whale and porpoise, the dolphin and herring, the mackerel and capelin; but the cod-fish outnumbers them all in local favor and commercial importance. This fish is found in certain localities all around the island, but the chief fishing grounds are off the southeast coast. The "Great Bank," to the southeast of the island, is the most extensive submarine plateau yet discovered, being about six hundred miles long by two hundred wide, with a depth of water varying from twenty-five to ninety-five fathoms. Upon this watery plain do the hardy fishermen of at least five nations annually meet to follow their laborious and venturesome business.

The resident population of Newfoundland is now estimated at more than one hundred thousand, and transient visitors at about the same figure. It is governed by a Representative Assembly of fifteen members, with an Executive Council of twelve members, appointed, like the Governor, by the Crown of England. The colony has recently been erected into a Protestant see, but most of the inhabitants are Roman Catholic. That every body is, in one way or other, connected with the fishing or seal-hunting business, is a matter of course, and there is also a great variety of nationalities represented by the population. Generally speaking, the inhabitants are simple in their manners, and have but few educational opportunities. They toil without ceasing, and are contented with the necessaries of life; and those who habitually leave home for business or pleasure have semi-monthly opportunities of taking sailing packets to England, and a steamer plies regularly between the cities of St. John and Halifax.

And now, after a few remarks about the Indians of Newfoundland, I will conclude my rambling dissertation. The Esquimaux of Labrador occasionally visit the northern extremity of the island, and a few Micmac hunters and trappers frequent the interior and southern portions, but the aborigines of the island are said to be extinct. They were called the Beothic or Red Indians, and so named because they painted their faces with ochre. Their history is most melancholy. When first visited by Europeans, three centuries ago, they were mild and inoffensive; but they sternly refused to hold any intercourse with the invaders of their hunting grounds, and consequently became the victims of a heartless revenge. The white men, aided by the Esquimaux and Micmacs, have pursued them and murdered them without a particle of mercy from time immemorial, and, as they stand alone among the savages of the western hemisphere in their undying antipathy to the white man, so is their history more purely romantic than that of any other nation of American aborigines.

Washington January, 24, 1856.

Words are little things, but they strike hard. We [illegible] so easily that we are apt to forget their [illegible] power. Fitly spoken, they fall like the sunshine, the dew, and the fertilizing rain; but when unfitly, like the frost, the hail, and the desolating tempest.

At St. Louis on the 14th there was no prospect of the ice breaking up soon. Men were engaged in blasting it with gunpowder.

The Council of War at Paris.

The Paris correspondent of *Le Nord* says that when Prince Jerome went to communicate the news of the Russian acceptance of the peace proposals to his daughter, the Princess Mathilde, that lady threw herself upon his neck, "weeping for joy;" also, that when the Emperor Napoleon read the dispatch to the council of war, Admiral Lyons cried, "Sire, I don't exactly understand it; there must be some mistake!" Louis Napoleon smiled, and read it again. Then "the English began whispering busily among themselves. The Duke of Cambridge rose, saying that his mission at Paris was at an end, and that he had only to take leave of the Emperor and start that evening for London. Louis Napoleon insisted that his Grace should remain three or four days. As to Prince Napoleon, after the dispatch was read, his Royal Highness's remark was, 'Then Italy and Poland are sacrificed.'" The same writer asserts that lively differences have taken place in the council between the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Napoleon, the former warmly resisting any project of the re-establishment of Polish independence.

The Manchester Guardian correspondent gives the following version of the scene:

A few instants after receiving the dispatch, the Emperor opened the council of war of that day, or rather he entered the council room, before every one, as is the custom, and the other members were introduced. As soon as the Duke of Cambridge appeared, Napoleon tendered to him a paper, and then turning round to the others, gave them the news. If I am truly informed, Sir Harry Jones went so far as to exclaim, "Can I have heard rightly, or is there some mistake?" Upon which the Emperor is said to have smiled whilst saying, "You see there can be no mistake, for I have this moment given the dispatch to the Duke of Cambridge." It is further affirmed that the few lines of the dispatch once read aloud, Sir Edmund Lyons, crumbling together in his hand some papers he held, took his hat, observing that he had nothing more to do there, and left the council room, before the Emperor had risen, or declared the sitting at an end, which has been commented upon ever since by the persons attached to the court as one of the most extraordinary breaches of etiquette ever committed.

Beautiful Incident.

Among the innumerable amusing and touching episodes which daily mingle with the brilliant and tempting life of Paris, we find the following little gem set in print by the French papers:

About 9 o'clock in the morning a little boy of twelve, whose jacket of white cloth and apron dittto distinctly indicated that he followed the profession of pastry-cook, was returning from market with an open basket containing butter and eggs on his head. When he had reached the vicinity of the church of St. Eustache, the little fellow, who could only with difficulty make his way through the crowd, was violently jostled by a stranger who was passing, so that his basket tipped and fell to the ground with its contents. The poor lad, when he saw his eggs all broken and his butter tumbled in the kennel, began to cry bitterly and wring his hands. A person who happened to be in the crowd that had gathered around the little fellow, drew a ten sous piece from his pocket, and giving it to the boy, asked the rest who stood grouped around him to do the same, to make up the loss occasioned by this accident. Influenced by his example, every one present eagerly complied, and very speedily the boy's apron contained a respectable collection of coppers and silver. When all had contributed their quota, our young Vatel, whose distress had vanished in a moment, as though by enchantment, warmly thanked his new found benefactors for their kindness, and forthwith proceeded to count the sum he had received, which amounted to no less than twenty-two francs and thirty-five centimes; but instead of quietly putting this sum into his pocket, he produced the bill of the articles he had lost, and as its total amounted only to fourteen francs, he appropriated no more than that sum; and then observing in the group that surrounded him a poor woman in rags, the gallant little fellow walked right to her and placed the remainder in her hands.

Certainly it would have been impossible to have shown himself more deserving of public generosity, or to have acknowledged it in any handsomer manner; hence the boy's noble conduct was greeted with the applause of the crowd, who were delighted to find such delicacy and propriety of feeling in so young a bosom.

Cremation.—The New York "Evening Post," in an enlightened article on this subject, suggested by the affecting case of Mrs. Pfeil, of Milwaukie, says:

"We have never heard of any other example of disposing of the dead in this country, by the act of man." The editor had forgotten the case of Col. Laurens, which is an illustrious example furnished by a native-born American.

Henry Laurens, President of Congress, was a native of South Carolina, and took an early part in opposing the arbitrary claims of Great Britain at the commencement of the American Revolution. While on his way to Holland, whither he had been sent by Congress to negotiate a loan, he was captured by the enemy and remained many years a prisoner in England. He returned to America in 1783, and died at Charleston in 1792. He directed his son to burn his body after his death, as the sole condition of inheriting an estate of sixty thousand pounds sterling. His will concluded with the following request, *which was complied with.* "I solemnly enjoin it on my son as an indispensable duty, that, as soon as he conveniently can after my decease, he cause my body to be wrapped in twelve yards of tow cloth, and burned until it be entirely consumed, and then collecting my bones, deposit them wherever he may think proper." And we have somewhere seen a letter, written by an accomplished daughter of his, in which she approves of this mode of disposing of her father's remains.

Leap Year.—The ladies will not forget that this is leap year, nor fail to exercise the high privilege it confers upon them. There are many crusty old bachelors of our acquaintance who deserve good wives, whose ill luck heretofore has quite discouraged them from further worship at the altar of Cupid. A nod, a beck, a wreathed smile, will do wonders with such dry stubble. Will no one have compassion on them?

As to the rights and privileges of the fair sex during the bissextile, one of the authorities—writing in 1600—lays down the law as follows:

"Albeit it is now become a part of the common lawe, in regard to social relations of life, that as often as every bissextile year doth return, the ladyes have the sole privilege, during the time it continueth, of making love unto the man, which they do either by wurdes or lookes, as to them it seemeth proper; and moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy, who dothe refuse to accept the offers of a ladye, or who dothe in anywise treat her proposal with slight or contumely."

Intelligence of a Deaf Mute.—A pupil of the Abbe Sicard gave the following extraordinary answers: "What is gratitude?" "Gratitude is the memory of the heart." "What is hope?" "Hope is the blossom of happiness." "What is the difference between hope and desire?" "Desire is a tree in leaf, hope is a tree in flower; and enjoyment is a tree in fruit." "What is eternity?" "A day without yesterday or to-morrow; a line that has no ends." "What is time?" "A line that has two ends; a path which begins in the cradle and ends in the tomb." "What is God?" "The necessary being; the sun of eternity; the mechanist of nature; the eye of justice; the watchmaker of the universe; the soul of the world." "Does God reason?" "Man reasons because he doubts; he deliberates; he decides. God is omniscient; he knows all things; he never doubts; he therefore never reasons."

Truisms.—Borrowed garments seldom fit well.

Haste often trips up its own heels.

Men often blush to hear what they are not ashamed to act.

Pride is the flower that grows in the devil's garden.

More are drowned in the wine-cup than in the ocean.

He who buys two many superfluities, may be obliged to sell his necessities.

The heart of the miser must be touched with a hot iron before any warmth be produced.

He who talks most, often has the least brains.

Never patronize a spendthrift; better let thy silver and gold rust in the till.

The following question is being considered in an out-west debating society: "Which has ruined most men—giving credit or getting trusted?" At the last accounts the disputants were about "nip and tuck."

Rise and Fall of Kingdoms.—Middleton, in his Life of Cicero, speaking of the opinion entertained of Britain by that orator and his cotemporary Romans, has the following passage: "From their railleries of this kind, on the barbarity and miseries of our island, one cannot help reflecting on the surprising fate and revolutions of kingdoms: how Rome, once the mistress of the world, the seat of arts, empire, and glory, now lies sunk in sloth, ignorance and poverty, enslaved to the most cruel as well as the most contemptible of tyrants—superstition and religious imposture; while this remote country, anciently the jest and contempt of polite Romans, is become the happy seat of liberty, plenty and letters; flourishing in all the arts and refinements of civil life; yet running, perhaps, the same course which Rome itself had run before it—from virtuous industry to wealth; from wealth to luxury; from luxury to impatience of discipline and corruption of morals; till, by a total degeneracy and loss of virtue, being grown ripe for destruction, it falls a prey at last to some hardy oppressor, and with the loss of liberty, losing everything that is valuable, sinks gradually again into its original barbarism."

Wolf Island.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that Wolf Island, which is situated in the Mississippi river, below the mouth of the Ohio river, is within the jurisdiction of the State of Missouri, as originally surveyed and returned by the Surveyor General of St. Louis, and not within that of the State of Kentucky, as was claimed some years since. The lands in the island heretofore withdrawn from sale, have been ordered into market again on and after the the third Monday or 19th day of May next. We understand that the examination and report of the Surveyor General, on which this decision is based, afford conclusive evidence that the main channel of the river, which is made the boundary line between the States of Missouri and Kentucky by the treaty of 1763 with Great Britain and the act of admission of Missouri as a State, passes on the east side of the island. [Washington Union.

AN ANGEL IN THE WAY.

The following is one of those very pure classical productions, which now and then, at great intervening intervals, are given to the world to enlighten, and please, and instruct. It imparts a lesson which would, if generally adopted, impose upon mankind a system of morals which would tend to their advantage, their happiness, and their honor. The poem appeared originally in Frazer's Magazine, but the author's name is not known:

Fair the downward path is spread,
Love and light thy coming greet,
Fruit is blushing o'er thy head,
Flowers are growing 'neath thy feet,
Mirth and Sin, with lessing hands,
Wave thee on, a willing prey;
Yet an instant pause—there stands
An angel in the way.

Heed the heavenly warning—know
Fairest flowers thy feet may trip;
Fruit, that like the sunset glow,
Turns to ashes on the lip;
Though the joys be wild and free,
Though the path be bright and gay,
Even mortal eye can see
An Angel in the way.

Wilt thou drown in worldly pleasure?
Wilt thou have, like him of old,
Length of days and stores of treasure,
Wisdom, glory, power and gold?
Life and limbs shall sickness waste,
Want shall grind thee day by day;
Still to win thee God hath placed
An Angel in the way.

Trusting all on things that perish,
Shall a hopeless faith be thine?
Earthly idol wilt thou cherish?
Bow before an earthly shrine?
Meet rebuke to mortal love,
Yearning for a child of clay;
Death-shaft cross thy path, and prove
An Angel in the way.

When the prophet thought to sin,
Tempted by his heathen guide;
When a prince's grace to win,
Prophet lips would fain have lied;
Even the brute the same controlled
Found a human voice to say,
"Master, smite me not"—Behold
An Angel in the way.

So, when Vice, to lure her slave,
Woos him down the shining track,
Spirit hands are stretched to save,
Spirit voices warn him back.
Heart of man! to evil prone,
Chafe not at thy sin's delay;
Bow thee humbly down, and own
An Angel in the way.

POEM ON WEBSTER.

At the late celebration in Boston of the birthday of Daniel Webster, the following poem, which was written for the occasion, was recited by Oliver Wendell Holmes:

When life hath run its largest round
Of toil and triumph, joy and woe,
How brief a storied page is found
To compass all its outward show!

The world-tried sailor tires and droops;
His flag is dust, his keel forgot;
His farthest voyages seem but loops
That float from life's entangled knot.

But when within the narrow space
Some larger soul hath lived and wrought,
Whose sight was open to embrace
The boundless realms of deed and thought;

When stricken by the freezing blast,
And nation's living pillars fall,
How rich the storied page, how vast,
A word, a whisper can recall!

No medal lifts its fretted face,
Nor speaking marble cheats your eye;
Yet while these pictured lines I trace,
A living image passes by:

A roof beneath the mountain pines;
The cloisters of a hill-girt plain;
The front of life's embattled lines;
A mound beside the heaving main.

These are the scenes; a boy appears;
Set life's round dial in the sun;
Count the swift arc of seventy years—
His frame is dust, his task is done.

Yet pause upon the noontide hour,
Ere the declining sun has laid
His bleaching rays on manhood's power,
And look upon the mighty shade.

No gloom that stately shape can hide,
No change unscrown its brow;—behold!
Dark, calm, large-fronted, lightning-eyed;
Earth has no double from its mould!

Ere from the field by valor won
The battle smoke had rolled away,
And bared the blood-red setting sun,
His eyes were opened on the day.

His land was but a shelving strip,
Black with the axe that made it free;
He lived to see its banners dip
Their fringes in the Western sea.

The boundless prairie learned his name,
His Words the mountain echoes knew,
The Northern breezes swept his fame
From icy lake to warm bayou.

In toil he lived; in peace he died,
When life's full cycle was complete,
Put off his robes of power and pride
And laid them at his Maker's feet.

His rest is by the storm-swept waves,
Whom life's wild tempests roughly tried,
Whose heart was like the streaming caves
Of ocean throbbing at his side.

Death's cold, while hand is like the snow
Laid softly on the furrowed hill;
It hides the broken seams below,
And leaves its glories brighter still.

In vain the envious tongue upbraids;
His name a Nation's heart shall keep,
Till morning's latest sunlight fades
On the blue tablet of the deep!

The Commissioners who have been employed to investigate the project of a canal across the Isthmus of Suez have reported that it is practicable in a direct line, but that the line by way of Alexandria would encounter many, if not insuperable, obstacles. The line proposed will terminate at Suez in water of eight metres in depth, and in the Gulf of Pelusium in water of the same depth. The cost, as estimated by engineers of the Viceroy, will be 200,000,000 francs.

A letter from Fort Snelling, Minnesota, dated 25th of January, states that from the 20th of December to the 15th of January, the thermometer ranged from 27 to 33 degrees below zero, and that the troops were completely frozen in. One man of Company I, 10th regiment of infantry, was frozen to death, and as many as eight or ten other soldiers had their fingers frozen one morning while mounting guard.

Leap Year.—The ladies of Paterson, N. J., have been declaring their rights and privileges, and last week designed and carried out a sleigh ride, to which they invited the young gentlemen, paying all expenses etc., themselves. This sort of woman's rights does not seem very objectionable to the other sex.

It is stated that the Secretary of War has decided to adopt rigorous measures for the complete removal of all the Indians now remaining within Florida, and that no terms will be made with them short of an entire abandonment of the peninsula. It is estimated that there are not more than one hundred warriors left among them.

Betting on the Persia.—The New York Evening Post says:

"We understand that over $20,000 were bet by different parties in this city upon the arrival of the new Cunard steamer Persia, in eight days from the day of her departure."

The Persia was out fourteen days in consequence of exceedingly rough weather, but, it is said, she fully demonstrated her capability of making the passage in eight days, under favorable circumstances.

Jewels for Eternity.—Are your jewels the grateful hearts of the poor? If they are then they will never lose their lustre, but shine brighter and brighter the longer you wear them. I would rather have one grateful tear from a famished child I had fed, than all the jewels that glisten on a queen's brow. I would rather carry light and joy to one desolate home, than call all the kingdoms of the world my own. [Spencer.

Complimentary to the Physician.—I dare not place any gift, however beautiful, any success, however brilliant, above the talent or the skill which can relieve a single pang, and the self-devotion which lays them at the feet of the humblest fellow creature. [Oliver Wendell Holmes.

GEORGE G. LYON. JAS TAYLOR JONES.

LYON & JONES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

DEMOPOLIS, ALA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Marengo, Greene and Sumter counties, Alabama. jan5 1y

ALEXANDER B. CLITHERALL, Attorney at Law, Carrollton, Pickens county, Alabama.

CIRCUIT:

Pickens, Tuscaloosa, Greene, Fayette and Sumpter, Alabama; Lowndes and Noxubee, Mississippi. m10 1y

A New Building Material.

This material is not surpassed for cheapness, strength, durability and beauty. It strongly resembles polished marble or cut stone. It is, in fact, artificial stone, produced by a combination simply of common sand and lime, subjected to great pressure in moulds to the shape and size required, without burning, after which a gradual state of crystallization takes place. Presses are now in the city for manufacturing. Specimens may be seen and all particulars had from the agent,

L. S. KELLOGG, St. Charles Hotel,
fe16—1t or at 67 Poydras street.

Atlanta Medical College.

The second course of lectures in this institution will commence on the first day of May next, and continue four months.

FACULTY:

Alexander Means, M D, chemistry and pharmacy
H W Brown, M D, anatomy.
John W Jones, M D, principles and practice of medicine
W F Westmoreland, M D, principles and practice of Surgery.
Jasses Boring, M D, obstetrics and diseases of women and children.
Joseph P Logan, M D, physiology and gen'l pathology.
J O. Westmoreland, M. D, materia medica and medical jurisprudence.

From experiments made last session, the fact is established beyond dispute that even for winter dissections bodies properly preserved are preferable to those not prepared; and that warm weather does not render such subjects offensive if sound when put up. The dissecting room, supplied with good subjects, will be opened by the 20th of April.

Fees for the entire course of lectures, $105, matriculation, payable ones only, $5; dissecting ticket, obligatory once only, $10; graduation, $25.

Good board can be procured at from $3 to $3 50 per week. For further particulars, address,

J. G. WESTMORELAND, Dean of the Faculty.
Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 30, 1856. fe16—4t

Tuskegee Female College.

TUSKEGEE, MACON COUNTY, ALA.

FACULTY.

Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, D D, President.
Rev Mark S. Andrews, A M, Professor of ancient Languages and Mathematics.
Rev. George F. Price, A M, Professor of English Literature.
F. L. Funck, Professor of Music.
Mrs Bass, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Mrs Charlotte M. M. Reed, Principal of the Primary Department.
Boarding Department—Mrs Octavia S. Bailey.

TRUSTEES.

David Clopton, Esq. President; R. F. Ligon, Esq. Secretary; J. D. Porter, Treasurer; J W Willis, J D Bilbro, J Dent, Hon L Alexander, Rev D Perry, R H Powell, Arnold Seals, D E Aothony, Job Thompson, Dr R H Howard, B F Howard.

TRUSTEES

On the part of the Conference M E Church, Alabama.

Rev M S Andrews,	Rev J A Heard
Rev S Armstrong,	Rev O R Blue
Rev T J Koger,	

EX-OFFICIO.

Rev E J Hamill,	Rev T W Dorman, D D,
" W B Neal,	" W H Ellison, D D.

COLLEGE EDIFICE.

A large and commodious building, planned by the best architectural talent, and erected in the most substantial manner, is now nearly ready for the reception of pupils. Feeling the great importance of space and comfort for the educational and domestic interests of the Institution, the Trustees have spared neither pains nor expense to meet the demands of utility and beauty in the construction of the edifice.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

A new and valuable apparatus has been purchased for the College. Cabinets of minerals, fossils and curiosities have also been provided. Stated courses of lectures on science, art and literature will be delivered.

OPENING.

The first term of the college will commence on the second Monday of February, 1856.

TERMS.

Board, including washing, fuel and lights, will be furnished at $12 50 per month. Tuition fees will be at the ordinary rates.

REMARKS.

The present circular is merely designed to give notice of the approaching opening of the college, and to afford a general outline of its plans and objects. The public may rest assured that the Trustees, in co-operation with the Faculty, will use all proper and possible means to render this institution worthy of a cordial and generous support. The remaining officers of the Faculty will be elected as soon as circumstances will allow, and it is confidently expected that in a short time the college will be fully organized in all the departments of a thorough education.

Acknowledging with gratitude the earnest and liberal sympathy which this enterprise has so generally received and thankful to that kind Providence which has conducted it to its present stage of promising usefulness, the trustees hereby now the happiness to announce the near fulfilment of their long-cherished wishes. The location of the college is as healthy and agreeable as could be desired. It is perfectly accessible, and yet sufficiently retired for the pursuits of a moral, intellectual and womanly culture. Its expenses will be made as moderate as practicable, and a faithful, parental guardianship will be exercised over all who may be committed to the charge of the institution.

Tuskegee, Jan 10, 1856. fl6—3m

Mrs. Read's Seminary,

BATON ROUGE, LA.

This Institution is open for the reception of Misses wishing to pursue a regular course of study. Grounds have been purchased at Greenwell Springs, in the pineywoods country, about seventeen miles from Baton Rouge, and buildings are being erected for the use of the school during the summer and fall months of the year.

dec16 tf

Emory and Henry College,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

The spring session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of January next. Our terms are as heretofore. $62 50 will cover the college expenses, including tuition, board, fuel, washing, and contingent charge, for five months. For further information address

E. E. WILEY, President,
Emory P. O., Va.
dec22 8t.

15,000 Acres of Land for Sale.

The lands are situated in Morehouse parish, Louisiana, and in what is known as the "Bastrop Grant." They are of the richest quality of alluvial soil, unsurpassed in fertility by any lands in the South, and fully capable of producing from one and a half to two bales, or fifty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre. They lie near the Ouachita and Deeui rivers—good navigable streams—and likewise in convenient distance of the route of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, now in course of construction and hastening to a rapid completion. A portion of these lands are highly improved and in a flourishing state of cultivation; the country in which they lie is very healthy, the water is excellent and abundant, and altogether they will be found to possess greater advantages and present inducements to purchasers than any lands now offered for sale in the Southern country. They will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, and on the most favorable terms. Titles perfect.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned either personally at his residence in Prairie Jefferson Morehouse parish, or by letter addressed to Point Jefferson, Morehouse parish, Louisiana.

jan12 1y JAMES H. DRIGHAM.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness, or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choaking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots of Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

The Proprietor, in calling the attention of the Public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtue and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and unfried article; but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparation extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and Individuals in all parts of the country is immense. The following, from your own State, is respectfully submitted referring any who may still doubt to my "Memorabilia," or Practical Receipt Book for Farmers and Families, to be had gratis of all the Agents for the "German Bitters."

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H. F. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WESTVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, will attend to collections in the counties of Rankin, Scott, Smith, Covington, Marion, Lawrence, Copiah and Simpson. no7—1y.

COLEMAN'S
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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1856.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 86 CAMP ST

THE SONG OF THE NEW-BORN SON.

From Redemption's crimson wave,
Rising free, baptized and white,
Lo my beaming wings I lave
In the uncreated light.

See, my scalding tears are dried,
And my darksome slumbers broken!
See, in angels' arms I ride,
Hear the music seraph-spoken!

See, O, see! the flashing gold
Of a thousand suns out-glancing!
See the starry heavens unrolled,
And the skies around me dancing.

O, how heautiful and warm
To my newly opened eyes!
O, what majesties of form,
And what melodies arise!

Yet I feel a softer splendor
Glowing o'er my heart like balm;
O, how thrilling and how tender!
It is Christ—creation's calm.

Lovely angels, raise me higher;
For my spirit leaps to be
Where, above the crowns of fire,
My Redeemer's face I see.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF NEGROES.

NUMBER ONE.

The Southern States contain a population of several millions of slaves, many of whom are cut off from the opportunity of attending the Sabbath ministrations of those pastors who attend to the religious instruction of the white population. This inability arises from several causes. Sometimes thousands of negroes are found on the large sugar or rice or cotton plantations in the low lands, and for many miles in any direction the white population is exceedingly sparse; so that they are not able to command the services of a regular pastor—consisting almost entirely of overseers and employees of the wealthy planters who own all the country around, but, unfortunately for their slaves, are non-residents on their plantations, and live with their families in the cities and towns of the country, for the benefit of society and the facilities of educating their children. An additional difficulty arises from the fact if it even should so happen that an itinerant preacher operates in the country around, he is frequently compelled so to arrange his work as to preclude the possibility of visiting many neighborhoods on the Sabbath, which (with a few honorable exceptions) is the only day on which the negro can attend the house of God. In some instances, indeed, the owners feel so little interest in the matter, that they take no pains to provide the needful instruction for their servants, or to induce them to attend on those instructions when brought within their reach. The result of all these and many other circumstances is, that there are not a few sections of country containing thousands of negroes who rarely if ever hear the gospel of the grace of God. In some instances, too, truth requires us to say, that even when there are churches convenient and a ministry constantly in attendance, there is either no room or provision in the house for the blacks, or the blacks, or the preacher seems to regard himself as not the pastor of the slaves, but only of their masters. Now where this is the case, the result is easily foretold. The negro, seeing and feeling that he is not cared for, very soon ceases to attend at the house of prayer, and, as no man cares for his soul, gives himself up to the control of the lusts of his own fallen and corrupt heart, and levies upon his master and his neighbor a tribute which would have been more than sufficient so have provided him ample accommodations in the house of God.

Now we wish to lead all masters, and especially those who call themselves Christians, to a careful consideration of their obligations to their slaves in this respect. We regard it as a settled fact that the gospel of God is for all, in the extent of its provisions and its adaptation to the wants and peculiarities of man, under every possible variety of circumstances. No matter what his country, what his color; no matter under what laws or usages he has been reared; no matter at what shrine he has knelt; no matter what his civil or social position, the blood of the incarnate God has redeemed him; he is a man, he is immortal, and is invited to an heirship of hopes and consolations which point him to a home in a happy world where all is life, and purity and beauty. The negro is no exception to the far reaching extent of this glorious provision. It is for him, in his cabin, at his hoe or his plough. But it is not only wide enough to reach him: its provisions, its teachings, its reproofs, its threatenings, its persuasions, its promises, are exactly adapted to his character and his circumstances. It speaks to his heart, and the speech is intelligible to his untutored mind, because it is the speech of the God who made him; and though science never dawned upon his stupid soul, yet there is an invisible instructor who arrays his sins before him and reproves him for them, and he feels that it is God who hath spoken; and he weeps, and says, I am a great sinner; yet, oh! Father, forgive, for the sake of Jesus, who died for me! And God hears that prayer, and that same mysterious voice that first aroused him speaks again, and the mountain is gone from his heart and the cloud from his countenance. He is forgiven, and he knows it, and he is happy. New views of his relations possess him, and he is a man of prayer and humility, and honesty, and the fear of the Lord is ever before him; and he fears and loves and trusts God, and bears the fruits of self-denial and humility and faith. What though his skin is black! is he not a child of God? and does not that sable skin enshroud a heart washed and made clean by the blood of the Lamb? And he henceforth loves the sermon and the church and the prayer and class meetings, and is careful of his master's interests, and exemplifies in his relations the doctrines of our holy Christianity; and God rewards him with a peaceful life and a happy death; angels carry him to the paradise of God, and he takes his place with the harpers round the throne, to sing, in its fullest, sweetest melody, the holy song which he often imperfectly essayed on earth, "Glory to God in the highest!"

The above is no fancy sketch. There is scarcely one of us who has not frequently seen the original of the above portrait. Now if the gospel is suitable to the negro, if it can be embraced by him and make him better and happier, ought not masters to make every possible effort to bring the ministry of the word to bear upon him? And can they neglect to do it with impunity? Has not the providence of God thrown the two parties in such relations to each other on purpose that the inferior race should be led to the cross of Christ for pardon and salvation? Christian masters, consider this subject very seriously, and prayerfully ponder it well, in view of the inevitable and solemn decisions of that God who is your master, in Heaven! It is very possible that you may refuse to think of it with anything like proper care and seriousness. You have, perhaps, lived long without a moment's thought as to your responsibilities in this respect. Possibly you have regarded your slaves as only given to you to increase your wealth, and your principal inquiry has been, how can I make them yield me the most money—how many bales of cotton can I make to the hand, or how much sugar or rice? I will suppose you feed them well and clothe them well and lodge them comfortably; and this is all very well. But this is not enough. Do you not bestow the same care on your mules? But have you forgotten that your negroes are men, and have immortal souls? Believe me, though you may ignore this fact, God will remember it; and if you neglect your duty in the premises, your remembrance of it in coming time will be bitter. You cannot—no, you cannot neglect your duty on this subject, and escape. God has a thousand ways even here to bring home the curse for disobedience to you, in your soul and body, in your habitation, in your children; and this curse has very often fallen upon the transgressors in this world. The chain of connection, it may be, has not been noticed; but the woe, the bitter curse, the ruin, has been patent to everybody. But even supposing no such curse to manifest itself here, the day that cometh shall reveal it. The careless master and the neglected slave shall meet and confront each other face to face, and the revelations of that day shall bring out your mutual delinquencies, with the motives, ends and aims which have actuated you in every instance. Thoughtless, prayerless, godless master, you will, you must meet this responsibility! I know that there are difficulties in the way and discouragements enough; and is not this true of every good enterprise? It, therefore, can be no valid objection to attempting its performance.

Some masters make some effort, and because success to the full extent is not immediately realized, they abandon the effort in disgust, and say nothing can be done. Some say we have made the provision for them which has been indicated, and yet many of them are no better than before. Possibly so. But how long did you persevere in the effort? And while you were making some effort in the right direction, did not selfishness or the love of money interpose counteracting influences, or has not the indulgence of a violent and uncurbed temper and tongue nullified the effect of your better efforts? And, furthermore, is it certain that no good has been effected among your servants? Have none of them been made better by your efforts? This, I think, can hardly be the case, if your effort has been honestly and faithfully made. Did you call a wise, faithful and holy man to instruct them, or was it a prime consideration to get one who would cost but little? These are questions of some moment, and deserve to be seriously pondered. But, finally, suppose you have tried for months, and years, and yet you see little or no profit; your negroes are still wicked, and you are getting discouraged. I have a question or two more before I give you up: How long did God strive with you before you were converted? How many years did the Holy Ghost labor with you, apparently in vain, before you yielded? And then look at your own children, the children of your own bowels, who may be supposed to have been better instructed than your slaves. How many of them are holy, devoted Christians? You say that your negroes are ungrateful, and those to whom you have been tender are but the more disobedient. Possibly this is true; but know you not some other examples of ingratitude? You yourself had a friend who took care of you in your infancy, who provided for you in after years; who made you prosperous and honorable, and who, in fact, gave you all you possess. And yet, for many years of your life, you hated him, and did all in your power to insult him and show your independence of him; and now, even since he has forgiven you, and you are friends, how often, when he has asked you to furnish a little of the money which he has loaned you, that he might appropriate it to some of his poor friends, you have utterly refused, perhaps with the language of insult, or else you have given it as though your heart's blood went with it? Do you know how to make the application?

J. O. ANDREW.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

COLLEGE MATTERS.

The "Southern University" is to be a grand affair! Who doubts it? With such men as it has in the van of the enterprise, and with a capital to begin with of nearly $200,000, who does not see its walls rising according to the finest principles of architectural science, and its chairs filled with learned and energetic professors?

Of course, when the time comes to furnish the University, the managers of it will never obtain a second rate article of apparatus of any kind, nor permit any department of science to languish or limp for the want of the most perfect facilities that money can supply, both for illustration and original investigation. Accordingly, they will not allow Cambridge or Pulkova to have a better telescope or a more approved observatory. It may as well be suggested, too, that Middle Alabama, both on account of its position and its meteorological habitudes, is peculiarly adapted to the location of a great observatory.

With such prospects opening before our young men, they may well be excused for indulging in ambitions dreams of future scientific accomplishments.

But, in the meantime, what is to become of our young women?

Some one writing for the Advocate, over the signature of "Mentor," about the time of the session of the Alabama Conference, asked this question and undertook to gain a hearing upon it; but his voice was drowned in the excitement of the male college question. Now that that excitement is past, and the Southern University looms up in the future well-defined and majestic, why does he not again bring forward his "facts" and his arguments?

It is a painful truth, that not one of all our boasted female colleges(!) is worthy of the name. The one at Summerfield probably approaches nearer to the college idea than any other; but even that ought never to have been made to appear ridiculous by styling it a college!

I have seen something of the operation of own country; and when I hear one designated by a title so suggestive of classic lore and scientific learning, and then enter its halls and witness its infantile performances, I am reminded of the sham fights I used to see at militia musters, or the moot courts in which I have participated in the law school. Yet some of them are excellent institutions—capital schools of their grade; but they are no more colleges, in the proper sense of the term, than a sham fight is a real pitched battle, or a moot court a solemn tribunal of justice.

Well, what of it? Precisely this: that it is high time to establish a female college! Society has fed long enough upon an empty sound; let it regale itself, at last, upon the substance!

One of the most lamentable facts of our day is, that our daughters marry long before they are matured either in body or in mind. Physiology, philosophy and common sense all revolt at this spectacle. But they must endure it while female education keeps at its present notch. There is no cure for it so long as the best institutions propose to graduate young ladies at fifteen or sixteen years of age, accomplished! A little arithmetic, less algebra, and least geometry; a sprinkling of rhetoric, a smattering of mental and moral philosophy, a very diluted sip at the natural sciences; enough of English to misspell it, enough of French to mispronounce it, enough of music to *execute* a piece or two, (and the listeners besides,) and enough of drawing to bring home several specimens of their instructor's ingenuity!—these, with a few more of the same sort, generally make up the sum total of a lady's polish. Oh, let us pull down this shanty! Let us scrape away the earth and lay the foundation anew!

The schools of the present day should be regarded as mere seminaries, or preparatory schools; and in them the fundamental branches should be taught thoroughly and extensively. But a female "college" must be something new—a place where our daughters can go and be genuinely and truly educated. Such a college cannot be established without an endowment similar to that proposed for the Southern University.

Objections are sometimes made to the extensive education of ladies; but they always come from those who do not know the influence which true education has upon the mind and heart. Let us have a Southern College for young ladies, as well as a Southern University for young men. The two ought by no means to be in the same place. Summerfield has started the idea; let us all "turn to" and aid her in its fullest realization.

SUGGESTION.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Rev. H. R. Nicholson is to go forward to Buenos Ayres immediately after the rising of the Baltimore Conference.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN INDIA.

Dr. Allen, formerly a missionary in India, has written a work on that country, recently published, from which the editor of Zion's Herald gives extracts, showing the manner in which the subject of polygamy is now being treated by the Christian missionaries there. The author of the book says: "The Calcutta Missionary Conference, consisting of the missionaries of different societies that have missionaries in that vicinity, after frequent consultations and much consideration on the subject of polygamy as it exists in India, were unanimous in the following opinion, that a native convert who, before his conversion, has married more wives than one, in accordance with the practice of the Jewish and primitive Christian Churches, he shall be permitted to keep them all; but such person is not eligible to hold any office in the Church."

The above statement would appear to embody the opinion of the missionaries of all the evangelical denominations there. In this opinion Dr. Allen concurs. He holds on the subject the following language: "Now what shall be done in respect to such persons, (polygamists,) when they give credible evidence of personal piety, and seek admission into the Christian Church? No case of this kind occurred in my missionary experience, but some cases of the kind have occurred in numerous instances in the progress of the gospel. The subject will also have the consideration and decision of the highest authority, ecclesiastical and judiciary, in India and England. My opinion is, that the general practice in missions in respect to such cases, will be as follows: When any man, who has more than one wife to whom he has been legally married, wishes to be admitted into the Christian Church, he will be required to make a free and full statement of his domestic relations. He will be permitted to retain his marital connections with all his wives, and his parental relation to all his children, subject to the decision of the Church, for the proper government of his household. Whether he may or may not cohabit with his different wives, will be left, I believe, entirely to him and to them to act according to their views of duty. At the same time, the nature of the married relation, according to the Christian dispensation and the usage of the Church, and the reason why such cases are for a while tolerated, will be fully explained. No man thus admitted while a polygamist can be ordained a Christian teacher. In this way polygamy will have the testimony of the Church against it, and as no Christian man can ever become a polygamist, all such cases will cease with the lives of those thus admitted."

According to the decision of the Missionary Conference, no man, after being admitted into the Church, if married, could be permitted to add to his wives, or if unmarried, to take more than one wife. They thus provide for the extinction of the system of polygamy after the first generation.

The editor of Zion's Herald strongly demurs to the decision. He thinks polygamy should be treated by the missionary as adultery, and a church relation refused until it be renounced. He expresses the hope that the missionaries of the M. E. Church, which it is expected will shortly be sent to that country, may be instructed by the missionary Board to act upon this principle.

Peace is the pillow of the just.

PREACHING THAT IS PREACHING.

We cannot but think the welfare of the Church bound up with the prevalence of such sentiments as are here put forth by the Puritan Recorder. We have eliminated a few sentences. Are not these sayings true? Will preachers and people accept them? May they!

"An understanding of the mysteries of Christ is not only a result of the spiritual illumination given to all Christians, but it necessarily forms a part of those gifts by which the Spirit furnishes the minds of ministers for their calling. A true conception of the scheme of salvation, enabling one to open the way of life, and show to men their true relations to their Redeemer and Sanctifier, is indispensable to an efficient ministry. Ministers who see men as trees walking, or who shun the humbling doctrines of grace by reason of their own dislike of them, may multiply converts in a certain way, but he that will truly convert men to Christ must know and preach the truth as it is in Jesus. We must first learn what we are to teach. And he who wavers or winces when called to bring forth doctrines, is a cripple as to the right arm of his ministry. The human body could not serve as a body without bones; yet bare bones would make but an indifferent body. Nor should the gospel frame be presented as bare bones, by confining the preaching of it to its cardinal doctrines. The particular condition of a people may require the doctrines to be preached in a series now and then; and, more rarely, there may be a demand for the polemic defence of them. But, in the ordinary course of the ministry, these bones should be covered with sinews and flesh, and flushed with life. All practical and hortatory preaching should have some evangelical fact, in other words, some doctrine for its basis and main material. A striking illustration of a doctrine in a single paragraph, followed by an application of it to its practical results, will generally leave the best impression.

But the doctrines presenting the substantive facts of Christianity should form the warp and woof of all our preaching. Much false doctrine, or tendencies to indulge in speculations which blunt the edge of truth. However much the cause for alarm in this direction, we are more alarmed at the no doctrine, than at the false doctrine. It is much easier to shut out Christianity by omission and silence, than by direct opposition. The demand for popular preaching has, as far as it has prevailed, tended to exclude those doctrines which never can be made popular to unconverted men. As long as Christ crucified is to the Jew a stumbling block, and foolishness to the Greek, the popularity-seeking minister will not enlarge much upon that theme. He will choose subjects that invite to a display of rhetorical eloquence or poetical prettyness, or soft sentimentalism. But however much he may kindle and glow, it will not be with fire from the altar of God. The great matter of man's ruin and redemption, the new creation in Christ, the conflicts with in-dwelling sin, will have small place in his discourse.

For example, he will take, perhaps, as a text, "We all do fade as a leaf;" and from it he will paint a beautiful picture of autumn in her gorgeous dress of many tinted leaves, and draw a fine parallel between the fading leaf and the frail, fading life of man, till he has regaled the fancy with a splendid poem, while he has not begun to reach the conscience or the heart. He has exhibited nothing of Christ, nothing of sin, nothing of redemption, nothing of that eternity that receives the falling leaf upon its bosom.

Sometimes we hear sermons that have scarcely a shred of Christianity in their texture, next to nothing that might not have been found in the writings of the heathen moralists. It is only by courtesy that a ministry that has so far excluded Christian doctrine is called a Christian ministry."

A SOFT PILLOW.—Whitefield and a pious companion were much annoyed one night, at a public house, by a set of gamblers in the room adjoining where they slept. The noisy clamor and horrid blasphemy so excited Whitefield's abhorrence and pious sympathy, that he could not rest. "I will go to them, and reprove their wickedness," he said. His companion remonstrated in vain. He went. His words of reproof fell apparently powerless upon them. Returning, he laid down to sleep. His companion asked him rather abruptly, "What did you gain by it?" "A soft pillow," he said, patiently, and soon fell asleep.

BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD.—The American Bible Society have commenced, with the present year, the issue of their monthly Record, in an enlarged form, intending to make it of permanent value for preservation. It will be sent as heretofore, three copies to each auxiliary, one to each branch, and one to each life-director and life-member, gratuitously. Others receive it at a moderate subscription price.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA
And the Isthmus.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP DANIEL WEBSTER.

The steamship Daniel Webster, Capt. Patterson, arrived at the Balize at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, making the unusually quick time of four days and ten hours from San Juan. She brings one hundred passengers from California and several from Nicaragua, all in good health.

The Webster left New Orleans on the 12th, and made quicker time to San Juan than any other vessel, five days and twelve hours from levee to anchorage.

It is reported that the Chagres fever rages in Aspinwall. Nicaragua is glutted with goods of all descriptions from the Atlantic States, more than $200,000 worth having recently been received in that country.

By the Star of the West six hundred and eighty passengers arrived on the Isthmus for Nicaragua and California.

An alliance, it is stated, has been formed between the governments of San Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica. Nicaragua, heretofore one of the Central American Confederacy, not included, says if this alliance is a threat, while Nicaragua will preserve peace they shall not find her unprepared for war. Among other interesting items on the position of these Governments, it is announced that General Cellamos is in San Salvador, hitherto especially friendly towards Nicaragua, and that he has incited the organization of an armed force, to make a descent by the way of Realijo and Leon, for the purpose of destroying Gen. Walker and the Americans; but the department of Leon is quiet as yet; nor is there so much fear as to prevent the dishandment of four hundred native troops at Leon, which was superintended by Vallie, by the direction of President Rivas and the advice of all the native officers in Walker's army.

One hundred Americans had just arrived at Leon, making the garrison three hundred Americans, besides the forty natives retained. Eleven hundred American soldiers are now posted at the most central points. They are generally healthy, and Walker's government seems to be a fixed fact which all parties enjoy; and planters are preparing to increase their business, because it has brought the hope of permanent peace. Everywhere the strictest discipline is enforced. An embassy of peace sent to San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, reports from Guana Caste, a city en route in disputed territory, a favorable reception from its inhabitants.

Col. Kinney took his departure for Granado on the 8th inst., from Greytown. The object of his visit was an alliance with Gen. Walker. The result of his visit could not be ascertained, as the Daniel Webster weighed anchor shortly after Col. Kinney's arrival at Greytown.

We have California papers to the 5th inst. We copy from the summary of the Alta California:

More rain has fallen throughout the mining region of California during the past two weeks than in any similar period the present winter. From every portion of the mines we now hear good accounts of the miners, and the receipts of gold have largely increased at San Francisco. The farmers throughout the agricultural districts have also taken advantage of the rains to commence putting in their winter crops. More attention is now given to this branch of business than ever before, and we shall undoubtedly grow a large surplus of wheat, barley, etc., this season.

Governor Johnson was nominated in Sacramento by the Know Nothings, but the Senate refused to go into joint convention by a vote of 17 to 14. It is believed that this position of affairs cannot be changed, and therefore there is but little probability of the election of a Senator by the present Legislature.

The Legislature has now pending a proposition which it is believed will result in obtaining the payment of the California Indian War Bonds.

The Supreme Court of California have made a decision by which the assets of the late firm of Adams & Co. are to be divided *pro rata* amongst all the creditors of that concern.

The Lunatcur claim to the land upon which nearly one-third of San Francisco is located, has been confirmed by the U. S. Commissioners. Preparations are now being made to take the case to a higher Court, where, it is believed, this decision will be reversed; hence there is but little excitement in San Francisco in respect to the confirmation. This claim is assessed at $5,000,000, and is considered too great a fortune for one man, even in California.

The San Francisco papers have received news to the latest dates from the Sandwich Islands and China, but we find nothing of interest.

FROM TEXAS—*More Lipan Outrages.*—The Matagorda Chronicle of the 18th says of the practice of firing the prairies:

Almost daily dark clouds of smoke fill the atmosphere, and almost every night the lurid glare of the devouring element is seen in some direction. A continuance of this practice will, in a few years, make these beautiful pastures a desert waste. The consequences are inevitable, if persisted in much longer; the roots of the grass and herbage are parched up, and the seeds burnt up in a mere wantonness. Large numbers of cattle, horses, etc., have died of starvation during the long continued cold weather of the last month, and many more must die before the new grass can become sustenance for our herds, which otherwise might have been able to survive the rigors of a severe season.

The same paper says:

We regret to state that much of the stubble and seed cane has been seriously injured by the late freezes, so that scarcely a two-third crop can be expected, under the most favorable circumstances, next season.

The Columbia Democrat of the 19th has the following paragraph:

We learn by the mail carrier from Velasco, that on Monday, the 11th inst., Mr. W. C. C. Lynch, of this county, with his wife, started for Galveston in a skiff from the Bernard river. After passing the bar at the mouth of that river, they were struck by a north wind, which carried them out to sea. They were watched by some one upon the beach until they passed entirely out of sight. Since that they have not been seen, and it is supposed that they are lost. It was the intention of Mr. Lynch to come in at the mouth of Brazos, and go to Galveston by way of the canal.

Under date of the 21st ult., a correspondent of the Nueces Valley Advertiser writes a letter from Laredo. We extract the following paragraphs:

Since my last, the Lipans have been down in full force, during the last week there were some sixteen or seventeen of them in the little town on the opposite side of the river. They say that they are at peace with Mexico; but the truth is, they rob and murder their friends as well as us, although perhaps not so openly. The writer, in company with others of our citizens, visited them for the purpose of seeing and talking with their Chiefs. We conversed with Chiquito and Comanchito, the two principal chiefs of the party above referred to. They expressed a desire to have peace with the Americans, but declared that they now considered themselves hostile. They said that while they lived on this side of the river, they were always blamed for horse-stealing, etc., whether guilty or not; but that now they would give the Americans *real* cause to blame them. Such talk was not very gratifying to us, as you may imagine; but, having the "tri-color" of the magnanimous Republic floating above us, we, of course, through the superabundance of our respect for the neutrality laws of the United States, had nothing to say in answer to the gentlemen.

As an indication that their threats were not to be in vain, they have, since our visit, swept the ranches on the river, above and below us—taking off near fifty horses within five or six days, and killed a Mexican named Filipe Flores. It is now really dangerous to travel three miles from town, unless in company with an armed party. The events of last summer are about to be re-enacted in our unfortunate county.

As an instance of the (under the present circumstances of this frontier) absurd stringency of the orders binding them, I give you the following, which is of quite common occurrence:

There is a report of Indians—the commanding officer of the Fort forthwith orders out a party of men to follow them—the Indians are in full speed down the country, robbing and murdering; having their spies out, they know pretty well how far their pursuers are behind them, and when the latter begin to press too closely, they make for the river, (which they are smart enough to keep pretty close to,) and, if the troops get near enough to see them, it will probably be when they are climbing the opposite bank, with hundreds of dollars worth of property; from that moment irretrievably lost to the owners, as the troops are not permitted to cross the river in pursuit.

Foreign News by the Canada.

The Canada arrived at Halifax on the 18th. From the telegraphic dispatches of her news we clip the following:

Asia.

Kars was occupied by two Russian battalions, while a third occupied the camp formerly held by General Mouravieff's army. The captured guns and munitions of war have been removed to Alexandropol. Letters from Erzeroum predict a scarcity of food there. Ismail Pacha was seriously wounded on the 23d of December.

England.

The Queen opened Parliament on the 31st. In the House of Lords, Earl Gosford moved the address to the Queen. The Earl Abingdon seconded the motion. Lord Derby did not oppose, but said he considered the speech bare, cold and meagre. He thought it ought to refer to the state of affairs with America, to India and the colonies, and to the fall of Kars. He conceived that the Government, in the enlistment scheme, had evaded the spirit of the municipal law of the United States, and he hoped the apology offered would be received.

He regretted, however, that there was not a conciliatory paragraph introduced into the speech referring to the subject. The whole speech, he said, was redolent with water gruel.

The Earl of Clarendon replied. Referring to the present relations with the United States, he said: "In my opinion there can be no doubt as to the commonsense view of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; and yet it is upon the interpretation of that treaty that the difference of opinion has arisen. In such a case correspondence is useless, and I have lost no time in offering to refer the whole question to the arbitration of a third Power, both sides agreeing to the decision. That offer has not yet been accepted. It has been renewed; and I hope, upon further consideration, the U. S. Government will acquiesce. In regard to the recruiting difficulty, it would not add a friendly solution to allude to it from the throne. Inasmuch as the correspondence on the subject still continues. The most recent demands of the United States arrived only two days ago and are not in a state to be made public. The origin of the trouble was this: At the beginning of the war numerous foreigners from the United States applied to the British Government for permission to join the army of the East. In consequence, instructions were sent to the Government of Nova Scotia, to consider whether persons from the United States could be received at Halifax. The instructions were notified to Mr. Crampton, who was at the same time notified that, anxious as England was for recruits, she was still more anxious that there should be no violation of the municipal laws of the States. An agency office was opened, and, upon complaint being made, Mr. Crampton denied that it might be made public that the British government did not recruit soldiers in the United States; and he made known his instructions to Mr. Marcy, who expressed his satisfaction."

After further explanations he stated that correspondence of a not very amicable nature had since taken place between the two governments. But the transactions to which it refers are by-gone transactions; and from the commencement the British government has disclaimed all infringement of the laws of the United States. With the conduct of Mr Crampton, his government was perfectly satisfied, being convinced that he neither intentionally or accidentally violated the municipal laws of the United States. The difficulty was susceptible of a peaceful solution—no slight was meant by not mentioning America in the Queen's speech.

In the House of Commons, Admiral Napier, immediately on taking his seat, moved for the production of the papers relating to his Baltic expedition.

Mr. Baillie gave notice of a resolution to the effect that enlistments in foreign countries lowers the dignity of Great Britain, and is calculated to endanger relations with other States.

France.

Much satisfaction was expressed that Paris had been selected for the meeting of the Peace Congress. The Moniteur publishes a decree fixing the import duty on cotton brought from entrepots by French vessels at 25 francs per hundred kilogrammes, being a reduction of 5 francs on the former rates.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP TEXAS.

Mr. DaCosta, purser of the steamship Texas, which arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, has furnished us with the following memoranda: The Texas arrived at Vera Cruz on the 20th, and left on the 22d. Reports that the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa pronounced in favor of Huro Y. Tamures on the night of the 12th, and on the 13th notified the city that if they did not surrender by 12 o'clock, M., it would be bombarded. At half-past twelve the Castle opened on the city, continuing it for an hour. Two persons were wounded and some damage done to the houses. On the 14th, the French frigate Penelope came up from Sacrificios and anchored between the Castle and the city. Nothing further occurred until the 19th. The war steamer Guerrero came in to tow out the national ship Guadalupe, when the Castle fired into her for 15 minutes, five shots taking effect, killing the first lieutenant and four men, and wounding seven. In the meantime a bomb from Fort St. Iago fell on the Castle, blowing up an ammunition chest and killing and wounding 16 men. On the 20th, at half past five, P. M., the Castle surrendered to the city.

Before the commencement of the firing, the shipping took refuge at Sacrificios, returning to their anchorage on the 21st. The national vessel Guadalupe and steamship Ben Franklin remained at their moorings. Most of the families left for the neighboring villages during the difficulty.

The only papers we have received by this arrival, a file of *El Veracruzano*, state that this movement was headed by a prisoner named Salcedo, "well known for his conduct in 1852," and that the number of men engaged in it did not exceed 150. The same paper intimates that summary punishment will be inflicted upon these insurgents, who are in prison.

We have received no papers from the city of Mexico, probably in consequence of trouble in the interior.

The city of Puebla was still, at last accounts, in possession of the revolutionists.

On the 30th of January the revolutionists, under command of Tiso Jauregui, who held the town of Ozolinama, were attacked by troops sent against them by the Governor of Tamaulipas and defeated. They were completely dispersed, and Jauregui was taken prisoner. On the same day a small detachment of the National Guards encountered and defeated a force of the pronunciados of Tantoyuca under Antonio Mora.

A recent letter from Senor Vidaurri states that in case it becomes necessary, he stands ready to march from San Luis Potosi upon the city of Mexico with 4000 men of all arms in defence of the present government.

FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the steamship Perseverance, we received papers from Galveston to Saturday last. The News has the following paragraphs:

We have what we believe to be reliable information that the Brazos is again up and navigable. We also hear a vague report that the Trinity is out of its banks in places; but this is not to be depended on, as a gentleman who left Cairo on the 18th inst., reports that there was no perceptible rise when he left.

TEXAS WESTERN RAILROAD.—The assurances promulgated by the parties interested in this road, are as strong as ever, but, inasmuch as previous promises have not been carried out, a lack of public confidence necessarily resulted. However, we have already noticed a revival of confidence in that road, and we now see that the Dallas Herald has information from Marshall, that two or three thousand hands will be put upon the road the coming spring, and that negotiations have already been commenced between the road and the State line. The route of the road is already designated for the Pacific Railroad, and it is stated that a contract for the construction of one hundred miles has been let to responsible parties.

On Friday night, Miss Ada Bromough, a lady of seventeen, step-daughter of Dr. Stone, committed suicide in Galveston by taking strychnine.

ROGERS, THE POET.—Mr. Rogers mentioned that the best note he ever received was from an American lady, who, being asked to breakfast with him, wrote—"Won't I!" Certainly it was expressive brevity.—[Correspondence of the Crayon.

On the 15th a railroad passenger car, weighing eight tons, left Washington for Alexandria on the ice, drawn by five horses. When last heard from, it was moving safely and was more than half way across.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1856.

...Missionary reports of last week only reached $1. The city is now crowded, both in business, and never more healthy.

...LACE is now on ... River of H. D. Mo... Through the same ... and readable books, of ... elsewhere appears.

... Seminary.—Our ... Magazine street, whose ... were such a favorite ... informs us that he has the seed for sale, and how is the time to buy.

... Answers Answers.—The Bishop begins in ... this week which we trust he will soon begin to unfold to a full discussion of the subject. Christian masters, read ... Potter sermon of this week. It may give you a soft pillow in a dying hour. It is enough to rile the soul of any man that has a soul. Many masters would like to do their duty in the religious instruction of their slaves, but know not how. Others know it, but will not do it. And others have not thought on the subject.

Contributions for Education.—The Female seminary at Marion, Ala., under charge of that very diligent and competent instructor, Rev. Jos. K. Armstrong, still holds on its way prosperously. The Tuskegee College opens under the happiest auspices. The advertisements of both in our columns will ... those who have daughters to be educated, much to their advantage. They may ... further, but will not fare better.

Southern University.—A letter of the 22d ult., from Rev. T. M. Grace, says:

"I have just heard from the agent of our College. He has been in Sumpter county, which, you know, is a good distance from Greensboro', and raised a subscription of more than $6,000; nor is his work yet completed."

Nicaragua.—The government of Gen. Walker is being rapidly strengthened by United States bone and muscle. They have ... publicly advertised, on ... Wednesday morning for San Juan with 300 adventurers—some for Kinney's settlement, but most for Walker's. The ... gave a unique lecture on Nicaragua, on Monday night, a report of which we give elsewhere. *Snake* doctors were very common among the Professors, and ... scarce. ... on Wednesday morning, reminded us ... of early California emigration. Crowds waived their hats and bade their friends good luck. One such event is more significant on the Central American question, than a long talk between Clarendon and Buchanan, at St. James.

Report of State Superintendent of Public Education.—We are indebted to Dr. Samuel Boyd for the interesting report of J. N. Carrigan, late Superintendent of Public Education. Judge Carrigan urges upon the ... Legislature again the suggestions made by him last year relative to the 16th section, and ... condemns the system of appointing parish treasurers as the depositaries of the school funds, and concludes by stating that, New Orleans excepted, the condition of the Free Public Schools throughout the State is very unsatisfactory, and the results not at all commensurate with the vast amount of ... appropriated for their support.

A Successful Mission.—Some nine years ago a mission, under the auspices of the ... Board, was begun at Aintab, in Syria. At first the ground was held with difficulty, owing to severe persecutions. But after a time the mission became permanent. ... organized a church there in 1848, ... eight members, and gathered a ... of forty. Eight years only ... since then, and Dr. Anderson, ... last fall, says he found one ... thirty-seven members in the ... congregation numbering some ... souls! He also found a ... boys and seventy-six girls. Five native brethren are about to be ordained; and a number were laboring as ... in the adjacent towns. Surely Aintab may be set down as a successful mission.

...—Though wicked and profane ... spreading, and assist all ministers ... and God's words, too, but so ... yet they are such wind, believe ... able to hear books and read sermons; such wind as, if ever they are saved, must shake and even overturn all the foundations of all their carnal confidences and ... Be exhorted, therefore, more ... to frequent the preaching ... [Bishop Hopkins.

Wesley Casting Lots,

TO DECIDE BETWEEN CALVINISM AND ARMINIANISM.

Rev. Dr. Scott, a Presbyterian preacher of this city, but now in San Francisco, in a published lecture, "Wedge of Gold," perpetrated this invidious passage:

"It is said that the great Mr. John Wesley was so perplexed between Arminianism and Calvinism, as theological systems, that he cast up an English shilling to decide whether he should be a Calvinist or an Arminian."

We have heard of this saying before from the Rev. Doctor. It was a sugar-stick of his in the old States, and we are not surprised that he is at it in California. But several "Arminians" there, thinking "*it is said*" not the best authority for so grave a charge, to say nothing of the style, "the great Mr. John Wesley," addressed a card through the "Pacific," in which they say to Dr. Scott that, as he has embodied the passage in a book—

"And as he has been very careful to give his authority for many quotations of far less importance than the above, it would be gratifying to a large class of his readers, who were taught to regard the 'great Mr. John Wesley' as a man not likely to adopt any 'system of theology' on the toss of an 'English shilling,' much less one in the defence of which he has 'written so zealously, to know who says it, and on what authority?'

Thus put upon his authority for a slander, which perhaps has been allowed to go too long unchallenged, Dr. Scott, instead of retracting or confessing to mistake, quotes Whitefield's letter to Wesley, written from Bethesda, Ga., and published in 1778, and claims to be sustained by it! All to the point that can be made out of the letter, is a charge—perhaps upon rumor and groundless, perhaps true—that Mr. Wesley drew a lot as to whether he should preach and print a sermon on *free grace!*

Does this touch the two great theological systems of Calvinism and Arminianism? Dr. Scott has misstated the subject both in form and matter, and we hope this is the last of his "it is said." This is just the difference there is between him and his authority: One says Mr. Wesley tossed up a shilling to decide between Calvinism and Arminianism, and the other that he cast a lot to see if he should *preach* and *print* a particular doctrinal sermon. That there is a great difference between holding a creed and preaching it out at every time and place, there can be no better witnesses than our Calvinistic brethren, who, however strong in the faith, sometimes doubt the expediency of preaching on the predestination from all eternity of a certain number to hell, do what they can, and the election from all eternity of a certain number to everlasting life, do what they may.

Missionary Success.—During the past year the number of ordained missionaries in the service of the American Board was 165, the number of members added to the Church 1,487; making an average of a little more than nine members to each missionary. The Christian Intelligencer says: "We have examined the last report of two classes, taken at random in our church, and find that in both cases the average of additions on confession of faith is less than this. Surely the friends of missions among the heathen have reason to be encouraged.

Rev. Wm. Arthur.—This gentleman, we learn from Zion's Herald, sailed from New York to England on the 18th ult. During his visit he has been quite successful in raising funds for Ireland. In Boston and vicinity he raised nearly $6,000, Baltimore raised $4,000, Philadelphia pledged $10,000, New York raised about $17,000. Altogether, nearly $45,000 have been secured. Mr. Scott will continue to visit the churches until the sum of $100,000 is secured.

A Cincinnati paper, edited and published by a man who, we are told, is a Roman Catholic, made the statement, two weeks since, that charges of seduction against Bishop Hamline had been in process of investigation, &c. No charges have been preferred against Bishop Hamline. L. D. Harlan, a member of the Cincinnati Conference, for making statements in regard to the Bishop's character, was brought before his Conference, his statements proved false, and he himself expelled from the Methodist Epis. Church and ministry by the large and intelligent Cincinnati Conference, after a trial of three days. Only two members of the Conference, out of nearly two hundred, voted in the negative, because they thought the punishment too severe for the falsehood proved against Mr. Harlan. We cannot withhold our surprise that a statement so utterly false should have been manufactured out of the facts in the case. Will the members of the press who have given currency to the slander please publish the foregoing.

[Western Chris. Advocate.

American Episcopal Mission in China.—Our Episcopal brethren report twenty communicants in their mission at China. They report a good degree of prosperity, notwithstanding the political commotions of the Celestials. A reinforcement is asked for by Bishop Boone. "The field around us, he writes, is enlarging every day. We shall soon have missionaries residing in all the surrounding country; and a more glorious field for missionary work does not exist on earth. It is the richest valley in the world, inhabited by a thousand men to a square ..."

For the N. O Christian Advocate.

TOBACCONISING.

NUMBER III.

6. Effect of Ministerial Tobacconizing on the Rising Generation.—That the education of the male youth of their country is greatly and very deleteriously affected by the smoking and chewing of ministers, is notorious. A minister that does not carry a moral influence around him of a very lively and moving character, and cause, in a good degree, the habits and education of youth to conform to his habits and practices, ought no longer to remain a minister. A minister whose conduct does not carry a weighty influence around and with it, is no minister at all. The sooner he quits the better.

I never knew a smoker or chewer, a man of any reflection, who did not himself despise the practice, and regret, deeply regret, his slavery to the habit; and as deeply regret the association and example that had fastened it upon himself. He throws back the blame on a mistaken father, a thoughtless, careless brother, or a man whose sacred profession and calling it was to "feed my lambs."

The boys who are growing up around us men, and who imbibe the same habit from the same source, will of course, I suppose, feel and speak and think in the same way.

A company of persons were sitting together, not long since, and a Methodist preacher was puff—puff—puffing, when a remark was made about the "fast" boys in the town. "Yes," said the preacher, "I never saw the like. You may frequently see the little rascals, ten, twelve or fourteen years old, with a cigar or a chew in his mouth, smoking and chewing. I never saw such a set of boys. What will they come to?"

Not long before the battle of Monterey, Gen. Taylor saw one of his captains who was not quite captain enough for him in the times he anticipated, and he said to another officer, "Take that captain out and drill him three hours a day for six days."

Thinks I to myself, on the occasion referred to, wish I was an ecclesiastical Taylor. I would have that minister drilled three hours a day for six days. If he had been a sober-thinking, rational-minded man, I would have asked him a few questions like the following:

Do you esteem it wrong for boys to smoke cigars and chew tobacco? If it is wrong in boys to do such things, what is the proper age for plone youths to commence? Does smoking and chewing by boys of the ages of ten to fifteen lead, or is it likely to lead, to idleness, drinking whisky, swearing, quarreling, and such like conduct? Is the present state of bad morals on the part of the boys to the habit of chewing and smoking? Is the habit in question, on the part of these boys, a source of great regret, mortification and sorrow on the part of all pious parents, and also of all other parents who think and act with any sort of moral correctness toward their children? When these boys grow to manhood, and become fully awake to the evil of a bad habit entailed upon them, will they be likely to bless or curse the minister who, in all likelihood, did much more to fasten the habit upon them than any other person? Considering the great power of example which the ministerial calling gives a man, is there a person in this town—are there any five persons in it—who have done so much to propagate the habit of smoking and chewing on the part of the boys as yourself?

I would have liked to ask that young minister—for he is a young man—these and some other similar questions, if I had not seen that his conduct in the premises gave evidence of a lack of capability on his part to properly appreciate them.

Boys of the age of ten or fifteen years are not presumed to have the discretion, forethought and judgment of grown-up men. They follow carelessly, and almost instinctively, such example as is set before them. A minister of the gospel has, by his profession and calling, attained a position in society as an exemplar of youth, that other men need not aspire to. Children that are piously and morally raised, are taught to look up to the preacher as an exemplar.

But, alas! alas! the truth forces the acknowledgement that this is sometimes very bad teaching!

It is by the law of the Methodist Church made the duty of ministers, in pastoral visitings, to "pay special attention to the children; speak to them personally and kindly," etc. But the law does not say whether he is to teach them to smoke or not, though it is oftentimes so construed.

In his lecture on the "Genius and tendency of Romanism," in Cincinnati, January 14th, Kirwan made this remark:

"Since 1810 four Popes have declared the reading of the Bible in the 'vulgar tongue' to be an undermining of religion. They are willing the Greek Testament should be circulated among the Irish, and the Irish Testament among the English, or that the Bible may be circulated among any people in a language they do not understand." He (the lecturer) went into a bookseller's shop, at Rome, to purchase a Bible, and the man never heard of such a book, nor could he find a solitary copy in that city. It was given in evidence before the British Parliament, that of the four hundred students in Maynooth College, in Ireland, not ten Bibles or Testaments could be found; and it was from thence those men came over here, with long coats and short brains, to teach Americans their duty."

THE WAR SPIRIT.

Dr. Bond, the accomplished editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, has an able article under the above caption, which he concludes in the following language:

"Against the spirit of war we would affectionately warn our readers, especially those who name the name of Christ. We would entreat them not to surrender themselves to the pleasure arising from the accounts now so frequently arriving from the seat of the horrible contest going on in the Crimea. When they read of thousands killed, let them pause and consider what those few cold words mean; let them think of the purpose, the interests, the consequences of human life; let them follow the dead into eternity. When they read of thousands wounded, let them endeavor to imagine the frightful agonies of the battle field, the horrible tortures of the surgeons knife, the long, slow fever of the hospital, the mutilated forms of dismembered men, the helpless incumbrances of industrious life. When they read of the ferocity and recklessness and cruelty of an assault, let them consider whether men, made demons by war, are likely to be made good citizens by peace. If they will read of wars, let it be to learn what wars are, that they may cling closer to the gospel of peace, and be more earnest than heretofore in repressing at home the unchristian sentiments and inconsiderate folly and selfish ambition which are ever fomenting a spirit of strife, and driving us into the actual participation in the 'glories' of blood and crime, which constitute the familiar and interesting thing called war."

German Domestic.—Bishop Baker reports that he has appointed two brethren of our German work in the West to go forward to California, to assist in the work of preaching among their countrymen, for whose benefit brother Kellner is already engaged.

The Mexican Church.—The immense wealth of the Roman Catholic Church of Mexico is often spoken of on account of its influence in political affairs. While the annual income of the republic does not exceed $9,000,000, the revenues of the church will amount to $28,000,000. The product of the tithes, on an average, is estimated at $1,835,000 per annum, and, in addition to this, the clergy possess an immense capital in specie, the accumulation of three centuries, arising partly from bequests, and partly from surplus income. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of one archbishopric, (that of Mexico,) chiefly from that portion of the tithes intended for the subsistence of the clergy, and amounts to $400,000—the archbishop receiving $130,000.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Life in Brazil, or A Journal of a Brief Visit to the Land of the Cocoa and the Palm. With an appendix, containing illustrations of ancient South America. By Thomas Ewbank. New York: Harper & Brothers.

It is singular, but not less true than strange, that notwithstanding our pushing and explorative disposition—nor not that of ourselves alone, but of the whole civilized world—we know infinitely more, so far as general information is concerned, with regard to the geography of the frozen region lying about the North Pole than we do of the fertile fields which are directly kissed by the sun, and in their tropical glory of a never dying summer, enjoy everlasting verdure and a sort of vegetarian immortality. There are impossibilities attending the exploration of the ice lands that prevent and excuse the failure to record all its wonders; but none in the latter which should deter a venturous spirit. This, Mr. Ewbank has demonstrated by a record of travel, which reads like a romance grounded upon a pile of statistics—conveying an immense amount of fresh, valuable and interesting information, that cannot be come at through other channels. His story is pleasantly written and copiously illustrated. It gives an account of the nature and capabilities of the land; the character of the people, from the priest to the street beggar; and gilds with the *coleur d'oro* that rich and fertile portion of this continent—sometime to be more fully developed and more valuable than its present inhabitants can conceive. The work is beautifully printed, in one octavo volume, and should make part of every library.

Parisian Sights and French Principles, Seen Through American Spectacles. By James Jackson Jarvis. Second series. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A previous volume, upon the same subject, by the same author, was so flatteringly received that the writer has been induced to continue his chronicles of life in the great metropolis of France and the world. Naturally enough, fashion is the most prominent matter; and engravings, with accompanying descriptions, are given of all the various styles of dress that has prevailed among the people of that city for a long time past, together with many moral and philosophical reflections hardly to be expected from such a Sartor Resartus and modern Teufelsdrock. The pictures are good; the chronicles interesting, and all who are fond of the quaint and out of the way manifestations of literature will be more than repaid for purchasing the book.

Harper's Picture Books, for the Nursery. "Learning to think." By Jacob Abbott. One hundred and twenty Engravings. New York: Harper & Brothers.

None of all our juvenile readers, excepting Peter Parley, now dead, have been so successful as the Abbots in writing for juveniles. They seem to possess an intuition of what will prove most gratifying and at the same time instructive to youth, as has been evinced in their "Rollo" and many other serial works. The latest is called "Learning to think." It is a very pleasant and attractive juvenile work and will make an agreeable present for the young.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

Washington, Feb. 18, 1856.—*Senate.*—Mr. Wilson submitted a resolution calling on the President of the United States for information relative to the affairs of Kansas, and what measures have been taken by the Executive to prevent illegal interference with the rights of the people of said Territory, by persons not residing therein.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Commerce to consider the expediency of additional legislation to prevent the abuse of the documents known as "protections," now issued to seamen in the commercial marine of the United States.

After transacting some further business of an unimportant character, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Fifteen thousand copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the condition of the finances; twenty thousand copies of the President's annual message and accompanying documents; ten thousand copies of the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating the report of the Coast Survey; and sixty thousand copies of the mechanical portion of the report of the Commissioner of Patents, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lane, delegate from Oregon, introduced a bill enabling the people of that Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, preliminary to her admission into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The House soon after adjourned.

The propeller Arctic, Capt. Hartstein, which was sent out in search of the Pacific, put into Halifax on the 19th under sail, having disabled her propeller.

THE LEVEE RAILROAD.

Among the proceedings of the meeting of the Board of Aldermen held on the 15th inst., was "the report and resolution of the special committee to whom was referred the consideration of a project for the building of a railroad on the levee, together with the specifications accompanying." These specifications, in their amended form, provide for "the sale of the privilege of constructing a double-track railroad on or along the levee, from the U. S. Barracks to the upper limit of the city," with a number of provisos and governing regulations, of which the following are the most notable:

The road is to be so constructed as to follow the base of the wharves along the route and for the distance alluded, and twenty-five feet in width of the levee shall be allowed for the construction. The lessee of the privilege shall bind himself to construct within two years from the approval of the sale, a double-track railroad, with grooved rails, to be of five feet gauge, in the best, most workmanlike and substantial manner. The materials shall be of the best quality. All injuries done to the streets by the laying of the track shall be repaired by the contractor at his own expense and to the Surveyor's satisfaction. The levels and grades shall be established by the Surveyor, in accordance with the wishes of the Committee on Streets and Landings; the lessee may construct switches for increased facility in loading or unloading of the cars, after having obtained permission of the Common Council and the lessees of the revenues of the port; the lessee shall bind himself to place a sufficient number of freight and passenger cars, to be drawn either by mules, horses or steam power, and provide everything needful for their maintenance and that of the road; and shall furthermore bind himself to make trips, up and down, at least every half-hour. He shall also bind himself to begin work within sixty days after the approval of the contract, and to complete it within two years. Should he fail in either respect, a right is reserved to the Council to pronounce the whole agreement null and void, without applying to a court of justice or indemnifying the lessee. The city reserves to itself the right, on the event of the batture extending, to sell front lots and compel the lessee, without indemnity from the city, to move his road to the front. Good and solvent security to the amount of fifty thousand dollars shall be given by the lessee, to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract.

The lease of the privilege under the specifications above mentioned, shall be sold to the person who offers to build the road and collect the revenues therefrom for the shortest term under thirty-five years, and who shall at the expiration of said term deliver to the city the said road, cars and all appurtenances connected with it; which will thus become the property of the city of New Orleans. The plan of the road and the style of the locomotives to be used shall be submitted to the two chairmen of the Committees on Streets and Landings and the two chairmen of the Committees on Finance, for their approval or rejection; the Common Council reserving the right to stop the use of steam power on the road, should it be judged by them injurious to public convenience and safety.

To these general regulations were added a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to sell to the bidder of the lowest term of years under thirty-five—which number is the maximum—after "sixty days' notice in the official journal," the privilege to run cars on, and the right of way for, a railroad on the levee front—or as may occur, under certain circumstances, in the street; the purchaser to construct the road at his or their own expense; to collect in his or their own right the revenues derivable therefrom, for the term of years bid and contracted for; to keep the same in complete repair; and to deliver in like good condition the said railroad, cars, furniture, apparatus, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to the city of New Orleans—the said railroad to be constructed in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the Surveyor's office, and the sale to be subject to the approval or rejection of the Common Council." The specifications and resolution were adopted by the Board of Aldermen with one dissenting vote, and to-morrow night will come up for action in the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

best sources within our reach, it strikes us the measure is fraught with general advantage to the city, to the financial interests of the corporation—for the privilege proposed to be sold is a very valuable one and will command a corresponding price—and is destined, if carried through, to exercise a favorable influence in facilitating the operations of trade and commerce—in cheapening and expediting the transit of merchandise and produce from one extremity of the city to the other, and in enabling business men to reach either terminus of the city's front in a conveniently brief space of time.

One disadvantage, and a material one at that, under which the commerce of New Orleans labors, is to be found in the large space over which it is transacted. We have a levee front of six or seven miles in length; and the innumerable articles which cover our wharves during the business season have to be moved, very often, from the upper to the lower limit of the corporation. It may be said this is an extreme proposition, and does not apply to the great mass of produce and merchandise. Admit that such is the case, which it is not in a leading sense, and the argument in favor of a levee railway is not damaged by any important particular. The great fact still exists that the cost of drayage is enormous; that more of it is done in New Orleans than in any other city in the Union, calculating business and population; that the expenses attendant are larger; that the difficulty of removing goods from the wharves is frequently insurmountable, entailing large losses upon shippers, consignees or merchants; and that the burthen is too onerous for our already overburthened commerce to stand. These truths, which are known and felt by every merchant in town, by every trader and consignee, and by every shipper and steamboat captain of the West, constitute in themselves irrefutable arguments sustaining the proposed levee railway measure.

But there are other arguments which can be educed in support of the railroad project, which are much more important than the foregoing. We will refer to one or two of them and their disastrous incidents.

All of our readers recollect the terrible times on the levee about two months ago. Day after day it rained, and all was cold and mud and water, until it became almost impossible to reach the wharves. This put it out of the power of the draymen to take the produce off the levee as fast as it was landed, and so it accumulated, until for miles nothing could be seen but vast masses of miscellaneous merchandise piled up in all sorts of ways, exposed to the injurious influences of the worst of weather. Cotton bales were piled, one upon the other, until they resembled miniature mountains. Hogsheads of sugar and barrels of molasses, by the thousand, had to take their chances, as there were not enough tarpaulins to be had to cover them. Casks of bacon were headed up, one on the other, two or three tiers high. Thousands of barrels of flour, and twenties of thousands of sacks of corn, wheat, oats, bran, etc., remained for days, almost weeks, without the smallest protection. Bales and boxes of the most valuable merchandise were similarly exposed and damaged, as well as innumerable other descriptions of goods and produce we have not time to enumerate. We have no means of ascertaining the precise losses caused by this untoward state of affairs, but we know they must have been enormous. The owners, shippers, etc., must have suffered seriously.

Then, again, this condition of things operated detrimentally in other respects. The merchants, not being able to get their goods from the levee, were unable to fill their orders, and a partial stoppage of business ensued. Although the levee was groaning under the weight of the richest produce on earth, and although the demand for it was active, prices good, and money plenty, our merchants were like so many Tantaluses—they could look upon what ought to be yielding, a noble harvest, but could neither touch nor taste it. In the meantime the draymen were demanding and receiving enormous wages, which, however, they earned, as work done under such circumstances could not well have been paid for at too high a rate.

Had the proposed railroad been in operation, these losses, inconveniences, detentions and stoppages would not have occurred. There would have been no glut of produce on the levee; no difficulty in keeping it clear, from day to day, in accordance with the laws of the port; no trouble in transporting cotton, sugar, wheat, pork, bacon, etc., to the ships, which trouble caused many of them to wait two or three weeks for cargoes; steamboats would not have been detained one, two, five and ten days, to get an opportunity to discharge their freights; there would have been no difficulty in meeting the necessities of inward and outward bound commerce; and, in fine, the embarrassments and annoyances to which we have hastily adverted, would have all been obviated if the proposed levee railway had been in existence.

For these reasons, and many others which we could and would bring to bear if we deemed it necessary, we cordially favor the railway project, and trust it will receive the sanction of the Assistant Aldermen after they have bestowed careful and thorough consideration upon it.

Lecture on Nicaragua.

Dr. Alexander McLean delivered a lecture Monday evening at the Lyceum Hall, concerning the prospects, possibilities and probabilities of the future of Nicaragua: summing up its past, sketching its present, and anticipating its future.

The first position noticed was that of Nicaragua as an inter-oceanic channel and viaduct between the Atlantic and Pacific, following which the climate was introduced, and Nicaragua was stated to have every variety thereof, from the equatorial to the temperate, being suited to all purposes for which so comprehensive a temperature is calculated.

The diseases are various, but not greater nor more fatal than prevail elsewhere. For the tourist, few places present so many attractions. The old cities and castles, the volcanoes, lakes, islands and plains are numerous and abounding in interest. The city of Rivas, where Walker made his gallant stand, is in a plain as fertile and grassy as any in the world.

The mines of Central America, always a magnet to the minds of men, are rich and abundant, though not at present worked, owing to intestine troubles. The rough and crude method of working them, formerly, allowed but a small per cent. of their real wealth to be developed. The best returns now, however, are from the soil. Sugar, corn, cotton and many other cereal products can be readily obtained and of the best quality. Coffee grows wild, but as it needs culture it has not yet been largely exported. Cocoa also grows spontaneously. Indigo, tobacco, equal to that of Cuba; rice, wheat, corn, coffee, arrow-root, can be readily raised, though requiring labor to keep them free from weeds.

Settlers are divided into three classes—capitalists, men of moderate means, and those of no means at all. For the first class, sugar raising is doubtless the best, as Indian labor can be had at a dime a day. For the second class, Segovia is the best place, and cattle raising and farming is the best occupation. Segovia is also a very healthy place. Mechanics are now getting three dollars a day; but they had better attend to farming, as had professional men. Those without capital had better join the army, where the pay of twenty-five dollars a month, support, and a present of land at the end of the period of service, will give the soldier settler a good start in life. Yams, potatoes and all kinds of vegetables grow profusely and without labor. Pimento, palm oil and cochineal can be grown easily. Wild fowl are abundant. There are no dangerous animals, but many poisonous reptiles—and yet their bites are readily cured. A saw-mill would pay admirably, as the woods there are beautiful, close fibred and superior to all others for elegance and durability. The costume of the country consists of a coat—when it can be got—and always a straw or palm-leaf hat.

The changeable political history of Nicaragua, from its discovery to the conquest of Walker, has been such as to prevent its development. It is now launched on a course of civilization, approved by the priests and all intelligent citizens.

The country, thanks to the enterprise of Vanderbilt, can now be easily reached. The cost of travel is almost nothing. The Prometheus and Daniel Webster run from this city with regularity and great speed.

Thanking the audience for its attendance, the lecturer closed his interesting and instructive address, which, instead of satisfying those present, only created a stronger desire to know more concerning the garden region of this hemisphere and the modern land of promise.

Meeting of the Clay Monument Association.

The Clay Monument Association held a meeting last evening. Quite a large audience attended, a majority of whom were ladies.

Mr. Robert J. Ward took the chair, and stated the object of the meeting to be to present to the people of New Orleans the propriety of moving in the matter of erecting a monument to the memory of the immortal patriot and statesman, Henry Clay. The few remarks made by the chairman were exceedingly appropriate and eloquent.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee of thirteen be appointed, of which the chairman of the Executive Committee shall be chairman, to select a suitable site for the proposed Monument to Henry Clay, and petition the City Council for the use of said site.

Resolved, That the same committee be authorized to make such arrangements as they may deem proper for laying the cornerstone of said monument on the 12th of April next, the anniversary of the birth day of Henry Clay.

Mr. Parmele, a member of the Executive Committee, stated that he perceived among the persons present one who had always taken a lively interest in the objects of this association—Judge Alexander Walker—and he presumed that the audience would be pleased to hear remarks from him upon the subject of the meeting.

The Judge stated that he came altogether unprepared to speak. He proceeded, however, to briefly recount the peculiar obligations which Louisianians owe to the public services of Henry Clay—who was one of the great triumvirate to whom the people of this State may attribute their chiefest blessings. His remarks elicited the warmest applause from the audience.

Mr. James Robb was loudly called for, and came forward. He stated that he had not expected to address the meeting. He should consider it a duty of the highest order to consecrate any means within his power to the object of perpetuating in bronze or marble the form and features of the great man to whom this country owes so much. He did not think this association should meet for the purpose of making eloquent speeches and passing resolutions, but for action. Three years ago, when the great statesman finished his labors, the whole country—men of every State of the Union—felt that they had sustained a common loss, and meetings were held everywhere and resolutions passed to erect monuments to his memory. It all amounted to nothing. He thought an association in the great emporium of the South-West should adopt a more vigorous course of action. He had formerly subscribed to the enterprise under a reservation, which he should now consider withdrawn, and authorized his name to be put down for a subscription of one thousand dollars.

Mr. Parmele then moved that an agent be appointed for each of the principal streets of the city to collect subscriptions to the Clay Monument, and a recess was agreed to for the purpose of arranging the matter, immediately after which the meeting adjourned.[Crescent.

Fire in St. Martinsville—*Great Loss of Life and Property.*—We find in the Franklin Banner of Thursday last, the following account of a terrible calamity in St. Martinsville:

On Sunday evening last a fire broke out in St. Martinsville, which not only laid waste the principal portion of the town, but was attended by a fearful loss of life. The circumstances, so far as we have learned them, are these: The fire originated in a stable in the rear of Mr. Fontanette's store, to which the flames quickly reached, and spreading themselves in their destructive progress, in a short time the entire square was a mass of flames. This square embraced the principal business houses of the town, some of them fine brick buildings containing a quantity of valuable merchandise. In one of these stores were forty kegs of gunpowder, which exploded with a tremendious report, blew down the walls, carried in the roof and buried in the ruins thirteen persons who were in the store at the time endeavoring to save what they could from the conflagration. All these persons are said to have been instantly killed. We have not been able to learn the names of the sufferers. The gentleman who furnishes the information was an eye-witness to this awful scene, and estimates the probable loss of property to be about $200,000. We cannot learn that any of this loss was covered by insurance.

Since the above was written we learn from another source that twenty-three persons are missed since the explosion occurred, and the supposition is that they are among the victims. A gentleman who arrived here last night by the mail boat states that when he left St. Martinsville seventeen bodies had been found among the ruins, and that a diligent search was then being made for others who are supposed to be there.

Exports of Cotton.—The clearances of cotton on Saturday last were 18,148 bales, viz: for Liverpool, 8,108; Barcelona, 904; Genoa, 1,263; Amsterdam, 2,222; for Queenstown and a market, 1,762; Boston, 1,723; New York, 926; Philadelphia, 565; Baltimore, 675 bales.

Prof. Gould's Second Lecture.

The lecture given by Prof. Gould last evening, at the Lyceum Hall, was in continuation of its predecessors. Summing up the results and deductions of the former lecture, the speaker announced a cursory survey of the developments of astronomy up to the first century as a preliminary necessary to be gone over in anticipation of the six which are intended to follow it. The history of astronomy was divided into four great periods, of which the introductory lecture had sketched a broad outline.

The age of the Roman empire gives no astronomical facts even equal to those of the old Hebrew shepherds; to the Chaldeans and Babylonians, among whom astronomy and astrology were enrolled as regular professions. The Chinese, however, two thousand three hundred years before Christ, knew and calculated great problems, and those who lived two thousand one hundred and seventy-five years before Christ chronicled future events, which have since occurred and which show the amount of their intelligence. The prediction of comets for three thousand seven hundred years in advance, was chronicled also, and have taken place. Their astronomers wrote treatises that have lived to this time, and even now hold true, and have renewed proof of their accuracy and the learning of their authors in our own days.

In Egypt and among the Chaldeans, where practical astronomy was cultivated with great care, it made rapid advance. In all these older nations astronomy was, however, only studied as a record of facts that had occurred and were to occur. Mythagoras and others sought to base a science upon these facts, but most of their works were empirical. In Rome the greatest advance was the improvement of their calendar, leaving it, however, no better than the Chinese had made it two thousand years before. The period succeeding was as a kind of resurrection of Egyptian creeds. The Siamese and others took the science from this point and added to it trigonometry. Then follows the great era of European astronomy, when Hegio Montanus flourished. His real name was different, but in accordance with those times he assumed a *nomine du plume*, and is now known chiefly by it. At that period astronomy had a sort of charlatanism and trickery about it which it has preserved to this day. Something of this was attributable to the priestly interference of the times, which sought to rule all sciences and regulate all beliefs, and which proscribed the Copernican theory. In order to avoid this censorship, Hegens wrapped up his discoveries in mysterious formulas and a strange style.

In 1507 Copernicus conceived the true idea of the universe: that the earth moves around the sun, instead of the sun around the earth. Until 1543 he concealed his discovery; pursued his studies sedulously among Egyptian chroniclers, who he found had advanced the same opinion, though not so clearly or strongly. When his great book was being published the arch tried to destroy the office, and printers set it up with a composing stick in one hand and a gun in the other. The influence of ignorance finally compelled the printers to give up the copy; but they cunningly said nothing of the type which contained it, and which shortly appeared with all the information contained in the copy.

Following Copernicus came Tycho Brahe, Kepler and Galileo, who, by the science of conic sections—known to the old Egyptians—carried the great science along, almost to its present point. The discovery of gravity, by Newton, supplied all that was wanting to former theories to make them perfect, and gave us the ground-work of modern astronomy, which Cicero had alluded to fifteen hundred years before, in saying that all arts and sciences are connected by indissoluble bonds.

The history of Galileo, shouting, concerning the earth, "But it does move," was alluded to in connection with the Catholic anathema against the doctrine, as giving a new start to the investigations which have blossomed into our present learning. Copernicus and Kepler had traveled toward the same end, and a work of the latter, published only thirty-nine years before Newton's discovery, proved that he had reached the threshold which his successor crossed.

After 1630, it only remained to verify Kepler's suppositions, concerning the attraction of heavenly bodies, in order to reach Newton's discovery. Newton had tried it before and failed; and only through ... reached the solution that has immortalized him.

The discovery of gravitation is *the great* discovery of astronomy, and although it abounds with many others that are immortal, this one stands to it as the Christian era does to theology—solitary and unapproachable. From this moment the study jumped forward; and under Bentley at Greenwich, and others, elsewhere, touched the position in which it has since been urged onward, making the eighteenth century famous for having joined practice to theory, and confirmed the latter by the former.

To astronomy proper, the queries whether there are mountains in the moon, or satellites around the planets, is only incidental. The movement of the heavenly bodies and the laws that guide them are the problems for its solution.

Such was astronomy at the commencement of the present century.

In the next lecture the methods used in astronomical investigation will be discussed.

The attendance, we were happy to observe, was larger than on the former evening, and those present listened with the greatest attention to the very interesting lecture. Our report embraces only the general outlines of what abounded in statistics and exact knowledge.

Kansas Affairs.—The Leavenworth Herald of the 9th says:

A pro-slavery meeting was held there on the 2d inst., at which it was determined to offset the influence of the free State agents sent abroad, by despatching George W. McLean to the Southern States to give the people the pro-slavery aspect of the case, and to urge emigrants to emigrate to the Territory, and aid in rescuing the control of affairs from the hands of the abolitionists of Lawrence—Robinson, Lane, Brown, etc.—who are doing everything possible to bring on a civil war. They apprehend that many free State men will refuse to follow them into rebellion against the federal authority and the laws of the Territory.

The Herald of Freedom says that Messrs. Robinson and Lane have adopted precautionary measures and organized a regiment; that the forts are guarded day and night, and that munitions of war were being collected in readiness for instant service, an attack being expected.

The Topeka Herald appeals to the friends of the North and East to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. It says that the struggle begins to show itself in earnest, and invokes the people of Kansas to die in preference to surrendering.

Glorious Woman.—A Democratic friend, who holds a seat in the General Assembly of the State, delighted our ears and our heart by reading to us a short extract from a letter he had received from his wife, who happens to be one of those noble American matrons, of the stamp of 1776. She first indulges the emotions of a woman, whilst, in the next moment, her heart is burning with patriotic fire. "Come home," says she, "and contribute to the happiness of your family. By remaining where you are you can effect nothing but mischief. Mr. Hufty has been elected by the popular voice, been tried by a jury of his peers and a court of his country, and they have all decided in his favor—come home." It is true that we smiled when it was read to us, but our heart swelled with emotions that we cannot express. We were, on the instant, by the divine voice of this noble American matron, transported to the camp of Caius Marcus Coriolanus, where, at the solicitation of the women of Rome, Volumnia and Virginia, the mother and the wife, were pleading the cause of their country. They did not plead in vain.—[Baton Rouge Gazette, 22d.

The Buffalo Irish Convention.—On the 14th the Finance Committee of the Buffalo Irish Convention reported in favor of the formation of a joint stock company for the purpose of purchasing lands west of Canada and selling the same to Irish settlers and emigrants for not more than ten per cent. on the first cost of the land.—Adopted.

The committee on organization recommended the establishment of agencies at Boston, New York, Pittsburg, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis and such places in Canada as the delegates designate for the purpose of giving information and assistance to emigrants.—Adopted.

The Finance Committee reported forty-eight million dollars of Irish money in the Savings Banks of the United States.

A motion was made, and after a stormy debate withdrawn, ordering a correspondence with the Mexican Government about the prospects of colonization in Mexico.

An address was ordered to be prepared and sent to the Catholics of the United States and Canada, and a committee was appointed to draft it.

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life.—A dispatch of the 17th from New York says:

A boiler exploded in London, (Canada West,) on Saturday, blowing the building in which it was situated to atoms, and burying under its ruins thirty men. Five men were killed and nine wounded.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ The special attention of our brethren and friends is earnestly invited to the following request, viz: All letters containing remittances, or in any way relating to the business operations of the Publishing House, should in all cases be directed to Stevenson & Owen, Agents.

DEATHS.

Died, in Green county, Ala., near Gainesville, of billious pneumonia, on the 30th of January, 1856, Anolphus J. Hitt, eldest son of Rev. John M. Hitt.

It has seldom been our lot to record the death of such an amiable and promising young men. Gifted with a high order of intellect, and ambitious of an honorable fame, he entered the University of Alabama in 1853, to mingle with the votaries of science and engage in the pleasing and elevating pursuits. But being of a frail constitution, he soon fell a victim to his zeal and application, and was forced to abandon his collegiate course. After a partial recuperation of his health, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Whitfield, in Gainesville, and so rapid was his progress, that within a few months he bid fair to be eminent in his profession. But traly there is but a step hotween us and death; for "what is your life but a vapor, that appeareth for a little time and then vanisheth away." "All flesh is as grass, and the glory of man as the flower of grass." Just as he was on the point of starting to Philadelphia to attend a course of lectures, for which he was well prepared, he was taken violently ill, and after a painful and protracted affliction of nearly five months he fell asleep in Jesus. But his relatives and friends may "not sorrow as others which have no hope." He was converted to God in the town of Gainesville during a revival of religion in 1848, attached himself to the M. E. Church, and "as seeing Him that is invisible" he endured unto the end, and we trust received the crown of life when the angel of death summoned him from the kingdom of grace to the kingdom of glory; from the vestibule of the temple of time to the inner court of the upper sanctuary. He possessed many excellent traits of character, and was respected and loved by all that knew him. His sun has set to rise in the cloudless splendor of immortality. His death was that of an eminent saint. May his surviving friends and relatives imitate his bright example, and meet him in the realms of light, to be forever united with the church of the first born, the spirits of just men made perfect, and with Jesus, the Mediator of the New Covenant.

T. P. Crymes.

Died, in Sumpter county, Ala., Jan. 29, 1856, of scarlet fever, Martha A., daughter of Thos. Hawkins, aged seven years and two months.

The death of this interesting child has clothed her father and house in mourning for the first time, though some of his children are grown. It was an affecting spectacle to witness parents and children and servants together weeping over the much loved and early dead. But they have this consolation, she was baptized in infancy, and as soon as able to lisp the name of the Redeemer, she was taught to pray, and the stated hours of prayer were remembered to the last by the little suffering one; and though the youngest but one, she is the first of the family gathered into the fold of God.

J. E. N.

Died, in Jackson, La., February 20, Mary Lowella, daughter of Samuel and Mary Decker:

A lovely flower of earthly bloom
An angel eye copies,
And through the portals of the tomb
He bears it to the skies.

There, in the garden spot above,
He plants the tender flower,
To bloom beneath the eye of love,
In Heaven's genial bower.

Governor Wise of Virginia, in view of the urgency of some of the pending business, and the necessity of providing resources to complete the four great leading lines of primary importance—the Covington and Ohio railroad, the Central, and the Southwestern railroad to the Tennessee line, and the James River and Kanawha Canal to Covington—recommends the two Houses of the Legislature to extend their session. He does this for the reason that if the great measures of public policy are left unprovided for by the present session, he will not take the responsibility of calling an extra meeting of the Legislature.

At a recent meeting of German citizens in Galena, Ill., resolutions were adopted, and signed by one hundred and fifty-seven persons, declaring that slavery is a curse, that the light against its propagation is the most urgent issue of the present time, and that they will support only such candidates for State officers as are opposed to the Kansas bill and to Know-Nothingism.

A dispatch from Cape Cod reports the recent storm and existing cold as of unexampled severity. Off Wellfleet there are two schooners and one steamer ice-bound and deserted. Off Chatham there are three schooners in the ice, and at other points there are more vessels in a similar predicament.

Supreme Court Decisions.—*Monday, Feb. 25.*—Martial Boddman, et als., appellees, vs. Robert H. Barrow, appellant—Appeal from Fifth District Court of Assumption.—Judgment affirmed. Spofford, J.

Thomas W. Watts and Samuel Templeton, appellees, and Geo. O. Wilson vs. Police Jury of Carroll, appellants—Tenth District Court of Carroll—Judgment affirmed. Spofford, J.

Attic Farmer's Heirs, appellants, vs. John Fleichet—Ninth District Court of Concordia—Judgment affirmed. Merrick, C. J.

William Griffith, appellant, vs. H. Frellsen & Co., et als., appellees—Ninth District Court of Concordia—Judgment affirmed. Voorhies, J.

Police Jury of Tensas, appellants, vs. Ebenezer Miller, executor, et als., appellees—Tenth District Court of Tensas.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded for a new trial. Spofford, J.

Ward & Jonas, appellees, vs. Ezekiel Graves, appellant—Tenth District Court of Carroll—Judgment reversed and cause remanded. Spofford, J.

James C. Clark and wife, appellees, vs. A. Adams et als, appellants—Ninth District Court of Pointe Coupee. Judgment part reversed and part affirmed. Voorhies, J.

Elizabeth Keller and husband, appellants, vs. Parish A Thompson, appellees. Tenth District Court of Carroll. Judgment affirmed. Spofford, J.

J. U. & G. W. Humphries, appellants, vs. Henry Pitz, appellee. Tenth District Court of Madison. Judgment reversed. Buchanan, J.

Nicholson Barnes, appellant, vs. James L. Crandell, Sheriff, and H. Frellson & Co., appellees. Tenth District Court of Madison. Judgment affirmed. Merrick, C. J.

Antoine and Francois Remy, free persons of color, appellants, vs. Municipality No. Two et als, appellees. Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed. Lea, J.

Martha Webb, appellant, vs. Wm. M. Beeson, appellee. Tenth District Court of Carroll. Judgment affirmed. Lea, J.

A. Bondurant et als, appellees, vs. Scott Wilson, appellant. Tenth District Court of Tensas. Judgment affirmed. Merrick, C. J.

Succession of James H. and Sarah Coleman—W. H. Bameron, administrator and tutor, appellee, Alexander Gaffney, appellant. Second District Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed. Voorhies, J.

John V. Beatty et als., appellants, vs. John L. Duffel et als., appellees. Fifth District Court of Lafourche. Judgment reversed. Voorhies, J.

Gooy Hood, appellant, vs. John H. Martin, appellee. Tenth District Court of Carroll. Judgment affirmed. Merrick, C. J.

Magnetic Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.

WAR! WAR!!

BETWEEN THE U. STATES AND ENGLAND!!

Eastern—Peace—Prospects!!

DEATH OF PASKIEWITCH

BREADSTUFFS DECLINED.

The National American Convention.

NATIONAL AMERICAN CONVENTION.

MILLARD FILLMORE NOMINATED.

A. J. Donelson, Vice President.

IMPORTANT RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

BY THE NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.

New York, Feb. 24.—The Atlantic, with one week's later advices, has arrived off Sandy Hook.

Brown, Shipley & Co. quote cotton as steady at unchanged prices; sales of the week 28,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,000 and exporters 4,000. Breadstuffs have considerably declined. Flour dull. Corn opened heavy, but improved at the close; prices are unchanged. Beef quiet. In pork we notice an improved demand. Lard quiet.

Consols have declined to 90¼ a 98⅛.

Prospects of War between the United States and England.

Peace prospects are progressing favorably, but there is much excitement respecting war with the United States.

Our latest advices state that Lord Palmerston has promised to lay part of the Central American correspondence before Parliament.

It is reported that Mr. Buchanan has demanded his passports. The story of his having had high words with Lord Clarendon is supposed to have been the cause of his non-appearance at Lord Palmerston's soiree.

The general tone of the government press is very insulting towards the United States, but the feelings of the people are friendly. The Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool deprecate the idea of a war with the United States. Matters are now at a crisis.

The English papers are silent on the difficulty between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon. The latter is reported to have spoken in a very imperious manner, which Mr. Buchanan promptly checked by closing the interview.

It is said that the Derby party intend being forward on the motion to be brought before Parliament on the subject of the omission of all allusion to American affairs in the Queen's speech.

Funds are depressed in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs.

Peace preliminaries have been signed at Vienna, by representatives of France, England, Turkey, Russia and Austria, agreeing upon a conference, to be held in Paris within three weeks.

There is a report in circulation that the Emperors of Russia and Austria will visit Paris during the conference.

An armistice has been agreed upon, to end in March.

It is reported that France and England will each send an envoy to Brazil for the purpose of having that government use its influence in settling the Central American question.

Paskiewitch, the Russian general, is dead.

There is nothing of interest from the Crimea or Asia. The last of the docks at Sebastopol has been destroyed by the Allies. The armistice agreed upon is said to be on land only.

Further Proceedings of the American Convention.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23.—The motion to postpone the convention, to convene here again on the 3d of July, was discussed nearly the whole day, and was tabled by a vote of 128 to 73. The convention then adjourned over till Monday.

Proceedings of the Black Republican Party.

Pittsburg, Feb. 23.—The convention, after adopting a resolution to hold a nominating convention in Philadelphia, on the 17th of June, adjourned.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23.—A resolution declaring that the National Council has no right to prescribe a platform in opposition to the nomination of any candidate got in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, was lost by a large majority.

The Convention then resolved to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency.

Millard Fillmore is said to be in the ascendancy.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26.—Fillmore was nominated on the second ballot, the vote standing as follows: Fillmore, 175; Law, 21; Rayner, 14; McLean, 13. The nomination was made unanimous, and the Convention adjourned.

Andrew Jackson Donelson was nominated for Vice-President; the vote stood, Donelson, 81; Rayner, 12; Smith, of Alabama, 8; scattering, 9.

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The Senate adopted a resolution calling on the President for all correspondence on the enlistment question. Jones spoke on Kansas affairs.

New York Market.

New York, Feb. 25.—Our Cotton market is easier, but not quotably lower.

Louisiana Legislature.

Baton Rouge, Feb. 25.—*Senate.*—An act relative to the promulgation of official reports and documents passed. The bill specifies that such documents shall only be published in a four sheet form, in French and English, and not in the official paper.

Mr. Mendy, in adverting to the bill, said that this course would save the State twenty thousand dollars per annum.

A substitute to the joint resolution recommending that certain fortifications be made at the mouth of the Mississippi river, was reported from the Committee on Federal Relations, asking Congress to place the whole Gulf Coast in a better state of defence.

The resolution has reference to the critical relations with England in regard to Central America. The resolution was adopted.

House.—A letter was read from Auditor Marks, in reply to a resolution of the 21st, asking an explanation of certain accounts audited by him for printing. He did so under the belief that the revised statutes formed a part of the public printing of the State, and that the appropriation for them was intended to increase that fund to an amount sufficient to meet all demands upon it.

The letter was referred to the Committee on Finance.

An act to incorporate the Red River Navigation Company, and one to amend the seventh section of the act incorporating the Great Northern Railroad Company, were reported on favorably by the Judiciary Committee.

Sundry letters from Mr. Rohl, on internal improvements, were introduced by request of the Governor and referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Phillips, from the Committee on Federal Relations, introduced strong Southern Rights resolutions as a substitute, which were made the special order for Friday.

Amendments to the act providing for the State printing, from the House, were referred to the Finance Committee. The bill, as amended, cuts down the prices materially.

An act for the payment to Judges of certain District Courts the sum of five hundred dollars for mileage, etc., was laid upon the table subject to call.

An act providing for a registry law came up and was referred to a special committee, of which Mr. Hyams is the chairman.

Mr. Munday introduced an amendment to an act for the punishing the crime of arson. He called attention to the glowing discrepancy in the French and English texts, and said that article forty-eight in the English specified ten years' imprisonment as the punishment, while the French specified ten days.

Adjourned.

Louisiana Legislature.

Baton Rouge, Feb. 26.—*Senate.*—An act emancipating Hurriet P. Woods, of New Orleans, was passed.

Notice was given of a bill to close the mouth of Bayou Plaquemine.

A Joint resolution was passed empowering the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to issue warrants compelling attendance of absent members.

An act reorganizing the public schools came up, and the fourth section was amended by making the rate of interest on the proceeds of the sale of the school lands eight per cent. instead of six. The bill was then laid upon the table subject to call.

A joint resolution was passed removing the Surveyor General's office from Donaldsonville to Baton Rouge.

An act to amend Article 211 of the Code of practice passed.

House.—An act to regulate and limit taxation in the city of New Orleans passed. Nothing else of importance done.

River Intelligence.

Louisville, Feb. 25.—The river is rising, with six and a half feet of water in the canal.

The ice commenced running yesterday, and is doing much damage to boats. Several have been sunk at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Feb. 25.—The river is breaking up, causing great loss of boats. The stern-wheel steamer Albeguine, Flag, Bridge City, Grape Shot, Madoua, Salem and Yorktown were sunk and are a total loss. Several others, besides flatboats and barges were sunk. The loss is estimated at $200,000. The river has risen eight feet in twelve hours, and is still rising, though gorged with ice above and below.

Vicksburg, Feb. 25.—The Southern Belle and Lucy Robinson passed this port at eleven o'clock this morning, and the Fanny Bullitt at two o'clock this afternoon, bound for New Orleans.

A dispatch of the 16th from Washington says: Governor Shannon will leave there this afternoon direct for St. Louis, thence to proceed to Kansas. He will immediately remove his office from Shawnee Mission to Lecompton, the centre of the prevailing difficulties. Orders will be issued from the War Department this afternoon, and possibly be conveyed to Col. Sumner by Governor Shannon. No doubt they will be in accordance with the President's views expressed in his special Kansas message and recent proclamation, with the design firmly to enforce them. There are 800 troops at Fort Leavenworth, and 400 at Fort Riley, to be called out if circumstances demand.

Capt. Pemberton has been ordered to the command of the new United States steamer Merrimac, vice Capt. Gregory, relieved at his own request. If the vessel is found to work as well as is anticipated, the trial trip will be continued to Europe.

Under date of the 10th, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:

The Pacific is expected to bring out the dispatches from Mr. Buchanan in relation to the reception by the British government of our ultimate demands for specific redress and satisfaction on account of the violation by her minister and agents of our neutrality laws. This answer of the British government, when received, will probably be communicated to Congress.

The navy committee of the senate will not be ready to report upon the subject of the memorials in relation to the action of the Naval Retiring Board, so soon as they expected. They will probably first report upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy to build twelve steam sloops-of-war.

The navy is not so very popular at this moment as to afford much aid to the Secretary in the adoption of this very proper measure. It would be well, therefore, to attempt to pass the twelve steamer sloop bill before the action of the Retiring Board shall be brought up for discussion.

Gilbert Stuart.

The Yankees have become notorious for their question-asking propensity, yet sometimes John Bull exhibits so remarkable a development of this trait, we must conclude that Jonathan and John are at least cousins. A good anecdote is related of Gilbert Stuart, a celebrated American portrait painter, whose replies puzzled the inquisitiveness of his English traveling companions in their attempts to find out his calling.

On the occasion, Stuart was traveling in a stage-coach, in England, with some gentlemen who were strangers to him, but all of whom were sociable and full of animation. His brilliant conversational powers attracted much attention, and his companions became desirous to know who and what he was. They asked many roundabout questions to find out his calling or profession. Mr. Stuart answered, with a grave face and serious tone, that he sometimes dressed gentlemen's and ladies' hair.

"You are a hair-dresser, then," remarked one of his companions, inquiringly.

"What!" said he, "do you take me for a barber?"

"I beg your pardon, sir, but I inferred it from what you said. If I mistook you, may I take the liberty to ask what you are then?"

"Why, I sometimes brush a gentleman's coat or hat, and sometimes adjust a cravat."

"Oh, you are a valet then, to some noble man."

"A valet! Indeed, sir, I am not. I am not a servant. To be sure I make coats and waistcoats for gentlemen."

"Oh, you are a tailor?"

"Tailor! Do I look like a tailor? I assure you I never handled a goose, other than a roasted one."

By this time the passengers were all in a roar, and one of them exclaimed, "What are you, then?"

"I tell you," said Stuart. "I be assured all I have said is literally true. I dress hair, brush hats and coats, adjust a cravat, and make coats, waistcoats and breeches, and likewise boots and shoes, at your service."

"Oh! a boot and shoemaker, after all."

"Guess again, gentlemen. I never handled boot or shoe but for my own feet and legs; yet all I have told you is true."

"We may as well give up guessing, then," remarked one of the party.

After checking his laughter, he said to them very gravely, "Now, gentlemen, I will not play the fool with you, but will tell you, upon my honor as a gentleman, bona fide, my profession—I get my bread by making faces." He then screwed his countenance, and twisted the linaments of his visage in a manner such as Samuel Foote or Charles Mathews might have envied.

When his companions, after loud peals of laughter, had composed themselves, each took credit to himself for having all the while suspected that the gentleman belonged to the theater, and now they all knew that he must be a comedian by profession. But, to their utter astonishment, he assured them that he never was on the stage, and very rarely saw the inside of any theater. His companions now looked at him and at each other with astonishment.

Before parting, Stuart said to his companions, "Gentlemen, you will find that all I have said of my various employments is comprised in these few words—I am a portrait painter. If you will call at John Palmer's, York Buildings, London, I shall be ready and willing to brush your coat or hat, dress your hair *a la mode*, supply you, if in need, with a wig of any fashion or dimensions, accommodate you with boots or shoes, give you ruffles or cravats, and make faces for you."

On parting with him at the inn, they begged leave to inquire in what part of England he was born. He replied, "I was not born in England, Wales, Ireland or Scotland." Here was another puzzle for them; "where then?" was their eager inquiry.

"I was born at Narragansett," was his reply.

"Where's that?"

"Six miles from Pottawoone, and ten miles from Pappoosquash, and about four miles west of Connecticut, and not far from the spot where the famous battle with the Pequots was fought."

"In what part of the East Indies is that, sir?" was the response.

"East Indies, my dear sir! It is in the State of Rhode Island, between Massachusetts and the Connecticut river."

This was all Greek to his companions, and he left them to study a new lesson in geography, affording another instance of the ignorance respecting men of genius, whose vernacular tongue is the same as that of Bacon, Newton, Locke, Shakspeare, Milton and Pope.

Sharp Correspondence.—One of the Peter Funk "Gift Enterprise" firms in a large city, sent a package of tickets to a postmaster in Maine, the postage upon which was fifteen cents unpaid. He got the following hard rap over the knuckles from the indignant official:

"I herewith return your tickets. You must be fools as well as knaves, to suppose that I will aid you in swindling my neighbors, *and pay all the expense myself!*"

To which he, in a few days, received the annexed "settler:"

"Sir: We perhaps owe you an apology for sending the parcel, postage unpaid.

"As we infer from the phraseology of your note, that you are willing to swindle your neighbors if we will pay all the expenses, please give us your lowest terms on which you will act as our agent.

"P. S.—All communications shall be strictly confidential."

This note was promptly returned, with the following endorsement across its face, by the postmaster.

"It seems you are not only fools and knaves, but blackguards, also. Ask my neighbors if they think I would "swindle" them either at my own expense or that of any one else."

To which this answer came back by next mail:

"We *have* inquired of your neighbors long ago, and that's the reason we applied to you in the first instance."

Here follows the postmaster's final reply:

"I acknowledge the corn. Send us your street and number, so that I can call on you when I come to the city, and I may conclude to add your "Enterprise."

But that was the last thing that the "Gift" gentlemen could think of doing. In fact, secrecy as to his locality was quite essential in keeping out of the clutches of the police.

THE CURRENT WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 25.—A Saxon saint and daughter of royalty—St. Walburg, daughter of Richard, King of the West Saxons, whom England was Saxon rather than Normanic has in our calendar the religious honors of the 25th.

In England the purple spring crocus begins to bloom, and spreads its varying colors, with a beautiful diversity of shade and tint, over the plains. Whatever birth and battles, great songs or great deeds may have commemorated the day, they have found no historian to sing their praises or record their occurrence. The day has no regal honors—is without the purple and scarlet of imperialty.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.—An old Alexandrian saint, bearing the name of his diocese—St. Alexander—famous in ecclesiastical history for having, in conjunction with St. Athanasius and Marcellus, approved the doctrine of Arius, a schismatic of great genius, great learning and freedom of opinion in his teachings, patronizes this day. In 420 St. Athanasius succeeded St. Alexander in the patriarchal chair.

Wednesday, Feb. 27.—Those who are born upon this day should consider themselves as more than triply armed against "the world, the flesh and the devil," inasmuch as the number of saints who have charge and command over its destinies—if old Chrysostom's proportions of one saint to ten thousand devils, are correct—to whelm the right flank of Beelzebub's force, without calling on the reserve, which being accomplished, a regular Austerlitz must occur to the diabolicals. St. Leander, St. Julien, St. Chronion, St. Hesus, St. Thallheus, St. Galmier or Baldomerus, St. Nestor and St. Alneih—all before 600—have it in charge and keeping, wearing, as Flora's banner, the lungwort, or *pulmonaria officinalis*.

Thursday, Feb. 28.—The thousands of martyrs to the great pestilence which swept Alexandria, Egypt, as with the besom of destruction, in 261, are prayed for by all Catholic souls on this day—that their spirits may have rest evermore; and the beautiful purple crocus is the emblem of Flora which typifies and illustrates it.

In the regular calendar this day is the last of the month; but, every leap year, an additional day lengthens its life and crowns it with fresh honors. The old monthly memorandum recites the fact in quaint style:

Thirty days hath September,
April, June and November;
All the rest have thirty one,
Except February, which hath twenty eight alone,
The last line being a thorough Alexandrine in measure.

Friday, Feb. 29.—Once in every four years, an additional day is given to the month of February, increasing its size and putting it nearly upon an equality with the other months; although, even then, a whole head shorter than the months that surround it. The additional day is, strictly speaking, a mathematical one. It was found that the old Calendar, the Copernican, was incorrect, and a means was wanted to divide the year so that, in his annual travels, the Sun should be accompanied with a look of travels, which explained correctly the hours of his rising and going down. Mathematics stepped forward and aided Astronomy. Together they created the day which make Leap-year, in which the chief privilege is for the ladies to pop the question and woo for themselves. Voracious old chroniclers state that any one who refuses their proposals shall be excommunicated. It is generally noticed here with parties and festivals.

Saturday, March 1.—The month of March, which was, by the ancients, so named from Mars, the god of war, had a very different character in different places. Mr. Leigh Hunt observes that "March has nothing to do with the Deity's nature; for, though it affects to be rough, it is one of the best natured months in the year; drying up the super-abundant moisture of winter with its fierce winds, and thus restoring us our paths through the fields, and piping before the flowers like a bacchanal. The oftener you meet him firmly the less he will shake you; and the more smiles you will have from the fair month that follows."

An old chronicler says that our Saxon ancestors did call "the month of March *Lenet-moneth*, because the days did then first begin in length to exceed the nights. And they called this chief season of fasting *Lenet*, because of the *Lenet-mynat*, wherein the most part of fasting fell; whence we call it now Lent; the word meaning Spring. The Saxons called it *Rhedmoneth*, either from one of their divinities—Rheda, or from *raed*, the Saxon word for council; this being the month wherein wars or expeditions were usually undertaken by Gothic tribes. It was also called hyldmonath, meaning stormy; and well deserves its character. Mr. Leigh Hunt, in his essay on the month, says: "the animal tribes now begin to exhibit signs of activity, the farmer extends the exercise of his plow and begins sowing." The crown-imperial, dogstooth violets, hyacinth and narcissus; scarlet ranunculurs, tulips—which even inspired and crazed Dutch gardners—come into blossom. Winter, dispossessed of storms;

"Lingering on the verge of Spring,
Retires reluctant; and from time to time,
Looks back, while, at his keen and chilly breath,
Fair Flora sickens."

St. Dardil, the tutelar divinity of Wales, is all-powerful on this day. He resided, on the Isle of Wight. Ate bread and drank water, only, and founded twelve monasteries. He died in 544. If the veracious chroniclers of those times are to be believed, he restored a child to life. His diocese was exposed to the Orkneyan filibusters, who, in their wherries every summer committed depredations beyond the Saint's power to check; but a wonderful prayer of his called into being a *cordon sanitaire* they could not cross, and hurishly but effectually hocked them out.

A custom prevailed of wearing the leek on St. David's day, because he caused the Britons under King Cadwallader to defeat the Saxons. Shakspeare chronicles the fact, as most of our readers will recall, in "King Henry V."

In London St. David's day is the anniversary of the "Most Honorable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britains," established in 714. The day is thee sacred to St. David, and has the leek for an emblem.

On this day, 1809, non-intercourse with Great Britain was established by Congress. In 1845 President Tyler signed a joint resolution of Congress for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Sunday, March 2d.—St. Chad, A. D. 673, has the honors of the day. The dwarf Cerasthus is the floral emblem dedicated to St. Chad.

The want of great events recorded upon this day, in Europe, is partially compensated by one of interest in America. In 1770 a quarrel occurred at Gray's Rope Walk, in Boston, between a soldier of his Majesty's forces and a man employed in a rope-walk. The provocation was given by the citizen, and a scuffle ensued, in which the soldier was beaten. Out of this grew the troubles of the 5th, which was celebrated in Boston—until, and which led to, the revolution—by the accounts of British oppressions recited by the orators. In 1776, a council of war was held at Boston, when the American insurgents resolved to fortify Dorchester Heights, and did so, thereby leading to the battle of Bunker's Hill.

The American army, in 1847, landed at the Isle of Lobos, off Vera Cruz, and made preparations for the attack. The force consisted of 13,000 men, partly detached from the forces of Generals Taylor and Wool.

The investment was not completed until the 13th. Thus it will be seen that the week is celebrated in our calendar, as a week freighted with very many rich remembrances and well deserving of note. It takes us a degree farther from the poles, consequently a degree nearer to the Equator; and, in our political almanac, leaves us at the gate and doorway of that great, electoral anniversary, the fourth of March.

We trust it may be freighted with much pleasure and profit to the readers of the Crescent, and that in its columns they may find more than an ordinary amount of valuable intelligence and amusement.

Fatal Effects of the Cold.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from King and Queen county, Va., gives a sad account of the effects of the cold in that vicinity. He says:

"It has been difficult with many to procure the necessaries of life. Many have lost valuable cattle and other live stock; and, still more melancholy, several of our citizens and a number of slaves in this section have been frozen to death and found dead in the fields.

Mr. Archer and Mr. Carlton, both of King and Queen, were found near their own houses frozen—one of them leaning against the draw-bars, which he had evidently attempted in vain to get over; the other had dismounted from his horse and opened his gate, which his horse got away from him, and he wandered a short distance in the snow, laid down and died.

A stout negro man was seen standing erect in a field, not far from a house, so long as to excite curiosity, and it was found on examination that he, too, was frozen to death.

AQUATIC GRIEVANCES.

The residents of Lake Julia, or that part of Julia street which lies between Baronne and Rampart streets, held a meeting during the forenoon of Wednesday last, while water-bound in their respective dwellings, the object of which was to consider ways and means of abating the nuisance that every heavy rain inflicts upon them. There being no dry spot on which to meet, and all neighborly communication being washed away with the muddiest of water, the meeting was connected by sympathetic telegraph; the writer of this, who resides opposite the deepest part of the lake, being the medium. Col. Hardhead was called to the chair, and Capt. Thickfingers appointed Secretary.

Mr. Drybones, having appointed himself a special committee of one to draft resolutions, submitted the following: "Resolved, as the rain *will* rain and the city *won't* drain, that we do hereby emigrate and ne'er come back again."

Mr. Cheerful objected. We have resided here so long, said he, that the rest of the town consider us a waterproof, or semi-aquatic race, and respect us accordingly. To desert our old homes at such a juncture would, therefore, destroy our flattering status, and expose us to public ridicule, as only a lot of ordinary human humbugs after all. I am flatly opposed to emigration, but ready to subscribe to any other method of ameliorating our condition.

Mr. Jolly heartily approved Mr. Cheerful's remarks, and offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Drybones' resolution: "Resolved, as the rain *will* rain, and the city *can't* drain, that we buy India-rubber boots, and future floods abolish."

Mr. Highheels said he could never sanction such a resolution as that. If by buying India-rubber boots and abolishing future floods, the gentleman meant wading, he should move to lay the resolution on the table, or toss it into the lake. Wading might be a suitable expedient for small-boys, niggers, and Biddies; but would be unbecoming and ridiculous for gentlemen.

Mr. Coal was of the same opinion, and, after making some well-timed and sensible remarks, offered the following: "Resolved: As the rain *will* rain, and the city *can't* drain, that we procure a ferry-boat and its expense maintain."

Mr. Thoughtful said he would vote for the last resolution but for its impracticability. It is true, said he, that there is plenty of water to float such a craft, and plenty of people to patronize it; but the city would never permit such an enterprise to go into private hands without selling the house of the street or the lake, and imposing such specifications as would render it a losing undertaking to the contractors. He hoped there were other propositions to come before the meeting.

Mr. Crackjoke thereupon presented the following: "Resolved, As the rain *will* rain, and the city *can't* drain, that a plank road o'er our house-tops would save all further pain."

Mr. Highheels wished to know if the gentleman offered that resolution in earnest. Mr. Crackjoke replied affirmatively. Mr. H. then moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Such an idea, he said, was preposterous. He would never consent to have the tenants of the little shingle-roofed cottages in the vicinity trotting over the slates of his two-story brick. Aside from the insane appearance of the thing, it would certainly have the effect of polluting everybody's cistern water, and encouraging the vulgar habit of hooking down everybody's chimney.

Mr. Sensible said he regretted to see gentlemen wasting their time in such nonsense. He had a resolution to offer, which he hoped would meet the unanimous approval of the meeting. It read as follows: "Resolved, as the rain *will* rain, and the city can't drain, that we do grin and bear the thing, and from all fuss refrain."

The resolution was put to vote and unanimously adopted; and Mr. Sensible, being called upon for a speech, rose and addressed the meeting as follows:

"Gentlemen and neighbors—my resolution has been adopted. It speaks for itself. I have nothing more to say. I thank you."

This speech was enthusiastically applauded, and, on motion of Mr. Crackjoke, the speaker was requested to prepare a copy of it for publication. Upon the question as to what paper the speech should be published in, quite a rigorous and interesting discussion arose.

Mr. Gassy contended that it should be published in the paper whose circulation is proven to be the largest, by reason of its official publication of the letter-list.

Mr. Bitters was of opinion that it should be published in that other paper, whose circulation was proven to be just twice as large, by reason of its ability to publish the letter-list free-gratis-for-nothing. Various gentlemen agreed with Mr. Bitters, whilst others sided with Mr. Gassy; Mr. Crackjoke coinciding with both, and Mr. Highheels taking no part in the discussion.

Mr. Sensible thought that this contention about big circulation, the letter-list, etc., was, more or less, clap-trap. Suppose the papers alluded to actually had, as they contended, each a larger circulation than the other? What would that signify, the character and limits of those circulations being considered? Which (asked Mr. S.) is most effective—the fire or ten thousand raw recruits, or that of one thousand trained sharp-shooters, into the ranks of an enemy. Common sense could answer the question. Without wishing to appear egotistical, he would suggest that his speech be published in that paper whose every sheet went to a respectable and responsible source; and not in either of those papers whose sheets went forth like dead leaves in an autumn wind, to be ignominiously used at last, perhaps, by barbers, grocers and trunk-makers. Is it necessary for me, asked Mr. S., to name the paper I am in favor of?

"No! no! not at all!" was heard from all parts of the meeting; "the gentleman is perfectly well understood!" And, on motion of Mr. Thoughtful, it was ordered that the speech be published in the paper alluded to by Mr. Sensible.

Mr. Windy begged leave to offer a few remarks upon the subject for which the meeting was convened. Said he, "We, the residents of Lake Julia, have but to glance back through the telescope of the past, to discover that, in respect to inundations and cuid, we lead a comparatively elysian life. There were the ancient Egyptians; thousands of whom, by the annual overflowings of the Nile, were led to esteem mud as one of the greatest blessings of life, and lived and died a regular nation of stick-in-the-muds. In classic Veelee, whole generations passed away, ie the belief that a dry street was a waste of ground, intended more for ornament than use. Upon the rivers of China, millions of people have popped into being and popped out without looking upon dry land as anything better than a sort of last resort for those poor beggars who were not able to own boats. And in our own country, at the present time, what do we see? The farmers of the Ohio and Mississippi river bottoms, annually rebuilding their fences and corn-cribs with rails and logs which the winter "fresh" never fails to carry away, and deposit in a pickle of mud and other trash in the forests below. Why, gentlemen, if you will only consider"——

The speaker was interrupted by the entrance of a messenger, who announced that the lake had mizzled, and that the Biddies were scrubbing the mud from the banquettes; also, that the sun contemplated a shine.

Thereupon, Mr. Crackjoke offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, As the rain *doesn't* rain, and the city *needn't* drain, that we're a pack of fools, and shouldn't meet again."

It was adopted unanimously, and then the meeting adjourned.—[Crescent.

On the 21st, Mr. James offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, State Legislature, to appropriate $500 for the purchase of a stand of colors for the New Orleans Continentals. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The experiment of blasting the ice in front of St. Louis has turned out a failure, so far as any practical result was concerned.

Several days ago the ice in the Missouri river near Boonville, was ascertained to be eighteen inches thick in the channel, and in some places near the shore three feet thick.

Jackson Bradley, under sentence of death, made his escape from the jail of Kershaw, S. C., a few days ago. A reward of $300 is offered for his capture.

On the 17th, Mr. H. R. Hemmingway was robbed of $4,500 on a railroad train between Schenectady and Albany. He carried his money in a carpet bag and took a cap with it by his side.

A Remarkable Witness.—Those who have only casually observed and reflected on the mighty revolution accomplished by steam, in nearly all departments of human industry and enterprise, and especially in the navigation of the world's waters, and the operations of travel and commerce, can have, remarks a contemporary, scarcely an adequate conception of the gigantic triumph of this subtle element in less than half a century. But there was a man among the festival party, gathered in honor of the splendid Cunard steamer Persia (390 feet in length and of 3,300 tons burden) at Glasgow, who could feel all the greatness of this triumph. That man was the Dean of Ripon, England, who, being toasted, stated that forty-eight years ago he accompanied Robert Fulton on his first steamer trial trip on the Hudson river—that being the first successful trial ever made. He thanked God that he had been spared to witness this perfected steamer, the Persia, the most magnificent vessel afloat, and that, coupled with the long succession of triumphs of steam, which he had carefully observed, whether on the sea or on the land, the triumphs of peace, intelligence, and a broader brotherhood had gone hand in hand. He trusted and prayed that this would continue to be the history of steam—the most potent of all the agencies of enterprise and civilization.

Punch teaches book-keeping in one lesson of three words—never lend them.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE CURRENT PRICES.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EVERY WEEK.

	From	To
BAGGING, ₹ yard—		
Kentucky	17½	18
East India	12½	13½
BALE ROPE, ₹ lb—		
Kentucky	09½	10¼
Northern	08	09
BRAN, ₹ 100 lb	75	80
BRICKS, per 1,000—		
Lake	10 00	12 00
English—fire	21 00	22 50
COFFEE, ₹ lb—		
Rio	10½	12
Havana, Good Prime Government	—	—
" Inferior to Middling	—	—
Java	—	—
Laguayra	—	—
St. Domingo	—	—
CHOCOLATE, ₹ lb—		
Spanish	—	—
No. 1	—	—
COPPER, ₹ lb—	24	30
Bronze	30	31
Sheathing	25	27
" yellow metal	—	—
CANDLES, ₹ lb—	30	38
Sperm, New Bedford	—	—
" Nantucket	—	—
Tallow	—	—
Adamantine	—	—
Star	25½	26½
DOUBLOONS, ₹ lb—		
Mexican	11	18
Central American	11	16
Russia	2 50	5 50
CORN MEAL, ₹ bbl	—	—
COAL, ₹ ton—		
Canal	—	—
Western, ₹ bbl	—	55
CUBEB, ₹ lb	1 00	3 10
CORKS, ₹ 1,000—	1 50	2 75
Velvet	—	—
DOMESTIC GOODS, ₹ yard		
Brown Shirtings, 3-4 to 7-8	08	7
" Sheetings, 4-4 to 6-4	08	12
Bleached shirtings 3-4 to 7-8	09½	10½
" Sheetings 4-4	10	15
Brown Lowell Dunbarry	09	12
Brown Virginia	08½	11½
Ticking, 3-4 to 4-4	13	18
Stripes and Checks	08½	16
Denims	10	12
Cottonades	12½	25
Ballings	25	75
Calico Prints	05	15
Jeans, Kentucky	30	35
" Eastern	18	22

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

AGRICULTURE.

[illegible] to the [illegible] subject [illegible] supply [illegible] to [illegible] some effort to [illegible] we must permit [illegible] in which they [illegible] with the [illegible] half [illegible] only [illegible] remarkable [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] been [illegible] very [illegible] who is a [illegible] of [illegible] and beauty [illegible] head [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1856.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 36 CAMP ST

A LECTURE,

Delivered by Col. THORINGTON before the Literary Club of Montgomery, Ala., at its winter session of 1855-'56
Subject:

MONEY—ITS USES AND ABUSES.

To the four elements which have existed in nature since the foundation of the world, Civilization has added another, almost as indispensable, ocextensive, and necessary to to life, viz., money. Money is eo identified with the various transactions of life, that we have no conception of object or labor that is not more or less connected with it. It is a talisman that speaks all languages, and we never hear of a guinea or a dollar, in whatever latitude, requiring an interpretsr. It ontere the palace of the king, the oustle of the rich, and the hut of the peasant—although its visits to the latter, liko the angels', are but few and far between. It is a golden koy that turns all locks, and is, in a word, the "open sesame" of the world. It is a chain that reaches to the limits of the four cardinal points; a pnir of golden scales, so contractile, and yet so expansive, as to weigh all substances; and a vessel so elastio as to measure all liquids. It ie the standard of all value and the reward of all labor. This fifth element, so potential and universal in its charnoter, we mny profitably contemplate. If knowledge is said to be power, money may be truly called its ngent, if not its master. In times of conflict hstwesn nations, it is called the "sinews of war;" and if in war sinows, in tims of peaos it might as properly bo called, the "circulation of the blood." As it is the representative of all things, it is, in effect, the possession of sll tbings. If we compare it with knowledgo, it is as stsam to the engine—the motive power.

Behold that ship headmed in the midst of ocesn. With all its beauty and devioe of architecture, it lios at the mercy of the waves; its needlo and oompase are still on board, but they advnnco her not. What weits she for? The motivs power is not there. But now it arises in the wind; her sails nre filled; and, like a thing of life, she advences along the expanse of waters, until she safely enters the destined port.

Ths organ, with all its grandeur, its pipes of music nnd power of henvenly sounds, is mute as the grave, and has neither voico nor speech until the lungs are moved into notion by the power which gives them motion.

Knowledgo nnd money united make a mighty firm, whioh, like two partners, conduct tho business of the world. Tho man that does not comprehend and respect the value and importance of money, is so much the less usseful to himself and sooisty, and eed not boast of his disinteresteduess, or console himesIf with the reflection that he is to that extent better than other msn. We oensure no man for regarding the acquisition of monsy ss one of the most important duties of life. It requires not tho embelishment of oratory or poetry to depict the depth of misery and misfortune that have in so many instanoss followed the idle neglect or misuso of money. The noglooted orphan, the poverty stricken widow, genteel in the midst of desolation, who has given no voice to her grief; and that poor, forsaken old man, expiring in the last cold embrace of poverty, the emblem of despair, silently, but too surely toll the tels.

The improvsment of oarly opportunities may be compsrsd to gathering prsoious seed for a coming harvest, to whioh mnst bs added industry, and the intslligence whsn, where, and how to plant, and the patience to wait for "the sarly and the lattor rain."

The planter or farmer who, in ths spring time, we should sso throwing away his seed, or oasting it upon waste places, when he had within his reach the most productive ground ready to rooeive it, we should despise rather than compassionate, whon, upon the failure of the orop, he charged the ssasons with his folly. So it is with that young man whose days and hours have passed hy neglected, his small means squandered, the tide of fortuno innotiosd, as it rushed by him; and then, with dojsoted air and folded arms, complaise of ill-luck or the blindness of fortune. Fortune is too great a helle, and constantly surrounded by too many more ardent admirors, to be won hy so distant a lover.

Man is ths architeot of his own fortune; and if he would raise a superstructure of such solid material as to afford protection to himself and family, or of suoh stylo and proportions as to give eclat and distinotion to his name, he must he content in the enrly part of the day to dig down to a snre foundation, to uss his own hands as wsll as another's, to take hnld himssIf of the surrounding rubbish, rsmove all obstnoles, and then, when the odifice has been thoroughly bogun, to daily and hourly watch its upward progress.

It is a oommon thing to speak lightly of men who have hy their own industry and economy acquirsd wealth, and in some instanoss they are amenahle to the sevsrest criticism; but if without prejndios we contemplate those who have made large fortunes, we shall find they have been rsmarkahle for some peculiar talent, possessing frequontly great powers of oombination, and an industry by which time, in their hands, as hy the magio of nlchymy, is speodily turned into money. Labor is snid to he wealth; and if it is, ho is the best mathematioian who can truly calculate the value of time, and apply it to the wisest purpose; and thors is an accumulativo power in progresslon that the idler can nsver know.

In the present rapidity of the world's progress there is no time nor place for idleness or folly; and although we do not wish to make men of boys, hoforo nature has, we say lot youth learn the uss and valuo of money, as well as of books. The world is not only changing and varying in its neossities and artioles of trndo, but is constantly inoreasing in its intslligonoo, power and skill to do and perform. The broker of Wall street of twenty years ago, were he now to return to that renowned locality, would find himself as much of nn antiquarian, nnd far more surprised at beholding the Yunkees of the present day, than Rip Van Winkle was nt their progenitors, after his twenty year's sleep. Sinco the world began, men never looked so far, nor beheld so mnny things at a glanoo, as now; and if our broker wns to be blessed with the second sight of a Scotchman, he oculd na langer ken iho ways o' the bulls nnd bears o' the nuld spot. He would have to commence the study of a new alphabet, and might take his first lessons in envelops, three-cent post office stamps, the various express lines, and the telegraphic wirss stretching for thousands of miles over the continent. The incessant messages by lightning continunlly passing around his hewidened head, he would very naturally suspect as coming from invisihle agents in the other world, or as a kind of inaudihle whispering from the presiding genius of all stock brokers, suspected by the knowing ones to he a certain eldsrly gentleman, dressed in black, nnd whose standing has been affectsd somewhat by the reputation of a cloven foot.

We have had various reforms, political and moral, and the occasional revolution of a nation, but none of these can accomplish so great a change in this moral happiness and prosperity of a people as would ths judioious, wise, nnd conscientious use of money. It has become a part of our very nature that we never know some men, oftentimes our most intimate acquaintances, until we have had some money trnnsaction with them; and then, as by the aid of sems powerful reflector, traits of character have been developed that we never saw hefors.

(To be continued)

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

GEORGIA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Late Conference in LaGrange—Methodist Preachers' "Big Sunday."—Bishop Early—The Missionary Anniversary—Speakers—Conference Statistics, &c.

It is a great provision of society that all classes shall have recreation. May day, in London, is the chimney sweepers' holiday, in which they rosm the streets in fantnstics. New Year relieves the vexed brain and the taxed sinews of Yankeedom, and Christmas sets all our Southern negroes free; so that Conference is the Methodist preachers' big Sunday.

See them as they pour from the cars, carpet bags, valises, trunks, form a pyramid near; with what perfect assurance of finding a good hom: do they gather around the man with a book, and ask, fifty at once, "where do I go?" See thsm now, in the hearty, honest grootings! In that joyous welcome, in that fervent grasp, his brethren give him, all the trials of last year are forgot. The croakers of his circuit nre drowned by the joyous accents of a friend, the frowns of the dissatisfisd are lost in the smiles of these who love him. His discouraged heart is resnimated. his faith grows strong, and soon his zesl enters another field, in which the ripened corn mhy most his sickle with a richer harvest. What a hond of union is formed nmong itinerant preachers! They go into the world feeling of each other that

> "Their words are honds, their oaths are oracles;
> Their love sincere, their thoughts immaculate;
> Their tears pure messengers, sent from the heart;
> Their hearts far from fraud as heaven from earth."

Their sooial intercourse is a "perpetnal feast of noctared sweets, where no orude surfeit reigns." And then, when they meet in church for religions worship, how they sing and pray and preach. You soon feel as if the earth is raised so near to heaven that there is hardly a Sabbath day's journey hotween you and the blessed city. At least so it ssemed at our last Conference in LaGrange.

The business of ths Confsrsnco was preoeded by a prayer meeting, usually led by Bishop Early, in all ths zeal of a young preacher on his first appointment. In his appearance spring and wintor meet—unusually white hair forms ths hackground of ngs, ngainst which a remarkably florid complexion throws the rslief of youth. And well may we say that age is in the background with Bishop Early. His tall form is oreot; he moves quickly and perfootly upright, except a signifioant stoop, denoting a sharp lookout on every sido for information. His preaching is unique, and, as far as I know, without modol and without method. But you listen with interest, and soon feel the tears rolling off your cheeks with at the conclusion of some happily told incident. Before he closes his own heart warms with the truth, and the fervor of his exhortntion kindles all around, and shouts and hallelujahs fill ths church. The effect is good, no matter what the style. In the Conference room he is always in time, always prompt and decided. Ago has made no impression on his ensrgies. May he long livo to sorvo the church.

The Georgia Conference is a very large body, and smbraces many interests. There are ten distriots and twonty-three stations among the whites, fourteen missions to the whites, twenty-six to the oolored people, and sixty-two circuits. This ysar ons hundrod and sixty-four preachers have been appointed to work, hesides eight in colleges, three in agenoies, and twenty-two superannuated—making in all one hundred and ninety-seven connected with ths Confersnco. The statistics show 71,174 members of the Church, and nearly $19,000 raised for missions.

The nnniversary was one of more than ordinary interest. The rain was pouring very henvily, and the streets very much like a clay hole worked for brick, but the house was filled to overflowing, and the spirit of the meeting good. Dr. Taylor gave us a pleasant talk about China. He is improving as a public speaker, but still needs composure and ease, united with fire in the right place. The direction I heard given to a young preacher would do him good, "Begin low, proceed slow, rise higher, take fire."

Dr. Sehon followed Dr. Taylor, in a speech of rich and varied interest. All were delighted with the speech; it nhonnded in the *suaviter in modo*, but had nothing to spare in the *fortiter in re*. I hear many missionary addresses, but very few take hold of me with convincing argument, or those gospel appeals to the truth that I need. They galvanize me into anniversary enthusiasm, but don't send me out feeling that "the zeal of the Lord's house has eaten me up."

Brother Myers, of the Southern Advocate, gave us some strong appeals in behalf of the work in Georgia, and they told happily for the object in view.

The collection of the missionary anniversary was over $2,000. They have set the sum of 30,000 dollars as their mark for the present year. They don't expect to accomplish this in a few extra efforts, but by systematic work. The motto for this year is not "striko while the iron's hot," but it is Cromwell's maxim, "keep striking until it is hot." Come over next winter, Mr. Editor, and see whether it turns out a song, or whether it proves a sermon.

*The Conference has done well in the tract cause; $5,793 have been raised, and the interest generally encouraging. In education interests this Conference holds deservedly a high position. One college and two institutions of high academic character are now in successful operation, training our sons; five female colleges have the care of our daughters. By the way, have you seen the college slaughter which is going on in the Southern Advocate, by the redoubtable knight Omega? His Rosinante is a perfect Bucoephalus, his words hoarse thunders, while his blows are young earthquakes. He takes up the pretentious things called "colleges," and tumbles them down-hill as so many wheelbarrow loads of small potatoes—

> "He speaks, plain cannon, fire and smoke and bounce;
> He gives the bastinado with his tongue;
> Our ears are cudgelled; not a word of his
> But bolt-is better than a bolt of France.
> 'Zounds! I was never so bethumped with words
> Since I first called my brother's father dad."

His fault is a lack of appreciation of what is good in our colleges, and a failure to acknowledge what has been accomplished by these "wheelbarrows." Omega would have one or two universities in the South. No college without $200,000 in endowment, "splendid buildings," "a noble library of five or six thousand volumes, chemical and philosophical instruments worth six or eight thousand dollars;" all costing, say $400,000, the smount to be raised before a college is to begin operations. Now, Mr. Editor, what practical man in all the country does not know that Omega and all the hopeful theological heroes that he sees rising from his university would forever remain diamonds in the rough if they waited for such a Gerard beginning. And because the Church can't set up such an institution all in magic haste, our sons must go to the State universities, or to the great North. Now, Mr. Editor, I believe it is good policy in our church to set up for herself. Because we have no costly cathsdral in which to worship, must we be compelled to train our children under a ministry we believe in error, and in ceremonies we believe wrong? So with schools. If the Church does not furnish us with means for this costly university plan, must we not begin the best we can, if it be only in the "upper room of a Masonic Lodge?" Yes sir, give me education in a Methodist college, if it has nothing besides the shellor for students and a faithful set of religious teachers.

SAMS SOUCI.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MISSIONARY MATTERS.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY IN ST. LOUIS.

We have received from St. Louis the following Programme, as prepared by our brethern there, for the approaching Anniversary. We assent to the same, as a member of the Committee, and now, in due time, publish it to the Church.

We most sincerely hope that it may be made, under the blessing of God, a season of great interest to the Churches in St. Louis and greatly promotive of our Missionary interest!

E. W. SEHON, Miss. Sec'y.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, TO BE HELD IN ST. LOUIS, MAY, 4TH, 5TH, AND 6TH, 1856.

First Church, Sunday, 10½ o'clock, May 4th, Bishop Pierce.

First Church, Sunday, 7½ o'clock, May 4th, Rev. L. M. Lee, D. D.

Centenary Church, Sunday, 10½ o'clock, May 4th, Rev. L. M. Lee, D. D.

Centenary Church, Sunday, 7½ o'clock, May 4th, Bishop Pierce.

Mound Church, Sunday, 10½ o'clock, May 4th, Rev. A. R. Erwin.

Mound Church, Sunday, 7½ o'clock, May 4th, Rev. J. B. McFerrin, D. D.

Asbury Chapel, Sunday, 10½ o'clock, May 4th, Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D.

Asbury Chapel, Sunday, 7½ o'clock, May 4th, Rev. H. N. McTyeire.

Wesley Chapel, Sunday, 10½ o'clock, May 4th, Rev. J. B. McFerrin, D. D.

Wesley Chapel, Sunday, 7½ o'clock, May 4th, Rev. A. R. Erwin.

Sixteenth Street Church, Sunday, 10½ o'clock, May 4th, Rev. H. N. McTyeire.

Sixtsnth Street Church, Sunday, 7½ o'clock, May 4th, Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D.

Missionary Prayer-Meeting, at Centonary, Monday, 2½ o'clock, May 5th, conducted by Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D.

Missionary Festival, at Centenary, Monday, 7½ o'clock, May 5th. We suggest Bishop Pierce, Dr. Lee, and Dr. Sehon, speakers.

Missionary Festivnl, at First Church, Tuesday, 7½ o'clock, May 6th. We suggest Rev. A. R. Erwin, Bishop Pierce, and Dr. McFerrin, speakers.

Laying corner stone of Lindale Chapel of the North St. Louis Mission, at Grand Avenue, on Tuesday, 2½ o'clock, May 6th. Orator, Bishop Pierce.

Each preacher for the Sabbath morning will be expected to lift his own missionary collection.

E. W. SEHON,
D. R. McANALLY,
R. SAT A. YOUNG.
Committee of Arrangement

DONATION.

Five dollars from Brother Milee, of Rutherford, Tenn., by J. W. Hunter, for Foreign Missions.

Who will not, with the love of God dwelling in his heart, and the means in his possession, follow his example? Come, friends and brethern, let us hear from you.

DEFICIENCY IN THE TREASURY—WANT OF FUNDS.

It becomes our duty to announce the fact to the Church, and our friends generally, that there will be a great demand for funds to meet the outstanding drafts of the present year.

This deficiency will exceed thirty thousand dollars. We make the announcement in due time, so that no blame or censure can possibly fall on us for not having done so.

It is a startling fact. The causes may be demanded, but the emergency is upon us. Facts are stubborn things—and that is one: it does exist. We can and will, however readily assign the causes which have led to this deficiency.

1. The encroachments that we were compelled to make on the collections of the present, to meet the drafts of the past year.

2. The decrease—the sad falling off—in some of the Conferences in their collections.

3. The very great increase in the amount of appropriations in the Conferences for Domestic Missions the present year.

From a faithful examination and analysis of the subject, we pronounce the above as the cause of the present state of things. Well, what is to be done? Are we to despond and relax our efforts? No: not at all. We are to rouse up, each and all in their places, and do our duty. The call is upon all in the ministry and membership, and among the friends of this Church. The remedy is easy. In nearly every Conference, as held during the last round, resolutions were unanimously adopted to increase greatly the collections the next year. Now, we would respectfully advise, let these operations be commenced in due time, and the results, in dollars and cents, forwarded immediately to our Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer.

We must not have one dishonored draft—no, not one. There is no necessity for this. We commenced the past year with a liability of thousands, and our drafts were honored; however, it may have been by encroaching on the collections of the past year.

Union in effort, and immediate, universal action, upon the part of all our ministers and friends, will accomplish the object. For this special purpose we now suggest and propose—let there be a Missionary Sabbath set apart for this purpose, and we would name the 2d Sabbath in April (the 13th) as an appropriate season for this effort. Let the whole day be devoted to the Missionary enterprise, by preaching and prayer-meetings for that special purpose.

These collections need not lessen, but greatly increase, the annual collections in the Conferences. Of course the amount so raised will pass to the credit of the Conferences respectively in which they were made.

We would also esrnestly press upon all our ministers their duty to carry out the excellent provisions of the Discipline upon the subject of Missions. These we have published from time to time, and to these provisions we again urge their special attention. It is the proper mode by which all our membership can be reached, as there proposed, by having collectors appointed in every class. Were this done, and the subject, in all its importance, preached upon and urged home upon the membership, instead of $160,000 reported as raised for Missions, we would report $260,000.

Come, brethern and friends, to the rescue!

By order of the Board.

E. W. SEHON, Miss. Sec'y.
W. R. ELLISTON, Treasurer.

HOPELESS CASE. The Freeman's Journal abandons Mexico as a hopeless case, considoning the unfortunate people of that country as having no elements out of which a national life can spring. Truly, in that wretched country Romanism has done its work thoroughly. There it has, from the beginning had the entire sway. The moral, religious and intellectual training of the people has been in the hands of the clergy, who have secured to themselves a large portion of the treasures of that country; and now even their brethren, who pretend that Popery can save the United States, abandon them as hopeless. The Journal thus writes writes their epitaph: "Sicut vulnerati dormientes in sepulchris, quorum non est memor amplius."

LETTER OF JAMES ROBB
ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1, 1856.

To his Excellency Robert C. Wickliffe, Governor of the State of Louisiana:

Sir—As you were pleased to express, in a late interview, your concurrence in the views I submitted concerning our internal improvements, and your partiality extended permission to address you on that important subject, I avail myself of your kindness, but not without diffidence and distrust of my ability to treat it properly; and were I less free from apprehension and anxiety for the future of the public works, commenced in this State, owing to the apathy and indifference with which they are regarded, I would decline the honor of addressing to you this and other letters, which will form a continuation of the subject, under appropriate divisions.

The progress made in the construction of public works in the States east of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with the benefits which every day's experience proves will be conferred on Louisiana by their early completion, renders the subject now, more than ever, the one of chief importance to our public policy. If we do not shrink from a vigorous inquiry into the causes of our own inactivity amidst the general progress of the nation, nor from a just contemplation of our own necessities, we have gained half the victory. We need reputation, not only for enterprise, but for prudent foresight, practically displayed, to give us solid claims to the respect, confidence and cooperation of those whose alliance it is our interest to cultivate.

It is much the habit of every day life to endeavor to be satisfied with things as we find them; and propositions to perform anything new and untried are entertained with doubt and regarded with suspicion. The discoveries that have proved most useful to society, when first made known, have not, in general, secured their authors against neglect, poverty, envy and persecution; and as conceptions that possess solid merit are generally distinguished by their simplicity, they seldom enlist eager attention. Whatever can be made so plain as to reach the common understanding lacks the charm of novelty. These reflections are suggested by the task I have undertaken, and I feel that as I cannot invest my subject with novelty, it may fail to interest the public as much as its importance deserves.

In consequence of the failure and abandonment of the Nashville Railroad, commenced in 1830, and indeed of every undertaking in the State which had the misfortune to come into existence at that period of inflation and speculation, the public mind seemed to have settled down, as by common consent, in the belief that we never would possess the capacity or means to undertake and complete any public work of importance; and that this sentiment was not only general, but had actually become inherent towards enterprise, is fully exposed in the constitution of 1845. That instrument divested the Legislature of the power to confer chartered privileges, and yet while carrying out the restrictive intention of its framers, in their hostility to "banking institutions," by a strange inconsistency actually constituted those that survived the disasters of 1842, the most exclusive monopoly of privileges ever known or tolerated among a free people. It was decided that we should have no more banks, but the enjoyment of exclusive privileges was reserved for those then in existence; which policy, if still continued, would have subjected our whole commerce to be controlled by the caprice and interest of three or four powerful combinations.

In April, 1851, our first Railroad Convention was held in this city. Preceding its organization, more was more doubtful of its success than I; and I consented with the greatest reluctance to share in its deliberations. A committee of ways and means was named, composed of our most intelligent citizens; and their report and resolutions enunciated the policy of taxation on real estate for the purpose of building railroads, which was approved with the greatest unanimity by the convention. This unexpected manifestation of an awakened public sentiment inspired the great mass of our citizens with high expectations, and was a bright index of their determination to commence a fresh career of progress, and redeem the State from the apathy which has nearly reduced it to the rank of an inferior member of the confederacy; the barrier of inactivity seemed fairly broken down. At the election in November, 1851, members of the Legislature were selected, in reference to the promotion of those reforms in legislation, which were not only demanded by our circumstances, but sanctioned by unequivocal expressions of the public will.

These reforms contemplated nothing short of an entire change in our organic law—the consolidation of the municipalities—the restoration of public credit by binding and guaranteeing the punctual payment of the interest on our debts—the granting of "special charters," and the contribution of State aid by subscription to the stocks of the companies engaged in the construction of works of public utility. The success of these measures of reform, repeatedly ratified by the public voice, is now a portion of our history. The Legislature of the State of Mississippi, in a spirit of great liberality, at the same time promptly responded by conceding the right of way through her territory, to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

The considerations that prevailed in favor of a resort to taxation on real estate, to construct public works, were numerous. The policy had already been in successful practice in other States and cities, and its legality had received the sanction of the highest Courts of Appeal. None could pretend to deny that landed property, whether rural or urban, would perpetually enjoy the benefits resulting from the construction of railroads and canals; and as it constituted the great bulk of our basis of taxation, it was provided that a majority of its proprietors should alone decide upon the subscriptions it would have to bear. The measure was sustained by a vote of more than five to one in its favor, in the city, and was carried by considerable majorities in many of the parishes of the State. Reliance was not placed in mere voluntary aid, as it was well known, from the proverbial hostility of a few large proprietors to all progress and improvement, and the absence of others who resided abroad, without any sympathy with our institutions, that the whole burthen of our undertakings would in that case have to be borne by the industrious and enterprising classes of citizens who were the tenants of those whose property their very enterprise would be most certain to benefit. In addition to other weighty and just arguments in favor of taxation, it came recommended by the suggestions of economy, as being a cash, instead of a credit system; sometimes inconvenient, and, in most cases, fatal to the value of the shares of the stockholders.

Encouraged by every plausible calculation of success, I consented to serve as the first President of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, and left the State for Havana, in March, 1852, with every confidence that there would be no departure from an available taxation to build the road. During my absence the proposition for a subscription of two millions of dollars from the city was brought before the City Council, which, yielding to the feeble counsels of expediency, unfortunately stipulated in the ordinance that the installments should cover six years—the first not collectable until May, 1853. This was the beginning of misfortune, and up to this day our undertakings, commenced under the most encouraging auspices, have languished under the accumulated evils of a credit system, which, if not overcome by substantial aid, may in the end result in the sacrifice of the shares of the individual stockholders. If the subscription by taxation had been granted as originally proposed, viz: two and a-half millions of dollars—one-half per cent. in 1852 and one per cent. per annum in 1853-'55, and which would have equally received the support of the friends of the road, this sum, with the State and individual subscriptions, would have secured to the Company nearly four millions of dollars in cash, without borrowing a dollar. Other important aids, which so large a basis would have called to the assistance of the road, would have insured its completion to Canton, within the last year.

The manifest advantages of such an achievement would have strengthened and confirmed the confidence of the friends of progress, and destroyed the hopes of its adversaries. The business of two hundred and six miles of road, penetrating a rich and populous district, would have rapidly grown into importance; and on a reasonable calculation, its net revenues would have yielded four hundred thousand dollars annually, which would have proved an unfailing resource to the Company in carrying the extension of its works to the Tennessee river, and maintained the value of its shares on a solid basis, thereby preventing the depreciation which now gives them but a nominal quotation. Besides, the tax-payer would have held an equivalent for his taxes, and ultimately reaped the advantages which all similar undertakings elsewhere have conferred on real property.

The consequences of this unfortunate turn given to the affairs of this Company, and those of the Opelousas Company, by surrendering a position of strength for one of weakness, I will make the subject of my next letter.

And am yours, faithfully,

JAMES ROBB.

EARTHQUAKE IN CUBA.—Shortly after nine o'clock on the night of the 11th a tremendous subterranean explosion occurred at Sn. Iago de Cuba, which was followed immediately by a slight oscillation of the earth. *El Redactor* states that the explosion and shock were so violent as to fill the inhabitants with alarm.

Later from Texas.

By the steamship Mexico, Capt. Lawless, which arrived Tuesday morning, we have dates from Galveston to Saturday last and our files from Interior Texas.

The Brazoria Democrat states that Mr. W. C. C. Lynch, who, with his wife, was blown out to sea in an open boat a few days since, was picked up about seventy miles off the coast. This is certainly a most miraculous escape.

The San Antonio Texan states that a company is organizing to leave about the 1st of April, for the silver mines above El Paso. These mines are said to be rich, and those now working them are handsomely paid for their labor. Mr. Wood has visited the region around the Guadalupe mountains, and is fully satisfied that gold abounds in that country. Specimens of gold bearing quartz have been brought from these mountains. The editor of the Texan has one that was found about one hundred miles north of San Antonio.

We learn from the San Antonio Reporter that a party of United States soldiers beat one of the Merchants of the city of San Antonio, on the evening of Sunday, the 17th inst., in a most unmerciful manner, and had not several persons interfered in his behalf he would suffered even more severely. Two of the soldiers were arrested.

After dark about fifteen soldiers came into the town, armed with revolvers, went to a fandango and commenced a disturbance. The Marshal and a posse of citizens attempted to arrest them, and several shots were fired, but it is not stated that any one was injured. Five soldiers were lodged in prison (the rest escaping) and fined next day and fined, except one who attempted to take the life of officer Felstrup. He was committed to jail to await the sitting of the District Court.

The Indians visited the Colorado, on the 15th, and carried off ten American horses belonging to Messrs. J. R. Brown, Davenport, Harrison and others. On Thursday night they returned and took what were left, amounting to one hundred head. They also killed several animals by shooting them with arrows, and these arrows indicated that the Indians were Lipans.

The Liberty Gazette of the 25th ult., has the following paragraph:

The Trinity river is again up and still rising. It commenced rising last Friday morning, and is now within two feet of low water mark. The winds for the last four days have been principally from south and southeast, and we have no doubt but that the upper counties, bordering on this stream, have been visited with copious rains. The mail rider, who left Swartwout Friday last, informed the postmaster here that the river was rising at that place. During the entire day of yesterday the rain descended in drenching style. The weather is now clouded, with every appearance of more rain. From all appearances we think boatmen may look for a "big river," and the merchants in Galveston and New Orleans a brisk season.

The New Braunfels Zeitung of the 22d ult., states the vicinity of that place is still infested by Indians, and relates the following occurrence:

Frederick Foster, son of Edward Foster, while riding out about one mile from his father's farm, hunting his oxen on the 18th inst., was attacked by six Indians, who fired several arrows at him; they approached to within about fifty yards of young Foster, dismounted and placed themselves behind their horses as a defense, seeing Foster armed with a rifle; Foster fired and killed one of the party and a horse at the same shot—which, so completely confused the other Indians as to afford him an opportunity to get off—by throwing away his rifle and putting spurs to his pony, he reached home in a few minutes, gave the alarm, and with his father and brother-in-law, returned to where he had left the Indians; they found the Indians had gone, taking with them their deceased companion and young Foster's rifle, leaving him an only trophy, the dead horse, which they found to be a large American horse. They were all mounted on fine American horses, undoubtedly stolen from persons in the neighborhood, as many have missed horses lately.

A considerable party had gone in pursuit of the Indians.

The Indianola Bulletin, of Saturday last, says:

The schooner Martha, Golder, master, freighted with lumber, from St. Andrews Bay, Fla., and consigned to Messrs. Runge & Co., of this place, has been lost.

It is supposed that the master and crew have all perished.

THE INDIAN WAR IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Through a private source the Mobile Tribune has obtained important information from Washington Territory not furnished by the latest California and Oregon papers. We copy the following:

Acting Governor Mason, of Washington Territory, together with Capt. Sterritt, of the U. S. Sloop-of-war Decatur, arrived at San Francisco on the morning of the 5th of February, in the steamer Republic from Puget Sound. As the Golden Age for Panama left at 4, P. M. of the same day, the information received was not published in the San Francisco journals. Gov. Mason states that the Republic left Olympia on the 25th of January, and that of the 24th an engagement took place between the Indians and the inhabitants of the town of Seattle, which lasted from 8 o'clock, A. M., till half-past 4 o'clock, P. M., during which time the Decatur was engaged in firing grape and canister shot and shells—that the women and children were placed on board the ship for safety and the men of the town (some 250 strong) had retired to the block fort and were actively engaged with small arms throughout the day, and yet with all the opposing force, the Indians were victorious and sacked the town. The number of killed and wounded had not been ascertained at the time of the sailing of the Republic.

The Legislature of the Territory had authorized Gov. Mason to proceed to Washington to represent to the general government the state of affairs and the total inefficiency of the arrangement of Gen. Wool. Commodore Mervine, of the U. S. ship Independence, comes in for a large share of censure for his dilatory action in the premises. Gov. Mason states that the Territory from Fort Vancouver to Olympia through the whole course of the Cowlitz river, is actually depopulated, and although every claim had been taken and improved, yet at present there are no inhabitants remaining with the exception of Judge Ford at the Chehalis crossing, and he has determined to remain and defend his property.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY IN TEXAS.—A letter from Buena Vista, Shelby county, Texas, gives the following account of an affair which occurred in that place on the 19th:

Four men named William Thurman, M. Wheeler, John Yarborough and Bob McCoy, attacked a man by the name of Stephen S. Runnels while he was in the house of a friend. Thurman fired the first shot at Runnels, when the latter returned the fire, neither party being wounded. Yarborough then shot Runnels from behind, wounding him mortally. Runnels, however, shot Yarborough in the thigh, and also discharged a ball at Wheeler which broke his arm. Thurman, in the meantime, beating Runnels over the head with his pistol. Runnels next fired upon Thurman and struck him just above the hip. Runnels lived about three hours after the bloody affray, and it was reported that Thurman was also dead. None of the party had been arrested.

AN EDITOR MURDERED IN MISSISSIPPI.—On Tuesday, the 19th ult., Chas. S. Lounsbury, editor and proprietor of the Koschisko Chronicle, was shot and killed in that place. The following are the circumstances of the murder:

Lounsbury was shot while ascending the steps to the tavern to get his supper, and without any previous warning whatever, by one Richard W. Payne, seventy-three small shot taking effect in his right side, ranging from the hip to the shoulder. He lived only about thirty minutes. This was as cold-blooded, premeditated a murder as I ever knew. Payne is still at large. He is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, 23 years of age, square built, weighs 130 to 135 pounds, his hair is of a dark yellow color, his eyes of a greyish blue, his front teeth rather wide and slightly separated, his hands and feet small, his complexion a sallow white. He is quick-spoken in conversation, but not loud; laughs very loud; is very genteel in his dress and manners; stands very erect; has a very short, quick step and swinging gait; has a noted scar just below his left temple, about an inch and a-quarter long, ranging from his left eyebrow to his ear.

A difficulty occurred between deceased and his murderer about 18 months ago, which it is supposed was the cause of this affair.

Lukeman, first mate of the ship Ariel, has been tried in Charleston for the murder of Capt. Ayres at sea, and acquitted.

Items of Foreign News.

It is stated that England and France will immediately send two commissioners to Rio Janeiro to concert measures with Brazil, "for the prevention, in future, of occurrences such as have recently unfortunately rendered some of the finest portions of the East Coast of South America a prey to revolutionary license." (!)

Clarendon also threatens to apply force to Monte Video, to make her settle up some British claims.

A telegraphic slip, forwarded per Atlantic, after our parcels by that steamer were closed, mentioned, on the authority of the London Morning Advertiser, that Sir Henry Bulwer had intimated the expectation it would afford him to act as a sort of official mediator between the British Government and the American Ambassador in London. It was further stated that he was to come from Brighton that day, Wednesday, with the view of seeing what could be done to wards bringing about a more friendly feeling between the two governments. Since then the same paper asserts that Sir Henry Bulwer, in concert with a member of Parliament of great diplomatic experience, is endeavoring to arrive at a solution which may be more acceptable to both countries than the plan of arbitration. This interference in a non-official capacity, takes place at the instigation of Lord Palmerston. An interview was to take place at the embassy, when Sir Henry Bulwer would explain at length to Mr. Buchanan the compromise which he is prepared to recommend.

Clarendon Insults the Hamburgers.—As a commentary on Clarendon's insolence to Mr. Buchanan a letter from Hamburg, in *Le Nord*, gives an account of the mission of Dr. Rucker, who was sent to London by three Hanse cities to assure the British Government of the falsehood of the allegations that war material was being exported thence to Russia. Lord Clarendon received the envoy "in a manner so little diplomatic that a parallel is vainly sought in history," whilst Lord Palmerston cried out in the midst of the explanations, "Why! you Hamburgers are nothing but a set of smugglers!" All this, together with sundry threats made by the two lords, have grievously wounded the feelings of the citizens of Hamburg.

New Order of Valor, etc.—The decree has appeared establishing the new order of merit. The order is to be styled the "Victoria Cross," and is to be given only to members of the army or navy who distinguish themselves by individual acts of bravery in the face of an enemy. A plain Maltese cross, of bronze, with the motto, "For Valor," is the decoration of the order, and both the bestowed indiscriminately on officers and private men. Besides the decoration, a pension of £10 per annum is attached to the order, with £5 for each additional clasp. The decoration is to be worn suspended on the left breast, by a red ribbon for the army and blue for the navy.

Messrs. Scott, Russell & Co., the most extensive iron ship builders in England, have failed. Their assets are stated at £250,000. They were the builders of the monster iron ship, not yet launched, of twenty thousand tons. Their failure will not, however, it is said, interfere with the completion of this ship.

The Sound Dues.—Another conference has been held at Copenhagen on the question of the Sound Dues, at which the representatives of Prussia, France, Sweden and six other delegates from the Germanic States were present. On this occasion the Danish plenipotentiary laid upon the table several documents respecting the previous meeting by the members of the conference relative to the receipts during the last ten years. He also made a new proposition to the meeting, which was sanctioned by his government, viz: that they would take the sum of 36,000,000 thalers as compensation for their interest in the Sound Dues.

Imprisonment of the Consul at Cologne.

We derive the following from English papers received by the Asia:

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 7.—In answer to Mr. H. Baillie, Lord Palmerston stated, in reference to the arrest of Mr. Curtis, the British Consul at Cologne, on a charge of employing agents for the enlistment of troops, that there had been a great deal of correspondence with the Prussian government on the subject. The King of Prussia, as a matter of courtesy towards her Majesty's government, had pardoned the Consul; and as the transaction had ended satisfactorily to both governments, he did not think it would be expedient to publish the correspondence. No communications had been made by the authorities of the Hanse Towns with reference to the subject of enlistment. The government of Hamburg had certainly made some representations, under the impression that enlistment had been going on, but they were founded on misapprehension.

[From the Liverpool Post, Feb. 8.]

Last night Lord Lyedhurst tested the strength of Ministers in the House of Lords, on the question of a peerage for life. The learned lord proposed to refer the matter to a committee; but Ministers, knowing what the result would be in that case, opposed the motion, and took the sense of the House. The division was against the government, the numbers being 138 to 105.

The peace news had reached the Camp in the Crimea on the 23d ult., and the Times correspondent, writing on that day, says: "That peace is as good as concluded is the talk of the whole camp. There may be a few carpet warriors to whom the intelligence is welcome; but we is the soldier's harvest; a bloody war and a sickly season is an old, although hardly a philanthropic toast, among hangerers after promotion; and although many now here would doubtless have been glad to escape, whether on the plea of ill health or the pretext of "urgent private affairs," from the wearisome routine of an cxceedless winter, few contemplate with satisfaction the prospect of a cessation of hostilities. There has been much malediction and strong language going on this morning among all ranks, from generals high in command to junior ensigns."

This army will come home a very different body from what it was when it went out. "The character of the army," said the Times correspondent, "will, to a certain extent, be altered by the promotion of non-commissioned officers, by which its aristocracy may suffer, but I doubt whether its efficiency will be impaired. Great care, of course, should be, and I presume is taken to promote none but steady, trustworthy, and especially sober men. The sad mortality of the last eighteen months has filled the army with boy subalterns and captains, the greater part of them without military education, and with nothing extraordinary to recommend them beyond gentle breeding and the spirit and courage innate in most Englishmen. An admixture of experienced and practical soldiers raised from the ranks is certainly not unadvisable, and indeed, is hardly avoidable, consistently with the safety and efficiency of our army, however much it may be calculated to impair the polish and refinement of a mess table, and to shock the feelings of

Christian Advocate.

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NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1856.

THE GENERAL MINUTES.—This important Annual will be published as soon as the Minutes of the Mississippi and Florida Conferences, and fuller returns from the Kentucky Conference, are received.

SICKNESS OF A MINISTER'S WIFE.—We condole with our brother Rev. T. M. Penick, on the sickness of his excellent wife, in [illegible]. Though so lately [illegible] Conference, many sympathies are enlisted in his affliction.

[illegible] THURSDAY.—Our citizens [illegible] a course of Odd [illegible] by some five or six living lecturers. [illegible] delivered on Thursday [illegible] for the gratification [illegible] the enlargement of true genius [illegible] which a people honor themselves.

[illegible] SERMONS.—This excellent volume, [illegible] of our Publishing House, is [illegible] 50 Cherry street, at Nashville prices. Those who have not secured a copy, should get [illegible] at once. More than any eminent [illegible] within our knowledge, Dr. Winans's [illegible] this matter. This is the basis of his reputation. Summerfield's discourses, Whitefield's and Bascom's, illy survived the [illegible] voice and manner of the orator. But where merit lies in thought, at once perspicuous and profound, and reputation has been acquired rather in disregard and in spite of [illegible], the book does not become a [illegible]. It may be transferred to a permanent [illegible] form with little if any [illegible]. Indeed, we think it advantageous [illegible]. Reasoning then, *a priori*, on the [illegible] of Winans's Discourses, we expected [illegible] a strong and good book—and [illegible] not been disappointed. It is hearty, [illegible] original. The large print, clear [illegible] ample margin are merciful to aged [illegible] agreeable to all.

Election of a Chaplain in Congress.

Two [illegible] hours were spent and much speech, [illegible] House of Representatives, February 11th, on this matter. Some members [illegible] regarding the ministers of Washington City to officiate alternately and without [illegible]. Mr. Smith said this was [illegible] way, and it had been the way in Washington while they were trying to [illegible], and it worked well so far. To which another Virginian, Mr. Millson, replied, "This usage of electing a Chaplain was unwise with our Government; it was even unwise to the constitution. It had been adopted by every successive Congress, and he would not take the responsibility of being the first to depart from it."

The first ballot stood thus: Rev. Daniel Waldo, 23; Rev. Wm. G. Baldwin, 16; Rev. David S. Doggett, 15; Rev. Wm. Patten, 11; Rev. Thomas Fisher, 10; Rev. Byron Sunderland, 8; Rev. Thos. H. Stockton, 8; Rev. R. D. Morris, 7; Rev. J. G. Butler, 7; Rev. Wm. Hodges, 6; Rev. Wm. Mosely, 6; Rev. A. G. Gardiner, 5; Rev. Antoinette Brown, 3; Scattering, 7. Whole number of votes, 130; necessary to a choice, 66.

On the second ballot, Rev. Mr. Waldo, a Revolutionary veteran, ninety years old, received 70 votes, and was elected.

Our legislative bodies, both State and Federal, seem to experience unwonted friction at every point.

Rev. J. M. Wells.

We had heard rumors, but received no certain tidings of the death of this lamented brother. He took his appointment with usual cheerfulness at the last Alabama Conference. A member of the Conference thus writes:

"[illegible] seems to have learned the [illegible] Rev. J. M. Wells, which occurred [illegible] about the last of January. [illegible] reported before now to see an [illegible] Bro. Hutchinson, or some other [illegible]. Bro. Wells was a marked [illegible] of religious devotion and usefulness.

"Preaching was his business, and in that [illegible] where he happily succeeded. In [illegible] faithful itinerancy he had seen [illegible] of more than 3,000 souls, according [illegible] calculation. He seemed [illegible] at home as when on his [illegible] and well might Satan [illegible] him there. He was [illegible] to leave an altar or place of prayer [illegible] anytime remained to be comforted [illegible]. And many times have his [illegible] powers of song been the [illegible] on the numerous camp grounds [illegible]. One noble young man [illegible] preacher, who was converted [illegible] before daylight at a camp meeting, [illegible], I believe, the only witness [illegible] his solitary shouts [illegible] ring, but now a multitude of [illegible] host join him in praising [illegible]. He used to sing, (in a measure [illegible] no one will forget that ever [illegible],) 'I want to go to heaven, hallelujah;' now he sings, I easily believe, 'And I've got to heaven, hallelujah!' May [illegible] of all consolation be with his afflicted [illegible]."

Have You Sold Your Cotton?

At the late session in Bastrop, La., where the largest missionary anniversary collection ever made within the Louisiana Conference was "lifted," seven bales of cotton were donated.

On Wednesday, Messrs. Rawlins & Duncan, commission merchants, reported sales of four bales, and turned over the money to the treasurer: 1 bale, marked H., 338 pounds, 9 cents per pound; 1 bale, marked R., 426 pounds, 9 cents; 2 bales, "Brigham," 822 pounds, 8¼ cents. Charges on the whole for freight, &c., $10 88. Messrs. Rawlins & Duncan charged no commission. It was generous in them. These bales were estimated when given at $30 each, but turn out more. That is the way to *give*. A few more bales left, and we shall feel a lively interest in open rivers and the cotton market, until returns are made.

There is something becoming in giving the fruits of the soil. Last year we got a hogshead of sugar from the Attakapas, and shall regret always not having called for molasses, as we were assured afterwards over 100 barrels were ready to be rolled in.

Friends, have you sold your cotton—your sugar? How much goes to missions? Read the appealing statement by the Treasurer and Secretary. What can we all do? What can you do? It is now needed. Something must be done. These seven bales and one hogshead—what are they among so many? We trust they may be increased a thousand fold. Read the startling statement.

Confessions of a Converted Infidel.

Not now—yet we had not seen a copy until last week, when one reached us from the author, an esteemed member of the Virginia Conference. The "Confession" leaves the impression of having been in a good love-feast. It is omiantly characterized by the spirit of love and a sonad miad. The same is true of several pieces befors published and here gathered in form. One on "Itching ears" we gave our readers a year ago. Apropos, we clip the followiag from the South-side Democrat, of Petersburg, Va.:

CONFESSIONS OF A CONVERTED INFIDEL—(*By Rev. J. Bayley.*)—A remarkable instance of the triumph of truth over prejudice lately occurred in a neighboring city, in relation to the ahove work, which was favorably aoticed some months ago. A friend to the author offered one for sale to a gentleman, who from dislike to the writer of the book, turned away in disdain, and would not even look at it. Shortly afterwards, this gentleman had an attack of illness and was confined to his room several days at the house of a friend who owned a copy of the work. As soon as he was well enough to read, he took up the book, and without examining the title pags, read it entirely through, and was very much pleased with it. "'Tis the best book," said he, "that I ever read in my life—and ought to be sold by thousands." But when he learned the author's name, he exclaimed, "*I'm caught*, but I won't take back what I have said. It is an excellent book."

AN IMPOSTOR—SOMEWHERE.

The religious public are hereby cautioned against one JOHN W. LAWLER, who carries with him a license as a Methodist preacher, purporting to have been written and properly signed somewhere in Texas, and renewed in the latter part of 1855 in Butler Circuit, Alabama Conference.

The said LAWLER is a base impostor, having escaped from jail in Goliad, Texas, where he was imprisoned for theft, of which he confessed himself guilty, and having been employed as an actor in the Mobile Theatre during the latter part of December last. He is now gone to parts unknown. The following is an exact description of the man:

Medium size, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, stoops in walking, hair of a sandy or light color, has but little beard, and that is nearly all on the chin, and of a reddish cast; eyes blue, or light grey he is badly marked with the small pox.

The Church papers are requested to publish this notice.

GREENBURY GARRETT,
P. E. Mobile Dist., Ala. Con.

A BISHOP FOR THE NORTH POLE.—Father Dijunkovsky, a Russian pervert, recently left Rome decorated with the title of Apostolic Prefect of the North Pole Missions, with a salary per annum of 20,000 francs. This enthusiastic missionary took with him a cargo of prints of the Virgin and the saints, and publications of the Propaganda for the conversion of the inhabitants of Laplaad, Greenland, and other arctic regions.

REV. WM. BUTLER.—This gentleman has been appointed superintendent of the mission undertaken by the M. E. Church, North, in India. He will leave America early in April, and go to India, *via* England. Mr. B. is by birth an Englishman, and thought very suitable for this responsible appointment.

NEW ORLEANS MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—The March number of this very valuable and very interesting semi-monthly medical journal, edited by Dr. Bennett Dowler, of this city, and published by H. McCulloch, at No. 76 Camp street, has been received by us. It contains about one hundred and fifty pages of original and selected matter, treating of diseases, cures and discoveries; of the advancement of medical science, and is accompanied by a supplement, giving a tabular view of the signs furnished by auscultation and percussion, and of their application to the diagnosis of diseases of the heart and great vessels; besides much miscellaneous medical matter of importance to members of the profession.

For the N. O Christian Advocate.

TOBACCONISING.

NUMBER FOUR.

7. THE EFFECT OF TOBACCONIZING ON A MINISTER'S OWN CHARACTER AND HABITS.—What is it that makes up a man's character? It is the several things which he does. Each thing which a man does is a brick or a nail in the edifice. Incidental things are small bricks, but habitual things are large timbers. A man is what he is, because of the things he did yesterday and other past days of his life. There is precisely as much difference between a chewer and smoker and a non-chewer and smoker, as there is between chewing and smoking and the absence of it. A man's character, then, is to a considerable extent *made of Tobacco*—that is, some men's characters.

It is well known, too, that there is in society a variety of classes of conduct, the exhibition of which serves to the observer as a thermometer to measure the character of the person. In this way we inadvertently measure men as we meet them on the street and in promiscuous society. In this measurement we are almost never mistaken, even at the first glance. No man can mistake a dandy for a gentleman, at first sight. The *cut of the jib* indicates the character, on the land as well as on water. These considerations are both inherent and instinctive with all men.

Now, the man who wears a "long nine," or any of its concomitants or appendages, throws himself into that channel, and the irrefragable laws of association are such that it is impossible for him not to imbibe the character and take on the spirit of his fellows.

"*Birds of a feather flock together*," not so much because their inclinations lead them together, but because their flocking together, their wearing the same livery, causes them to take on the same feather.

A minister is, therefore, by a law of nature, partially moulded into the character of a b'hoy, because he apes him. It matters not whether he intends to do so or not; if he does so, the law will work its way.

And so, on the other hand, a grave and thoughtful air, a dignified and genteel mien, an elevating of oneself above all kinds of vulgarisms, a peremptory divorcement from all kinds of *streeteries* and *loaferies*, however genteel they profess to be—a being a gentleman anyhow, tends greatly to make a minister of a man who wishes to be one.

These things are well known to every man, woman and child. And the reputation, as well as the character of ministers, is gradnated accordingly!

The laws of association are as imperative and certain in their operation as the laws of gravitation.

If we see a minister—the gravest and soberest minister in the land—a little too much at home with a certain class of the most genteel, so-so, jolly sort of "good fellows," he is hail-fellow-well-met with them, he instinctively imbibes their lingo, and—"No, sir, 'bliged to you, don't drink—but these cigars are very *fine*." If he don't shrink off and reform, he is certain to become a tippler, or a loafer, or both.

A minister must *be* a minister, or he will soon find himself something else.

8. THE EFFECT OF TOBACCONISING ON THE PHYSICAL CONSTITUTION.—No man, from Hayti to Kamskatka, without first putting his brains in his pocket, ever pretended to say or to intimate that there was anything good or in any way beneficial in tobacco. Either in or out of Yucatan, from Spanish-dom to New Zealand, it never claimed to have a quarter of a grain of moral, religious, social or intellectual good. Its properties, whatever they may be, are all on the other side of the page.

"Doctor," said I once, to a medical friend, "you will die from the use of tobacco, and your wife will be a widow."

"What?—what?"

"I mean precisely what I say, Doctor. It is my candid and sober belief you will die from the use of tobacco, and your wife will be a widow. With you, it is disuse or the coffin."

And after a few more words a conversation ensued in regard to the physical effects of tobacco on men of spare make and slender frame. We soon found that his *practice* and my *theory* perfectly harmonized. A year afterward I met the same gentleman, considerably improved in health:

"Do you remember," he said, "what you said to me a year ago, at my house, about the use of tobacco?"

"Perfectly well!"

"It was a home thrust. You did not know at the time the effect it had on me. I knew all that as well as you did. I could not but know it. Strange that I did not think about it. I know at the time that I should have told a patient, in a similar condition, the same thing. I should have died by this time, but now see how I am improved."

That many persons die from the use of tobacco, is certain. Persons of spare make, especially, are in great danger. It is held by the best medical opinions that the use of tobacco is always injurious to the health, and that it superinduces death oftentimes. The juices of the stomach, which ought to be taken up by absorbants, is spit out of the mouth. Each salivary discharge contains a portion of animal matter, so that after a while a man spits himself out of his mouth!

Tobacco, either by chewing or smoking, tends to destroy the coats of the stomach, and thus superinduces dyspepsia and indigestion, and prevents medicine, in case of any disease, from having its proper effect.

Tobacco supports a very large portion of the physicians of this country. As a general thing, therefore, they do not speak so readily or so loudly against its use as they otherwise would. But whenever they do speak, it is decidedly against it.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM BISHOP KAVANAUGH.

PANAMA, N. G., Feb. 12, 1856.

Dear Brother—I suggested, in my first letter, an intention of giving you some account of the impressions made on my mind by the ocean, but for the present I beg leave to waive that design, and to substitute an account of what came under my notice in the city and environs of

HAVANA.

As one unaccustomed to sea voyages, I could not but be struck with the fact that, after passing an area of five hundred miles of ocean surface, without any visible land to guide us, on the appearance of land in the distance we found the bow of our ship directed almost exactly to the city. The first appearance of the island of Cuba, with its mountain ranges and valleys, was beautiful and refreshing. Through a narrow inlet, we soon entered the harbor. This is a beautiful basin of water, in which we found numerous ships, of various dimensions and nations, quietly anchored. Here we spent the afternoon and night, expecting another vessel in to receive us; but this failing to arrive, on the next morning we were sent ashore to the custom-house. Here, after waiting for some two hours without our breakfast, the custom-house officer came and examined our baggage and granted us a permit to enter the city. On entering the streets, an object new and amusing struck our attention—their—

METHOD OF HAULING.

There stood the little dwarfs of mules, in the shafts of the little, awkward carts on which the principle hauling of the city is done. To an American these are a curiosity. The hubbs of the wheels are large and straight, the spokes short; wheels small, and running in a wabbling manner, on an iron axle. The body of the cart is entirely flat. No pins or sideboards to confine the load; but everything hauled is fastened on by ropes. The roping, from long and steady experience, they perform admirably well, and with dispatch. The body juts entirely over the wheels, as do the bodies of our plainest burthen cars, and the wheels are about the size of those of our railroad cars. On these our trunks were hanled to the tavern. And here I saw a wagon. The frame work and flooring of it considerably resembled that of the cart, with the exception of the fact that the wagon body had pins resembling those used on the American dray. On the inside of these a course grass matting was set up, and, I suppose, by some method attached to the pins, which made the sides of the body of the wagon. This grass matting I found was sometimes substituted by what I suppose to be a better material, raw cowhides. These wagons are generally, if not universally, hauled by oxen. The yokes are firmly fastened on the necks of the oxen, and immediately against the horns, and from horn to horn on the forehead of the ox, passes a leathern pad, somewhat resembling one side of a horse-collar, and a rope from the yoke passes around the horns of the ox, and over this padding, and with these fixtures they do their pulling. While the oxen are thus performing their labor, their heads seem very much jerked and jarred, and the poor things have the appearance of being very considerate of the task they are performing. The manner of guiding these animals, I should think, is more effective but less generous than with us. While we attach the line to the horns, they make a hole through the division of the nostrils, in which they insert the lines, and from which the lines pass between the horns on to the driver, who is seated behind them. Hauling, however, in this country, seems to be the exception, and

PACKING

is the rule. Droves of horses and mules are ever and anon entering the city, laden with heavy packages of the products of this very remarkable and fertile island. These beasts of burden seemed well trained to the heavy tasks assigned them, traveling in long strings, one immediately after the other. The horses are generally of the mustang breed, as I suppose, for they are almost universally small, are rather keenly made, and are capable of very great endurance. Among other of the packings which we witnessed, was that of green corn stalks—the stalks varying from three to five feet in length. These are so placed upon the horse as literally to cover him, with the exception of his head and the lower part of his limbs. These stalks are generally just in the silk and tassel state, (January 23d,) and are brought in to be used as green fodder. I do not know that fodder is ever used here except in its green state, for mid-winter is the vegetable season, in this country; the summer being too hot to grow anything well except sugar and coffee. The little horse that packs in this fodder is always, more necessarily than generously, muzzled with a network of twine, so that he cannot partake of the food he bears to others.

One of the most amusing objects that struck my attention in this city was their their—

METHOD OF RIDING.

Horseback riding obtains here to some extent, but the most usual method is the use of what they style the "volante." This is a vehicle that more resembles the gig once in use in the States, and which has now given place to the buggy, than any vehicle we have had; but in several particulars it is unlike the gig. It has no springs except those of the shafts and the roll which the body has on the leathers which sustain it. The body is nearly exactly as our buggy bodies, with the exception that, instead of an apron, a similar article extends from the top of the dash to the front of the buggy top, entirely protecting those within from the sun. This may be extended down the sides so as to entirely enclose those within. The reader may now be inquiring how the driver manages the reins from within this enclosure. On that subject there need be no perplexity, for reins are never used. The little pony at the front end of the shafts, which are from fourteen to fifteen feet in length from the axletree, to which they are attached in the rear, is mounted usually by a full-grown African; full load enough, you would say, without any further burthen. The rider's roundabout is generally adorned by some extra ornaments. He has what the English would call jackboots. This is a leg adornment resembling considerably the leg of a military boot, with large open tops, rising above the knee and extending down to the foot, but having no foot attached, nor is it attached to the shoe of the rider, for the shin of the foot is usually visible between the one and the other, and the boot leg, if it may be so called, is either neatly blacked, or wears the more glossy appearance of patent leather. These are ornamented with silver resembling broad silver buckles, and to the heels of the rider are attached broad and heavy silver spurs. The rider is not always upon the horse in the shafts. The extra touch in this department is, that the rider has an additional horse, and leads the pony in the shafts, while from one to three persons are in the volante. This mode of traveling is decidedly pleasant, and very convenient to the people, and with the exception of a very few American carriages, these are the only resources of the public. The harness on the ponies is generally highly adorned with silver buckles, slides, and rich brow-band ornaments; and in those instruments where a second horse is used, he is attached by traces to a singletree, which is placed under the shaft nearest to him; but his traces are so long that he seldom stretches them.

This method of riding is so private and convenient, the driver not being in the volante, that ladies make a very free use of it, riding alone in day or night, or in companies of two or three. At night, however, they are generally in companies, and but very seldom with male attendants.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE CITY.

This, in some respects, is rather imposing. The houses are generally spacious, and have rather a heavy, massive appearance, and are covered uniformly with tiles. This is an ancient method of covering, but so out of use in the united States, as in many places to need explanation. To those of such points, I would say, a tile has the appearance of one-half of an earthen crock, without the bottom. In making the roof the house is first covered with plank, such as the Americans call sheeting, only in this country the sheeting is laid closer together, and the tiles are laid upon them. In placing the tiles on, you have only to imagine two rows of the tiles laid together, with the edges upward, and then a row of tiles laid on these edges, with their edges downward, and you have the idea of the process in covering these houses. The walls of the houses of Havana are thick, and generally plastered without and within. Indeed, the walls appear to be built mainly of cement, with an irregular inlay of stone and brickbats. And this mode of building makes an excellent wall in this warm country, where there is no freezing to injure the walls.

The streets are narrow, with some exceptions; so much so, that two carriages can but just pass each other. The side walks are usually about two feet wide, and these are of stone, of a uniform thickness of at least six inches, and appears to rise about that height above the pavement of the street. The streets are paved with flat stones of six or eight inches square, and of regular uniformity. The pavement is good, and the streets are generally clean. So that the appearance of the city, except its crowded state, is neat and agreeable. The city, at least the older part of it, is walled in with a heavy, strong wall. The crowded state of the city is occasionally most happily relieved by a vacant square, most beautifully ornamented by trees of tropical growth, and of exceeding beauty, and some of them of the most beautiful and dense foliage that I ever saw. But the largest square of the city is appropriated to military parades, and is without shade. The buildings surrounding this square are generally large and good. On one side of it is the palace-like building of Mr. Aldama, a magnificent edifice. Not far from the wharf is the palace of the Captain General. It is an immense building, with a beautifully ornamented square in front of it, called the Plaza de Armas, a place of great resort, particularly after the lighting of the gas lamps, at night, and of military music twice a week.

THE ROADS.

The roads, generally, in the immediate vicinity of Havana, are finely macadamized, and some of them richly adorned with well chosen trees, indigenous to the soil. On a road that leads out to the residence of the Second Captain General, as I am told he is styled, perhaps about a mile and a half from the city, we have the best specimen of suburban improvement. The road is very wide, and most beautifully and smoothly macadamized. On each side of the road are two most tasteful rows of trees shading the footway, which is also smoothly turnpiked. At brief distances we meet with water-fountains, surrounded with beautiful statues, the whole length of the road. This road terminates, or at least the improvements, at the foot of a considerable hill, which is surmounted by one of the most formidable fortifications about the place. At the foot of the hill, and to the right of the road, is the residence of the Second Captain General. The walks, trees, fruits and flowers of his garden exceeds anything of the kind I have ever seen. In rambling through it, I felt a deep solicitude for an interpreter of the rich and beautiful creation about me. This was the third treat a small company of us enjoyed, for we had been to the Bishop's gardens, and to the residence of Count de Fernandina, of palace-like appearance. This place, in some of my private correspondence, I have represented as the palace of Santa Anna. There are contradictory statements in regard to it. I suppose the present representation to be correct. These places are of surpassing grandeur. Our first visit was to the Bishop's garden. This garden is very extensive, but abounding more in trees, fruits flowers and shrubbery than in the culture of vegetables. We saw some corn growing, a portion of which seemed to be but a few days out of the ground. The most enchanting and absorbing objects in this and the several gardens we saw, were the trees and fruits of tropical growth. The most engaging and remarkable of these was the palm tree. I had read of these, heard them described, and seen pictures illustrating the tree, but after all, on seeing it, I found I didn't possess a proper conception of it. The body of the tree, which is entirely limbless, has the appearance of a tasteful and well-turned pillar, lofty, and yet large enough to be well proportioned. At the point where the pillar seems to terminate, shoots up a perfectly smooth and entirely green stem, of some eight or ten inches in diameter, and from this stem shoots out its flower and various fruits, its long stems and beautiful foliage. And what is most remarkable, the body of the tree, which appears to have received the graceful shape and pillar-like structure from the turning lathe, appears to bear very visibly on the bark the mark of what I think the turners call the groove, a chisel of semi-circular form—not a deep, but a shallow impression of this kind. These, when planted in extended rows, as in several instances we saw them, have the most stately and imposing appearance I ever beheld.

Through this garden of the Bishop, runs a fine stream of fresh water, which seems to have been brought there by a handsomely adorned channel, dug for the purpose. The walk on the banks of this water passage is covered and plastered smooth with cement, which seems very little effected by the weather, as it never freezes here. The passage of the water, too, is on a very elevated ground, so that the lower portions of the garden may be irrigated from this stream; and thus it both beautifies and refreshes it.

I had intended to say something about the fortifications of this city, which are numerous and strong; the strong standing army; military parades, churches, nunneries, and the burial place of Columbus, in the church, his dust over it, &c., but time fails me, having already imposed too much upon your columns and the patience of the reader.

We leave here on the 14th inst., on the steamer John L. Stevens. I have endeavored during our stay in Aspinwall and at Panama, to make myself acquainted with the religious and political condition of this and the surrounding republics. I have had conversations with the seamen's chaplains of the above mentioned places, and from them and other Americaa gentlemen received some important and encouraging items, of which more hereafter.

As ever, yours, H. H. KAVANAUGH.

VICTORIA LILY.—The following letter from N. Longworth, Esq., of Cincinnati, was received by us a day or two since. Upon reflection we have concluded that its publication would do more to accomplish the object the distinguished writer has in view than anything we could say. Hence its publication. If we can be of any assistance, it shall be cheerfully rendered:

CINCINNATI, February 17, 1856.

Editors of Daily Crescent: I am anxious (if I cannot see them) to know that your ponds are covered with the Victoria Lily. Of warm nights the leaves will form pleasant and dry beds for your children. The warmer the climate, the better. If you can ascertain, and send me the names of eight or ten persons who have suitable ponds and are desirous of giving them a trial, I will send to your care, or any other person you may name, by a steamboat, young plants in pots. They will blossom this season, and bear leaves, if the weather is warm, that will measure from eighteen to twenty feet in circumference, and the edge of the leaf, turned up, will keep a child dry, sleeping on it, weighing fifty or sixty pounds.

Yours, truly, N. LONGWORTH.

The water may be from two to four feet deep. In my pond in the hot-house, hundreds of seedling come up yearly from the seed that falls in the water. The plant is perennial.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN NEBRASKA.—The lower branch of the Legislature of Nebraska, says an exchange, has passed an act extending the right of suffrage to women. It passed by four majority, but we do not find that it was acted on by the other branch.

Well, any woman who would live in Nebraska ought to be entitled to vote, to wear the inexpressibles, make stump speeches, smoke cigars, and "go on a bust," too, occasionally, if she had a mind to. These extra privileges would not compensate for living in such a hyperborean region.

Report of the Board of Health.

The report of the Board of Health of this city, made in accordance with law to the Senate and House of Representatives, for the year past, embraces two documents prepared by the Secretary, Capt. Lubuzan, and the President, Dr. Choppin. We have received a copy of the pamphlet containing these papers and extract the following important facts from them.

In accordance with the law of 1855, authorizing their conduct, the Board of Health has located a Quarantine Station on the left bank of the Mississippi, about thirty-five miles from the head of the Passes, and about seventy-two miles below the city. It measures eight acres front by forty acres deep, between parallel lines, making a beautiful enclosure for the purposes of a quarantine station. The grounds are spacious, well drained, and have many fine shade trees. The wind has an unobstructed course opened for it in almost every direction, and thus every external means is improved to render the spot both healthy and beautiful.

The authority of the Board has been used in the erection of four buildings. A main hospital, 120 feet long by 45 feet wide, two stories high, with galleries nine feet wide, both above and below.

A minor hospital, or pest house, for malignant and eminently contagious diseases, two stories high, with galleries, and eighty feet long, has been erected, making the opportunities for separating the diseases which are contagious, and for fully accommodating all, unequalled.

The receipts of the Board last year—ending on the 1st of January—were $67,408 18, of this amount $45,000 was received from the State under the law of 15th March, 1855; $19593 75 was received from vessels at the Mississippi Station; $2,191 94 from the Atchafalaya Station, and $682 49 from the Rigolets Station. The expenditures were as follows: Expenses Mississippi Station, $41,701 50; Rigolets Station, $3,471 07; Atchafalaya Station, $7,811 63; expenses office in New Orleans, $7,358 87.

The liabilities of the Board amount to $28,746 13, and its assets $12,124 51.

A further appropriation of twenty thousand dollars is asked for, hoping with that sum to make the concern pay for itself. The establishment of the stations caused the excess the present year over what it will hereafter be, of $39,500. The stations on the Atchafalaya and at Fort Pike, on the Rigolets, have been discontinued since the first of November last. A discussion of the contagious character of fever and a demonstration of the benefits arising from quarantine stations in other cities, makes a very interesting portion of the report. It is shown that our imports from countries where yellow fever prevails, and from which vessels would therefore be quarantined, is $2,583,713, more than one-half of which is from Mexico; while the total value of imports is about $166,000,000—the imports from sea being $46,000,000. But for the epidemics, it is thought, they would have been $210,000,000 per annum.

The character, history and nature of epidemics and quarantine stations, are fully and elaborately reviewed. The station on the river, whatever it may have accomplished, or failed to accomplish, with regard to yellow fever, has prevented ship-fever and small-pox from being imported. Confessing the failure of the plan to have accomplished all in one year that it may do when throughly organized, and predicting much success for it hereafter, the report and our summary thereof both close.

Annual Book Trade Sales.

The annual book trade sales commence in the city of New York on the 20th March, when thousands upon thousands of volumes, in every department of literature, upon every subject and science, are sold off under the hammer, in lots varying from ten copies to ten thousand. It is the fourth of July among the the publishers and retailers—*the* great occasion of the year, and is the best plan that has hitherto been devised for the benefit of both parties. Half a million of dollars worth of printed matter will be sold, in New York, during the continuance of the sales, and we trust that some of our own dealers in literature will be present to look out for the wants of this section.

With regard to these trade sales, we find in an exchange some information of so interesting and novel a character that we give it as a piece of current news:

"The total number of publishers in the United States, comprising however only those who publish books, not periodicals, is in round numbers three hundred. About three-fourths of them are to be found in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The balance being divided among Cincinnati, the next in rank, Buffalo, Auburn, Albany, Louisville, St. Louis, etc., etc. For the disposition of the large amount of publications issued by these various houses, we have at least three thousand booksellers, who make that their prominent business, and between six and seven thousand who are located in small villages, selling books in connection with drugs, groceries or hardware.

"The present trade sale, under the supervision of the Publishers' Association, will be managed by the house of Leavitt, Delisser & Co., and their invoices are very full and complete, leading to an expectation that at least $500,000 worth of books will be sold. Trade sales take place twice a year regularly, in New York and Philadelphia, and are also held annually in Cincinnati, on a more limited scale. These few items give some idea of the amount of American reading. It is true other and older countries have great sales that surpass this of New York, in the proportion of four to one. Such is the book market at Liepsic, famous among book-men the world through. But, at the German and other continental sales, as also, on a more limited scale, at the insular book auction of Great Britain, a great proportion of the works sold are classics—sought for with avidity by bibliopoles and bibliomaniacs, not on account of valuable information that may be in them, but for the strangeness of colophon, the singularity of type or title, or some other matter of extraneous interest.

"Our American book-sales are void of all this immeasing and unfounded attractiveness. Books are sold for no fancy rubric; for no quaint spelling, or peculiarity of age; but on account of the immediate useful practical information that sleeps in their sheets and is kept animate between their coverings. Thus, the sale of Noah Webster's Spelling Books surpassed anything the world has ever known; and Adams' old arithmetic, instead of stopping at twenty, or thirty editions, like Headly's "Napoleon and his Marshals," or Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom," ran through as many hundred editions as they did units, and has not ceased yet. All books, everything readable, from a bill-poster to a sanscrit inscription, is bought and read here, however. Our presses cannot keep up with the demands of an appetite that grows more exacting and voracious from every additional sop that is thrown to it; an appetite which, like Cerberus, is many headed and never ceases its readiness to devour; a great intellectual tunnel that cannot be filled by books, papers or pens. If the food bestowed upon it is only sound and well digested, the growth arising therefrom will be healthy and strong and will erect new pillars, bulwarks and protections for our present prosperity, and behind them place great viaducts and lay broad tracks upon which this age and ages to follow shall sweep exultingly into the golden and glorious plains of the West, when knowledge, virtue and power have their highest results and earthly apogee.

"In the present, however, the improvements attendant upon mental culture, when rightly directed and properly used, are such as should lead every one who has the good of his country and his race at heart to rejoice in the manifestations of its increase. Mere strength is sure to err; ability without education is worse than inability, for the latter will do nothing—remain a negative; whereas, the former, being positive, will do what is wrong. If education is only right there cannot be a glut or surfeit of it. The more the merrier and the better; not only for the immediate individual or individuals, but for the whole world. It is an old theme, fortunately, to harp upon here—the benefits of educational intelligence. Our remarks grew naturally out of considering the grand opportunity there is afforded in these book sales, to which we have referred for procuring the pabulum and fodder that shall make the increase; and, of that which is to be sold, we trust our own merchants will return laden with the best, the soundest and the most useful; whatever some up a history of progress already made; whatever points the way and shows the means by which it shall be surpassed in the future. For there are fertile plains unmapped and undiscovered; flumes of thought unnamed and unknown, yet to be found, classified and rendered useful."

A good newspaper is like a sensible and soundhearted friend, whose appearance on one's threshold gladdens the mind with the promise of a pleasant and profitable hour.

The New Orleans Christi Advocate.

List of Remittances

ived at the Office of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, for the month of February.

A.
Ames 2 00
Armstrong 2 00
Anderson 2 00
Arnold 5 00
Austin 2 00
Armstrong 9 00
Alexander 2 00

B.
B Bewell 6 00
Buford 5 00
Byars 5 00
Brown 6 00
Bartlett 6 00
Bell 2 00
Bellew 2 00
Blackshier 2 00
Brandon 2 00
Bullmer 2 00
A Bewell 2 00
Brown 2 00
Bleasdell 2 00
Bradwell & Co 5 00
Bell 5 00
Bastrop 5 00
Birch 2 00

C.
Carter 2 00
Crawford 2 00
Caudell 14 00
Camblin 2 00
Chadwick 2 00
Chavers 2 00
D E Clark 2 00
Coley 2 00
Cooper 2 00
Cage 3 50
Caulk 4 00
Cox 2 00
Coleman 2 00
T Carter 4 00
Chapman 4 00
Courtney 10 00

D.
Dozier 2 00
Dement 3 00
M Dunbar 2 00
J Dunbar 2 50
Demetron 2 00
Dowling 2 00
Dodds 2 00
Ducker 2 00
D Dunwoodie 2 00
Dee Dunwoodie 2 00

E.
M Eckford 4 00
Eckford 3 50

F.
Fortune 2 00
Fenn 2 00
Fulmer 2 00
Fine 4 00
Fulford 2 00
Ford 25 00

G.
M Grace 7 00
Gregory 2 00
Garrison 3 50
Gamble 2 00
H Gardner 2 00
T Grayson 10 00

H.
Hidden 2 50
Holden 2 00
Hyde 4 00
C Hooker 0 00
Holmes 2 00
H Hearn 4 50
Howes 11 00
D Hodnett 2 00
D Hunter 2 00
W Hodge 4 00
Harrison 12 00
Haddon 2 50
C Hart 6 00
W Hamilton 4 00
B Hall 2 00
M Hudson 2 00

J.
Jensen 4 00
Jamison 2 00
Jackson 5 00
Jones 2 50

K.
H Keene 2 00
A Kirkwood 5 00
J Kuger 2 00
Mrs Kuhn 4 00
W H Kyser 1 00

L.
L Littrell 2 00
A H Leonard 2 50
A Lobk 2 00
L Lyons 2 00
A S Low 2 00
J C Loomis 2 00
J Lugenbuhl 6 00
W H Laughter 2 00
Mrs McLean 2 50

M.
M Maxwell 2 00
J H McCraty 2 00
H May 5 00
W A Mauly 2 00
H Montgomery 2 00
F & B F May 1 00
B Motion 2 00
J Munday 2 00
A Martin 2 00
W A Montgomery 4 00
J Moody 10 00
A H Meyers 2 00
W Mellon 2 50
W F Miller 3 00
S B Meacom 2 00
P Mulherran 2 50

N.
Mrs Norton 2 00
J E Newman 5 00
D Nicholson 4 00
A T Nabors 2 00

P.
J Phillips 2 00
J G Parham, Jr 2 50
R Pavin 2 00
F Pugh 2 00
D Pigott 2 00
E G Payne 2 00
A W Peebles 2 00
H Parnell 1 00
Mrs Page 2 50

R.
J Rush 2 00
L A Reed 7 00
A M Russell 2 00
R W Reynolds 25 00
R D Ransom 1 00
C Robinson 2 00
C Ruston 2 00
W A Rhymes 5 00
J M Robertson 2 00
E H Ragan 2 00

S.
M Smith 2 00
J W H Sneby 3 00
J Schaffer 5 00
G Shropshire 4 00
J Smithwood 3 00
E Spear 2 00
W Sherry 2 50
W Snapgass 4 00
A Smith 2 00
W H Seal 5 00
C Smith 2 00
J W Stewart 2 00
W M Sturtivant 2 00
Mr Smith 2 00

T.
W M Toomer 2 00
C Thompson 5 00
W G Thomas 5 00

V.
M A Vanllook 2 50
L Valentine 2 00

W.
A K Wilson 1 00
E C Whitcomb 2 00
J Williamson 2 00
W H Wedgsworth 2 00
J Weeks 2 00
B L Williams 2 00
P Wolfe, Jr 2 00
N B Wier 2 00
M Wicker 2 00
A J Wright 2 50
E White 5 00

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ On account of rain, the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors failed to meet on the 20th inst., and I am instructed to notify the members that a meeting will be held on Wednesday (19th March) next, at which I hope to have a full attendance. The meeting is necessary to progress with the building. JOHN C. MILLER.

JACKSON, La., Feb. 23.

☞ The special attention of our brethren and friends is earnestly invited to the following request, viz: All letters containing remittances, or in any way relating to the business operations of the Publishing House, should in all cases be directed to Stevenson & Owen, Agents.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday last, the 14th February, by Rev. C. N. McLeod, at LaPlace, Mr. RICHARD SWEARENGEN to Miss CATHARINE F. ROBERTS, all of Macon county, Ala.

In Talbotton, Ga., on the 6th February, by Rev. R. Connor, Dr. JOHN B. KENDALL, of Thomaston, to Miss VIRGINIA W. LEONARD, of Talbotton.

On the 15th February, by Rev. P. P. Neely, Dr. S. K. JENNINGS, Jr., to Miss MARGARET A. WEST, all of Marion, Ala.

On February 20th, by the Rev. Wm Shipyard, Mr. SYDNEY D. FERGUSON, of Carrollton, to Miss MARTHA T. PEITIGREW, of Greene county.

In the Methodist Church, at Donaldsonville, on 3d inst., by the Rev. Lewis A. Reed, Dr. J. DUKE, Esq., to Miss REBECCA HERRING, of this place.

DEATHS.

DIED, in Greensboro', Ga., on the morning of the 12th February, Mrs. A. H. DUNCAN, wife of Rev. J. P. Duncan, of the Georgia Conference.

DIED, at Lake Providence, La., on the 6th February last, aged 53 years, Mrs. ELIZA DORTCH, only daughter of Thomas and Nancy Lane, of Elbert county, Ga.

She had several years since united with the M. E. Church, but until a month before her death had not received that full assurance of pardon for sin which is the privilege of the Christian. In October last, desiring to see me once more, I visited her, and found her fast doolining under the ravages of a fixed disease, but calm and reflective as to her future state; when released from suffering by opiates. I soon informed her of her true condition, and inquired after her hopes of heaven. She said her way was not as clear nor her hopes as bright as she desired, yet she had a hope, but not fully satisfied. I spent the night with her, conversing in reference to a future state, and quoting God's promises; reminding her of their infallibility and her high privilege of knowing for herself that she was his child, and to cast her burden upon him and he would sustain her; quoting that consoling verse, the 24th of the 11th chapter of St. Mark. I bid her farewell, promising to send her a book, Baxter's Saints' Rest, which at the first reading after it reached her was sanctified to her eternal good, filling her with joy and gladness; and inviting friends and neighbors to come and rejoice with her, and hear what the Lord had done for her soul; which state of rejoicing was her happy lot until death; and to the oft repeated inquiries as to the future, responded, "I am ready." She seemed to fall calmly to sleep. When, after some time had elapsed, she suddenly awoke, and, with a smiling and peaceful countennnce, exclaimed, "Have you come, have you come? I am going! I am going! Jesus! Jesus! Good bye!" Thus died one whose pilgrimage here was one of trials and sufferings rarely experienced. J. A. LANE.

Magnetic Telegraph.

ADDITIONAL BY THE BALTIC.

MEETING OF THE PEACE CONGRESS.

THE AUSTRIAN AMNESTY.

BRITISH TROOPS SENT TO CANADA.

ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS.

No Tidings yet of the Steamer Pacific.

CONSOLS ADVANCED.

COTTON MARKET UNCHANGED.

BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The telegraph having resumed operations, furnishes us the following additional news by the Baltic:

England.

The excitement in regard to American affairs is gradually subsiding.

A large force of British troops will be concentrated in Canada.

A mulatto girl was found secreted on board an Austrian ship lately arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans.

The Fate of the Pacific.

The Baltic brings no tidings whatever of the missing steamer, thus extinguishing the hopes raised by the report brought by the passengers on the America.

The Peace Movement.

The Conference was to open on the 23d ult. The Envoys had all arrived in Paris, and confidence in the final establishment of peace continues.

The Austrian Amnesty.

The amnesty granted by Austria to political offenders will be, with few exceptions, unconditional. Those who chose can resume their citizenship and at once be put in possession of their property. Those who do not wish to again become citizens may sell their estates, and those who take advantage of neither clause will be considered as dead and their property handed over to their legal heirs.

A Skirmish—Russians Successful.

On the 5th of January, six Russian battalions surprised a body of Turkish troops near Zudugildi. The latter retreated, losing their guns and baggage.

The Russians subsequently burnt the Pacha's palace and several villages.

Marriage of the Duke Nicholas.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the Czar of Russia, has been married to Alexandrina Petrowna, Princess of Oldenburg.

The Africa Out.

The steamer Africa arrived out at Liverpool on the 17th.

The New English Loan.

The Rothschilds take the whole of the new loan of five million pounds. Money is tighter and the demand exceeds the supply.

Russia on the Peace Question.

The Russian Envoy to the Peace Congress says that unless peace is speedily concluded serious difficulties may interfere to prevent it.

Markets.

Mulligan, Evans & Co. quote Breadstuffs as having advanced considerably.

In Flour there is an improved demand, and Western Canal is quoted at 34s to 36s; Philadelphia and Baltimore brands at 37s to 39s; and Ohio 38s.

Corn opened heavy, but improved, and closed at an advance of 1d; Mixed 33s 6d, White 36s.

Provisions.

Provisions are generally dull. Lard is quiet and prices are irregular; quoted at 55s to 56s. Western Bacon has improved, and quoted at 51s to 53s 6d.

The Money Market.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Money market is more stringent. Consols have advanced slightly, and are quoted at 90½ to 90¾.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate has appropriated eighty thousand dollars for fortifications at Galveston.

The House has passed the deficiency bill appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for disabled seamen.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate to-day admitted Lyman Trumbull as Senator from Illinois.

A bill was reported for making additional fortifications and defences.

In the House, Kansas affairs were discussed.

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The State Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania have declared in favor of Buchanan as their choice for the Presidency.

British Troops for Canada.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A large British force is ordered to Canada, including the 5th regiment and the battalion of riflemen.

It is stated that every regiment attached to the Home service will be immediately sent to Canada.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The steamer's news had no effect on our market. Flour is firm; Ohio is quoted at $8,35.

Louisiana Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, March 5.—*House.*—Mr. Jourdan introduced a resolution asking the Governor to return, for further consideration, the bill equalizing taxation in the city of New Orleans. Laid on the table.

Mr. Sterling moved a reconsideration of the vote taken yesterday on the bill for the payment of claims for work done on Cat Island. After a tremendous struggle the vote was reconsidered, and the bill passed by a vote of 33 to 15.

The opponents of the bill at one time left the Hall in a body, and destroyed the quorum.

The bill appropriates thirty-two thousand dollars for the payment of the claims.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The United States mail steamship Baltic arrived at this port from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 20th ult., her advices being four days later than brought by the America.

Markets.

Our circulars by the Baltic quote Cotton as steady at unchanged prices. The sales for three days since the sailing of the America amounted to 26,000 bales.

The Money Market.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The money market is tighter. Consols closed at 90½ to 90¾. A new loan of five millions pounds has been determined upon.

The Peace Congress.

The meeting of the Congress had been postponed until the 23d. Everything was still favorable to peace.

ADDITIONAL BY THE AMERICA.

England.

The London Times expresses an anxiety regarding England's success in the approaching Congress.

In the House of Commons, on the 15th, Roebuck moved the production of the correspondence with the United States and a copy of the instructions to Crampton.

Palmerston defended the Government, and deprecated the idea of a war with the United States. He believed the interests of the two countries were inseparable. The Derby party are determined to support Palmerston.

The Peace Congress.

The Peace Conference opens on the 21st. It is said that Austria and France wished the admission of Prussia, but England refused.

The Dutch and Japan.

The Dutch have concluded a new treaty with Japan, obtaining important privileges, accorded to no other nation.

The Steamship Baltic.

The Collins steamship Baltic, from New York, arrived out at Liverpool on the 13th.

Cincinnati Slave Case.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 29.—The fugitives, whose arrest caused so much excitement, a short time since, were delivered to their owners to-day, and escorted across the river by 200 special police.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The Senate has received documents from the President showing that England has made no offer of arbitration. Crampton on Wednesday last made a proposition for arbitration, but withdrew it on the following day.

JACKSON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

We have received a copy of the report of the Commissioners of the Jackson Monument Association of this city, presented to the Senate and House of Representatives, containing a brief account of the origin of the association, its officers, the steps taken in prosecution of the object for which it was originated, the amounts of money collected, the method and times of disbursement, and a final summing up of receipts and expenses, showing the very handsome balance of $12,353 23 to be still on hand, for any expenses that may yet be incurred in carrying out the designs of the association.

The earlier steps taken towards the accomplishment of the object in view, are recited at length; but, as we have hardly more than touched the fifth year since they were inaugurated, it is needless to recite more than the general outlines of development that have followed. The association was organized on the eleventh of January, 1851; and, in February, 1855, a report was made showing the operations up to that time, and giving a described detail of the arrangements made for the statue. The corner stone which was laid in Jackson square, in 1840, by Gen. Jackson himself, was removed on the 30th of Oct., 1855, and deposited, together with a box containing numerous coins and documents, within the pedestal of the present statue. In Feb., 1852, the Legislature passed an act, incorporating a Board of Commissioners and making appropriations towards the erection of an equestrian statue to be placed in Jackson square; and, also, for the erection of a battle monument, in commemoration of the glorious victory achieved by General Jackson over the English army.

It was hoped that the statue might be in readiness for inauguration on the Eighth of January, and in order that it might be here in time, was shipped early in December; but, owing to contrary winds, the vessel did not arrive until the 6th, leaving too short a time for the necessary preparations for its erection on the day proposed. The inauguration was accordingly postponed for one month and one day; when, on the 9th of February, it was placed where it now stands, and, we trust, ever may, as a memento of the past and moral for the future. The ceremonies which attended the occasion were recorded by us at length at the time of their occurrence, and leave it only to be said that they reflected the highest honor on all concerned. The statue has long been due from the city to the memory of the day, the heroism of the soldiery, the courage and ability of the commander. At last it is in its place to welcome the sun in its dawning, and be crowned with the last rays of its light as it leaves us in the evening; whence the morrow shall bring it back brighter and more beautiful to regild that which has been dimmed by the dews of night.

As a work of art alone—all connection it may have with the great event celebrated in it, being wholly overlooked—the statue is a glory and source of pride: an American statue, wrought by an American artist and placed on American soil, in honor of an American hero. But, when to this is added the great beauty of design and perfection of finish, the spirit and tone that breathes through it, we may well hope that its perpetuity shall be commensurate with the fame of the man whose character alone gives life and spirit to it.

For this work Mr. Mills has been paid thirty thousand dollars; he claims, however, the additional sum of five thousand, on account of losses and for reasons which the Commissioners consider sufficient to entitle him thereto. The expenses of the inauguration and all the arrangements devolved upon the Jackson Monument Association, and were met by it, without any cost to the city. The whole of this expenditure amounted only to $1,069 80.

The last report of the Jackson Monument Association announced to the Legislature that the Commissioners had secured an eligible spot upon the battle-ground of 1815 for carrying into execution the duties imposed on them under the legislative act of February, 1852. The Commissioners unanimously determined that the manifest design of the State was the construction of a shaft, rising to a towering height, so as to form a conspicuous point of attraction and elevation, which could be discerned at a distance of many miles; and thus, whilst impressing the beholder with the loftiness of the structure, designate likewise for all time to come the site of that great and wonderful achievement which delivered our city from destruction and the soil of Louisiana from foreign invasion. Accordingly they advertised for plans, terms and specifications for the erection of a shaft or obelisk on the battle-field of the 8th of January, 1815, the material to be either of iron or marble. On the 30th of May, the joint plan of Newton Richards and John Stroud & Co., for a marble shaft, 150 feet high, 16 feet 8 inches at the base above the foundation, and 12 feet 6 inches at the apex, was accepted for the sum of $47,000. The contractors have already gone to work, and the foundation is completed to a height of 13 feet, presenting the most solid piece of masonry in the State, and capable of sustaining three times the intended weight. The times and rates of payment are so arranged as to be sufficient for the contractors, and at the same time safe for the Commissioners. The sum of $8,500 has been paid for work already done, and it is expected that the monument will be completed in the two ensuing years.

In this simple statement of facts, there is much credit reflected upon our city and State, as also upon the Commissioners, and something subtracted from the trite cant concerning the ingratitude of republics.

Jewish Widows' and Orphans' Home.

We have received a pamphlet containing an account of the dedication of the Home for Jewish Widows and Orphans, situated on Jackson and Chippewa streets, in the Fourth District. The dedication occurred on the eighth of January, and was attended by a great many people, of all persuasions, from all parts of the city.

The ground on which the Home is erected faces 120 feet on Jackson, and 180 feet on Chippewa streets. The building fronts 66 feet on the former, with a depth of 41 feet on the latter, and is three stories high. The facade and portico are neat and somewhat ornamental, but comfort and use have been sought for more than show. The windows are large and well ventilated, and the passages broad—intersecting one another at regular distances. The lower story contains a parlor, matron's room, committee room, dining room—39 by 21 feet—store-rooms, pantry, kitchen, bath, and other rooms—well lit and abundantly ventilated. The second and third stories are devoted to sleeping rooms—all arranged with a view to comfort and health. The position of the building is well-chosen for rendering the dormitories cool and pleasant. Pipes have been laid in every room and hall for conducting gas, and for carrying water from the cisterns, of which there are two large ones, and also, a very deep well. The grounds are well filled up and graded, and, when the shrubbery grows green, will be very pleasant.

Following this outline of the buildings, the pamphlet contains an account of the ceremonies, and gives the prayer and the address which attended the dedication. They were very interesting, and well adapted to the occasion.

Following the address, the ladies and gentlemen present were invited into the hall of the building where refreshments had been provided. After the usual toasts and speeches belonging to such an occasion had been disposed of, Sir Moses Montifiore, "the shining pillar of Jewish philanthropy," was elected First Honorary Member of the Association. The most interesting feature of the occasion was, however, the liberal amount of subscriptions then made, which amounted to $2,580; subsequently increased by the subscriptions of ladies, amounting to $758, to the handsome sum of $3,408; which may well be set down as a large and honorable charity from those who gave it.

New Orleans is full of great public charities of all kinds, intended to aid the poor, heal the sick and help those who are suffering. The American charities, which outweigh all the others, include hospitals, state-prisons, jails, houses of refuge and asylums. The French have a relief and benevolent association and so have the Spanish and Portuguese. We do not know whether the St. George's Society is charitable in its organization or not. Other sects and nationalities have their charities, and we are happy to see that our Jewish citizens have erected an asylum which shall entitle them to an equal standing with those of other religions. In this remark, we do not ignore the fact that the poor of their creed are cared for by those who are richer, but rejoice to see that charity organized and so arranged that it will be freed from the annoyances and instability of private benevolence, and put on the broad footing of a great public good.

Lyceum Lectures.

The lecture of Professor Olmsted, last evening at the Lyceum, was more largely attended than its predecessors, and to those who were conversant with astronomy and high mathematics, was exceedingly interesting. The discovery of the planet Uranus was the subject, and the merits of Leverrier, and other astronomers concerned in its discovery, were fully unfolded. The difficulties attendant upon calculating any planet, added to the peculiar difficulties which exist in calculating the motion of a planet, upon which the influence of other planets was not known, gives some idea of the difficulties encountered by those who studied out the existence of Uranus.

Up to a very recent period our astronomers knew only of those planets whose histories were handed down from former generations. Thirty-nine new planets have been discovered since. In 1840 there were twenty observations concerning Uranus. Since then it has been fully computed and now it is known that this planet requires eighty-four years to move around the sun, which one planet does in twenty-four hours. In 1821 Bouvier, who was a student of Laplace, made some calculations concerning the planet. From his time the discovery has been more and more fully followed up until Neptune is now as exactly calculated as any other.

In 1830 Bessel, while calculating the distances of the fixed stars, announced the fact that there must be such a planet in being, although he had never seen it. Bouvier and Hanson, before 1839, both believed that the planet was in existence. Mr. Airey and others had a similar suspicion, and so the whole astronomical world was on the *qui vive* for this unseen world, and continued to correspond concerning it—some with doubts, others with high hopes—all with a greater or less proximate success. Adams and Leverrier were the only men who continued in pursuit of the fugitive planet—the former began in 1843, the latter in 1845—and in 1843 Adams sent out the calculated orbit of a new planet, which Prof. Airey acknowledged. The calculations of Adams were close and exact; but Leverrier's were more full, and the difference between them is great, the latter's work being ten times severer than his rival's, and creating an entirely new series of calculations. Both, however, were magnificent and worthy of great astronomers.

On the 23d of Sept., 1846, the planet was found by Leverrier, and the glory, therefore, belongs to him. He published his theory and staked his reputation upon it. This is a brief theory of Leverrier's planet up to the discovery of Uranus. Walker, an American astronomer, in 1847, declared that a star which had been calculated by Lalande, years before, was not a star, but a planet. Prof. Pierce took up the theory and carried it forward. Had he pushed it a little further, the glory of the discovery would have been his. (The different calculations of the different astronomers, and the differences between them, were very clearly given, but were too exact for condensation and too long for entire publication.)

In March, 1847, Pierce and Walker, of our own country, calculated more closely the position and form of Neptune; so that now it is impossible for any further achievement to be accomplished, and foreign astronomers are now dependant upon American calculations for their statistics concerning the great planet. The calculations of Leverrier and others were true in their general outlines, but those of Adams were correct in their minutia and gave the planet as a fact, thoroughly calculated, and with nothing left for suspicion. While Germany, England and France, struggled for the palm of victory, it was won by an American, and our country is now at the head of all others. American astronomy now supports a periodical which admits nothing that is not purely scientific to its pages. Sears C. Walker, who lies buried in Ohio, was one of the noblest of all American astronomers, and his memory must ever be remembered; for if,

> "*Dulce decorum est*
> *Pro patria mori,*"

as the poet says, how much sweeter is it to give up life for the pure study of science? Walker, the great astronomer, will have his praises sung in years we shall not see. With this tribute the lecture closed.

The next lecture will be concerning our progress in astronomical instruments, which, as being more generally comprehensible and fully as interesting as its predecessors, should attract all who have any taste for scientific knowledge.

Local Intelligence.

DEFALCATION OF THE CITY TREASURER.—The high character that Col. Wm. H. Garland has sustained in this city for some years past, and the earnest assurances of his friends that he would be able to disembarrass himself from the charges brought against him by the Council, caused us to abstain from publishing, in yesterday's paper, any thing more in reference to his alleged defalcations than was contained in our report of the Council proceedings of Saturday night. There was a great deal of excitement throughout the city during Saturday and Sunday, and an infinity of conflicting stories, more or less in the prejudice of Mr. Garland; but, knowing how readily panics arise in reference to parties having large sums of public money in their keeping, and hoping that this panic would prove groundless, we thought it best to defer publication until we could become possessed of certainties. The arrival, however, of Mr. Garland from the Bayou yesterday morning, in the custody of an officer, and his incarceration in the parish prison, put an end to the public doubt, and left a large portion of the community to indulge in sad ruminations upon the instability of human nature.

The excitement commenced during the forenoon of Saturday, by the action of Aldermen Eager and Bailey in closing the Treasurer's office and pocketing the keys, just as the school teachers were beginning to apply for their monthly pay. Mr. Garland was met by various persons during the day, to whom he intimidated the demander of a sum who expected to prove him his father; in such a manner, in fact, that no one could for a suspected him of harboring any intention of flight.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the Council, Messrs. Eager and Bailey called upon Recorder Wright, made affidavit that Mr. Garland had embezzled over $25,000 of the public money, and asked for a warrant for his arrest and detention for trial.

The warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Capt. Moynan. Their officers was told, upon application at Mr. G.'s residence, that he had gone up the river. As he was not to be found elsewhere in the city, the conclusion became irresistible that he had sought safety in flight; more especially when it became known that the schooner Jane Elizabeth, belonging to him, had cleared at the Custom-house, in ballast, for Sabine and Aransas, and had left the Government Wharf in the vicinity of a merchant late at night. On Sunday morning it was ascertained that Mr. Garland did actually leave on the Jane Elizabeth. He was soon to embark by Corporal Dolon, and another policeman of the Third District, who happened to be at the Government Wharf at the time. These officers stated that Mr. G. was accompanied in the wharf by a number of friends, who came down with him, in four carriages; that amongst the luggage taken on board the schooner was a trunk or chest so heavy that four men had difficulty in carrying it; and that Mr. Garland, (whom they knew perfectly well, he having previously accosted them,) followed after it, remarking, "Be careful you don't drop that in the river." This was at half past 10 o'clock. The officers state that they suspected there was something wrong, but that, as they had not heard of the excitement up town, they did not think it worth while to interfere. There had not elapsed time enough between the issuance of the warrant and Mr. Garland's arrival there, for them to be apprised of their duty. These officers also claim to have communicated with the steamboat shipping master had been ordered to include no American on English man in the crew of the schooner, and that his bill, as well as the bill of the schooner's stores, were paid by orders upon Mr. Garland. This information was kept secret, and during the whole of Sunday the public were in uncertainty as to whether Mr. Garland had taken flight or not.

After the examination with Mayor Lewis, and by his advice, Capt. Moynan proceeded to telegraph to the Balize for the interception of the schooner—but as the line does not operate from 10 o'clock on Sundays, he was unable to get the dispatch forwarded till night.

Yesterday morning the dispatch was answered by the arrival of the tow-boat Angelo Norman, having Mr. Garland on board, a prisoner. It appeared that Capt. Bowditch, the boarding officer of the Balize, had received the dispatch; the schooner not having got down, he waited for her. Boarded her when she arrived, found Mr. Garland secreted in the hold, made him a prisoner, put him on board the Angelo Norman, and sent him back to the city. Mr. Garland made no resistance when arrested, had very little to say, and had on his person some five or six hundred dollars and a new revolver. But for a heavy fog on Saturday night, which compelled the tow-boat having the schooner in tow to lay to below the Battle Ground, and remain there for some hours, the schooner would have been safely out at sea before the arrival of the dispatch at the Balize. On the arrival of the prisoner at the wharf yesterday morning, he was handed over to Capt. Moynan, and by that officer escorted to the Parish Prison, where he is at present.

Capt. Bowditch, not having authority to do more than detain Mr. Garland, (and not having legal authority to do even that much,) permitted the schooner to remain unmolested. As soon as this became known, Capt. Moynan sent down an order for her detention. An answer was sent back to the effect that the schooner had put out to sea with a good breeze, and that there was small chance of catching her.

In this state of affairs Mayor Lewis consulted the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. Mott, and ascertained from that gentleman that the Government could have nothing to do with pursuing the schooner. The Mayor then applied to Harris & Morgan for the use of a steamship, but found he could not obtain one, except at a price which he feared the Council would not sanction. He next applied at a towboat office, and found that the only terms upon which he could have the schooner pursued, would be the payment of $1000 for the use of the pursuing towboat, and the guaranteeing of the company against any damages that might arise from the arrest of a vessel on the high seas without authority. These conditions, with the advice of other city officers, were acceded to, and the company dispatched an order to the Balize to send a towboat in pursuit.

Last night Capt. Moynan received a dispatch announcing that the schooner had been captured, and was on her way up the river and public be at the levee this morning.—*Crescent, 4th March.*

COMMON COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—This Board met on Saturday evening, pursuant to a call of the Mayor, at the request of Messrs. Bailey, Price and Dopp, the Finance Committee of the Board.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, the Board went into secret session.

When the doors were closed, a committee of the Board of Assistants presented a resolution charging Wm. H. Garland, the Treasurer of the city, with gross malfeasance in office, and impeaching him of high crimes and misdemeanors, also that before they would prepare the articles of impeachment, and ask for the Board of Aldermen to take measures to secure the attendance of said Wm. H. Garland in answer to the charges.

Mr. Bailey thereupon offered a resolution for the Board to take the necessary measures in the impeachment, etc., which was adopted.

A resolution was received from the Board of Assistants, asking a joint session for the purpose of electing a temporary City Treasurer, to act during the suspension of Mr. Garland. It was concurred in, and then the Board adjourned, to meet the Assistants in joint session.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This body met on Saturday evening, pursuant to a call of the Mayor, at the instance of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Eager moved that the Board go into secret session. There was some debate upon this, Messrs. Price and Stith opposing secrecy, and Messrs. Eager, Chambers and Abbott supporting the motion. It finally Mr. Eager's motion was carried by a vote of 4 to 3.

When the doors were thrown open, Mr. McKnight offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board do hereby charge Wm. H. Garland, Treasurer of the city of New Orleans, with gross malfeasance in office, and that this body, acting with solemn regard to their responsibility, do hereby impeach said Wm. H. Garland of high misdemeanors in office.

Resolved further, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to prepare the aforesaid charges of impeachment.

Which were adopted, and Messrs. McKnight, Stith, Howell, Wallace and Abbott, appointed upon the committee called for.

Mr. Stith moved that the report of the Finance Committee, upon which the action of the Board was based, be published. Adopted.

Mr. Barthette offered a resolution for directing the City Attorney to proceed legally against Mr. Garland.

Messrs. Fabre and Stith opposed it on the ground that [illegible] had performed all its duty in instituting the impeachment of Mr. Garland, and that the guilt or innocence of the gentleman was to be inferred only by the Board of Aldermen, according to law.

After a debate, the resolution was voted upon and lost, and then the Board took a recess.

Afterwards, Mr. Eager offered a resolution inviting the Board of Aldermen to a joint session, for the purpose of electing some one to discharge the functions of the Treasurer during the suspension of Mr. Garland. It was adopted without debate.

Mr. Eager offered another resolution for the arrest and detention of Mr. Garland, in case he should be found within the city. During the discussion of this resolution, the Board of Aldermen entered. A Treasurer *pro tem* was elected, and the Board of Aldermen retired. Afterwards, upon further consideration, the resolution was withdrawn, and then the Board adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.—The Board of Aldermen having joined the Board of Assistants, the object of the session was announced to be the election of a City Treasurer to serve temporarily during the suspension of Mr. Garland.

Mr. McKnight nominated Assistant Alderman Adam Gillen for the office.

Messrs. Fabre and Stith opposed the nomination on the ground of its opposition to the spirit of the City Charter; and Mr. Fabre moved Mr. Thomas Theard.

Mr. Eagan quoted the City Charter to show that Aldermen were eligible to certain offices.

The Chair (Mr. Darcell) decided that Aldermen were eligible only to those offices conferred by vote of the people.

Mr. J. H. Dunlap was next nominated for the office, upon which the Chair stated that all votes cast for Mr. Gillen would be ruled by him as blank.

A vote was taken, and the result was 17 for Gillen, 6 for Dunlap, and 1 for Theard.

The Chair decided that Mr. Dunlap was elected—the votes for Mr. Gillen being ruled by him as blank.

The decision of the Chair was appealed from. Then the Chair changed his opinion, and decided that there was no election. This decision also was appealed from, and the appeal sustained by 10 to 2. Thereupon the Chair announced that Mr. Gillen was duly elected City Treasurer *pro tem*, after which the Board of Aldermen retired, and adjourned.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The following is the report of the Finance Committee, which was adopted in secret session by both Boards of the Council, and subsequently, on motion of Assistant Alderman Stith, ordered to be published:

REPORT.

The Finance Committee deem it their duty to lay before the Council the following statement in regard to the Treasury Department.

On the 15th January the Comptroller reported to the Council his annual statement, showing the receipts and expenditures for the year 1855.

In investigating this report your committee found that from the showing there was a large deficiency in the receipts from various sources, more particularly in the State appropriation for school purposes, and from the Commercial Water Works.

By the Comptroller's report there had been received but $31,853 from the State. Upon bringing the matter to the notice of the Treasurer, he reported at once upon the books then open at the Treasury, he had never been paid to him on the 26th January, 1856. Subsequent investigation has proved to your committee that this sum was paid to the Treasurer on the 10th of April, 1855.

Finding this discrepancy, your committee obtained from the State Auditor of Public Accounts, a full statement of all monies paid to the city from this fund, which, upon examination, shows that the December appropriation for 1854, of $15,941 has never been paid to the city. A statement of the account, together with that of the Treasurer, is herewith enclosed. These documents show that there has been gross malfeasance in the Treasurer's Department.

The next matter, which attracted the attention of your committee, was the absence of every report on the books of the city of moneys received from the Commercial Water Works for dividends due the city. In bringing this matter to the notice of the Board, the Comptroller informally reported as having received on the 26th of January, 1856, the sum of $6,000. Upon examination of the books of the Water Works, we find that, of this amount, $4,320 were paid to the Treasurer on the 1st of March, 1855, and not reported to the Comptroller until January 26th, 1856. Upon further investigation, we find that the sum named ($41,280 dends of December, 1852, and June, 1853, amounting to $18,320, were paid to the Treasurer on the 14th December, 1853, which amount has never been credited to the city, or changed to the Treasurer on any of the books of the city.

We deem it our duty to state that the receipt given for this amount was regularly audited and endorsed by the Comptroller, but, owing to some neglect on his part, was never entered upon his books.

In matters connected with the Commissioners of the Trust Funds' department, of which Mr. Garland has been Treasurer, we find there is a like discrepancy between the books of the Commissioners and the accounts rendered by the United States Bonds of New York and others, showing a balance against the Treasurer of about $35,000. For this amount Mr. Garland claims to have vouchers, but up to this time we have been unable to procure them.

It is proper in remark that these discrepancies are in the accounts of 1854, previous to the creation of the Fiscal Agent.

We would also direct the attention of the Council to the report of the Treasurer made up to the 23d February, showing a balance in the Treasury on that day of $142,965.

Under existing ordinances, this fund is required to be deposited in the State Bank elected for that purpose. Upon examining the books of the bank we find to the credit of the Treasurer on that day the sum $85,683. 99, leaving a balance in his hands of $57,281 01.

On the 26th February, the Committee addressed Mr. Garland the following letter, asking full information concerning the foregoing statements, (No. 1,) and receiving no answer on the 28th, we again addressed him as follows, (No. 2,) and in answer received the following reply, (No. 3.)

In examining Mr. Garland's report to the Comptroller, made up to last evening, of the receipts and expenditures of the week, we find but few reports as having been received, from the 25th to the 29th inclusive, the sums of $39 for bulls, and about $150 collected in December last.

From examination at the bank, we find there had been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer during this time the sum of $2,000.

It is proper to remark that during the same time in the previous week there was collected and unreported $4,000.

Finding the collections, if any there were, not being either reported in the Comptroller or deposited in bank, the Committee deemed it their duty to address the following letter to the Comptroller, which they delivered to him this morning, and urged the immediate action thereon:

We also arranged for the Mayor to call this meeting, that we might be relieved from these statements, in the hope that the Council may believe us of any further responsibility.

The foregoing statements have not been made without pru[illegible] and caution on our part, nor until we had called upon the Treasurer to defend himself from the charge.

[No. 1.]

FINANCE COMMITTEE ROOM, Feb. 26, 1856.

Wm. H. Garland Esq., Treasurer.

Dear Sir: We have before us the State Auditor's report of moneys paid to the city of New Orleans from the School Fund, beginning in 1852 and ending February, 1856.

Upon comparing this statement with the Comptroller's reports, we find that the December apportionment for 1854 for $15,940, and reported as paid on the 20th December of that year, is not reported as having been received. Will you be kind enough to inform the Committee, whether the said amount has been allowed or reported to you, and whether still due from the State Treasurer.

We also observe that the March, 1855, apportionment, $27,895, reported as paid on the 5th of April, 1855, is not reported on the Comptroller's books until 31st January

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Anti-Slavery National Convention.

The body assembled in Philadelphia on the 22d, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Anti-slavery party for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

At fifteen minutes past 10 o'clock, the Convention was called to order by Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee, upon whose motion Thomas Hazlehurst, Esq., of Philadelphia, was elected to the chair.

Upon being conducted to the chair, Mr. Hazlehurst was greeted with applause. He thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and promised that, while he remained its presiding officer, he would endeavor to deserve the confidence of the delegates. He hoped, by the performance of his duties as presiding officer, to feel assured that he would receive the support of those around him. The Convention was called for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, by the Anti-slavery party of the country. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States would be appropriate for reference to the platform of principles. Upon the platform of principles which would be reported, he trusted that the Convention would be found to be united.

Delegates were then announced as being present and ready to be represented: Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Rhode Island, Vermont, Michigan, Arkansas, Texas, California, Maine, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, Florida, Delaware, Illinois, Missouri, District of Columbia, Virginia.

The Virginia delegation declined to act with the Convention for the present.

Mr. Fry, of New Jersey, moved that a committee of one from each State be appointed to report business for the Convention.

Mr. Fry, of Pennsylvania, moved as an amendment, that the number of delegates to be allowed by the delegates of the several States on all questions not contested, which was carried.

The States were then called, and a delegate from each was named by his colleagues.

The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials reported, naming the names of two hundred and forty-one delegates. There were two delegates from Pennsylvania.

A delegate from Illinois moved that the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted, except [illegible] referred to Pennsylvania and Ohio.

[illegible] against except[illegible] denounced platform making [illegible] new, calculated to [illegible] appealed to those who [illegible] report to withdraw it. He [illegible] conservative man; but he knew [illegible] was distasteful to his constituents [illegible] north. He also argued strongly [illegible] at this time.

[illegible] then took the floor, and delivered a speech upon the necessity [illegible] to satisfy the South. His [illegible] by applause from [illegible], and was listened to with strict [illegible].

[illegible] debate, and a confusion of [illegible] that the delegates from [illegible] motion, and agreed to. [illegible] and offered a resolution [illegible] upon a portion of the [illegible] Committee on Credentials referring to [illegible] election cases in Pennsylvania, be reconsidered.

After some debate, a motion to lay the resolution on the table was carried by a large majority, and then, [illegible], the Convention adjourned [illegible] morning.

The Anti-slavery Convention to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency met at Philadelphia on the 22d, pursuant to adjournment.

The proceedings were opened with prayer, and Mr. Cassey, of Pennsylvania, moved that the Convention proceed to make nominations for candidates for President of the United States, and Vice President, which was carried.

The previous question was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative by a vote in favor of 151 against 51.

Mr. A. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, then nominated Millard Fillmore, of New York, for President, and Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee, for Vice President.

Mr. Fly, of Maryland, nominated the Hon. Wm. H. Smith, of Alabama, for Vice President.

Mr. Perkins, of Connecticut, spoke at length, and insisted upon a restoration of the Missouri Compromise as the ultimatum of his State, and without that principle in the American platform, Connecticut could not and would not vote for the nominees of the Convention. Upon concluding, he ignited the delegations from the United States determined to stand upon the restoration of the Missouri Compromise to meet at 11 o'clock at the Merchants' Hotel, to organize a committee to call a National Convention. It was understood that Connecticut, New Hampshire, Massachusetts in part, Rhode Island, Ohio in part, Iowa, Illinois and Pennsylvania in part, were embraced in this secession. A great deal of time was consumed in trying to get at some plan for making the nominations, and finally it was concluded to make a general nomination of candidates for President by calling over the several States, with the intention, after a recess, to proceed to complete the nominations upon a plan to be agreed on.

The nominations as made were Millard Fillmore, of New York; John Bell, of Tennessee; R. F. Stockton, of New Jersey; George Law, of New York; Sam. Houston, of Texas; Erastus Brooks, of New York; Garret Davis, of Kentucky; Kenneth Raynor, of North Carolina; John M. Clayton, of Delaware.

Governor Johnson, of Pennsylvania, was also put in nomination, but he positively declined being considered a candidate before the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned to 5 o'clock.

Afternoon session.—The Convention in the morning having made the general nominations by calls of the several States, the first business of the afternoon session was to fix upon the plan of taking the vote for the final nomination. This was settled by taking the votes of the States according to their representation in the electoral college, the absentees to be represented and counted in proportion to the votes given by the delegates of any State voting for the respective nominees, where they differed in their preferences, and where the whole number voted for one candidate, to give the entire number of votes the State was entitled to for that candidate.

The roll was then called, and the result was as follows: For [illegible] Fillmore, of New York, 179; Geo. Law, of New York, 21; John McLean, of Ohio, 13; Garret Davis, of Kentucky, 10; Kenneth Raynor, 14; R. Houston, 4.

Millard Fillmore was announced as having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, as the candidate for President of the United States.

On motion, the nomination was made unanimous, and a good round of cheers given for the candidate.

The Convention then proceeded to a nomination of a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and upon the first call, Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee, had 161 votes; Kenneth Raynor, 8; Percy Walker, 8; Gardiner, of Massachusetts, 12; Stewart, 2; when Mr. Donelson was announced as the candidate. His nomination was then declared unanimous. In several of the States the delegations voted entire for the nominees, and a large number went almost unanimously.

Great enthusiasm was exhibited after the nominations were completed, and a number of speeches were made, characterized by a strong conservative feeling, the question that so long distracted the deliberations of the body, and a fixed determination to adhere to the principles of the party, and to give a firm and candidates agreed upon.

[illegible]

[illegible]—The Philadelphia Ledger [illegible] attempt to break [illegible] there was that city. [illegible] quantities of gunpowder [illegible] committee concluded that it [illegible] to [illegible] river" and abandon [illegible] a couple result of two blasts: [illegible] twenty feet below the surface, its [illegible] caused a violent concussion, and a vast [illegible] intermingled with fragments of ice, [illegible] to the height of twenty feet, [illegible] for a considerable distance around was [illegible] again without affecting its [illegible] in the ice was not more [illegible] heard.

[illegible] trial, a keg containing forty pounds [illegible] at a depth of only seven feet, when a [illegible] ensued. A column of water [illegible] more than forty feet in height, a [illegible] diameter was broken, and the [illegible] agitated clear to the adja[illegible], injuring its solidity further [illegible] cracks. The water thrown [illegible] the explosion had a deep green [illegible] a beautiful aspect.

[illegible].—It having been reported that [illegible] President of Washington Territory, who [illegible] fell against the Indians, had been [illegible] succeeded in conveying to civilized [illegible] contradiction; [illegible] the report that I was killed by [illegible] Wednesday last. I killed seven with [illegible] They hunted me through the brush [illegible] and lighted sticks, and every [illegible] I shot. The only wound [illegible] in the forehead from a buck[illegible] and on leaves and shot an Indian [illegible] hundred salmon and wheat, at [illegible] two sacks of beans to Bright and Robinson [illegible] that I am safe—only I had [illegible] my feet are badly hurt. [illegible] and medicine case. My [illegible] in the swamp, where [illegible] Kinsers in the swamp, where [illegible] dispatches of falls and tuck[illegible] Mr. Wiley say I am all right.

[illegible] and Ohio Railroad Company are boring [illegible] at Macon, Miss. A depth of 650 [illegible] the work is still progressing.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1856.—*Senate.*—The chair laid before the Senate several executive communications—among them one from the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution calling for the record or journal of proceedings of the late Naval Board. He transmits a copy of the report of the Board, and states that it was not accompanied with any journal, record, or other papers; and, further, that the causes of the action of the Board in the several cases were not made known to the Department.

Mr. Mallory, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to amend the act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the Navy."

Mr. Mason submitted a resolution requesting the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate all the correspondence which has taken place between this Government and that of Great Britain in regard to the enlistment of soldiers in the United States, to serve in the British army, accompanied by such evidence and documents as the President may deem proper, to show the connection of the agents or officers of the British Government with this violation of our laws and national rights.

Mr. Mason said that the statement of Lord Clarendon in the British Parliament in relation to this matter, had recently been received in the English newspapers, and unless the American side of the argument was also made known, the community would be misled. It was therefore important that all the correspondence should be at once made public.

Mr. Cass not only heartily agreed with every word which had fallen from his friend from Virginia, but would go further than he had gone. He hesitated not to say that he never saw a statement so utterly contrary to fact as that of Lord Clarendon. Mr. Cass showed, from the evidence on the trial of the British agents for the violation of our neutrality laws, that the complicity of the British Government could not be denied.

Mr. Mason, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Ynlee, said that if the British Government had offered to submit the settlement of the controversy with England to the interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, to the arbitration of a friendly power, he was ignorant of the fact having been communicated officially.

Mr. Crittenden thought that the British Government had made a sufficient apology with regard to the enlistment question.

After further debate, the resolution of Mr. Mason was agreed to, and the Senate soon after adjourned.

House of Representatives.—On motion of Mr. Thorington, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency and propriety of establishing a Military Academy and School of Practice, in the valley of the Mississippi.

Mr. Orr asked leave to offer a resolution that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of immediately constructing fifteen war steamers, not exceeding sixteen hundred tons burden each, and that they report by bill or otherwise. No quorum voted, and the House adjourned.

Louisiana Items.

The Shreveport Gazette, of the 23dult., states that the river was then in good boating order and rising slowly. Large boats came up easily with heavy freights and descended with full loads of cotton.

The Gazette calls attention to an important fact in regard to Bayou Tone. It has increased recently to such an alarming extent that more than half the waters of Red river are directed through that channel into Bayou Pierre and Spanish Lake, and it is thought that if something be not soon done to remedy the evil, it will become a serious interruption of the navigation of the river.

We learn from the Louisiana Democrat, that on the 21st ult., the body of a man was found lying in a small creek about twelve miles from Alexandria; it was much mutilated, the clothes and flesh having been stripped and torn nearly off by wolves or wild hogs. A pocket-book was found with the body, in which were sundry memorandums and receipts for hotel bills. It appeared from these that deceased was Major Lewis Morris, late U.S. Consul at Campeachy, in Mexico, appointed by President Polk, in February, 1849, and that he once had a brother, now dead, living at Castor Ranch, near Victoria, Texas. He was an elderly man, his hair being quite gray.

The Thibodaux Minerva of Saturday has the following paragraphs:

We are favored with delightful spring weather. The trees are beginning to shoot forth their leaves; and beautiful green grass covers the lawn.

The Opelousas Railroad is now open to Bayou Boeuf, a distance of seventy-three miles from the depot at Algiers. The regular trains commence running over the line to-day.

The Lafourche is now rising rapidly. The steamers Dr. Batey and Fanny Sparhawk have resumed their trips, and will continue to ply regularly during the remainder of the season.

THE WILD MAN AGAIN.—A correspondent of the Caddo Gazette, writing under date of the 28th ult. from Parallita, Ark., on upper Red River, states that the cold during the present winter has been in that region the severest within the memory of man. The rivers were frozen solid, and the plains presented an unbroken sheet of snow. The writer relates the following story of an attempt to capture the famous wild man who has been so often encountered on the borders of Arkansas and Northern Louisiana:

In my travels I met a party from your country in pursuit of a wild man. They had struck his trail at a cane brake bordering on Brant Lake and the Sun Flower Prairie. I learned from one of the party that the dogs ran him to an arm of the lake which was frozen, but not sufficiently strong to bear his weight, which consequently gave way. He had however crossed, and the dogs were at fault. One of the party, mounted on a fleet horse, coming up, encouraged the dogs to pursue, but found it impossible to cross with his horse and concluded to follow the lake round until he could ascertain the direction taken by this monster of the forest. On reaching the opposite side of the bend, he was surprised to see something in the lake like a man breaking the ice with his arms, and hastened, under cover of the undergrowth to the spot where he expected him to come out. He concealed himself near the place, when he had a full view of him, until he reached the shore, where he came out and shook himself. He represents him as a stout, athletic man, about six feet four inches in height, completely covered with hair of a brownish cast about four to six inches long. He was well muscled and ran up the bank with the fleetness of a deer.

He says he could have killed him with his gun, but the object of the party being to take him alive, and hearing the horns of his comrades and the howling of the dogs on the opposite bank of the lake, he concluded to ride up and head him, so as to bring him to bay and then secure their prize. So soon, however, as the wild man saw the horse and rider he rushed frantically towards them and in an instant dragged the hunter to the ground and tore him in the most dreadful manner, scratching out one of his eyes and injuring the other so much that his comrades despair of the recovery of his sight, and biting large pieces out of his shoulders and various parts of his body. The monster then tore off the saddle and bridle from the horse and destroyed them, and holding the horse by the mane, broke a short piece of sapling, and mounting the animal started at full speed across the plains in the direction of the mountains, guiding the horse with his club. The person left with the wounded man informed me that the party was still in pursuit, having been joined by a band of friendly Indians and thought that if they could find a place in the mountains not covered with snow, or a canebrake in the vicinity to feed their horses, they might overtake him in a day or two.

A writer in the Baltimore Patriot relates a dangerous adventure on the Western plains, in which he says he killed a large buffalo bull. He then states what followed after rejoining his Indian companions:

While journeying campwards, I related to the party my adventure with the old bull. I of course finished it by stating I had slain him. Capt. Wolff looked at me with a most quizzical and incredulous smile, and emphatically remarked, in his broken English, Carvalho no kill buffalo. I insisted that I had left him dead on the field. At this the whole party laughed at me. I felt annoyed, but soon found that it was no use to contend with them. Weluchas, who was really my friend, and to whom I had rendered several services, such as bleeding him and curing him of fever, could not believe the statement I had made. Capt. Wolff, seeing me look offended, said, in these exact words: "When Capt. Wolff kill buffalo he cut out the tongue. Indian shoot buffalo, bring home tongue. Carvalho no bring buffalo tongue; he no kill buffalo." This was powerful argument, and the inference perfectly logical; and I soon changed the subject.

With all due deference to Mr. Carvalho, we must be permitted the privilege claimed by the Indians—to remain incredulous.

AN ANCIENT CHIEF.—A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, says:

Yesterday the Omaha Indians made their appearance in town to get their flour, sugar, and coffee from the hands of their agent. About noon the scene was quite interesting, particularly so, I presume, to one who might never before have seen a gathering of an Indian tribe in their native costume. The ground was covered with snow, and they built fires around the town plat, and gathered in groups around them. Many were painted and bedecked in their Indian finery, presenting a wild yet interesting appearance. One of the chiefs we noted particularly—his age could not have been much under one hundred, and yet his step was as elastic and his carriage as erect as those of a man of twenty. He recollects the celebrated explorers, Lewis and Clark, and bears his certificate of chieftainship from Governor Wilkinson, of Louisiana; this country then belonged to the Territory of Louisiana. On his breast hung an old Jackson medal, from whose hands he received it in Washington.

Opelousas Railroad.

Messrs. Editors.—Permit me, through your valuable paper, to call the attention of the public to the completion of the New Orleans and Great Western Railroad, as far as the Bayou Boeuf, seventy-three miles from the city. What shall we say of the completion of that great enterprise thus far? It has already been spoken of, and all manner of speculations made on its progression and final completion. But let me ask if the people of New Orleans and the State at large, have sufficiently pondered its importance, not simply as a source of revenue to the stockholders but as an *important agent* in the development of the resources of the State? Have they sufficiently weighed the benefits arising to the city and to the districts of country penetrated by the railroad from the consummation of the enterprise? I really fear not. The benefits are not simply of a pecuniary character, although the last annual report of the President and Directors of the road have placed that beyond a doubt, but it is of a social and educational character. Let the time come, Messrs. Editors, and soon it will come, when the road has been completed as far as its first projected terminus—Washington—and the people of this State, who have built the road, will see what an immense stride they have taken in the first great work of internal improvements. It is not my intention to appear before you at this late day as an *advocate* of this great enterprise, but I own I can hardly restrain myself from giving vent to my feelings of real enthusiasm—after having been an humble participant in the meeting at the Bayou Boeuff on Saturday, March 1st. The meeting was appointed by the President and Board of Directors to celebrate the completion of the road to that point. Never, let me say, have I witnessed a meeting where there was more good feeling and harmony than on that occasion. Friends of the road, from New Orleans to St. Martin, were present, and not a single individual did your correspondent see who was not an enthusiastic supporter of the enterprise; but conspicuous among its friends "Toto vertice supra," stood the truly deserving President of the road, who by his modest and unassuming, yet energetic deportment, won a way to the confidence and respect of all who were present. Not one present seemed to entertain a single doubt of the ultimate and speedy completion of the enterprise, but on the contrary seemed from their expressed sentiments to wish it, "God speed."

Speeches we had, and all of them full of enthusiasm, but I would prefer leaving you to imagine their manner and diction than to attempt a report. Let it suffice to say that among the speakers were Dr. W. Brashear, Messrs. Brand, Baker, Strawbridge, Coffee, Pamphrey, Hyams, etc. After a handsome collation, the train employed to convey the delegation of friends and Directors of the enterprise, started on their return to the city. When it had arrived nearly at the Des Allemands station, some accident, not certainly known, threw the cars off the track. The promptitude, however, of the President and Vice President, whom we can not mention with two much praise, and officers of the road, soon procured a conveyance to the Bayou Des Allemands, where the train remained until nearly daylight, in consequence of the special relief-train having run over some six or seven cows, which had quietly taken their quarters on the track of the railroad, and thereby threw the locomotive off the track. It really seemed as if a full chapter of accidents was, on the occasion of the opening of the road to Bayou Boeuff, to be recorded; but, in justice to the passengers on the train, it must be said that not the first murmur was breathed, but all, knowing there was no blame to be attached to any one connected with the road, with remarkable patience, and even *jollity*, faced the disasters through. I am not drawing on my imagination, but speak the words of soberness and truth," and may such feelings always exist as this which promises not only confidence but speedy success. AMERICUS.

FROM HAYTI.—A recent letter from Port-au-Prince to the New York Evening Post, says:

Political matters stand about the same as on the 15th. No one seems to know what to expect. The Emperor is still on the lines, with the remains of his army—say some ten or twelve thousand men. We know but little of them, but we fear he will attempt to renew the expedition. Should he do so, we do not know what would come of it. But we most earnestly hope he will return; in which case, business, now moving very languidly, (though in its usual channels,) would revive immediately. The Emperor is probably the only man in the Empire who is in favor of this expedition, and if he can succeed in it against all this dead weight of opposition, he must be a very able man.

I am sorry to say it is still very sickly here. I never saw it worse. It has now (the last spell) lasted over fifteen months, and it seems as if it would never cease. Vessels are losing nearly half their crews. Hardly a man escapes the fever, who has not already had it. Four of the bork's men ran away, and went off by a vessel going out, just after she arrived; and this, naturally enough, is an incident of common occurrence. The two others, the second mate, cook, and two boys, have all been on shore sick. The two former died. The nursing and funeral expenses amounted to over $2,000, Haytien currency. Either the shore or harbor is almost certain death to an unacclimated stranger.

ANNEXATION OF THE MOSQUITO COUNTRY TO NICARAGUA.—By the arrival at Key West of the steamship Star of the West, the Charleston Courier has received dates from San Juan to the 19th ult. The Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Relations had issued the following decree:

The Supreme Executive Power to the People.—The title of Nicaragua to the territory called Mosquito, including the port of San Juan del Norte, being notorious and incontestible:

And whereas H. L. Kinney pretends, in virtue of a purchase from Shepherd & Haley, to be owner of the said territories, the government of this Republic, in the exercise of its faculties,

Decrees—The rights, which the said Kinney pretends to claim in and upon the said territory, are null and void, and of no effect—the same being the property of the Republic of Nicaragua; and, consequently, every alienation made by the said Kinney is also void.

Art. 2. The said Shepherd & Haley, and Kinney, and all other persons claiming this unlawful acquisition, are declared guilty of offending against the integrity of Central America.

Art. 3. The Minister of Relations and the Interior is charged with the publication, execution and fulfilling of this decree.

Given in Grenada, 6th day of February, 1856.

PATRICIO RIVAS.

At about the time this decree was issued Col. Kinney visited Granada for the purpose of establishing an amicable understanding between himself and Gen. Walker, and even offered his services to the Republic. The General told him, however, that his antecedents precluded his holding an official position in Nicaragua, and he was soon after arrested as a prisoner to the State. He was afterwards released, and is said to be on his way to this city.

CURIOUS CASE OF HANGING.—We find, in the Detroit Advertiser the following account of a horrible accident that occurred at Lockport, St. Joseph county, Mich., on the 31st ult:

Miss Alice Wilkinson was in the rag-room of the paper-mill alone, when by some unaccountable accident her shawl and a woolen scarf, which she wore around her neck, were caught and wound around a perpendicular shaft, which was performing some sixty to seventy revolutions per minute. She was raised from the floor, and when discovered was suspended by the neck to the shaft. As soon as possible the motion of the shaft was stopped, and her body cut down, but life was extinct.

A SHARP GAME.—We learn that Fyler, who murdered his wife sometime since, near Syracuse, is playing a sharp game upon the counsel who defended him. It appears that the agreement between them was, in case Fyler was saved from hanging, his counsel was to have $4000. Of this amount $1000 was paid in cash, and the remainder secured by a mortgage on his farm. The counsel put in a plea of insanity, and Fyler was sent to the Lunatic Asylum. The mortgage is now about due, and the holders on proposing to foreclose it, were met with the defence that, if the maker of it was insane when the murder was committed, could he have been sane at the time of giving the mortgage? It looks as though the lawyers were caught this time.

[Auburn (N. Y.) Americus.

THE WOLF CAUGHT.—We were bored a good deal by the incredulous for stating a week or two since, in the Metropolis, that a large gray wolf was then prowling about the immediate vicinity of the city. The facts have been completely verified by the capture of the "varmint." He was chased with dogs by James Acton on Monday, and finally brought to bay, whereupon a fool-hardy negro, who was along, rushed in upon the wolf and succeeded in capturing him alive. It was found that he had been captured when a pup, a collar placed upon his neck, which, as he grew, compressed his throat so that he had suffered greatly. He was very gaunt and weak when taken. [Chillicothe Metropolis.

"Laugh at no man for his pug nose—you can't tell what may turn up," is a wise caution.

PATENTS ISSUED IN 1855.—The whole number of patents issued in the year 1855, was 1,943. The number for additional improvements was 10, and number of re-issues 49. The number for designs, included in the total above stated, was 67. The Pen and Lever gives the residence of the parties to whom patents were issued during the year, as follows:

New York	272	England	15
Massachusetts	304	France	14
Pennsylvania	227	Alabama	13
Ohio	153	Delaware	6
Connecticut	105	Tennessee	5
New Jersey	82	Mississippi	5
New Hampshire	47	Missouri	5
Virginia	43	Iowa	4
Illinois	42	South Carolina	4
Indiana	35	Georgia	3
Maryland	34	California	3
District of Columbia	33	Texas	3
Vermont	32	Florida	2
Michigan	29	North Carolina	2
Rhode Island	26	Canada	1
Maine	24	Prussia	1
Kentucky	22	Arkansas	1
Louisiana	17	Belgium	1
Wisconsin	15	Germany	1

NEW MODE OF PROPULSION.—Capt. H. Whittaker has made a successful experiment on Lake Erie in the propulsion of vessels, and which is looked upon as a matter of considerable interest. The plan consists simply in the application of the common propeller to the sides of vessels instead of the stern, only employing those of smaller size, driven by light, high-pressure steam engines, and using one, two, three, or more propellers on each side, according to the size of the vessel. It is claimed that a greater degree of speed can be obtained by this than by the common method, with greater safety, less expense, &c. The "Baltic," which is the name of the steamer to which Capt. W.'s invention has been applied, is a full freight model of about nine hundred tons capacity, originally built a paddle-wheel boat.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—A line of screw propellers has been formed to run between London, Cork and New York, the first of which, the Brenda, will leave the former place on the 1st of March, touching at Cork. On her return she will leave New York on the 1st of April.

☞ **The best evidence that can be adduced** in favor of the efficaciousness of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, is the unprecedented demand for them from all parts of the Union; and, although there may be many compounds prepared and represented as being worthy of a liberal patronage, yet we feel constrained to remark, that the vast number of testimonials with which the worthy doctor has been honored, by persons of the highest character and respectability, who found it necessary to have recourse to his preparation, is testimony sufficiently conclusive, that a more effectual remedy for the almost immediate relief of those afflicted with that direful malady, Dyspepsia, has never been discovered. See advertisement. m4 1m

☞ **A MASTERPIECE OUTDONE.**—We have lately supposed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was the Ultima Thule in its line, and that nothing had been or would be invented which could at all surpass it in its fine points of excellence as a medicine. But we are confidently assured, by those competent to judge on the subject, that Ayer's new Pills excel in high medical artistry even that widely celebrated embodiment of his skill. He has succeeded in making them not only pleasant to take, but powerful to cure the large class of complaints which require a purgative remedy.—Lancaster Argus, Ky.

They are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
fe23 2m and all city druggists.

Marion (Ala.) Female Seminary.

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Hon Andrew B Moore, | James Underwood, Esq
Leonard A Weisinger, Esq

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Rev JAS. K. ARMSTRONG, Principal and Professor of Moral, Mental and Natural Sciences.
Miss Eliza Hopkins, English and Mathematical Branches
Miss Annie Hopkins, English Branches and French,
Miss Ellen Moore, English Branches.
Miss C G Devendorf, English Branches.
Miss Emma C Mann, English Branches.

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Alfred Schmidt, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Piano, Harp, Guitar, Melodeon, Violincello,
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L F Bondurant, Esq and Lady.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of study and text books used will be furnished in catalogue, which will be immediately forwarded on request.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Notwithstanding the apparatus, chemical, philosophical and astronomical, is equal to that of any similar institution in our country, it will be still further increased within the next three months by an additional instrument, of $600.

The grounds of the Seminary are to be greatly extended and beautifully ornamented.

The Library will be greatly enlarged.

Though the Fossil and Mineral Cabinet is already of fair extent, arrangements are in process of rapid fulfillment for greatly enlarging it.

For the carrying out of the above improvements and additions to our facilities, the Principal of the Seminary now holds a solvent subscription of more than $2,000. All the improvements promised will be completed by the 1st of July.

m1 1f

Steamboat for Sale.

On the 5th day of April next the steamer R. FULTON, of the undersigned will be sold at public auction, at his landing on Pascagoula River. The boat is well calculated for peddling, and has been built with a particular view to this purpose. She is 55 feet long by 8 wide, and has a 2½ horse power portable engine and boiler, occupying on the floor only 5 by 8 feet. Her speed is from 8 to 7 miles per hour, with 50 lbs steam, and her boiler is capable of carrying 100 lbs. She burns but one cord of wood per week, and requires but two men to run her.

Terms of Payment—One-third in cash, ½ after six months, and ½ after twelve months, with approved security.

A. KIRKWOOD.
☞ East Pascagoula, Feb 2, 1856. fe23 4t

Good Medicines.

It is estimated that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL and CATHARTIC PILLS have done more to promote the public health than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cures of colds, coughs, asthma, influenza, bronchitis, &c., very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral, and will cure more complaints.

Everybody needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the bowels, liver, and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body to work its decay. But for diseases, we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early, and thrust it from the system ere it is yet too strong to yield.

Ayer's Pills do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak, but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them of dreadful scrofula, dropsy, ulcers, skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, internal pains, bilious complaints, heartburn, headache, gout, and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as pimples on the face, worms, nervous irritability, loss of appetite, irregularities, dizziness in the head, colds, fevers, dysentery, and, indeed, every variety of complaints for which a purgative remedy is required.

These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own physicians.

Try them once and you will never be without them.

Price, 25 cents per box; 5 boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr J. C. Ayer, chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all respectable druggists every where.
fe23 3m J. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents.

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——, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.
Miss L. BATES, A M, Instructress in English Literature, Modern Language, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, &c.
Miss ISABELLA V. MCCORMICK, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.
Miss MARY E. CROWDER, M E L, Instructress in Academic Department.
Mrs. ELIZABETH E. MCCORMICK, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.
Mrs CAROLINE TIMEATT, Assistant Teacher in the Elementary branches.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
Preparatory Department, first class	15 00
" second class	20 00
Collegiate Department	25 00
Ornamental Department, music on the pianoforte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of instruments	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water, or chromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollers per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school; facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

N B—In a few weeks, a gentleman of distinguished reputation will be added to the present corps, his name occupying the vacancy of Professor of Music and Modern Languages.

GEORGE G. LYON. JAS. TAYLOR JONES.

LYON & JONES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

DEMOPOLIS, ALA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Marengo, Greene and Sumter counties, Alabama. jan5 1y

A New Building Material.

This material is not surpassed for cheapness, strength, durability and beauty. It strongly resembles polished marble or cut stone. It is, in fact, artificial stone, produced by a combination simply of common sand and lime, subjected to great pressure in moulds to the shape and size required, without burning, after which a gradual state of crystalization takes place. Presses are now in the city for manufacturing. Specimens may be seen and all particulars had from the agent,

L. S. KELLOGG, St. Charles Hotel,
fe16—4t. or at 67 Poydras street.

Atlanta Medical College.

The second course of lectures in this institution will commence on the first day of May next, and continue four months.

FACULTY:

Alexander Means, M D, chemistry and pharmacy
H W Brown, M D, anatomy.
John W Jones, M D, principles and practice of medicine
W F Westmoreland, M D, principles and practice of Surgery.
Jesse Boring, M D, obstetrics and diseases of women and children.
Joseph P Logan, M D, physiology and gen'l pathology.
J G Westmoreland, M D, materia medica and medical jurisprudence.

From experiments made last session, the fact is established beyond dispute that even for winter dissections bodies properly preserved are preferable to those not prepared; and that warm weather does not render such subjects offensive if soaked when put up. The dissecting room, supplied with good subjects, will be opened by the 20th of April,

Fees for the entire course of lectures, $105, matriculation, payable once only, $5; dissecting ticket, obligatory once only, $10; graduation, $25.

Good board can be procured at from $3 to $3 50 per week. For further particulars address,

J. G. WESTMORELAND, Dean of the Faculty,
Atlanta, Ga., Jan 20, 1856. f-16-4t

Tuskegee Female College.

TUSKEGEE, MACON COUNTY, ALA.

FACULTY.

Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, D D, President.
Rev Mark S. Andrews, A M, Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.
Rev George F. Price, A M, Professor of English Literature
F. L. Funck, Professor of Music.
Mrs Bass, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Mrs Charlotte M. M. Reed, Principal of the Primary Department.
Boarding Department—Mrs Octavia S. Bailey.

TRUSTEES.

David Clopton, Esq, President; R. F. Ligon, Esq, Secretary; J. D. Porter, Treasurer; J W Willis, J B Bilbro, J Dent, Hon L Alexander, Rev D Perry, R H Powell, Arnold Seale, D E Anthony, Joh Thompson, Dr R H Howard, B F Howard.

TRUSTEES

On the part of the Conference M E Church, Alabama.

Rev M S Andrews,	Rev J A Heard
Rev S Armstrong,	Rev O R Bliss
Rev T J Koger,	

EX-OFFICIO.

Rev B J Hamill,	Rev T W Dormen, D D,
" W B Neal,	" W H Ellison, D D.

COLLEGE EDIFICE.

A large and commodious building, planned by the best architectural talent, and erected in the most substantial manner, is now nearly ready for the reception of pupils. Feeling the great importance of space and comfort for the educational and domestic interests of the institution, the Trustees have spared neither pains nor expense to meet the demands of utility and beauty in the construction of the edifice.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

A new and valuable apparatus has been purchased for the College. Cabinets of minerals, fossils and curiosities have also been provided. Stated courses of lectures on science, art and literature will be delivered.

OPENING.

The first term of the college will commence on the second Monday of February, 1856.

TERMS.

Board, including washing, fuel and lights, will be furnished at $12 50 per month. Tuition fees will be at the ordinary rates.

REMARKS.

The present circular is merely designed to give notice of the approaching opening of the college, and to afford a general outline of its plans and objects. The public may rest assured that the Trustees, in co-operation with the Faculty, will use all proper and possible means to render this institution worthy of a cordial and generous support. The remaining officers of the Faculty will be elected as soon as circumstances will allow, and it is confidently expected that in a short time the college will be fully organized in all the departments of a thorough education.

Acknowledging with gratitude the earnest and liberal sympathy which this enterprise has so generally received and thankful to that kind Providence which has conducted it to its present stage of promising usefulness, the Trustees have now the happiness to announce the near fulfilment of their long-cherished wishes. The location of the college is healthy and agreeable as could be desired. It is perfectly accessible, and yet sufficiently retired for the purposes of a moral, intellectual and womanly culture. Its expenses will be made as moderate as practicable, and a faithful, parental guardianship will be exercised over all who may be committed to the charge of the institution.

Tuskegee, Jan. 10, 1856. f10—3m

Mrs. Read's Seminary,

BATON ROUGE, LA.

This Institution is open for the reception of Misses wishing to pursue a regular course of study. Grounds have been purchased at Greenwell Springs, in the piney-woods country, about seventeen miles from Baton Rouge, and buildings are being erected for the use of the school during the summer and fall months of the year.

dec15 tf

Emory and Henry College,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

The spring session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of January next. Our terms are as heretofore, $62 50 will cover the college expenses, including tuition, board, fuel, washing, and contingent charge, for five months. For further information address

E. E. WILEY, President,
dec22 8t Emory P. O., Va.

15,000 Acres of Land for Sale.

The lands are situated in Morehouse parish, Louisiana, and in what is known as the "Bastrop Grant." They are of the richest quality of alluvial soil, unsurpassed in fertility by any lands in the South, and fully capable of producing from one and a half to two bales, or fifty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre. They lie near the Ouachita and Boeuf rivers—good navigable streams—and likewise in convenient distance of the route of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, now in course of construction and hastening to a rapid completion. A portion of these lands are highly improved and in a flourishing state of

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

OLUME VI....NUMBER 6.
WHOLE NUMBER 266.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1856.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 36 CAMP ST.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MONEY—ITS USES AND ABUSES.

A LECTURE,

Delivered by Col. THORNTON before the Literary Club of Montgomery, Ala., at its winter session of 1855-56.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

Money, with some men, is their God, and they fear and worship no other; with others, their first and only love; and with a few, a confidential friend and servant.

The Scriptures have been quoted as denouncing money as the root of all evil, but we do not so understand them. St. Paul, the most learned and distinguished of all the Apostles, and whose epistles are so much beyond the wisdom of this world, speaks of the *love* of money as the root of all evil. It is the love of money that he condemns, not money itself; the true use of which he would have regarded as an evidence of true morality. The inordinate love of any object is sinful, and there is a just proportion due all things which merit our regard, that should form the true standard.

The error into which many fall is, that if a little of a good thing is good, more is still better. And in nothing do we see this more exemplified than in the continued, never ending stretching and grasping after money.

We have occasionally seen a man who, in the acquisition of wealth, up to a certain point, has been happy, and everything around him bore testimony to the propriety of his life and the fitness of his condition. He had reached the full measure of his prosperity. But, like a man at an advanced maturity, who had attained his full maximum of health and strength, failing to govern a constantly increasing appetite, the very health that he enjoyed but facilitated the fatal apoplexy or paralysis that consequently awaited him. So with him who, with increasing hunger and thirst after money, labored day and night to satisfy its constant gnawings: with increasing wealth came increasing and absorbing cares; decay followed; the scene very soon changed; riches increased, but the greater wealth of contentment departed, and he who once enjoyed true prosperity, lived but to die a martyr to overgrown wealth. The surfeit of the epicure is more to be dreaded than the hunger of the poor man. And who regards money in its extended representative character as the great assayer of the world's goods, and the immediate agent of Him who created all things?

All that lies buried in, or that is produced by the earth; that floats upon the waters or flies in the air; the products of the seasons, the arts and sciences, and the labors, genius and inventive powers of man, are within its reach and subject to its control.

Let the rich man look abroad and give thanks to the Giver of All Good who has honored him as a steward by placing the means within his power to raise the fallen, to direct the wayward steps of the young, to support the decline of old age, solace the broken hearted and afflicted, and cheer the hearth of the desolate. For these purposes, and the development of the industry and prosperity of a people, the use of money is a study worthy the consideration of all, and he who practically affords its best illustration is a philosopher, and worthy of our highest commendation.

But in this teeming, busy world, how few who regard it as a subject of intellectual and conscientious investigation. The agriculturalist, the merchant, the mechanic, the author and professional man, all give the most faithful exercise of their faculties to their different pursuits, and the accumulation of wealth as a primary or secondary object; but, after years of labor and sacrifice have brought wealth into their possession, who of them takes time to reflect upon the great element of power and usefulness in his hands?

Does he even comprehend the tenure by which he holds it? That his ownership is a qualified one; that for a short time he is the mere trustee of Him who has appointed him for a season one of earth's treasurers; that, whether miser or spendthrift, it will soon be another's, and he passed on to his final account?

Every man will admit a direct accountability for the exercise and improvement of his talents. Money is a talent, and for the use of which he is alike responsible. Neither man nor money should be idle, but both be at work, and that kind yielding the most profitable return and conferring the greatest good upon the community. Too often when money has been acquired by those who have labored hard for it, it is considered by them as having performed, when it came into their hands, the last task assigned it by Providence, and, like the bills of the Bank of England, when once received at its counter, never again to be issued. By such it is handed over to an old lady named Prudence, bearing a most sisterly resemblance to an old man of the name of Avarice, and whose chief knowledge consists in the use of a key that only locks; and, when once that key is turned, money may be heard to exclaim, "Farewell world!" and remains a closely guarded prisoner until the decease of its ever watchful jailor.

There are some men who have never opened their eyes wide enough to behold the world as it is, but seem to have shut one eye, or regarded it with a squint, or looked around a corner, or through a fog—some, through a bottle, and others at all times and places except the right standpoint or true light. Some, with light step, dance cheerily through the world to the sound of music, and all is revelry and gaiety; while others commenced the journey with a model face for an undertaker, which gradually lengthened as they advanced, and were never seen to smile. If a joke by accident entered their head, its instant death or congestion of the brain was the consequence, and in either event it had performed a journey to that bourne from which no such traveler ever returned. To the wise it is a world of realities; to the thoughtless, a panorama, of which they seem disinterested spectators.

Some, by the eye of faith, catch a glimpse beyond it; others never open their eyes to the scenes immediately around them.

There is, however, an object in this world, upon which the countless multitudes passing along its checquered scenes all cast their longing eyes. It is known of all, and so beloved that, possessing it, they care not for aught beside. So fascinating is it to the eye, that when once its gaze is fixed upon it, it never relaxes; and while it increases in magnitude, all other objects diminish and become obscure, and all we see, hear, smell or touch, but adds to its dominion over us; for avarice, unlike other vices, gains strength with our age. Let us revert, for a moment, to the history of such a worshiper, or rather, slave, of Mammon.

In early life he regarded money as the one thing needful. It became a passion; and in his love it had no rival. He worshipped it with Pagan devotion. In his case it was blind idolatry; it had the power of reproducing itself, and if it had any other quality or virtue, he cared not for it, and sought it not. From small beginnings he soon accumulated a capital, which he regarded and watched over as the philosophers' stone, or elixer of life. Its daily chink was to his attuned ear the music of the spheres, and its sight and touch the only sensations of which his heart was capable. Like Justice, he held within his hands a pair of balances, in which he placed all the friendships, all the virtues, and all the charities of life; but, unlike Justice, his eyes are open wide, and within all their ken he can find no coin so small which, when placed in the opposite scale, does not outweigh them all. With a calculating eye, and the talons of a bird of prey, he looks around upon his fellow-creatures but as his victims, and the more defenceless their condition, the greater his rapacity and the more relentless his attack. His pity is that of the wolf for the lamb. If a man ever passed through his hands in a trade, years might pass away, but to that man the recollection of that trade, never; for, like a twinge of the rheumatism, it went to the bone, and like it remained—it penetrated the joints and marrow. How could he be liberal to another, for he was worse than an Egyptian taskmaster to himself. His hands knew no other touch than labor, and he had no time to look upon sun, moon or stars; for his daily exercise was to grasp and hold fats, and hold fast and grasp again. These were his only tactics, and with these he gained his victories and counted his spoils.

Newton, with an eye in unison with the beauties of nature, and comprehending its laws, discovered in the fall of an apple the great principle of gravitation; but this man had only looked upon gold, and studied that philosophy which taught that in it alone centered all gravity, the smallest atom of which, when placed in his scales, outweighed the universe, and for which, having no use in the future, he was ready to barter the treasures of eternity. Blind to all objects but the accumulation of wealth, he cannot see himself as others see him, and has no conception of the artificial poverty which surrounds him.

The greatest failure upon earth, and the object least worthy of respect, is the poor rich man; without the advantages belonging to either character, he is the embodiment of the miseries of both. Paradoxical as it may sound, he is debtor and creditor to himself—has a long unsettled account for both food and raiment, and has literally cheated himself inside and out. To satisfy his avarice he has for years breathed the damp, unwholesome air of an old dilapidated dwelling, expecting a coming opportunity of getting his neighbor's at a sacrifice, that he has long coveted. His whole existence and wants having become artificial, he has no longer any sympathy with nature—its green fields, mountains and valleys, like its oceans and rivers, he can only regard as they may be made to add to his increasing wealth. To borrow a comparison, he has no idea of the sun in the heavens beyond the saving it is to the world in gas, nor of the human heart but as a pound of flesh, which, as a sort of mechanical contrivance, something like the pendulum of a clock, counts the seconds and keeps one going. He is in debt to every generous impulse of his nature, and the probability of payment has become so hopeless that one after another they have all deported, and his form is all that remains of what was once a man.

Money is intrinsically but of little value—less than most of the other metals; but varied attributes, its power to supply all wants, to atone for all defects, to visit all places, and by its magic touch to make the property of another ours, gives it such an instinctive life, power to discriminate and facility to execute, that we almost come to regard it as a part of our being. It procures for us the garments of infancy, supplies our wants through life, accompanies us in all our journeyings, shrouds us in death, and secures to us a final resting place with the dead.

But to love money for itself, to feast upon its mere possession, regardless of its great moral power, is to take the lifeless statue of the man, the shadow for the substance, the agent for the principal, a stone for bread; it is to be morally blind, mistaking the means for the ends. As well might we take the telescope which reveals the heavens for the heavens themselves. The man who regards the mere ownership of money as its chief good, is no longer a man, but a slave, who has sold himself, and his wealth is but his price. Such a man and his money enjoy a kind of a Siamese twin-existence—sever the cord that binds them together, and whatever there is of soul in either will at once depart.

Of all aristocracy, pride or vanity, that which is alone based upon the possession of wealth is the most contemptible and unworthy. And how abject is the condition of that man without genius, cultivated intellect or virtue, who, standing aloof, as it were, from his fellows, prides himself upon the bare fact that he is the owner of one hundred thousand dollars or more, and, like a golden calf, as he is, from that cause alone claims the worship of the poor. Why, dednot the hundred thousand, and naught remains. His epitaph has already been written:

"Here lies one that was born and cried,
Lived several years, and then—and then—he died!"

We occasionally discover a wonderful unity between money and the affections, and have heard marvellous stories of the achievements of Cupid and his bow; but his most miraculous feats have always been performed with golden pointed arrows. These have a telegraphic swiftness and electrical power, and none could withstand the battery from which they were discharged. By means of this golden battery the decrepitude of age has been made to vanish with the speed of lightning. In its destructive force against opposing obstacles it combines the power of the Lancaster gun with the precision of the Minnie rifle, and its range is without limit. At the summons of an old lady of three score years and ten, whose stoop, by means of its transforming power, has been metamorphosed into a Grecian bend, and her cough of forty years into an angel's whisper, the stout heart of a young bachelor, whose form surpassed our beau ideal of Hercules himself, has by its galvanic shock melted within him, and he who might have wrestled with Sampson has bowed the knee to this aged but more successful conqueror than Joan of Arc.

And, what is somewhat remarkable in the history of the world, men of military fame have been among those most suddenly brought into such captivity, practicing with the greatest dispatch that very popular axiom, that "discretion is the better part of valor," and happily illustrating by their example the poetic idea that "None but the brave deserve the fair."

This surrendering of discretion on the part of men accustomed to danger would seem inexplicable, were it not for the fact that the soldier, from his greater courage, is in the habit of carrying his heart in one hand, and nothing in the other—but his sword. We will not attempt to invade the sanctity and bliss of love so intense, nor impugn the ardor of youth when confiding in the prudence of age. To speak in the language of flowers, without being skilled in that science by which they sometimes give expression to love, we should think such an union of winter and spring aptly represented the "sere and yellow leaf" of an old cabbage sweetly linked to an early jonquil.

We fear that not only is the stout-hearted civilian and renowned warrior sometimes stricken down by this terrible weapon, but that even tender hearted woman is sometimes made the object of its resistless attack.

Woman is priceless. She may be in poverty, but the heart of a virtuous woman is a pearl above all price. We will not attempt her eulogy, but He whose gift was that of wisdom has said, "She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness."

"She looketh well to her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

We praise her excellence and admire her virtues; but she is human, and perfection does not belong to fallen humanity.

Money may represent and purchase property, and transport its owner around the globe, but there its agency stops; it cannot personate man. God alone made man. And let not woman seek for nor place her affections upon an object less worthy than him for whom she was created an helpmeet.

In the selection of a husband there must be no arithmetic introduced—so much for the husband, so much for his riches; the former bearing the homopathic proportion of a tear drop to the ocean.

If the choice is presented between a full grown, real man, one of nature's nobility, and the mere semblance of a man, whose sole fortune is outside of himself, (gold and silver and the things that perish,) let her at once renounce the shadow for the substance, the imitation for the real; assured that there is but one thing on earth to be given in exchange for the heart of a woman, and that is, the heart of an honest man. We look to woman for purity; let the sincerity of her love honor and adorn the nature with which she is endowed.

The professed fortune-hunter is such a stereotyped character as to be scarce worth a daguerreotype sketch, much less a portrait. We may take a passing glance at him, as we would at some newly-painted railroad hotel, while rapidly moving along the road, and which he very much resembles—a good deal of exterior and very little interior—a good deal outside and very little inside. In common parlance, he is too lazy to work, and too proud to beg. He is a walking illustration of the "misplaced confidence" of some confiding tailor, and the genius of some victimized hatter; and, however successful they may have been with other customers, he is more than a match for both. Like a loafer who had lost his clothes, he was ready for the next fashion; and, however expert the barber may have been at shaving, he was still faster at skinning; for his mode of payment of both his patrons was like the financial operation of that unsuspecting woman who sent her little girl to the store-keeper for change of a dollar, with the remark that she would send the dollar next week.

Having nothing else to do, he is daily engaged in contemplating his charms and graces, estimating the value of his handsome person and the sincerity of his affections—in dollars and cents. He is convinced that he is no ordinary character—that he is greatly needed by somebody—puts himself on the market ready to be knocked off to the highest bidder; the bid and not the bidder being the only item considered in the transaction. It is true, he becomes the property of some fair purchaser, but was as much sold and bought as my lady's lapdog or any other goods and chattels. At the ceremony of such a marriage there may have been the body of a man, but the soul, if he ever had any, had long since deserted, and all within was vacant. Knock where his heart should beat, and listen to the empty echo. Knock higher, at his head, where his brains should be, and hear the reply so often given at a fashionable door, "No one at home."

Let us not sell what does not belong to us. Our souls and bodies are not our own, and can only be disposed of by that Omnipotent Power which created them.

Henceforth be it understood that husbands and wives are no longer to be considered as items, or subjects of quotation in the money market, and that the value of either cannot be computed or paid for in gold and silver.

(To be continued.)

CONVENTS.

The people of this country are well satisfied that young females induced to enter convents at a time of life when their judgment is feeble and their imagination strong, are compelled to remain in those strong-built places against their will. That few of them would remain, if permitted to exercise free volition, is a certainty founded on all we know of human nature. It is useless to argue about it. The situation of these women is utterly unnatural, and must be intolerably irksome until the enfeebled mind loses its power to struggle against misery. Moreover a number of nuns have from time to time escaped. Alas! that this word should in this country be the only one applicable to the departure of a woman from a house where she has been detained without legal authority. The story told by these is invariably the same. They have all become disgusted with convent life; they have all been eagerly desirous of departure; they have all been carefully watched by their keepers; and they all declare that many, unable to escape, are pining miserably in their cloister. Supposing that the real purpose of these houses is religious, admitting all that the priests would have us believe of their own superhuman purity, yet it is horrible that women should be kept in these places after they have found out their mistake in going into them. What ground can the priest have for detaining them when no longer nuns in heart? Is it not apparent that if all was right in these places the priests would expel every woman that was apostate in soul? Is it reasonable to suppose that they would detain by force, as a bride of the Deity, a young woman whose heart was utterly unfaithful to her vows? It is plain enough that the priests have other than religious views in relation to convents.

But again: Much has been revealed of the abominations practiced in these places. It has been proclaimed to the world, and by Catholics themselves, that houses of religion where young women are under the control of Catholic priests, are liable to be perverted into places of shocking licentiousness and most unmitigated despotism over the hearts, minds and persons of the nuns. In Catholic countries, again and again, ecclesiastical authorities have searched into these matters, and proclaimed the horrible wickedness of the nunneries. In our own country, now and then, a wretched woman has contrived to make known to the American people the fact that foreign ecclesiastics are repeating in the convents the conduct charged to them in Europe. An American, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, who recently went over to Rome, and became a priest, while his wife went into a convent, was so shocked by the abominations which he witnessed, and by the attempts made upon the virtue of his wife, that he withdrew from the Church and published an appeal to the world against its wickedness.

It is not at all necessary to adduce facts to confirm our readers in their suspicions of the wrong done to American women in convents. No body of men could have unrestrained power over women without abusing it; and of all men, the Catholic priests, from the nature of their relation to society, are the least likely to be blameless under these circumstances. "Opportunity is the most powerful temptation." When opportunity is continual, unrestrained, unfelt, secrecy secured, exposure fully guarded against, it needs no record to inform us of the consequences.

These women are not under the protection of the law. The law has no knowledge of them; they have no access to it except at the will of those who keep the keys of their prisons. The law provides that the wife shall have protection against her husband. Close as is the relationship by law established, it is not as close as the relationship of the woman to the law. She may at any time go before a magistrate and make complaint against her husband, and the magistrate will do her justice, even though he send the husband to prison. The father has not uncontrolled authority over the daughter. The law shields her against harshness. Were it known that a husband kept his wife locked up, or a father his daughter, an officer of the law would soon inquire into the cause. The woman would have leave to speak, and to speak to those able and ready to redress her wrongs.

The State itself is not at liberty to keep a female in prison without permitting inspection by the Grand Jury, that great vigilance committee which always watches over personal liberty and right. But what a husband may not do, what a father may not do, what the State may not do, is freely accorded to foreign priests that we know not of, except that in the land whence they came men's hearts are sick and their souls weary because of them. The priests may keep the nuns locked up, nobody interferes; they offer them the grossest insults, inflict upon them the utmost outrage, and the poor victim cannot make complaint. No Grand Jury enters portals, which, once closed upon the nuns, shut them in from all the devices of society for the protection of person. When a nun is removed, nobody knows it: when she dies, nobody necessarily knows it; there are no coroner's inquests in nunneries.

We do not wish legal impediments thrown in the way of those who may choose to enter convents. It is a free country. If they are unfortunate enough to make choice of a life so unnatural and irreligious, the law may not interfere. But the law should provide that none but the willing shall enter those gloomy abodes, and it should take care that none but the willing should remain there. All this can be accomplished without trenching upon any religious right.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

THE EARLY BAPTIST PREACHERS.

The following extract from an article in the Examiner, written by Rev. Dr. Wayland, contains remarks on the subject of preaching which well deserve attention, especially as coming from one who holds such eminent rank as an intellectual and literary man.

There was formerly a difference between Baptist and other evangelical ministers, although both believed essentially the same doctrines. In attempting to explain this fact, I referred to the education of the larger part of them, and to the mode in which they enter the ministry. This led me to consider some of the aspects of written and unwritten discourse. I might easily pursue this subject further, but I can tarry upon it no longer. I will leave it by recommending to every Baptist minister the reading of the memoir of the late Dr. A. Alexander, by his son, Dr. Alexander, of this city. It is a most interesting biography of one of the best men and most remarkable preacher of our times. So thoroughly had he trained himself to unwritten discourse, that although a voluminous author, he declared that, were he on trial for his life, he would rather make his defence without writing or even meditating a plea, but merely by possessing himself thoroughly of the principles of the case, and leaving everything else to the excitement of the occasion.

The circumstances to which I have referred will serve to explain the peculiarity and the success of our early ministers.

In the first place, they were taken from the middle walks of life, adding to the scanty education of their youth such acquisitions as they were able, under great difficulty, to secure. They were in general very desirous of improvement, and availed themselves of every opportunity that presented itself for gaining knowledge. One of them, who settled early in what was then the wilderness of New York, has told me how he snatched the hours and half-hours of morning and evening for mental improvement, while he was laboring to clear up his farm. As the country settled around him, he was a constant attendant on the courts of justice, for the purpose of learning how lawyers planned out an idea, and of gaining from their example ease and self possession in delivery. With this kind of training it is obvious that the language of these preachers was not the English of books, but the English of common conversation, rendered sober and solemn by the thoughts to which it gave utterance. This is really the language by which the masses of men are to be moved. You may explain a doctrine or enforce a duty in so refined and eloquent English that not one in ten of a common audience will understand you. Men never enter fully into the conceptions of a speaker unless there is a common medium of communication between them. The more perfectly this medium is common to both parties, the more ready and perfect is the transmission of the thought. The common people heard Christ gladly. The apostles were observed to be unlearned and common men, while they were filling Jerusalem with their doctrine. Suppose John Bunyan had been senior wrangler at Cambridge, could he ever have written the Pilgrim's Progress? He might then have written a Paradise Lost for scholars, but could he have written a book for all ages, all conditions, and for men of all nations and tongues and languages?

It was the plain and honest Anglo-Saxon that our fathers used in preaching. Hence the people flocked to hear them, because they heard in their own language the wonderful works of God. They left the pulpits where the truth was adorned with every grace of classic eloquence, which they could neither understand nor feel, and came to attend upon ministrations which uttered what seemed to them new truth, while it was really the very truth which they had heard oftentimes before. The difference was, it was in the one case clothed in the English of books, in the other in the English of conversation.

Again: It is obvious that men accustomed for years to the ordinary avocations of life lose the capacity for following a very closely connected series of reasoning. The mind grows weary, some link in the chain is lost, and then follows indistinctness of connection, so that the end is irrevocably severed from the beginning. I remember once to have heard a very able man deliver a discourse, admirable throughout, perfectly conclusive and elegantly written, to an audience of common and plain people, with here and there an educated man. He saw by their countenances that he had utterly failed to fix the attention of the mass, and he was mortified. "I might," says he, "just as well have delivered a lecture on noses." And he was right. The discourse gratified highly a very small portion of the audience, while to the remainder it was almost unintelligible. Had he delivered the same ideas in the language of simple, earnest conversation, breaking up the continuity here and there by illustrations which reflected light on its more abstract principles, he would have carried with him his whole audience. The ten or fifteen who admired the style as it was delivered would have expressed less admiration, but the truth would have been as strongly fixed in their minds, and the eight or nine hundred would have been doubly interested. Which of them is the best method of preaching the gospel?

This was the advantage of the early Baptist preachers. They delivered their messages in such a manner that everybody understood them. But, besides this, they were not often enticed into the fields of literature or science. They occupied themselves mainly in the study of the Scriptures. From the Bible they drew all their illustrations; from the Bible they proved all their doctrines. Their language in prayer was almost wholly the language of the Scriptures. This gave great point to all their sayings, and it placed them within the regions of thought with which all their audience was familiar. They rarely quoted from learned authorities, for the simple reason that they did not know of their existence. They never attempted to prove a doctrine of revelation by an appeal to natural religion, or to the necessary relation of things. They had not read John Foster's Essay, and therefore had no fear of creating an "aversion in men of taste for evangelical religion." They believed the Bible to be the word of God, and they felt themselves called upon to preach it, and to quote it as an ultimate truth, though it seemed to the Jews as a stumbling block and to the Greeks foolishness. They did not gain the mighty and the noble, but they roused the masses. They were reviled by the tens, but the hundreds and thousands were converted unto God.

Later from Texas.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS AND MURDERS.

By the steamship Charles Morgan, which arrived on Saturday, we have later dates from Galveston and interior Texas.

The Indians have commenced operations for the spring in a very energetic manner on the Upper Guadalupe and in the valley of the Cibolo, stealing and killing horses and cattle, and committing murder when opportunity offers. A letter of the 22d from Cibolo, complains bitterly that a rich and well settled locality within a few miles of two large towns, (San Antonio and New Braunfels,) one the head-quarters of U. S. troops—should be in continual peril from marauding bands of savages.

A letter from the same vicinity says:

The Indians seem to be in a state of madness and starvation at the same time. From some young and tolerably fat colts they cut out the best pieces of meat, while they had killed other animals, far more suitable for food, and then left them entire, thinking, perhaps, they were too much on the lean order. Our stock at this time looks very bad on account of the severe weather and bad pasture. The loss we sustain from the Indians is more severely felt because they are sure to pick out the fattest and finest animals that have been fattened on corn, and these they often take from near the houses.

The Texan has the following:

On yesterday, Wednesday, the 27th inst., the glad tidings came to our city, that the citizens on the Cibolo, who left in pursuit of the Indians that appeared there on the 21st, killing cattle and driving off horses, had overtaken four of them in the vicinity of the Rundera Pass, and had a combat with them, killing three and severely wounding the other, and took from them some fifty horses. We regret also to learn that three of our citizens, engaged in the combat, were wounded, and one, probably dangerously.

Two companies of soldiers, who started in pursuit, a little later, were unable to follow the trail in consequence of a heavy fall of rain, and returned.

The Texan, of the 28th, has the following intelligence of a later occurrence:

We stop the press to announce that two persons were murdered yesterday near the Cedar Brake, on the Cibolo, and only eighteen miles from San Antonio. Mr. Hill, at whose house these murders were committed, is now in our office, and from him we have the particulars. It seems that Mr. Hill, Mr. Brown, and two others, left the house of Hill about four o'clock yesterday to visit the spot, a short distance from the house, where a German boy killed an Indian a few days ago, an account of which we have given in another article. The Indians, it seems, were watching them, and as soon as they left, came to the house of Hill, and shot a negro boy, some eight years old, and the mother of the boy, who was the only other person, saved her life by crawling under the house. Mr. Robinson and a brother of Mr. Hill were at work in the garden about 100 yards from the house. They surrounded them, and pierced Robinson with a lance. Hill barely escaped by running to a creek near by and swimming across. The Indians then plundered the house, taking away all its valuables, and destroying what they could not carry; then taking four mules and two American horses, they departed.

As soon as Mr. H. brought the news to our city, Gen. Smith in one hour had a company in pursuit of the savages, who were six in number. Three of the arrows, that were cut and pulled out from Robinson and the boy, are now on our desk before us as we write. Two of them we believe to be Comanche arrows, and the other of the Tonqueways. We expect every moment to hear of more depredations and murders.

Citizens, to the rescue, your families are in danger!

Fifteen Days Later from California.

Earthquake in San Francisco.

By the Prometheus we have received papers from San Francisco to the 20th ult. The Alta California of that date has the following general summary of events:

A violent shock of an earthquake was felt in this city on the morning of the 18th. The people were aroused from their sleep, and hundreds rushed frantically in the streets in their night clothes. The shock lasted some twenty-five seconds, and was preceded by a rumbling sound like distant thunder. No material damage was done to property. The fire wall fell from one brick store, the plastering was more or less cracked in a good many buildings, and in some instances slight fissures are created in brick walls. A great many timid people were terribly frightened for a time, but they were soon led to believe that there was no danger. It was the most severe shock of which we have any account in San Francisco.

The report of the Engineer who made the preliminary survey of a railroad from Sacramento to Benicia, has just been published. The distance is ninety miles, and it is estimated that the road can be constructed for $3,000,000. The first division—twenty-two miles—of the "Sacramento Valley Railroad" is now completed, and a grand celebration is to take place on the 22d, at the new town of Folsom, the present terminus of the road. This road is to be continued on to other towns in the mining region, and promises to be the nucleus for a net-work of railways connecting the principal towns of the mines with the river cities, and ultimately with San Francisco. Public expectation is high in regard to these enterprises, and now that speculation in real estate has ceased, it is not improbable that heavy investments may be made in railroads. Capital is now rapidly accumulating in this country, and seeking investment in any kind of enterprises that promise profit. A survey is about being made for a railroad from Stockton to San Francisco, and a project for a railroad from Marysville to Benicia is also exciting a good deal of attention at the former place.

Much indignation has been manifested in this city in consequence of the recent appointment of J. Y. McDuffie to the post of U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of California. The party named was for years a professional gambler in Marysville, and it is supposed the President has been imposed upon, or he would not have made such an appointment. Strong petitions for his removal, signed without distinction of party, will be forwarded to the President; so strong, indeed, that a removal will be almost certain to follow.

Six persons were fined $2,350 in one of our courts, on the 11th instant, for keeping gambling houses. We have a very stringent law for the suppression of gambling, and whenever it is enforced, it has a most salutary effect. This vice is gradually diminishing in this city and, indeed, throughout the States, and of late gambling is seldom witnessed in public places.

There is nothing from Oregon later than the news received here on the 5th, and forwarded in our evening edition by the steamer which sailed on that day. In our columns, however, will be found much fuller details from that quarter. It appears that the Governor of Oregon has already issued $4,000,000 in scrip, to defray the expenses of calling out volunteer soldiers to fight the Indians. This war promises to prove a very expensive affair to the General Government.

The schooner Pege arrived at this port from Japan on the 14th, with a miscellaneous cargo, which it is believed will find a good market here. She brought news of a violent earthquake which took place at Jeddo on the 11th November, and destroyed 100,000 houses and 30,000 people. This may be an exaggerated account, although it was obtained at Simoda from the Dutch Interpreter. A great deal of interest is felt here in the Japanese trade, and we shall continue to send an occasional ship there to procure cargoes, as well as to try to introduce some of our "notions" into that mysterious country.

Accidents in the mining region have been quite common. Caving in of embankments, burying from one to six or eight persons at a time, have been of frequent, almost of daily, occurrence. Such accidents in some cases are doubtless unavoidable, but may often be attributed to carelessness on the part of operatives, who, habituated to danger, have become foolhardy.

On the 12th, we were called to record a sorrowful casualty; two women and two children, while riding with some others in a carriage by the margin of a small lake, near this city, were drowned by the overturning of the carriage in the water.

The Alta California has a long account of the effects of the earthquake and the phenomena attending it, from which we extract the following:

It occurred at about twenty-three minutes past five o'clock on Friday morning. The shock was preceded and attended at its commencement by a very heavy and distinct report, which somewhat resembled the roaring or rushing of a heavy sea, and also that of distant thunder or artillery. In other words, it was a sort of combination of those sounds, and such as to impress the least imaginative with profound awe if not terror. The vibrations, which were nearly from north to south, lasted about twenty-five seconds, and were so forcible as to awaken nearly every sleeper in the city. The vibration appeared to be from N. E. to S. W., and as far as we can learn not a single building escaped the terrible shock. The first movement of the earth was very sudden, and the buildings swayed to and fro heavily afterwards, and finally the vibrations were short and rapid. Evidences of the violence of the shock were visible in different portions of the city this morning, and it is surprising that there was not much more damage done. The fire-wall on the top of the store occupied by Messrs. Goodwin & Co., on Front street, was entirely thrown from the north side of the building into Oregon street.

Instances of persons being thrown out of bed, of clocks stopping, breaking of windows, cracking of walls and disarranging of household things generally, are entirely too numerous to mention. The whole city was in uproar, and the entire population a good deal alarmed, while many were nearly frantic. People rushed wildly into the streets in their night clothes, and stood amazed and astonished at what had happened.

The markets had just opened, and those within left their stalls untended to seek refuge in the open streets.

Many amusing incidents are related of the occupants of the large public houses. The sudden alarm of fire could not produce half the consternation that prevailed in them. All ages and sexes rushed pell mell to the avenues of egress in their eagerness to get out of the buildings, without ever stopping to gather up their clothing.

It seemed as though every dog in town set up a hideous yell after the convulsion.

Later from Central America.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS.

By the steamship Prometheus, Captain Churchill, which arrived Tuesday afternoon from San Juan, we have received *El Nicaraguense* of the 1st inst, and the Central American of the 2d. The latter paper, it will be remembered, is published in San Juan and the former in Granada.

The Prometheus arrived at San Juan on the 4th of March, and left on the evening of the 5th, in company with the Northern Light. She brings sixty passengers.

The Northern Light had two hundred passengers and $300,000 in specie, by the Uncle Sam, from San Francisco.

General Walker seized all the boats belonging to the Transit Company, annulled their charter and granted a new one to another party, who will immediately place other boats on the route.

In regard to the prospect of a difficulty between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, *El Nicaraguense* says:

By advices from Costa Rica to the 17th inst., we are semi-officially informed that the Mission of Colonel Schlessinger would not be received. The President of Costa Rica will decline to accept our Commissioner, because the Republic has engaged the services of Americans in its military establishment. If the "foreigners" under General Walker had been dismissed when the revelation was accomplished, then the messenger of the Government would have been accepted; but while the army is composed as at present, Costa Rica will hold aloof from us. We hope for better things, however.

The most improbable stories are circulated, vouched for by high officials, that the American immigrants have come to rob and waste, and that their houses will be marked with pillage. The simple credulity of the people is thus imposed on, and the American name brought in disrepute. A Costa Rica paper now before us contains a proclamation, in which the people are inflamed by a grandiloquent libel, that the Americans were "invading that State, with ... and insatiable appetite, hunting their wives, their daughters and their properties."

Central America will have a better [illegible] bye. Nicaragua will marshall her sister States in a nobler career than intestine broils. As she has done, and will continue to do, with Costa Rica, so she will continue to act with all, until they have been won to fraternity.

The New Orleans Christi Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1856.

Mortality.—The week ending last Sunday records only 61 deaths—our population, transient and fixed, about 200,000. Never was there a cleaner bill of health.

"Good News."—The Tract Society of the M. E. Church, North, will publish a monthly paper, beginning with April, 1856, entitled "Good News." It will be edited by the Corresponding Secretary of the Tract Society. Each number will include four folio pages. Ten copies each month, for $1 per annum.

The Bell Manufacturers.—The Messrs. Meneely, of West Troy, N. Y., may justly be termed the bell makers. We learn that during the past year they manufactured and sold seven hundred and fifty bells, of large size. They were sold on order and widely distributed. In the State of New York, 276, Pennsylvania 87, Massachusetts 75, Louisiana 47, Canada 19, Alabama 6, Connecticut 16, Virginia 10, Ohio 21, South Carolina 12, Vermont 16, Georgia, 11, Maine 13, New Brunswick 3, Maryland, 7, New Hampshire, 10, Nova Scotia 3, Iowa 16, Delaware 9, Mississippi 9, Indiana 10, Wisconsin 22, China 1, North Carolina 6, Texas 3, Rhode Island 7, New Jersey 8, Tennessee 4, Minnesota 2, California, besides a number sent to Cuba and the Sandwich Islands.

At the State Fair at Elmira, and at the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, they received the first premiums for "the best bell and yoke," and for "the finest toned bells."

Lectures and Lecturers.

New Orleans is favored with this elevating and pure style of entertainment, and from the crowds that wait on it, we should judge theatres, circuses, and such like, are driving a poor business.

Rev. Messrs. Pitts and Baldwin have appreciative audiences, who listen with wonder to the unfolding of the Armageddon theory, which discovers the United States in prophecy as the true Israel restored.

Mr. Thackeray's first two lectures, we think, disappointed public expectation. They certainly fell below ours. But his Third Georgian, on Tuesday last, fully sustained his reputation. It was very successful, even in the line of elocution. The poor old crazy thing, with whom our grandfathers had some dealings, afforded a pathetic vein, a la Newcome, which Mr. Thackeray's genius suited. We judge he made $800 per night at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Professor Gould continues his course at the Lyceum, under an engagement with the School Board, at $100 per night. He deals in science and its illustrations.

Death of the Church Herald.

DIAGNOSIS OF THE CASE.

The High Church organ of the Diocese of Mississippi pays us its last visit, with the following sentence of death, surrounded by mourning lines:

"The Church Herald will, after this number, be suspended!! If our subscribers will not pay, we cannot carry it on. We have endeavored to do our duty. The paper was established by the Convention." If the Church will not support what the Convention recommended, that recommendation cannot be carried into effect. To each of our subscribers who have paid, one-half will be returned or paid to Domestic Missions. Where not otherwise directed, the amount will be handed to the Treasurer of the Society for diffusing Christian Knowledge in the Diocese of Mississippi."

This is not the way we would prefer seeing our decease upon our counting. We would rather see them live, and converted from unsound views, and running with us to and fro, increasing knowledge.

With this cheated corpse of the Herald on the table, let us, as the doctors say, proceed to make a diagnosis.

The remote cause seems to have been Episcopacy; a subdued type of a malignant epidemic known in England as Puseyism. It struck in. The disease carried off (to Rome) the late Bishop of North Carolina. He of Mississippi has been in a bad way, but hopes have been entertained. Mississippians are too sensible and matter-of-fact, too much educated and indebted to Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist Churches, to uphold their contemptuous forerunners. They have no sympathy with the pretension and arrogance. The prominent symptom of the demise of the organ was lack of breath. "If our subscribers will not pay." Ah! it is not lack of subscribers, of which nine-tenths of religious papers die, but because subscribers will not pay. To each one of them the sum is insignificant—to the paper it is vital as breath.

While these subscribers take this lesson to themselves, it is very convenient to pay our grateful mind us drafts on their commission merchants, or, in the absence of both, to enclose bill current, with direction, "credit my account with this amount."

The Legislature of New York has passed a law that no religious or benevolent society shall hereafter any bequest or devise the annual income of which is over $100,000, and which shall have been made at least two months before the death of the testator. In no case may the bequest be more than one-fourth of the

Notices of New Books.

Five Hundred Mistakes Corrected.—New York, D. Burgess & Co.: 1856.

Not that in speaking and writing five hundred mistakes are all that occur, even among pretty well educated people. But the most general and offensive are here noted and so corrected as to lead to general purity. Combinations of auxiliary verbs produce the most mistakes—shall for will and may for might, &c. Also, no for not, or for nor, either for neither, ever for never. It is a plain book and promiscuous—will be of great use in turning a pure language upon the masses. We shall keep our own copy and recommend one to other people.

A Grammar of Composition—

By the same excellent and practical publishers we have this little volume also, calculated to promote accuracy and facility in drawing from the well of English undefiled. English Grammar has been defined "the art of speaking and writing the English language correctly." But some stop at the science. An art requires practice for perfection. Some who know little of parsing technicalities, by the habits formed under good models and usage, excel those who are more learned in the mere rules. The exercises here given can hardly be gone through without forming and fixing a correct and ready form of speech, spoken or written. We approve them very highly.

Glances and Glimpses—By Harriet K. Hunt, M. D. Boston, J. P. Jewett & Co: 1856.

A queer book—a novelty all over. The ups and downs of a female physician, woman's-rights-woman, &c., for fifty years in social and twenty years in professional life. Perhaps others have often wondered at these unsexed but generally sincere creatures. How they came to desert their sphere—what accident or taste set them upon the man-track. We have. Here we see the development of a specimen—the social circumstances operating with individual idiosyncracies to produce a phenomenon which, we hope, will always be rare, but is an interesting study.

The Wolfsden—An authentic account of things there and thereunto pertaining, by J. B.: Phillips & Sampson: Boston, 1856.

Wolfsden is a quiet nook in the mountains of Maine. A half-fiction half-fact story is worked out of its chronicles.

Macaulay's History of England—Third and Fourth Volumes.

Has been a good while since announced. We call the reader's attention to the edition of Phillips & Sampson, Boston; neat in every respect, and retailing at the remarkably low price of forty cents per volume. Extremes have met. Here we have the most readable books at the most readable prices.

All these books may be had of H. D. McGinnis, 36 Camp street; of Norman, 14 Camp street; and of Morgan, near the Post Office.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

RETURN OF REV J. S. BELTON.

New York, Feb. 5, 1856.

Dear Brother—Rev. James S. Belton, of the Alabama Conference, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, arrived in this city on the 19th ult. Chronic diarrhœa had so prostrated his health in China as wholly to disable him for missionary service there, and, in the judgment of the mission, make it necessary to return to his native land to preserve his life. The voyage did not improve his health, though Mrs. Belton was much benefitted by it, and he reached this port much enfeebled.

Shortly after his arrival, Bishop Pierce was in this city and visited him, and made arrangements for his removal to Charleston by steamer. But on the day fixed for sailing Bro. Belton was too ill to undertake the voyage. He was then removed to the house of a friend with whom myself and family have our home for the winter. A good physician and nurse have been employed, who, with sympathising friends, will minister to his wants and do all in their power to promote his comfort and the restoration of his health. His constitution is so impaired that it must be a long time before he can resume the work of the ministry; but we hope, if it please God, in a few weeks his health and that of his family will enable them to return to their friends in the South.

Bro. Belton and family need, and we are assured will have, the sympathy and prayers of the Church. He is deeply afflicted in having his cherished aspirations for missionary usefulness unsatisfied, but is resigned to the Divine will and tranquil and devotional in his religious feelings.

He is very desirous that his Conference and his friends should be informed of his return, and the reason of it. We judged the New Orleans Christian Advocate the best medium through which to communicate to them this information. You will very much oblige him by inserting this note.

Yours, fraternally, in Christ,

E. S. Janes.

The Usefulness of Some Men.—"There are some men in a community," said the sagacious and witty Thomas Bradbury, "that are like a crumb in the throat: if they go to the right way, they afford a little nourishment; but if they happen to go to the wrong way, they give a great deal of trouble."

For the N. O Christian Advocate.

TOBACCONISING.

NUMBER FIVE.

9. The Effects of Tobacconising on a Minister's Reputation and Usefullness. It directly and immedintely lessons the standing of any minister somewhat in the eyes of every person that witnesses the practice.

Ministers are held in higher estimation among themselves universally—all other things being equal, from the non-use of tobacco. This is universally the case.

In ordinary conversations respecting the reputation and usefulness of ministers, nothing is more common than opinions and sentiments with regard to the amount of depreciation occasioned by the use of tobacco in the cases where it is used. Chewers and smokers never hear these remarks, but they are made constantly, commonly just out of their hearing. So far as I know and believe, these remarks are as common as ordinary conversation. In regard to ministers of high standing, who travel abroad, they seldom pass a day or even an hour without being the subject of these remarks. Among the ladies no kind of personal remark is more common; but "wouldn't let him hear it for the world."

If I were a tobacconiser, I should be as ignorant of these things as they; but I am not, and hence I have opportunity of knowing.

A minister's usefulness depends more upon his reputation than most persons are aware of. He may preach the best sermons, say the best things socially or privately, but if he be deficient in reputation, everything passes for half its value.

And how is a man to keep up his reputation? All direct efforts to do so are highly dishonorable in any man. The only way a man may sustain his reputation is by keeping his conduct right. Let his conduct be void of offence, and the people will take care of his reputation. But if his conduct be regarded as faulty, he might as well try to patch the clouds as to patch his reputation.

It appears to me a minister is obliged to do every honorable thing, and to refrain from everything an honorable man can refrain from, to give himself a reputation; not for the sake of the reputation—this is disgraceful—but for the sake of the usefulness; or, in other words, for the sake of the cause of Christ.

I never heard a word said against a minister or against any man in my life for not tobacconising.

The minister who receives a cigar in a smoking trio is thought the less of for it, and his sermon the next Sunday is, in their estimation depreciated in consequence. Perhaps not very much, but this is the inevitable tendency. While he who refuses is appreciated on the spot for that very thing.

Take away tobacco from the ministry and it is elevated considerably. The whole machinery of the pulpit is invigorated greatly.

Tobacco disgraces the pulpit. Every man not directly involved will readily agree to this. Those involved are not allowed a vote in the case.

10. The Effect of Tobacconising on a Minister's Efforts to Raise Money.—It requires all the ingenuity and eloquence of the best ministers to induce the people to do in a very partial manner their duty in supporting the pecuniary requirements of the gospel in its various enterprises. He has to remind them over and often that their money is the Lord's money—that their ownership of it is a mere stewardship—that they are bound by very high considerations to support these various enterprises—that to this end worldly superfinities must be abridged—that "save all you can and give all you can" was not merely the doctrine of Mr. Wesley, but that he gathered the principle from the Bible—that self-denial is still the law of religion—that those few dimes and dollars spent needlessly, if appropriated according to the will of God, would hasten the evangelization of the world greatly, and bring about the salvation of many a poor soul for whom Christ died. He reminds them how it is, and explains to them that the money saved from needless expenses and appropriated to the Lord's treasury will greatly benefit their own religious enjoyment. And he appeals to them: how can a Christian spend sums of money, large or small, for that which is not bread, for that which does not lie precisely in the channel of religion, while the Lord's treasury is so empty?

And all this while people well know that that very man is engaged in a business of useless, worldly, pernicious money-spending, which, if turned into the channel he recommends, would fill the Lord's treasury to overflowing many times over. The annual interest on the money would meet all his recommendations and demands.

Some of the congregation or other persons to whom these appeals are made do not, perhaps, think of these things; but some do!

Some people think it strange that a minister of the gospel should appropriate more money to the purchase of tobacco than he does for the support of the gospel of the Son of God!

These considerations greatly cripple any man's efforts to raise money for the Church.

At the same time, a man may make a good speech and get a good collection; but most certainly he would make a much better speech and raise more money if he were unfettered from these entanglements and inconsistencies.

Perhaps so, and perhaps not. But this is not exactly the question. The right or the wrong of their conduct is not now under review. The fact is as I state it. People do and will look at the character, position and consistency of the Lord's advocate.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE WARNING.

"But know thou that, for all these things God shall bring thee into judgment."—Ecc. xi. 9.

"Know thou," he admonished, be warned, that for all these things God shall bring you into judgment: for his Spirit's wooings, his gospel's calls, his ministers' exhortations, his people's example; for your father's earnest prayers, your mother's thousand tears wept over your impenitence; above all, for his Son's undying love.

Know thou that God shall bring thee into judgment. Remember this when you resist the Holy Ghost; when you refuse the offers of mercy; when you slight the Saviour's love; when you choke down your tears and steel your stubborn heart. Remember the coming judgment when you take God's hallowed name in vain; when you indulge your passions in the midnight sin; when you go where your mother would weep to see you, and your pure sister blush to hear. Aye, in every scene of sin, public or concealed, remember God shall bring you into judgment. Yes, God Almighty shall bring you—your respectable family, your honorable associations, will not help you, nor your learning, your money, your unbelief, your cold indifference, nor your cry for hills and mountains to fall on you and hide you from the wrath of God; nor your deep distress and wails of woe. You shall call, and God will not hear you; you shall seek, and you shall not find; for when your fear cometh as desolation, and your destruction as a whirlwind; when distress and anguish cometh upon you, then God will laugh at your calamity, and mock when your fear cometh, for his mercy will be clean gone forever, and he shall swear that you shall never enter into his rest, seeing it is a righteous thing in God to recompense tribulations and anguish upon every soul that doeth evil.

Remember he shall be revealed from heaven with his mighty angels, in flaming fire, taking vengeance on them that know not God and obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ; who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of God, and from the glory of his power. Then all the kindreds of the earth shall wail because of him, for our God is a consuming fire.

Oh, thoughtless, prayerless, impenitent, ungrateful sinner, what will become of you when God's dread thunder tramp of judgment shall startle all the dead? When the crest shall be turned to ashes and the ocean to vapor, when the mountains and hills shall melt like wax, and the earth shall be enveloped in a stormy ocean of wavering flame, and fly like a parchment scroll from the dread face of God; when all the angels from heaven and the damned from hell, and the risen dead, in countless millions, stand before the tremendous bar of God; when the crucified and despised Redeemer shall be arrayed in all the solemn majesty of the Eternal Jehovah, shall open the awful book of doom, and pronounce dread sentences, fraught with endless weal or everlasting woe!

Ah! what will you do, when the all-seeing eye of God shall flash with starling glare into the deep recesses of thine immortal soul, and shall read to a congregated universe every public act and private doing of your history! What will you do when the despised and insulted Savior's brow grows dark with excessive wrath, and his breath, like a storm of fire, shall sweep you from his presence, and far, far beyond the reach of hope? Oh, it will be in vain to wish that you had never been. You exist, and you must exist forever. You cannot escape immortal being and the vast responsibilities it involves. It will be vain, in the distraction of your anguish, to curse God and nurse the atoning Lamb. No, you have made God your enemy, hell your home, and lost souls your companions forever. You can carry nothing with you from the judgment scene but the eternal scorpion lash of a guilty conscience—nothing but the remembrance of what once you were, a sinner redeemed by the blood of Christ, and heaven once within your grasp—nothing but the remembrance of what you have lost, the fruition of great and precious promises, the association of the great and glorious dead, a splendid and ever-expanding career of knowledge and ever-heightening joy. Nothing, when finally lost, but what you are, an eternal enemy of God, an embodiment of woe, yourself a living, conscious, endless hell.

But we forbear. If you hear His voice, harden not your heart; for now is the accepted time and now is the day of salvation.

N. O., March, 1856. J. B. W.

Fire at the Mississippi State Insane Asylum. We learn from Jackson that a fire occurred on Thursday night, at the Asylum for the Insane, destroying all the outbuildings, including the gas-works, from which it is supposed to have originated. Loss estimated at $25,000.

The Legislature a few days since appropriated $23,000 to the Institution, and we presume that the destruction of property since will render necessary a further appropriation. [Vicksburg Whig, 8th.

☞ We have received the February number of the African Repository, containing the usual amount of interesting matter; the thirty-ninth Annual Report of the A. C. S., and a history of what is going on in Liberia.

CLASS MEETING AND PASTORAL VISITING

A member of the Mississippi Conference, who is a worker as well as an observer, is led on from a business letter to the following remarks. They appear to have been meant for editorial suggestion only, but we publish them, as supplying more nearly than we can do the object desired.—Ed.

I sent you a new subscriber last week; this week I send you two more. I will do all I can to help along our paper.

I hope you will occasionally give an editorial on class meeting and pastoral visiting. I am compelled to believe, from actual knowledge, that these two important duties are shamefully neglected by our ministers. Dr. Pierce lays the "failing off" in the Georgia Conference to the neglect of these two duties mainly, yet admits that from the large numbers in church it is impossible to attend to the matter of pastoral visiting as it should be. This may be true in Georgia, but not in Mississippi. Our circuits are cut up so small that most of the appointments are Sabbath appointments. This leaves an abundance of time for pastoral visiting, prayer meetings, &c. Many of our ministers are local itinerants, and as soon as the service of the pulpit are over, they are "off" for home. The consequence is, the people feel but little interest in the preachers, grow indifferent to the Church, backslide in religion. Thus the Church loses her moral power in many places. And, in fact, most of our churches, so far as I am conversant, from these and other causes, enjoy but little of the life and power of religion. We report additions and an increase of thousands yearly, and yet how little really of moral power do we gain, by this increase! They enter the school, but, alas! have but few in the ministry or laity to teach them and help them on to heaven.

Very many are lost to the Church for the want of nursing. Upon the ministry, I believe, in great degree, rests the blame. They do not visit them pastorally, do not meet them in class, do not urge the class leaders to feed the classes. In a few weeks the current of the world bears them back, if not to former sins, to a cold and lifeless formality.

I am pained to see the course things are taking in our Church in this State. A spirit of worldliness is growing in the Church. Many do not relish the preaching that presents the practicals of Christianity.

I must speak myself, as I did not intend to write more than three or four lines when I began. I am no ascetic, but write what I know to be the melancholy fact. Unless we can have a change for the better speedily, "Ichabod" is written upon our colors.

Again let me urge you to give us "line upon line" on class meetings and pastoral visiting. * *

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE HALLOWED SPOT.

It seems strange that the Christian, destined to look on nobler scenes, should ascribe a peculiar value to any spot of earth: but many scenes are so associated with the memory of happy hours, that a charm steals over the heart whenever we behold them. The lowly cottage, where childhood's days were spent, is still dear to him who inhabits a mansion. The school-house, in which the elements of education were obtained, has still pleasant memories to those who have drunk deeply from the fountains of ancient and modern lore. And, could we identify the tomb where the Savior of sinners once lay, how many, not merely of the superstitious, but of the wise and good, would bow in silent adoration there!

I hope to be pardoned, then, if I cherish those recollections which often gather around that spot of earth "where first I saw the Lord." It formed the separating line between the gloom of guilt and fear and "the light of the glorious gospel." An influence then sprung up which has gladdened my pathway since. It has sanctified life's associations, given joy to every friendship. It has proved a pleasant companion in full many a weary journey, a source of consolation in deepest sorrow, and when ties the dearest have been severed, it gave assurance of reunion in a better land.

But the influence originating there has not been circumscribed to the narrow bounds of one finite soul: it has gone abroad to cheer the hearts of others. The former rebel has become a recruiting officer in the army of the King, nor held his commission in vain. With that volume which was a lamp to the royal prophet's feet, and a heart burning with fire borrowed from heaven's own altar, he has gone abroad to "publish salvation," encourage his fellow men to trust its truth, and invite them to the well of life which it reveals. And oft the invitation has been accepted, and scores—to His praise be it said—have unfurled the banner of salvation and mantled themselves in its folds. One too, among these, seizing the trumpet, has gone forth to sound the alarm of battle, and widen still the sphere of Emanuel's conquests. And often, while pursuing this arduous work has my own heart thrilled with sympathetic gladness. The bliss first tasted there still lives; although he who felt its power has wandered far from the sacred scene. And though the revolutions of destiny should bring him no more to look upon it, he shall bear its stamp on the tablets of his memory, and bless in death the recollection of that hallowed spot.

Minden, La. Zion Pilgrim.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN BAPTIST.

"We are surprised to see men working themselves into such a state of fanaticism as to believe for a moment that Baptists will ever be guilty of the gross inconsistency of communing with sects who they do not believe, according to the Scriptures, are legal members of the Church of Christ. And we are frank to admit to you, sir, that we do not admit the different denominations to be gospel churches. So we believe, and so we act. If we are wrong, it is our misfortune"—*Editor Southwestern Baptist, Tuskegee, Ala.*

"With regard to the question of 'Terms of Communion,' we had repeated conversations. On this subject he (Robert Hall) spoke with uncommon interest and animation, and he seemed surprised at the arguments of those who were opposed to his views. I recollect, in particular, the effect produced on him when I stated that I had heard Dr. Lawson, of Solkirk, declare that he would not admit a Roman Catholic, not even Fenelon or Pascal, to the table of the Lord. Mr. H., who had been previously reclining on three chairs, instantly raised himself on his elbow, and spoke without intermission and with great rapidity for nearly a quarter of an hour, expatiating on the amusing absurdity and presumption of rejecting those whom Christ received, and of refusing to hold communion on earth with those with whom we hope to associate in heaven. During all this time his manner was exceedingly vehement, his other arm was in continual motion, and his eyes, naturally most piercing, were lighted up with unusual brilliancy."—*Bulmer's Conversations with Robert Hall.*

"Guilty of the gross inconsistency," &c. That's right, Bro. Henderson, stick to it. "Consistency is a jewel." But why not carry it out in all other respects? We hear Baptists talking of Christian communion and Church communion. "I can hold Christian communion with you, but not Church communion." Do tell us the difference. Which is the most essential? Which the greater? Does Christian communion include the other, or does the other include it? My own impression is, that it is a distinction without a difference—a shelter of words to which the sectarian may fly when plied with arguments he cannot avoid otherwise; a shelter which will ultimately be swept away with every other refuge of "lies!"

I cannot understand how it is lawful for me to hold Christian communion in one way, and refuse it in another. If it is Christian communion, that is the essential point; not the manner in which it is held. There are various ways in which we may Christianly communa; but the most excellent, the sweetest, the most love-inspiring, is that which Christ instituted. Why acknowledge my right to commune in one way, and debar me from that which, by pre-eminence, is *Christian* communion? Robert Hall, that Prince of Christian ministers, (I would say *Baptist* minister, but for the contrariedness the epithet is fast acquiring,) terms it amusing absurdity and presumption.

"Is thy heart right?" "If thy heart be as my heart," &c. These are the important questions—these the conditions. If I have the spirit of Christ, I have a right to his table. If I am debarred from it, I then am "offended." "Better that a millstone were hanged round your neck and you cast into the sea, than offend one of these little ones."

Joseph B. Cottrell.

Spring Hill, Ala.

The Still Small Voice.—It is not amid the scenes of wild excitement that God is pleased to speak unto His children. The prophet stood upon the trembling Mount until the tempest, the earthquake and the fire had passed. But when all was still, he received the Divine communication. It is when the storm of passion has spent its fury—when the powers from beneath no longer move the soul by an impulse that threatens its destruction. When the destroying flame that has filled the mind with terror and dismay is extinguished, and the elements are all hushed to rest—then the serene and tranquil spirit holds communion with God, and there comes a "still small voice" in answer to its silent prayer.

Washington National Monument.

In the Washington Intelligencer of the 3d, we find the yearly report of the Board of Managers of the Washington National Monument. They state that the old Board, who disputed the legality of their election, have withheld from them all information concerning the affairs of the Association, and have thrown every possible obstacle in their way. The efforts of their agents in every part of the country have been rendered futile by the action of other persons professing to be agents under the authority of the old Board. When elected they found the treasury bankrupt, the machinery, tool implements, etc, in a very imperfect state, the material on hand for even a temporary resumption of work, and the last courses laid so defective, that a portion of the stone had to be taken out. These results of mismanagement were remedied, with the exception of the empty treasury, and in regard to the future prospect of raising funds, the report says:

"The country cannot be roused to liberality, nor even to gratitude; and the agents who have been appointed have, many of them, returned to us disappointed and despairing, and deeply wounded by insult heaped upon them. The scheme with which we entered upon the work has been broken by the mistaken action of our predecessors; and it will be difficult indeed, if not in vain, to renew it. The tide had ebbed before our election, but we are not responsible for the difficulties interposed by others, which precluded us from taking it at its flood. We can only deplore it, and by renewed and earnest efforts endeavor to remedy the evil which has already been done, to awaken the public feeling rather than go to Congress for legislative aid. The receipts of the year have been far less than in any preceding year since the corner-stone was laid. The gross amount from all sources has been but $7,740. We have now $25 in the treasury, and are in all responsible for not exceeding $30 of debts contracted by us, all of which is expected to be liquidated and paid by the end of this month. Additional accounts of the receipts and expenditures are prepared and ready for inspection.

Railway Wit.—Among the jokes which have been got off during the detentions occasioned by the deep snow is the following, clipped from a Vermont paper:

"Madam," said a conductor, a day or two since, "your boy can't pass at half fare; he's too large." "He may be too large *now*," replied the woman, who had paid for a half ticket, "*but he was small enough when we started!*"

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BUSINESS COMPARISON.

The spring trade of our city has commenced in good earnest. The resumption of intercourse with the great West is shown by the daily arrival of boats heavily laden, from Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, Nashville, not omitting the great Wabash Valley and, before these remarks are perused by our readers, the majestic steamers from St. Louis may be shutting off steam at our levee. It is gratifying that we can announce the renewal of business in our State and Eastern Texas, through that great tributary of the Father of Waters, Red river. From the very upper limits and branches of this great artery, we have accounts of a rise sufficient for all purposes. To this can be added the revival of trade with Arkansas through that other important river, the Arkansas. Thus, all doubt of this season's business being the largest and most important which has ever attended the career of the Crescent city, is removed.

Let us refer to figures and facts, and see how we stand now in the seventh month of the present commercial year. We take for our guidance the receipts of produce by way of the river, for the past three years—say from the first of September of each year—1853, 1854 and 1855—to the 8th of March of each year:

	To 8th March, 1854.	1855.	1856.
Cotton, bales	868,438	910,350	1,126,102
Sugar, hhds	155,566	121,462	88,000
Molasses, hhds	24,126	26,620	20,000
Flour, bbls	652,909	582,581	548,000
Corn, sacks	745,310	331,628	1,020,000
Corn, bbls, ear	42,581	6,500	28,000
Wheat, sacks	79,529	8,828	20,000
Oats, packages	221,262	161,733	311,000
Tobacco, hhds	11,288	10,747	9,000
Potatoes, bbls and sacks	147,056	39,047	150,000
Pork, bbls	90,135	61,481	80,000
Pork, in bulk, lbs	1,541,760	1,387,180	2,482,000
Pork, in boxes	6,384	7,196	
Lard, in kegs	61,431	31,969	28,000
Lard, in bbls and tierces	70,000	68,382	41,000
Whisky, hhds	68,824	45,338	41,000
Bagging, pieces	27,248	13,122	30,000
Bale Rope, coils	48,125	48,851	36,000
Apples, bbls	21,805	21,810	30,000
Bacon, in bulk, lbs	411,000	69,000	117,000
Bacon, hams, casks	5,427	17,174	8,000
Bacon, packages	19,557	19,771	8,000
Butter, kegs	28,664	19,252	14,000
Beef, in bbls	13,473	19,561	14,000
Beef, in tierces	3,922	4,840	3,000
Hay, bales	31,053	31,744	51,000
Hides	41,281	33,250	63,000
Lead, pigs	1,066	3,750	2,000

In four, it will be perceived, there is an increase over last year, but a deficiency from the year previous. This is owing to the interruption of navigation, which has now been of sixty days duration. Corn has increased over last year three-fold, and over the year previous fifty per cent. The most important feature in cereals is the great increase in wheat, which shows one million four hundred thousand bushels, for this season, against twelve thousand bushels last year, and two hundred thousand bushels the year previous. In oats there is an increase over last year of nearly one hundred per cent., and although oats may be called by some an insignificant article, yet the estimated value of the receipts this season are over four hundred thousand dollars, and may reach one million of dollars ere the close. The great increase in wheat is owing to the fact that it is more desirable for foreign exportation, being manufactured in the countries to which it is exported, and a higher standard given to the flour, much more satisfactory than most of the Inspection laws of many parts of this country confer. Though there has never been any complaint against inspection of New Orleans, New York inspection has come in for a great share of reproof, and very deservedly, too.

In other articles of Western produce there is also a great increase, particularly in bacon and bulk meat. It is, however, too early in the season to assume present receipts of Western produce as a criterion of what will be the extent of the receipts before the close of the season. We have not yet got into the real merits of the Western trade. Should a low margin of freight rule for foreign countries as well as coastwise, the business of our city will successfully contend with the railways of the West.

There is more tonnage now in port than has been for the last six years; with one hundred and twenty square rigged vessels, many of them of the most burdensome kind, on the way here, there is no reason to doubt but what facilities for transportation will remain at living rates through the season. Just at this moment a stiffening aspect marks the course of the freight market, but it may be considered only momentary. It should be taken in view that the stock of the most bulky article of freight, cotton, is one hundred thousand bales less than in the prolific season of '52 and '53; and that there are fifty more vessels in port than at the same time in the above named years. But how much the receipts of cotton will this season exceed that of those years, is a question yet to be answered by futurity. As gallons of ink and reams of paper have been used in making estimates on this absorbing topic of the times, we have no desire to add to the quantity by giving our views more in detail.

It is conceded that there will be a great deficiency in the product of sugar, but we have not been furnished with any evidence that shows there will not be a fair return in molasses. With the advance in prices now ruling, it is manifest that the yield in dollars will be equal to that of last year; at this date and the year previous, and at this present time the following are the comparative prices:

	March, 1854.	1855.	1856.
Sugar, Inferior	2¼@3	3 @3¼	4½@4¾
" Common	3 @3½	3¾@4⅛	5¼@5¾
" Fair	3¾@3¾	4 @4¼	7 @7¼
" Prime	3¾@4	4⅜@4¾	7¾@8
" Choice	4¼@4½	—@5	8½@8¾
Molasses	16½@17½	17¾@19	33@35

As an episode let us go back thirty years ago and see how and what the old merchants had to do:

The receipts of Cotton for the first six months of the commercial year of 1826 were, from October 1 to March 8, bales.....77,776

Ditto of Tobacco, hhds	12
Ditto of Flour, bbls	31,500
Ditto of Corn—all come in ear—bbls	2,000
Ditto of Oats, bushels	4,500
Ditto of Bagging, pieces	1,92
Ditto of Bale Rope, coils	1,72
Ditto of Hay, bales	6
Ditto of Bacon, casks	6
Ditto of Pork, bbls	8,50
Ditto of Potatoes, bbls	10
Exchange on London—gilt-edge	9¾ to 1 per ct. prem
Do. New York and Boston, sixty days	4 per ct. dis.

And although the population of our city has only increased about four times the number, the general business, trade and commerce has increased twenty times the amount of 1826. And yet we are asked to credit the almost daily assertion that our good city is in its decline, when it has scarcely entered on its great career and eminence. Our limits will not at this time permit us to extend our remarks.

New Orleans and Baton Rouge Railroad.

A bill, extending the aid of the State to a corporation to be entitled the "New Orleans and Baton Rouge Railroad Company," will, we understand, be brought before the Senate this week. We expected it would have been introduced ere this, but trust nothing will be lost to the enterprise by the delay. It has merit enough to command a favorable consideration from our Legislature, if properly presented.

The following article from the Baton Rouge Advocate, of the 5th inst., is sensible and to the point, and we publish it with pleasure:

New Orleans and Baton Rouge Railroad.—An act granting the aid of the State to this Company will be placed before the Senate at an early day, and we have no hesitation in saying an enterprise of the kind within our borders has so many and palpable claims upon the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

The amount asked for is small—$200,000—and the rapid communication which it provides between our commercial and political capitals, obviates all objections on the part of our city friends in relation to the locality of the Seat of Government, and from our personal knowledge of the views of a large portion of the people in the country parishes, we are confident that they would rather subscribe this small amount, to aid in forming the rapid connection with New Orleans, than to run the risk of an incessant agitation of the question of removal, which would cost the State at least one million of dollars.

It would afford great facilities to members from the country, who always have more or less business with New Orleans, for themselves or their constituents, during the winter, to attend to it without neglecting their legislative duties. Besides, this enterprise, and the region through which it passes, have a valid claim for aid, as bearing its proportion of taxation to pay interest on millions granted to works of internal improvement of a similar character in different sections of the State.

The claim is so modest and just that we hope there will be no objection whatever in the hill. Aside from its being a measure of unquestioned utility, it should be gratifying to every citizen of the State to feel that it would enhance those great natural advantages which Baton Rouge possesses, and give an additional value to those interests that naturally cluster around the Capital of the State.

Emigration.—The old reading—"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way," must now be metamorphosed so as to read—*Southwestward* the star is becoming. Under the vigorous incentives of health and wealth, good-fellowship and such an unending summer's glory as no old poet ever dreamed of, our sister republic of Nicaragua is steadily filling up with a hardy, intelligent and industrious emigration. Two hundred and four emigrants left yesterday, on the steamship Daniel Webster, prepared to subdue the soil and to contribute to the world's wealth the unworked riches of that agricultural and mineral El Dorado.

Greatness.—A man may be great and not good; he cannot be good without being great.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

DEATHS.

DIED, on the 12th February, at the residence of Rev. Mark McCutcheon, Mrs. MARY JANE PENICK, daughter of Richard and Mary Barcus.

The deceased was born in Princeton, Caldwell county, Ky., September 7, 1822. Her father's house has long been a home for the preachers, and was the first place where the gospel was preached in Princeton. After the death of her mother, when in her seventeenth year, she found peace in believing, and consecrated herself to the service of God. She engaged in the pious task of assisting her father in rearing her younger sisters and brother, and was a useful member of the Methodist Church, being emphatically one of those who cared for the keeping of the house of God. On the 14th of November, 1855, she was united in marriage to Rev. Thomas M. Penick, who was about to transfer to our Conference, and accompanied him with cheerful trust and Christian confidence to his distant and perilous field of labor. She was attacked with flux on the 30th of January.

The above facts have been furnished me by her husband. Upon calling to make acquaintance with our new minister's wife, I found her ill—so seriously ill, that our Presiding Elder, Bro. Randall, who was visiting her, the kind Christian friends with whom she was boarding, even her physician, shared in the apprehensions of her husband. She lived eleven days after this visit, and I had the privilege of being with her several times, and of witnessing scenes of Christian endurance and resignation and joyful triumph, as beautiful in themselves as they were consolatory and helpful to those who were the favored witnesses of them, and which can surely never be erased from memory. A clear perception of the circumstances in which she was placed, a cheerful acquiescence in them, patient fortitude in the hours of physical suffering, and thoughtfulness for others, characterized her. When the strong probability of her dying was first made known, and she was questioned concerning the state of her mind, she said she could reply in the words of one who had once read of, "I have trusted in God for grace to live by, and he has given me dying grace," but expressed to her husband her inability to understand why she should be called to die just then, when her sphere of action seemed enlarged; but, after a few moments of quiet reflection she manifested entire acquiescence, saying, "It is all right, quite right." In this calm, reflective, and sometimes joyfully anticipative spirit, she remained until her transformation from the image of the visible and the temporal to the invisible and eternal was effected.

It is not in the nature of written language to convey an adequate idea of some truths—of some of those admirable manifestations of the power, wisdom and goodness of God which the sick-rooms and deathbeds of Christians often exhibit. This impotence of language is felt on the present occasion by the writer of this sketch, and who will close a notice so imperfect of the short visit and early departure from among us of our minister's dear Christian wife, with the prayer that both her brief sojourn and her beautiful death may be sanctified, not only to us, among whom she came to do a labor of love, but to her deeply bereaved husband and his infant motherless daughter, and to her far distant father and friends, with all of whom we deeply sympathize.

A FRIEND.

* * * * * *

DIED, in the village of Jonesboro' Jefferson county, Ala., on the 28th January, 1856, ANN CHAPELL, consort of Dr. G. H. Chappell.

She was a communicant of the Baptist Church, and an observer of its rules; and though she was not rigid in her views and feelings in regard to the doctrines of her Church, yet she was not carried away by every wind of doctrine and views of others. She evinced great courage in the last hours of affliction. She had her children called and committed them into the hands of God and her weeping husband with many admonitions. She did not show dismay on entering into the cold stream of death, but told us that she trusted in the atonement of our Lord Jesus Christ for final salvation. The struggle was long and hard, yet she replied to the last with a strong hope of final glory. For nearly fifteen minutes before her spirit fled, all was clear all was easy—all was calm—the victory won.

R. O.

* * * * * *

DIED, near Midway, Ala., Dr. HARVEY KING.

In early life he was converted to God, but the cares and pleasures of life choked the good seed sown. During his last illness he again experienced the peace which passeth all understanding. Then was the proud heart bowed in humility, acknowledging the supremacy of our Saviour and the all-sufficiency of his atoning blood.

J. H. B.

Later from Mexico.

The steamship Texas, Capt. Forbes, arrived last night from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 8th. We have received by her a few copies of the *El Veracruzano* up to the day of sailing, but no papers from the capital, although the diligence had come through, and, it is said, brought correspondence for the European packet. *El Veracruzano* states that communication with the capital had been re-established via the plains of Apam and Huamantla, and that the troops were to be stationed at proper points to protect the route.

We find nothing in the papers we have received concerning the disposition made of the prisoners who were taken for an insurrection in the castle. They were probably shot.

Nothing of importance was known in regard to the condition of Puebla. A letter from that city of the 1st inst., states that it was expected that on the 3d the government troops would lay seige to the place. They numbered nearly 8,000 men, and were provided with all the material of war necessary to carry out the undertaking. At the time the letter was written the forces were stationed between San Martin and Puebla, awaiting the arrival of the President, who proposed to take the command himself.

It is stated that in Chiapos the revolution has been completely put down, the arms and munitions of the insurgents having been seized and a number of prisoners made. In regard to the condition of things in the other disaffected districts, we find no news whatever.

The celebrated cantatrices Vestoali and Almonti had arrived at Vera Cruz on their way from the capital to the United States. They gave a concert in Jalapa.

The maple sugar crop of the year 1855 is estimated by the officials in Washington, D. C., in the Agricultural Bureau, at 2,720,000.

Magnetic Telegraph.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARABIA.

The Missing Steamer Pacific.

BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The royal mail steamship Arabia from Liverpool, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 1st instant, arrived at Halifax en route for Boston this morning.

Liverpool Markets.

Cotton is wholly unchanged. The sales of the week amounted to 66,000 bales, of which speculators took 17,000 and exporters 3,000 bales. The sales of Saturday were estimated at 8,000 bales. Orleans Fair, 5⅞; Middlings, 5⅝; Uplands Fair, 5¾; Middlings, 5 13-16d.

The stock in port amounts to 400,000 bales, including 270,000 bales American.

Breadstuffs have declined considerably and the market is quiet.

Provisions are unchanged. In Pork there is an improved demand. Lard is quiet.

Wheat had declined 3d. Flour and Corn, each shows a decline of 1s. Ohio Flour, 37s 6d.

Consols have advanced and are quoted at 91¼ to 91¾.

General News.

The Peace Conference is progressing favorably.

It is announced that the Armistice will last until the end of March.

The excitement regarding the Central American difficulty had entirely subsided.

The Steamer Pacific.

The Arabia brings no positive news of the Pacific, but reports on the 7th of February a portion of the cabin of a wreck was seen in lat. 40 36, long. 49 40, which might possibly have belonged to the missing steamer.

Probable Traces of the Pacific.

NEW YORK, March 12.—A dispatch received by Brown, Shipley & Co., agents of the Collins steamer at Liverpool, and dated Glasgow, Feb. 27, says that the steamer Edinburg, from New York, passed, on the 7th of Feb., large quantities of broken ice, and saw on it a quantity of broken cabinet furniture, fine ornamented doors with white or glass handles, a lady's work-box, and other articles common to the cabin of a first class steamer. The Edinburg was at this time five days out from New York.

The Peace Conference.

Three Conferences have been held, but nothing of the proceedings has been allowed to transpire.

The armistice, which is announced to end with March, does not affect existing blockades.

The general impression is that matters, so far, are progressing favorably.

There is a doubtful rumor that Russia concedes the required limitations, but will not abandon her protectorate over the Greek Christians.

General News.

It is believed that immediately after a peace treaty is signed, an European Congress will meet to adjust the balance of power.

The excitement relative to American affairs has entirely subsided.

Mr. Buchanan dined with the Queen a few days since.

The armistice has been made known to the Crimean armies.

The resignation of Omar Pacha has been accepted.

Russia, the Allies and Sweden, all continue active preparations for war.

The Very Latest.

Alarming rumors are in circulation that Russia has started objections which will break up the Peace Conference. It is believed they are promulgated as a speculating ruse.

The New Hampshire Election.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The returns from New Hampshire show a Democratic gain in 138 towns of 6,500. It is supposed there will be no choice by the people. The House is strongly opposition while the Democrats claim the Senate.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Flour dull. Corn quiet at 68c. Pork firm. Sterling Exchange 9.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In the Senate, Douglas' majority report on Kansas affairs recognizes the legality of the Kansas Legislature, and recommends the enforcement of the President's views, whose special message gives notice that he shall ask a special appropriation therefor.

Collamer's minority report attributes the troubles to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and asks the repeal of the Nebraska bill and the reorganization of the Territory on free principles. The report was ordered to be printed.

Louisiana Legislature.

BATON ROUGE, March 11.—At the morning session a joint resolution was adopted ordering the State Engineer to report a system of internal improvements for the State.

The bill providing for the election of a Recorder of Mortgages for the city of New Orleans was, on motion of Mr. Seames, laid on the table.

A bill relative to the appointment of commissioners of elections, was referred to the New Orleans delegation.

At the evening session, a bill for the relief of the heirs of Bailey for loss sustained by the Raccourci Cut-off, created considerable debate. Mr. Hamilton offered a bill creating a Board of Commissioners, to whom should be referred all claims against the State, which bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

An act incorporating Dolbear's Commercial College was passed.

An act abolishing the Land Office at Baton Rouge and creating offices at New Orleans, Natchitoches, Opelousas, Monroe and Greensburg, and reducing the fees, was under discussion when the House adjourned.

BATON ROUGE, March 12.—Gov. Wickliffe this morning signed the bill equalizing taxation in the city of New Orleans.

The Registry bill, introduced by Mr. Hyams of New Orleans, passed the Senate to-day.

The House is again on the appropriation bill. The appropriation to the Charity Hospital is $10,000, and the same to the Insane Asylum at Jackson.

An act providing more effectually for the sale of public lands passed. The act establishes a land office in New Orleans.

The Senate has ordered Dr. Bard's lecture on education to be printed.

The Advocate this morning strongly endorses the action of the Democratic Convention, and concedes that Douglas was its choice for President.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—Arrived, St. Clair and Highflyer.

Telegraphic Items.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The steamer Atlantic sailed hence to-day at noon, having Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, our new Minister to England, and his family on board. The Atlantic took out no specie.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The brig London, of New Orleans, with a cargo of molasses, is ashore at Squam Inlet, full of water.

PORTLAND, March 3.—The bark David Nickels, from Cardenas, was sunk in the harbor yesterday by the floating ice, and Captain Sweet, her master, was drowned.

A fire occurred here on Saturday night, which destroyed five stores on Middle street, occupied by Burions White, O. H. Perry, W. S. Richland and William Russell.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Mr. Crampton has written a note to the editors of the Intelligencer stating that he was not instructed by Lord Clarendon to submit a proposition for the arbitration of the Central American question, but only to inform Mr. Marcy that such proposal had been made to Mr. Buchanan.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Thomas Hayne, United States District Attorney, attacked Charles L. Wilson, editor of the Chicago Journal, in the street yesterday, striking him a severe blow in the face. Mr. Wilson returned the blow, knocking Hayne through the window of the State Bank. The difficulty was occasioned by the comments in the Journal on the political course of Hayne.

CHICAGO, March 1.—A dispatch from Kansas, dated yesterday, says the Kickapoo Rangers had commenced preparations for driving the Free State men from their claims.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 29.—The notes of the Central Bank of Tennessee, at Nashville, are refused by the other Nashville banks. The bank is said to be owned in New York. The Attorney General of the State has been directed to examine into its condition. Their recent issues are payable at Danridge, Jefferson Co., Tenn.

Lyceum Lectures.

Prof. Gould's lecture last evening, at the Lyceum Hall, was listened to by a very attentive audience, comprising many of our most respectable citizens. The lecturer proceeded in continuance of his former address, to say:

Their irregular arrangement of the stars, and their grouping into nebulæ, always strikes the beholder. The Pliades and Hercules Hair are the best known of these groups, but the sky is filled with them. In Perseus and others, are seen minute clusters, only distinguishable by the most powerful telescopes. These little clusters are nebulæ, and often deceive the eye by their resemblance to stars. Their form varies in accordance with the strength of the telescope. Their whiteness was what led Herschel, the elder, into his idea of nebulosity, or a fluid of which worlds are made. This chaotic matter called nebulæ, in obedience to the law of gravitation, sometimes seems to be merged in one great whole. The theme can only be touched by hypothesis. In leaving the firm ground of astronomy for these speculations, we launch on to an unknown sea; and science gives way before the inconceivable remoteness of these stars of immensity.

Herschel, the elder, built a telescope forty feet in length and four in diameter, by means of which he was enabled to resolve some of the nebulæ into plagets, but came to believe that the greater part were the matter and component of other worlds in an unformed state. He saw some stars with the nebulosity, still adhering to one side. He beheld new worlds forming, and saw the birth of universes. All was explained by the law of gravitation acting on chaos and preparing new planets.

While Herschel was discovering these things the great philosopher of France—La Place—had been completed to the nebular hypothesis, by his grand discovery. It is owing to the mathematics of the latter and the discovery of the former that we have our nebular hypothesis. A planetary body may have a direct or retrograde motion to the spectator, and it is immaterial which way it moves to accomplish its circuit. La Place knew of twenty-two of these orbital motions, of which the sun has one. We know of eight great and thirty-eight small planets, and thirteen satellites, revolving from right to left, in this manner. Four have been discovered lately. The direction of the sun and two other planets in their motion of rotation has been discovered. From this fact Laplace started in his theory. The fact that the large planets move in almost regular circuits is also established. Now, if the planets moved, as has been supposed, they would soon flatten into discs, and the attractiveness of cohesion would be destroyed, whereby the outer rim would be thrown off. A rotary nebulæ, like that imagined by Laplace, would, in this manner, be ultimately dispelled and solid masses would be formed from the fragments. The rings of Saturn we now know to be fluid, and it is supposed that worlds once were. Geology can, through this field, be allied to astronomy, as it records the results of this constant condensation in our own world.

Herschel's inferences have lately been disproved to some degree by the explication of the nature of nebulæ, and few astronomers now consider it indispensable—even his son has given it up. A grander idea supplies its place. How vast were the stellar distances until the present nebular theory was taken up, and worlds were found beyond the farthest reach of the most powerful telescopes, shining as the nearer ones were want to do! Laplace's theory is not shaken, however, by Herschel's, that nebulæ are worlds in process of present formation.

An experiment of Plateau's tolerably explains all this. He shows that although ardent spirits and water will mix, oil will not mix with either separately, but when the two are mixed the third will combine with them. If a teaspoon full of oil is poured into a glass of water it will be seen drawing itself into little spheroids. Put the glass in a rapid rotary motion, and all of the oil will be collected into a single spheroid or globe. A very rapid rotation will, however, cause the outer rim to revolve from the central body and form itself into other spheres. If any accident occurs, these lesser globes will in their turn be parted, and become still lesser globes, circling round the parent one. This is in simple language the gist of the nebular hypothesis; and thus, in a glass of brandy and water, the whole plan may be frequently seen eliminated.

Up to the year 1805, only 110 comets were known. Their excessive tenuity was discovered by one comet passing over Jupiter without any result; and, also, because stars are discoverable through them. It was known that Halley's comet returned in seventy-six years, proving its orbit to be the same as had been calculated. The views now are that they are asteroids or debris of former planets. They have been very useful to us as reporters from regions we cannot reach. Their form is elliptical, but so near a parabola that we cannot distinguish between them. A parabola would move in one track only, but an ellipse could not be calculated, and Halley's is the only comet whose course in this direction has ever been proximately calculated. The periods of forty have been correctly calculated, and we now look for an annual increase. Arago thinks that comets shine by refracted light from the sun. The waves of light have a peculiar color when reflected, and Arago, on this ground, based his theory. There are also other grounds equally strong.

The worlds were built in order, and the planets march in tune. All knowledge, in increase of what was known, is pleasing; but it strikes us as singular to conjecture of worlds all moved by magnetism and polarism, within regularly prescribed routes. Encke's comet has shown us the fact that there are resisting mediums in the heavens, as the waves of light had shown before. Every philosopher believes there is a medium of the kind which is called Ether; and Encke, who founded the Berlin school of computing philosophy, which has been proved by Encke's comet, agreed with him.

The solar system contains within itself the seeds of the destruction of all worlds. Encke's comet is more light and vaporish than any air in an exhausted air-pump. Every planet is, with greater or less velocity, drawing nearer the sun. Universes are born and live and die like the insects of an hour.

The remainder of the subject, not less interesting than its introduction, must be deferred to a future evening.

The discourse was listened to with a great deal of interest, and the illustrations were very frequently applauded.

The Indianapolis (Ia.) Journal states that a few days ago, a number of drunken men were quarreling in Zionsville, Boone county, when one of them fired a pistol at another. The bullet, however, missed the one for whom it was intended, but struck a man who was passing by the crowd on his way to call the doctor for a sick child. It entered one ear and came out at the other, killing him instantly. He fell dead on the street without a word. The child died about an hour afterwards. The murderer was arrested and is now in jail.

RED RIVER ITEMS.—From the Caddo Gazette of the 1st inst., we extract the following paragraphs:

The planters in this region have been very much set back by the rain and cold. The season is backward and very little has as yet been done. We hope the spring will prove favorable.

The State Engineer, in his late report, represents that the work upon the Falls at Alexandria has proved injurious to the navigation. It is our opinion that he knows nothing about it. The captains of steamboats, who are presumed to know more about the matter than any one else, speak very differently of the effects of that work. They have become so well satisfied of the benefits of the work performed, that many of them have signed a petition to the Legislature praying an additional appropriation for an enlargement of the excavation.

Last week, Mr. W. W. Deloach, late of the Parish of DeSoto, cut his throat horridly with a razor, with the intention of committing suicide. He was stopping at the time at the boarding-house of J. Talmadge, in this place, where he now lies. Surgical aid was promptly procured, and we are pleased to say that he is in a fair way to recover.

On the 5th February last a negro boy, named Lewis, between twelve and thirteen years of age, the property of Mr. Samuel Hollingsworth, of this parish, murdered a negro child called Jasper, belonging to the same gentleman, about two and a half years old.—Lewis took the child about dark, stripped off his clothes, carried him to a gully, the bottom of which was covered with very soft mud, and smothered him. His excuse for the murderous act was, that Jasper had fought a little brother of his, and made him cry, and since he has been imprisoned here, has asserted that his father instigated him.

The boy was tried by a justice and a jury of slaveholders, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, his extreme youth saving him from capital punishment.

The Southern Sentinel states that Bayou Plaquemine is now in fine navigable condition.

Louisiana State Teachers' Association.

This body met in Lyceum Hall on Saturday, Mr. Burrows in the chair and Dr. Benedict acting as Secretary. A blessing was invoked by Dr. Smith. The minutes were read and approved.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the present year:

President—J. H. Burrows, of Thibodaux.
Vice Presidents—James Smith, A. A. Upham, J. G. Parkman, R. H. Chilton and J. C. Miller.
Secretary—L. H. Pothier.
Corresponding Secretary—Ali. Bonfoys.
Treasurer—Wm. F. Dunn.

Committees were appointed as follows:

On Common Schools—Hon. J. P. Rawle, of New Orleans, and Hon. J. Perkins, Jr., of Madison.
On School Books—Hon. A. Perkins, Jr., Prof. McGinder, and J. M. Lemert.
On Normal Schools—Messrs. Jas. Saul, Dr. Cope, R. H. Chilton, N. G. Miller and L. Parsons.

Prof. Duffell, Col. L. U. Seymour and Major Gerard Stith, were appointed a committee to report on the expediency of publishing a monthly educational journal.

Messrs. M. N. Byington, S. H. Torrey, W. H. Lindsay, Wm. P. Duncan and Dr. Benedict, were appointed a committee to report on the propriety of introducing phonetic instruction into the schools.

Of the committees appointed at the Thibodaux meeting, several were either not present, or had no reports to make.

The Committee on Normal Schools reported that they had duly considered the matter entrusted to them, and submitted a resolution for appointing a committee to draft a law for the establishment of a Normal School, to be considered at the next meeting of the association, in the event of the Legislature taking no action on the subject at the present session; which was adopted.

The Committee on Phonetic Instruction presented a lengthy and interesting report, setting forth the great and numerous advantages of the system, the present state of its progress in this country, and recommending its immediate introduction into the public schools. Resolutions carrying out the views of the report, were submitted and adopted.

On motion of Professor Chilton, the Executive Committee was recommended to call the next meeting of the Convention for the 6th and 7th of January next; and also, that the meeting be held in this city.

After some further informal business, the Convention adjourned.

American Privateers.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3, 1856.

Messrs. Editors: While threatened war with our old and inveterate foe is talked of, and the English press is filled with vaunting of the power of England's fleet, the following may not be uninteresting. In the Remembrancer, a work published in London during our war of independence, I find that during part of 1775, the whole of '76 and part of '77, that there were over six hundred British vessels taken by American privateers, and of which the above mentioned work gives the names.

In Niles' Register and other works of a like nature, I find the names of some two hundred and sixty (260) American privateers at sea during the war of 1812, and I do think I would be far from wrong, in placing the number of private armed American vessels cruising during the war against English commerce, at three hundred and fifty (350). Niles' Register gives the names of one thousand, seven hundred (1700) British vessels taken by American privateers during the war, seven-eighths of which number were either sent into American or neutral ports, and the balance destroyed or retaken. Baltimore fitted out the largest number of these privateers, as I find the names of fifty-four; next comes New York with forty-eight; next Salem, thirty-eight; Boston, twenty-two; Philadelphia, eleven; Portsmouth, N. H., and Charleston, S. C., nine, each. These ports stand first—the balance were fitted out at various other ports. Our own city, I find, fitted out two, viz: the Two Brothers and Spy. These vessels were mostly brigs and schooners, ranging from one hundred to three hundred tons, and their success was beyond parallel. In one cruise the Scourge, of New York, and Rattlesnake, of Philadelphia, took over forty sail of English vessels. Among those whose success seems to have been the greatest, were the Salem vessels America and Grand Turk; the Fox, of Portsmouth; the Portsmouth, of the same place; the Gen. Armstrong, (of Fayal celebrity;) Morgiana, Warrior, Scourge, Prince de Neufchatel and Young Teazer, of New York; the Alacrino, Brutus and Wiley Reynard, of Boston; the brig Yankee, of Bristol; the Rattlesnake and Young Wasp, of Philadelphia; the Roger, of Norfolk; Snap Dragon, of Newbern; Lovely Cordelia and Saucy Jack, of Charleston, S. C.; the True Blooded Yankee, fitted out in France; and last but not least, the famous Baltimore vessels, viz: Amelia, Comet, Chasseur, Caroline, Globe, Harpy, Kemp, Mammoth, Surprise, Sabine and Ultor. It is to be borne in mind that these vessels went to sea and returned laden with the spoils of English commerce, in face of a strict blockade enforced by over two hundred men-of-war; and they often sought and never avoided, where there was anything like equality, a conflict with these same blockaders, and that many of the most brilliant actions of the war were fought by privateers.

If we could do this in 1812, what could we not do with our present resources. Indeed, I believe I do not hazard too much by saying that, in four months after a declaration of war, over a thousand privateers, under the American flag, would be on the ocean.

In the mention of names, I give us first those who stand credited with having taken the largest number of prizes in the lists given in Niles' Register. Z.

Louisiana Legislature.

FRIDAY, March 7, 1856.—*House.*—House met pursuant to adjournment at 10 o'clock. Fifty-seven members present.

Mr. Dunn, from Committe on Commerce reported favorably on an act, for the protection of masters and owners of ships and steamboats. The bill provides a fine of $25, and imprisonment not over ninety days, to any person or persons who shall be found guilty of interfering with the crews of vessels thus interfering with the business of commerce.

Mr. Dunn, from Committee on Commerce reported favorably on a bill, relative to seamen, boatman and firemen in the State, providing that contracts shall be entered into with such by the masters of boats and vessels, and fixing penalties for non-performance of duty; made the order of the day for Friday.

Mr. Haynes reported favorably on a bill for the relief of veterans of 1814 and '15.

Mr. Laville—an act to regulate the fees of Justices of the Peace in the parish of Orleans.

Mr. Walker, without previous notice introduced an act to provide for subscription by the State to the capital stock of the New Orleans and Baton Rouge Railroad Company—referred to committee on Internal Improvements.

As the order of the day the city charter of New Orleans, came up.

Mr. Mackey called for the yeas and nays on every section as it came up. Seconded by Mr. Estlin.

Mr. Wright said that the opposition to the charter grew out of the fact that the time for holding the elections, from March, had been changed to July. He was willing to compromise the matter, and moved to reconsider the vote fixing the time to July. The result was that the third Monday in June was substituted.

SATURDAY, March 8.—*House.*—House met at 11 o'clock—sixty members present.

Mr. Robinson offered a resolution that after the 15th inst. no new business shall be introduced. Passed.

Mr. Wright offered a joint resolution of instructions to Senators and Representatives in Congress to have an appropriation to open a channel through Lake Pontchartrain. Adopted.

Mr. Estlin called up a bill to appropriate the sum of $1,000 to the National Guards of New Orleans. Lost.

Mr. Lawrason called up the resolutions in reference to Dr. Kane, providing for a medal to be presented him in the name of the State by the Governor. Adopted.

The charter for the city of New Orleans was here taken up and occupied the House until it adjourned.

THE CZAR SEES A GHOST.—An extraordinary story is in circulation in the Paris salons. Here it is: Towards the last days of January, 1854, the Czar Nicholas, alone in his study, saw all at once before him a monk of gigantic stature, of whom he instantly demanded what he wanted. The monk replied: "I have come to warn you. If you undertake this war from pure motives you will succeed; but if from your own personal ambition, you will fail, your armies will be vanquished, and you yourself will come to an untimely end before the close of the war." The Czar rushed at his visitor, and called the guards from the ante-chamber. The guards came and found the Czar clutching at thin air, and exclaiming: "The monk! the monk! who has seen him? Prevent his escape." Such is the tale that was stealthily whispered in St. Petersburg in the last days of January, 1854, and which was written on the 1st of February by a diplomatist then in Russia, and transmitted to Paris.

A CHALLENGE.—"Do you mean to challenge the jury?" whispered a lawyer to his Irish client in California.

"Yes, if they don't acquit me, I mean to challenge every one of 'em."

Items of Foreign News by the Baltic.

The papers bring news of the death of Mr. John Braham, the celebrated singer; at the age of eighty-two. He lost the greater part of his fortune about twenty years ago, by speculations in connection with the Colosseum and the St. James' Theater, but the close of his life was rendered happy by the care of his daughter, Lady Waldegrave.

Another event which has excited interest has been the death of Mr. John Sadleir, M. P. for Sligo, who was found dead on Hamstead Heath, last Sunday morning, having poisoned himself with a large quantity of essential oil of almonds. He has been known for some time past to have been involved in unsuccessful speculations, and the details that are now likely to be published respecting them are watched with much curiosity. Mr. Sadleir was forty-four years of age, and unmarried. His brother, Mr. Jas. Sadleir, is a member for Tipperary, and chairman of the Tipperary Joint Bank Stock, which is reported to be in serious difficulties.

A NEW ORLEANS MULATTO BOY FOUND CONCEALED ON AN ALBANY AND SHIP.—The ship Austin, Captain Gay, from New Orleans, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th. On overhauling the ship, the custom's searchers found a mulatto girl concealed in the boatswain's locker, where she had been secreted during the voyage, unknown to any one on board except the boatswain. A reward of $300 was offered at New Orleans for the girl's apprehension. She is now at Liverpool.

NOVA SCOTIA MINES TO BE WORKED.—A Company has been formed to work the iron mines of Nova Scotia, to be called the Acadian Iron Company, with a capital of £200,000 in £5 shares. Among the Directors are persons connected with the trade of Sheffield.

CASTLE-UP, THE HON. MISS MURRAY.—The London Court Journal says: Several statements have appeared in our cotemporaries in reference to the Hon. Miss Murray and her American work, in which some misapprehensions appear to prevail regarding the position of that lady in the royal household. The facts are these: Miss Murray had been, up to about a year since, maid of honor (not lady in waiting) to the Queen. She filled that office since the period of her Majesty's accession for about eighteen years, and, therefore, without being very decadent, we may say was not in that bloom of youth which one is wont to associate with the title of maid of honor. Miss Murray had, in fact, reached a period of service beyond what is customary. Her Majesty, however, with that delicate consideration which she so eminently possesses, made Miss Murray an extra maid of honor, which was equivalent to permission to retire upon full salary. Since her appointment as extra maid of honor, Miss Murray has done nothing at Court—and she doubtless would have experienced difficulty in obtaining unlimited leave of absence from the Lord Chamberlain. Her position, therefore, by merely nominal and not whatever opinion her Majesty may have respecting Miss Murray's juvenile slavery predilections, it has not been exhausted in any way to affect that lady's material interests.

AN IMPATIENT WIDOW.—The Durham Chronicle has the following: "The marriage of the Dowager Marchioness of Townshend, aged 70, immediately on the death of her husband, to Mr. A. Ladiler, of Fenton, near Wooler, we named a fortnight ago. The 'courtship' is an rather romantic affair. Laidler is about 40 years of age, was employed in a linen draper's establishment at the West End, where he attracted the attention of the old Dowager Marchioness, so much so that in her matters of business, she would not be attended to by any other assistant, or even by the principal himself. Now would she allow any one to bring her purchases to her ladyship's residence but Mr. Laidler. On the death of her husband she made him an offer of her hand, which he promptly accepted."

NEW SCREW PROPELLER.—A new description of screw propeller, the invention of Capt. Wm. Williams, of the City of Dublin Company's steamer Windsor, will in a few days be practically tested. One of these propellers has been made at Scott's foundry, Tranmere, and is to be attached to the steamer Semaphore, belonging to the Belfast Company. The power of the propeller is not obtained as in the ordinary screw, but by direct action, and while reducing the revolutions of the engines on an average from 78 to 53 the speed of the vessel is increased.

FORTIFICATION OF SHIPS IN THE ICE.—A letter from Kinburn, in the *Gazette du Midi*, gives some details of the manner in which the engineers of the French navy took advantage of their vessels being blocked up in the ice before that place to fortify themselves against an attack: "When we found that we were surrounded by thick ice, and, in fact, absolutely frozen in, we saw that in case of attack we should labor under a marked disadvantage, as not only did we present a fixed mark for the enemy, but we could be at any time attacked by their land forces in great numbers. The following plan was at last decided on: We determined to convert each vessel into a regular fortification, and, as each fortified place ought to have a deep ditch around it, we resolved not to be wanting in one either. Accordingly all round each vessel we sawed away the ice at some distance, so as to place every vessel in a state of complete insulation. Every morning the first thing done was to break the ice close to the vessels and re-establish the circle of water. Bridges were thrown across from the stern and stern, and at a moment's notice these movable passages could be drawn on deck. In various parts of the ice we also cut holes, which would certainly embarrass an approaching enemy, and these we took care to keep clear each day. We also, at some distance off, piled up pieces of ice which we had cut away, and formed very strong barricades, calculated to arrest an assailing party for some time. We, besides, so placed our guns as to be able to sweep off any body of men approaching from certain points. We have no apprehension, however, of an attack, for without any doubt the Russians have perceived us at work, and are aware of what we have been doing. They must, therefore, see the folly of any attempt to molest us."

NAVAL AND MILITARY PREPARATIONS AT PORTSMOUTH.—Portsmouth garrison presents just now the appearance of a town beleaguered from the sea and the garrison preparing busily for its defence. A large fleet of ships and gunboats is at anchor in the roadstead off the town, and new batteries and quarters for soldiers are being constructed rapidly within the walls of the fortress. At the top of the town a large range of dwelling houses and the theater have been pulled down to create more room for military accommodation, while at the bottom a heavy battery of sixteen 68-pounder pivot guns is in course of completion, having taken the place of the old platform of 6-pounder saluting guns. In the rear of these has been erected a large shell magazine, flanked by a high earth mound to protect it from the shot of an enemy seaward; new embrasures for heavy 32-pounders have been cut in the curtain of the ramparts at various points commanding Southsea, where a mud fort has been built near the old stone fortress (Southsea Castle) to strengthen that defence.—A new double drawbridge is in course of erection in lieu of the single one at St. James-gate "Point," where a battery and Royal Artillery quarters in rear have for some time been built to protect the mouth of the harbor on the right of the entrance. The Government are also endeavoring to negotiate for a large extent of house property in Green-row and the rear for further enlarging the barrack accommodation, and this to the extent (says military rumor) of 30,000 men.

In regard to these preparations, a leading Paris journal has an article which seems to indicate that they are looked upon with suspicion in France. We make the following extract:

"If even the approaching conclusion of a peace is not quite assumed, it may be demanded, in face of what danger are the formidable defensive works now being constructed at Portsmouth, erected? Assuredly the Russian squadron now buried in the harbor of Sebastopol, was never a menace to the British coast, and the remaining Russian squadrons still afloat at Cronstadt and Helsingfors have shown that their ambition wisely consists in defense and not in attack. A war between England and the United States—a war which is by no means probable, notwithstanding the passing difficulties of the moment—could in no case expose the powerful squadron of Britain to be braved in port by the American navy. It is in vain that we search for the enemy against whom there is now a question of defending Portsmouth!"

The French Government has resolved upon the publication of a complete collection of the early poetry of France. An Imperial decree to that effect has appeared in the *Moniteur*. From the report of M. Fortoul, Minister of Public Instruction, upon which the measure is founded, it appears that the collection will extend to some forty volumes.

Such a body of literature will include the epics in which the heroic exploits of the age of Charlemagne are celebrated; the satirical poems, such as the "Roman de la Rose." Some historical poems relative to the Crusaders, and the life of Joan of Arc, by one of her cotemporaries, have been lately discovered in the Vatican.

RUSSIA.—The Journal of St. Petersburg officially announces the marriage of the Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, to the Princess of Oldenburg, Alexandra Petrowna.

Russian Row Gunboats.—The *Invalide* has published in detail the report drawn up by Admiral Hamelin upon the building and construction of the row gunboats now in construction in Russia. In the course of this description we are made acquainted with the new weapons that the Russians have made for the purpose of repelling boarding attacks. They are represented as consisting of an iron lance, about seven feet long, and a mace of cast iron, the massive head of which resembles a pineapple, and like it, is beset with a number of obtuse but pointed projections. Each boat is provided with from thirty to forty lances, and from fifteen to twenty maces, in the management of which the Russians are said to possess great skill. From this description these maces would appear to resemble the morgenstern, still in use with the watchmen in Sweden, and with one of which the Marquis of Waterford, some fifteen years back, came inconveniently into close contact.

The principal bell for the great clock of the Houses of Parliament is to be nine feet in diameter, and to weigh fourteen tons, and will be the largest bell they say, ever cast in England.

Perhaps it is not generally known, as it should be, that salt put in the mouth will instantly relieve the convulsive movement in fits, either of children or animals.

FROM JAPAN.—The schooner Page arrived at San Francisco, bringing dates from Hakodadi to the 6th of January. She encountered a severe gale during the passage and narrowly escaped shipwreck. She brought the following items of news:

On the 11th of November, at 10 o'clock P. M., a violent earthquake occurred at Jeddo, which destroyed one hundred thousand dwellings, fifty-four temples and thirty thousand inhabitants.

A fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city; the earth opened and closed over thousands of buildings, with the occupants. The shock was severe at Simoda.

Iwara, Prince of Idzu, Governor of Simoda, has been removed.

Tatereky, First Interpreter at Simoda, has been removed, and been tried at Jeddo.

The Japanese treaty with the French has not yet concluded.

There have been 75 arrivals of ships at Hakodadi since that port was opened to foreigners.

The Bay of Hakodadi was covered with ice on the 3d of January, and the snow was three feet in depth in and around Hakodadi, Jan. 6th.

The Government at Hakodadi contemplate building a vessel after the modern style of architecture.

Permission was solicited by the Governor of Hakodadi to examine and take the dimensions of the Page. She was visited by officials, carpenters and draughtsmen, for that purpose.

SAVANNAH MERCHANTS.—At a recent meeting of the Savannah Chamber of Commerce, a merchant speaking of the character of the business men of that city, remarked that for the last eleven years, no foreign bill negotiated in that city against cotton sent to Europe, had ever been dishonored or returned. His authority for this statement was a gentleman connected with one of the largest banking houses in England. When the heavy shipments of cotton and other produce from that port to Europe is considered, this fact must redound greatly to the commercial credit of Savannah.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

New Orleans Money Market.

THURSDAY MORNING, March 13.

There is not much to be said on to-day's transactions. Rain commenced falling at an early hour, and continued through the entire business part of the day, placing a real embargo on all and every business, and depressing all desire for action and general negotiations.

We take from the Louisville Journal of the 11th instant, a brief account of business at that place on that day. It will be seen that large quantities of merchandize from the Eastern cities, destined for the West, were detained by the late rise in the Pittsburgh river:

"On the 11th of November, at 10 o'clock P. M., a violent earthquake occurred at Jeddo, which destroyed one hundred thousand dwellings, fifty-four temples and thirty thousand inhabitants.

A fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city; the earth opened and closed over thousands of buildings, with the occupants. The shock was severe at Simoda.

Iwara, Prince of Idzu, Governor of Simoda, has been removed.

Tatereky, First Interpreter at Simoda, has been removed, and been tried at Jeddo.

The Japanese treaty with the French has not yet concluded.

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SAVANNAH MERCHANTS.—At a recent meeting of the Savannah Chamber of

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LETTERS OF JAMES ROBB.
INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.
NO. II.

New Orleans, February 4, 1856.

To his Excellency Robert C. Wickliffe,
Governor of the State of Louisiana:

SIR—My previous letter concluded with the promise to review the disastrous effects upon our railroads, of surrendering to the suggestions of expediency, a cash system for one of credit with its contingencies, which has inflicted great injury, if not upon our own interests, but on those of every undertaking identified with ours. Our inactivity has operated as a check on the Mississippi Central, Memphis and Charleston, Vicksburg and Shreveport, and Tennessee and Alabama Railroads. If we had prospered and gone ahead, the inhabitants on the lines of these important roads would have been stimulated to fresh exertions in their behalf, which would have greatly accelerated and promoted their progress. The ordinance for taxation, as it passed the Council, was advocated on the ground that it, approved by the property-holders, it would be a basis for credit; and that its ratification, if submitted in any other form, would be hazardous. This conclusion was as unwise as the judgment was at fault, that construed the scheme of borrowing when we might have had the money without lenders' conditions. The property-holder voted for the tax, not according to its amount, but to aid effectually in the speedy completion of our projected roads; he neither solicited nor required a postponement of his contributions, provided this object was attained, knowing that the great enhancement in the value of his possessions, and the augmentations of our local trade, would redound, if we had railroads as other cities had them, to his certain and unfailing advantage. Besides, we had a precedent in the noble example of Mobile, to challenge our imitation and admiration, which, in addition to liberal individual subscriptions, had, per cent. had been voted by the property-holders as a tax on their real estate, to assist in the building of the Mobile and Ohio Road.

The tax ordinance being approved by the property-holders, with the first instalment postponed until May, 1853, we had before us every prospect of inactivity for nearly a year, owing to the want of means; besides, the question of the tax was not so entirely free from doubt, as not to leave it in some degree of uncertainty, until a judicial decision regarding the constitutional right to tax real estate to build railroads could be had, as it was well known it would be contested by a few discontented citizens. There was reason to believe that at this time any hesitation in commencing active operations would disappoint public expectations. It was deemed wise and politic not to allow discouragement to happen when it was possible to avoid it, and an appeal to the counties and inhabitants on the line of road in Mississippi was presumed best calculated to keep alive public favor and secure considerable assistance. We had already been put back so much by the causes assigned, that no plan which promised aid was to be overlooked or neglected. I proposed to spend a year in the interior, in my capacity as President, and visit in person every district proprietor on the line of the road between New Orleans and Nashville; and by personal explanation of the policy of the undertaking, seek to enlist their sympathy and support. Unfortunately, in the beginning of my mission, which commenced with every encouragement, I was arrested in its prosecution by severe illness, brought on by exposure in Mississippi which compelled me to relinquish further personal attention to the affairs of the Company, until February, 1853. Subsequently, the official employees of the Company, during my connection with it, labored to prevent my renewing the effort, which I am now more than ever convinced would have been crowned with success. The directors of the Company have since engaged in various efforts to obtain the assistance and co-operation of the country, but the means employed have failed, either from misdirected efforts or from the indifference which prevails, owing to disappointment in the progress of the road, and the want of an intelligent understanding of its affairs.

The unexpected and favorable sale by the city of two millions of dollars of its bonds, in July, 1852, inspired confidence that our credit would be as good on every fresh occasion; and the directors of the Great Northern Railroad, yielding to the current of public opinion, and relying upon taxation as an efficient basis of credit, entered into contracts, in November, 1852, for the building of eighty-seven miles of the road from the city to the State line, and for supplying the iron to the contractors, in time to complete it by the 1st of October, 1853. A contract was also entered into to finish twenty-three miles of road between Jackson and Canton, on or before the 1st day of November, 1854. These engagements, with the cost of depot grounds, of equipments, engineering and superintendance, amounted to over two and a half millions of dollars, two millions of which would have to be provided by credit, over and above the actual receipts, which the Company could then rely on as available from its own resources, inclusive of the tax installment due in May, 1853.

This was the condition of the Company when I resigned my official duties in January, 1853. It was at once apparent that it would soon have engagements pressing upon it, without means of credit to meet them, and I undertook to meet these deficiencies by large advances made in times of great financial distress, and not without sacrifices; which advanced malignancy has made the subject of base and baseless invective. The triumph, or the total defeat of our internal improvement policy, was nothing more nor less than the grand issue at stake. It has had its struggles since, and has them now; and although it may to-day appear in a condition weak and enfeebled, it has gained form and proportions that will expand in time to gigantic dimensions. The charters and liberal aid of the State since obtained were then only in perspective. Would any proposition have been entertained in favor of either, if failure had occurred before completing a mile of the road? Never was a question of such mighty importance to the welfare of a State in such peril. Failure then would have been the death-blow to public works in Louisiana; and not in the day or generation of any man now living, would any combinations have sprung up to assure public confidence and root out the deep distrust that would have prevailed, of our capacity ever to undertake, or carry out successfully, any public enterprise.

As the engagements of the company would still need large sums, the next step suggested was the appointment of commissioners to negotiate a mortgage loan, but by the time preparation could be made to make the trial, unusual causes suddenly appeared to disturb the money markets of Europe, which at once imposed a yet more check upon the operations of all enterprises depending on the facilities of credit; and since 1853 occurrences serious and unexpected (a European war and deficient harvests) have contributed to increase the difficulties.

After the return of the commissioners, whose report was unfavorable to the hope of contracting a foreign loan, the Directors of the Great Northern and Opelousas Companies, in view of their wants and the ascertained insufficiency of their real estate tax bonds to realize money, either by sale or otherwise, mutually agreed to petition the Legislature to pass an act authorizing a commutation of the real estate tax subscription for one to be made in behalf of the city in its corporate capacity, payable in its bonds bearing six per cent. interest, and having twenty years to run. This measure has proved advantageous, and in some respects fulfilled the objects of its projectors. The taxation to pay the interest on these bonds cannot be regarded as very onerous to property, neither can their issue be viewed as impairing good faith. It brought no increase of the liabilities of property over what it had assumed in 1852, before the negotiation of the two millions of consolidated bonds. It relieved the railroad companies from a large annual payment of interest on their issues of real estate tax bonds, which were surrendered by the holders for the bonds of the city at par. It made the subscription of the State available for a larger sum, without which the failure and prostration of both companies could not have been averted.

But although these aids essentially contributed to overcome the serious embarrassments that threatened our undertakings, and enabled the Companies to relieve in part the prestige of early confidence, they would have been still more beneficial but for a new and unexpected scheme to build a railroad from New Orleans to Mobile, which was at that time put forward, its projectors claiming the aid of the city in its bonds to the extent of one and a half millions of dollars. The scheme, unfortunately, received the sanction of the City Council, and by the practice of unparalleled frauds was carried at the ballot-box, enabling upon the city a loss of credit and the loss of at least two hundred thousand dollars of its bonds, with the interest thereon at six per cent. for thirty years. Considerable as this sum may appear, it is insignificant in comparison with the sacrifices imposed on the Great Northern and the Opelousas Companies, and the disappointment and shock of confidence in our enterprise at home and abroad.

Railroad between this city and Mobile is unsurpassed—never interrupted by season, climate or low water—and it will, for all time to come, serve to supply a cheaper transportation than a railroad, which, if it had been a scheme of merit, it was not wise to undertake when we already had undertakings on hand to the amount of our present means. It seems almost impossible that a scheme shrouded in impudence, from its conception until its disastrous termination, could have found advocates where any intelligence prevailed. Much as we have to deplore its mischievous effects, it is to be hoped that the lesson will prove one of caution against the follies of inexperience and the schemes of visionary projectors.

Having sought to give an impartial narration of the history of our railroad companies, with the hope of objections which need only the assisting to remove them, and of restoring in the zeal and support which were displayed in a more conspicuous manner in the outset of our undertakings, I will devote my next letter to the case of further aid and assistance to prosecute them to completion.

Very faithfully, yours, JAMES ROBB.

NO. III.

New Orleans, Feb. 6, 1856.

To his Excellency Robert C. Wickliffe,
Governor of the State of Louisiana:

SIR—My second letter was an exposition of the difficulties that surrounded the management of our railroads. This, I hope, may possess more interest, which it can borrow from the history of success founded upon adequate and rather than merit shown in its discussion.

The amount expended in the construction of the Great Northern and Opelousas Railroads is $6,227,333 35-100, of which the State has invested $1,364,000, and the city $3,500,000, the residue having been derived from taxation and individual subscriptions. This large sum may now be considered dead capital, neither road having advanced sufficiently to perform the agency of developing or improving any important, or valuable section of the country. It is, therefore, a question which is now invested with strong claims to the vigilance and support of the Government of the State and the city, with a view of assuring the results which both roads promise if carried to completion. You will naturally be led to inquire how the State can extend its aid, when it has already been given as far as the limits of the constitution will permit. By using its great political and moral influence with our sister State of Mississippi, and exhorting it to cooperate on a scale commensurate with its immense resources in aid of a policy already ratified by the popular voice, and which only needs the acquiescence of enlightened and liberal legislation to lay the foundation of a solid and liberal support, alike honorable to the people and their representatives, and to which all may point with pride, as an imperishable monument of the glory of the State.

The city can issue no more bonds, and it would answer no good purpose if it did, as the market for the sale of its securities is a restricted one; and, of all descriptions of aid there is, in my opinion, none more objectionable on grounds of interest and policy. Instead of relying on lands on credit, why not fall back on taxation to a moderate extent? I have already explained, and, I think, convincingly, that had we adhered to this policy, our roads would now be giving some return on their cost, and be in part fulfilling their great mission; and if I read aright the sentiments of the bulk of the sensible and patriotic of our citizens, there is not one out of four that would interpose serious objections, provided guarantees existed that aid thus granted would be faithfully and judiciously applied. Our two railroad companies have nearly the whole of their unsold city bonds pledged, with large margins to the lender, for the loans needed to carry their floating indebtedness, and every day lessens their resources by the payment of 14 and 16 per cent. premium for money when they receive 6 per cent. on the city bonds, which is paid by taxation and comes out of the pocket of the citizen. How long would a merchant or planter continue solvent, with such a pressure upon his means? We are oppressively taxed already, and the loudest complaints prevail, but there is no remedy for this evil unless men of capacity and integrity can be prevailed on to superintend the expenditure of the city. If the reduction of taxes is to be alone kept in view, we may soon find ourselves in the condition of being without streets over which a dray could pass; and if we taxed cotton, sugar and western produce as much to transport them to our presses and warehouses as it costs to bring them hither, our trade will diminish, and our stores and houses become vacant. This is a digression, but not without more or less application in the illustration of my subject. But to return to the plan of city aid. That the City Council shall submit to the proprietors of real estate an ordinance to subscribe one million of dollars by taxation, to be divided in the proportion of $600,000 to the Great Northern, and $400,000 to the Opelousas Company. That the tax shall be collected in one installment, and the tax-payer entitled to receive shares of stock in each Company on presentation of his tax receipt. That in proportion as the tax is collected by the Treasurer of the city and paid to each Company, he shall be entitled to receive back on behalf of the city, an equal amount of its bonds, which shall forthwith be cancelled by the Mayor.

The practical operation of the adoption of this recommendation will be the withdrawal of our railroad Companies from the market as borrowers for one million of dollars, and to reduce our public debt for a like amount—to enhance the value of those unsold and lessen objections to them as a security, besides liberating those Companies from an inconvenient debt, which is consuming their substance and destroying the value of their shares. Instead of the progress we have made in the construction of our railroads being unattended with any future advantage, as everything now seems to indicate, we shall regain life and vigor under the nourishing support to be derived from a policy sanctioned by the plainest dictates of self-interest and common sense. Our Companies will then compete for capital, (which we have in abundance) on an equality with other sound and prudential securities. There is now invested in our two roads not much short of one million of dollars, derived from taxation on real estate, nearly half of which is represented by shares, the remainder being applied to the payment of interest on the bonds of the city. This sum is dead capital, or rather what represents it has only a nominal value; and how are we to give life and value to this dead mass if we neglect to apply the remedies which the disease demands? Our condition is not unlike that of the proprietor of thousands of fertile acres which he cannot employ without capital and labor to improve and cultivate, and who consents to surrender a share to others who will furnish him these aids, rather than to submit to privation and want, when his concessions will secure him luxury and plenty. The additional million of dollars proposed to be raised by taxation, and to cancel a like amount of the public debt, could not prove a serious inconvenience to property; and Mobile may justly be cited as an example, where the current tax for railroad purposes is 2 per cent., and has not been less for the last three years. I think it will appear clear to you that the tax-payer will be the gainer; 1st, by giving value to shares already acquired; 2d, by accelerating the completion of our railroads, which, wherever they have been built, have been more than doubled and quadrupled the value of real estate, and by augmenting population have enhanced the rents of houses in like proportion.

The Governor of Mississippi, who has evinced the most laudable degree of zeal in behalf of works of internal improvement, has been pleased to recommend, in his late message, in strong terms, the Great Northern road to the favorable consideration of the Legislature, and has suggested an increase of revenue to aid the different railroads running through the State. There is great merit in the recommendation of Gov. McRae, and it is only to be regretted he did not name a higher figure than two hundred thousand dollars, as the amount of annual aid. I am not insensible of the small importance or weight attached to counsels that are freely extended, and I should not venture to express publicly any opinion as to what the State of Mississippi might do in aid of railroad improvements, if I had not received encouragement to do so from a number of its principal and most influential and respectable citizens—besides, my reluctance is in some degree overcome by the recollection of their hospitable reception, and the attention I received when I visited the State in 1852, and had the honor to address the Legislature, in compliance with the resolutions of both branches. At that time I had only in view the obtaining of the right of way, and plainly stated that I did not come to invite assistance on the part of the State. That the weight of any claim now set up for its fostering aid should not be impaired; it is only necessary to institute an inquiry into the causes that have occurred to invite it. This has been partly done in this and my preceding letters, without referring to the altered prospects of railroad undertakings which have since taken place, owing to the great enhancement in the wages of labor and the doubling of the cost of railroad iron: In 1851-2 the building of 409 miles of the Great Northern Railroad from New Orleans to the Tennessee river, could be reasonably estimated to cost not exceeding eight millions of dollars, on the scale of prices then current for wages, and all the materials needed in its construction. Provision for this expenditure was clearly within our reach at that time, if the ordinance for taxation on real estate had not been perverted from the original design. Our own resources would have reached five millions of dollars, on the following calculation, viz:

Real estate subscription in New Orleans	$2,500,000
Private "	500,000
State " one fifth of $5,000,000	1,000,000
Subscription in Mississippi	1,000,000
	$5,000,000

The remaining three millions of dollars could have been obtained by negotiation, in spite of the adverse circumstances of the times; and this declaration I am warranted in making, by being in possession of a personal knowledge of the facts. The operation of untoward events, in so many ways, has inverted the circumstances of our railroads; and instead of the Great Northern being supported on the basis of independence, flowing from the legitimate aids first contemplated, it has been a distressed suppliant for help in any shape, to meet expenditure; which, with delays, increase of the price of labor and materials, will swell the sum required to complete it to the Tennessee river, to twelve millions of dollars!

It is with unfeigned reluctance that I have to allow myself to be intruded in the discussion now under consideration, but I am sure you will acquit me of egotism. Some observations, made in my speech to the Legislature of Mississippi, in February, 1852, have since, and not without effect, been repeatedly cited against State aid. I admit the correctness of the allegation; but this does not alter the claims of new circumstances, or oppose any serious objections to the recommendations of Gov. McRae's message.

My letter has already attained greater length than I intended, and I will postpone the discussion of aid from Mississippi, and make it the subject of my next.

Faithfully, yours, JAMES ROBB.

MISS MURRAY AND THE COURT OF ENGLAND.—The story, first reported we believe by the New York Evening Post, that Miss Murray, late Maid of Honor to the Queen, had been deprived of her position in consequence of the opinions which she entertains and proposes to express in her new book, "Travels in America," concerning the peculiar institution, is not altogether correct. Miss Murray is still in favor with the Queen, and resigned her position of her own free will. In a recent letter to a friend she says that knowing the sentiments she entertains respecting slavery to be in opposition to those of the Court, and knowing also that persons high in authority connected with the Court had objected to the publication of these sentiments while holding her official position, she felt it her duty to resign, although by so doing she deprives herself of her influence and position at Court, her official residence, and an income which can ill be spared. Still she does it cheerfully, rather than to forego the publication of her work. The Queen, however, still remains her firm friend.

[Springfield Republican.

Every man deems he has precisely the trials and temptations which are the hardest to bear, but they are so because they are the very ones he needs.

THE ANGEL-BARQUE.

BY L. VIRGINIA SMITH.

"Little Calvin, a blue-eyed, fair-haired child of six summers, was dying, and he bade his father and mother come near the bedside that he might tell them farewell. "Mother," said he, "will you not go with me?" "where are you going my child?" asked his mother. Withdrawing his eyes upward, he answered, "To Heaven, mother," and in a moment was in the arms of him who has said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

From the rosy western heaven,
Through the tinted mists of even
Up the purple deeps of twilight
Slowly sailed a snowy cloud,
Coasting by the golden sky-lands,
Sweeping round the starry islands,
Sailed that barque until the zenith
Was enveloped in its shroud.

Summers six had come and parted,
Since upon that sea uncharted,
Once before came seraphs sailing
On a skyward tending track.
Then a leaf, of God's evangel
They had left—a tiny angel
On thy bosom, gentle mother—
Now, they come to rail it back.

All his earthly mission ended,
On his little couch extended,
Lay he, watching with the spirit
As his azure eye grew dim;
Though by others all unnoted,
Watching where that vessel floated,
And the wooing angels waited,
For he knew they came for him.

Many sweet "good byes" he bid ye,
Close his little arms enfold ye
Father, brother pressing near him,
Shutting heaven from his view,
But to thee he clung the nearest,
Thou thy fondest, best and dearest,
As he murmured, "Oh! my mother,
Will not you go with me too?"

"Where, oh! where, my child?" "To heaven!"
Sighed the passing spirit. Even
Caught the cadence of the chorus
As the angel-barque swept on;
Sailing up the ether slowly
It has reached the haven holy,
And lies moored within the shadow
Of Jehovah's "great white throne."

Forest Home, Jan. 14, 1856.

WHAT I LIVE FOR.

I live for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true;
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too;
For human ties that bind me;
For the task by God assigned me;
For the bright hopes left behind me;
And the good that I can do.

I live to learn their story
Who've suffered for my sake;
To emulate their glory,
And to follow in their wake;
Bards, patriots, martyrs, sages,
The noble of all ages,
Whose deeds crowd history's pages,
And Time's great volume make.

I live to hold communion
With all that is divine;
To feel there is a union
'Twixt nature's heart and mine;
To profit by affliction,
Reap truths from fields of fiction,
Grow wiser from conviction,
And fulfil each grand design.

I live to hail that season,
By gifted minds foretold,
When men shall rule by reason,
And not alone by gold;
When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted,
As Eden was of old.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true;
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit too;
For the cause that lacks assistance;
For the wrong that needs resistance;
For the future in the distance;
And the good that I can do.

THE ARAGO IN THE ICE.—We find in the Northern papers the following account of the difficulties encountered by the steamship Arago off the Banks, on her last trip from Havre to New York:

The Arago experienced strong westerly gales on the passage, and was detained 54 hours on the Eastern edge of the banks, by ice. Feb. 22, 6 A. M., lat. 47,00 long. 46,00, passed three icebergs. From that time until 24th, at noon, lat. 44,24, long. 49,00, the ship was constantly picking her way amongst icebergs, large and small, and patches of closely packed broken ice. For a part of two nights she stopped her course, and at other times was running slowly, frequently stopping and backing to avoid collision with dangerous pieces. At noon, on the 22d, she found herself in the bight of a bay of closely packed broken ice, and large and small icebergs extending from S. E. around to North, as far as could be seen, with no open water to Westward. Stood to the North in hopes of finding an opening; but, after running 30 miles, found the ice extended to the N. and E. as far as could be seen. Put about ship, and stood back again to the South, exploring whatever had the appearance of a passage; at one time running into a deep bay for 30 miles, which was found closely blocked up, and had to stand out again. In this way the ship made 200 miles South-ing, without seeing any open water to Westward, before she found a passage.

The quantity of ice, from the largest sized icebergs gradually down to the smallest pieces and packed ice, exceeded anything of the kind that Capt. Lines had ever seen or heard of about the banks before; and as it is now early in the season, he is afraid that, in a few weeks, the widest track for European navigation will be impeded by this dangerous foe. He therefore recommends ship masters bound for Europe to go South of the Banks; and to those coming, to Westward, when approaching the ice track, in thick weather or in the night, to use the utmost vigilance, and have their ships under perfect command for any manœuvre, at a moment's notice.

RECEPTION OF THE PEACE NEWS BY THE ARMIES IN THE CRIMEA.—The *Courrier de Marseille*, of the 10th inst., publishes the following intelligence from the Crimea, dated the 29th ult:

"The news of the acceptance of the Austrian *ultimatum* was at last announced to the army on the 22d, and only became known at Kamiesch on the evening of that day. The delay in the reception of the dispatch was occasioned by the rupture of the submarine telegraph. The news, contrary to our expectation, produced very little sensation. It did not impart to the camp a greater degree of animation than usual, and exercised no influence on the interests of the Kamiesch merchants. This fact is accounted for by the general incredulity with which the re-establishment of peace was received. "Nobody," says our correspondent, "even believes in the conclusion of an armistice, for warlike preparations are proceeding with unabated activity. No reliance is placed in the sincerity of Russia." Those gentlemen of St. Petersburg," exclaimed one of our officers, "Are making game of us with their conferences. Those," pointing to the northern forts, which continued to fire upon Sebastopol, "are the pacific dispatches addressed to us by the Czar." The Russians have not interrupted that cannonade since the 16th, and for some days Fort Constantine has poured in a still greater number of its innocuous projectiles.

Are we to infer from that increased uproar that the Russians know nothing of what is going on, or that they are glad of the opportunity to get rid of their ammunition? There is nothing changed in the camp, where the greatest tranquility prevails. It was lately rumored, and to-day it is generally credited, that a corps of army of 40,000 men is to quit the Crimea for a destination still kept secret. This corps will form a complete army, and the regiments composing it are said to be already named. Attempts have been made to disturb the monotony of the camp by fresh alerts, to which the reports of deserters have given rise, but most of these men adduce such bad reasons to justify their desertion, that we are inclined to believe that they are sent by the enemy to spread alarm among the Allies. We did not require those alerts to hold ourselves on the *qui vive*, and we consequently begin to pay little or no attention to the statements of those deserters.

AN AMERICAN SHIP REVEALING THE MYSTERY OF A HAREM.—An American ship drifting helplessly down the current of the Hesphorus, ran its bowsprit into that part of a nobleman's palace devoted to his harem. The side of the house was crushed in, one balcony was torn off, whole divans were ripped up, one chandelier swept from its fastening, shivered into fragments; the frightened inmates rushed out into open air in such impromptu costumes that the whole neighborhood felt scandalized. Turkish pride became deeply wounded, and our unfortunate compatriot found himself amenable to the disagreeable alternative of either paying about double the amount of the damage, or becoming an inmate of a Turkish jail. At first the captain strongly resisted the "gross imposition," but ultimately yielded to the gentler suggestion of baggy fleas.—[Constantinople Letter.

The rumors of war have attracted to Washington a great number of inventors, each with some deadly missile or instrument. Among those really worthy of notice is a rifle invented by Swyney, exhibited here by James F. Whittemore, of Boston. It can be fired thirty times without reloading, and then loaded, with common cartridges, nearly as quick as an ordinary rifle can be for one discharge.

INFALLIBLE REMEDIES.—Here are a few simple remedies for very prevalent disorders, which we have no hesitation in recommending as infallible:

For sick debtors—stay at home.
For drunkenness—drink cold water.
For healthy sake—Ayer's Pills.
For neighbors—keep out of danger.
To make money—advertise in the "Advocate."
For Coughs and Colds—take Cherry Pectoral.
To keep out of jail—pay your debts.
To be happy—subscribe for a newspaper.
To please all—mind your own business.
To have a good conscience—"pay the printer."

☞ The best evidence that can be adduced in favor of the efficaciousness of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, is the unprecedented demand for them from all parts of the Union; and, although there may be many compounds prepared and represented as being worthy of a liberal patronage, yet we feel constrained to remark, that the vast number of testimonials with which the worthy doctor has been honored, by persons of the highest character and respectability, who found it necessary to have recourse to his preparation, is testimony sufficiently conclusive, that it is one effectual remedy for the almost immediate relief of those afflicted with that direful malady, Dyspepsia, has never been discovered. See advertisement. m4 4m

☞ A MASTERPIECE OUTDONE.—We have lately supposed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was the Ultima Thule in its line, and that nothing had been or would be invented which could at all surpass it in its fine points of excellence as a medicine. But we are confidently assured, by those competent to judge, on the subject, that Ayer's new Pills excel in high medical artistry even that widely celebrated embodiment of his skill. He has succeeded in making them not only pleasant to take, but powerful to cure the large class of complaints which require a purgative remedy.—Lancaster Argus, Ky.

They are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
fe23 2m and all city druggists

Plantation and Garden Fertilizers.

The subscriber has constantly on hand the following concentrated manures, a single trial of which will prove to the most incredulous their value as a restorer of fertility to worn out soils, and their adaptation to increasing largely the products of the Garden and the Orchard.

Numerous testimonials from gentlemen who tried them last season have been received, all of whom concur in saying that their experiments were satisfactory and pretensions beyond their anticipations—

PHOSPHATED GUANO,
In barrels of about 250 lbs, at 2 cents per lb.
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
In barrels of about 250 lbs, at 2 cents per lb.
COARSE GROUND BONES,
In barrels of about 175 lbs, at 1¾ cents per lb.
FINE GROUND BONES,
In barrels of about 200 lbs, at 1¾ cents per lb.
PERUVIAN GUANO,
In sacks of about 140 lbs, at 2½ cents per lb.
POUDRETTE
Or deodorized Night soil, in powder, at $1 50 per bbl.
LAND PLASTER,
At $1 75 per barrel.

—Also—

ROCK SALT, in barrels of about 300 lbs, at 1 cent per lb

☞ Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. A pamphlet, containing further particulars and directions for using the above fertilizers will be sent by mail, on the receipt of a postage stamp, to any one desiring it.

B. C. LOWBER, 93 Magazine st,
m15 6m New Orleans.

Marion (Ala.) Female Seminary.

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Alfred Schmidt, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano, Harp, Guitar, Melodeon, Violincello,
Mrs E C Adrian, Embroidery, Drawing, Painting, Crape Work and Worsted Work.

STEWARD' DEPARTMENT.

L F Bondurant, Esq and Lady.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of study and text books used will be furnished in catalogue, which will be immediately forwarded on request.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Notwithstanding the apparatus, chemical, philosophical and astronomical, is equal to that of any similar institution in our country, it will be still further increased within the next three months by an additional instrument, of $600.

The grounds of the Seminary are to be greatly extended and beautifully ornamented.

The Library will be greatly enlarged.

Though the Fossil and Mineral Cabinet is already of fair extent, arrangements are in process of rapid fulfillment for greatly enlarging it.

For the carrying out of the above improvements and additions to our facilities, the Principal of the Seminary now owns a reward amounting to more than $2,000. All the improvements promised will be completed by the 1st of July. ↑

m11 tf

Steamboat for Sale.

On the 5th day of April next the steamer R. FULTON, of the undersigned will be sold at public auction, at his landing on Pascagoula River. The boat is well calculated for peddling, and has been built with a particular view to this purpose. She is 55 feet long by 8 wide, and has a 2½ horse power portable engine and boiler, occupying on the floor only 5 by 3 feet. Her speed is from 6 to 7 miles per hour, with 50 lbs steam, and her boiler is capable of carrying 100 lbs. She burns but one cord of wood per week, and requires but two men to run her.

Terms of Payment—One-third in cash, ⅓ after six months, and ⅓ after twelve months, with approved security.

A. KIRKWOOD.

East Pascagoula, Feb 2-1856 fe23 4t

Good Medicines.

It is estimated that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL and CATHARTIC PILLS have done more to promote the public health than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cures of colds, coughs, asthma, influenza, bronchitis, &c., very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral, and will cure more complaints.

Everybody needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the bowels, liver, and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body to work its decay. But for diseases, we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early, and thrust it from the system ere it is yet too strong to yield.

Ayer's Pills do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak, but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them of dreadful scrofula, dropsy, ulcers, skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, internal pains, bilious complaints, heartburn, headache, gout, and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as pimples on the face, worms, nervous irritability, loss of appetite, irregularities, dissiness in the head, colds, fevers, dysentery, and, indeed, every variety of complaints for which a purgative remedy is required.

These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and by our own physicians.

Try them once and you will never be without them.

Price, 25 cents per box; 5 boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer, chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.

fe23 3m J. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE

FACULTY.

Rev. H. C. TUPPATT, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Modern languages, Belles-Lettres and Ancient Languages.
A. R. BEMENT, B B, Professor of the Physical Sciences and Mathematics.
——, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.
Miss E. BATES A M, Instructress in English Literature, Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery &c.
Miss ADELAIDE A. McCORMICK, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.
Miss MARY E. CROWDER, M E L, Instructress in Academic Department.
Mrs. ELIZABETH E. McCORMICK, Teacher in the Primary Department, and Instructress in Ornamental Needlework.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
Preparatory Department, first class	15 00
" second class	20 00
Collegiate Department	25 00
Ornamental Department, music on the piano forte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing with use of copies	12 00
Water, or chromatic painting	10 00
Oil painting	20 00
Ornamental needlework	5 00
Incidental expenses	1 00

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood, at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards at the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

N. B—In a few weeks, a gentleman of distinguished reputation will be added to the present corps, his name occupying the vacancy of Professor of Music and Modern Languages.

GEORGE G. LYON. JAS TAYLOR JONES.

LYON & JONES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

BEMOPOLIS, ALA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Marengo, Greene and Sumter counties, Alabama. jan6 1y

ALEXANDER B. CLITHERALL, Attorney at Law,

Carrollton, Pickens county, Alabama.

CIRCUIT:

Pickens, Tuscaloosa, Greene, Fayette and Sumpter, Alabama; Lowndes and Noxubee, Mississippi. m10 1y

A New Building Material.

This material is not surpassed for elasticity, strength, durability and beauty. It is, in fact, artificial stone, produced by a combination simply of common sand and lime, subjected to great pressure in moulds to the shape and size required, without burning, after which a gradual state of crystallization takes place. Presses are now in the city for manufacturing. Specimens may be seen and all particulars had from the agent,

L. S. KELLOGG, St. Charles Hotel,
fe16-1t or at 67 Poydras street.

Atlanta Medical College.

The second course of lectures in this institution will commence on the first day of May next, and continue four months.

FACULTY:

Alexander Means, M D, chemistry and pharmacy
H W Brown, M D, anatomy.
John W Jones, M D, principles and practice of medicine
W P Westmoreland, M D, principles and practice of Surgery.
Jesse Boring, M D, obstetrics and diseases of women and children.
Joseph P Logan, M D, physiology and general pathology.
J O Westmoreland, M D, materia medica and medical Jurisprudence.

From experiments made last session, the fact is established beyond dispute that even for winter dissections bodies properly preserved are preferable to those not prepared; and that warm weather does not render such subjects offensive if found when put up. The dissecting room, supplied with good subjects, will be opened by the 20th of April.

Fees for the entire course of lectures, $105, matriculation, payable once only, $5; dissecting ticket, obligatory on no one, $10; graduation, $25.

Good board can be procured at from $3 to $3 50 per week. For further particulars, address,

J G. WESTMORELAND, Dean of the Faculty.
Atlanta, Ga., Jan 30, 1856. fe16-4t

Tuskegee Female College.

TUSKEGEE, MACON COUNTY, ALA.

FACULTY.

Rev. A A Lipscomb, D D, President.
Rev Mark S. Andrews, A M, Professor of ancient Languages and Mathematics.
Rev George F. Price, A M, Professor of English Literature.
F. L. Funck, Professor of Music.
Mrs Bass, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Mrs Charlotte M. M. Reed, Principal of the Primary Department.
Boarding Department—Mrs Octavia S. Bailey.

TRUSTEES.

David Clopton, Esq, President; R. F. Ligon, Esq. Secretary; J. D. Porter, Treasurer; J W Willis, J H Bilbro, J Bent. Hon L Alexander, Rev D Perry, R H Powell, Arnold Sale, B E Anthony, Jch Thompson, Dr R H Howard, B F Howard.

TRUSTEES

On the part of the Conference of M E Church, Alabama.

Rev M S Andrews,	Rev J A Heard
Rev S Armstrong,	Rev O R Bliss
Rev T J Koger,	

EX-OFFICIO.

Rev E J Hamill,	Rev T W Dorman, D D,
" W H Neal.	" W H Ellison D D.

COLLEGE EDIFICE.

A large and commodious building, planned by the best architectural talent and erected in the most substantial manner, is now nearly ready for the reception of pupils. Feeling the great importance of space and comfort for the educational and domestic interests of the institution, the Trustees have spared neither pains nor expense to meet the demands of utility and beauty in the construction of the edifice.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

A new and valuable apparatus has been purchased for the College. Cabinets of minerals, fossils and curiosities have also been provided. Stated courses of lectures on science, art and literature will be delivered.

OPENING.

The first term of the college will commence on the second Monday of February, 1856.

TERMS.

Board, including washing, fuel and lights, will be furnished at $12 50 per month. Tuition fees will be at the ordinary rates.

REMARKS.

The present circular is merely designed to give notice of the approaching opening of the college, and to afford a general outline of its plans and objects. The public may rest assured that the Trustees, in co-operation with the Faculty, will use all proper and possible means to render this institution worthy of a cordial and generous support. The remaining officers of the Faculty will be elected as soon as circumstances will allow, and it is confidently expected that in a short time the college will be fully organized in all the departments of a thorough education.

Acknowledging with gratitude the earnest and liberal sympathy which this enterprise has so generally received, and thankful to that kind Providence which has conducted it to its present stage of promising usefulness, the trustees have now the happiness to announce the near fulfilment of their long-cherished wishes. The location of the college is as healthy and agreeable as could be desired. It is perfectly accessible, and yet sufficiently retired for the purposes of a moral, intellectual and womanly culture. Its expenses will be made as moderate as practicable, and a faithful, parental guardianship will be exercised over all who may be committed to the charge of the institution.

Tuskegee, Jan. 10, 1850. fl6—3m

Mrs. Read's Seminary,

BATON ROUGE, LA.

This Institution is open for the reception of Misses wishing to pursue a regular course of study. Grounds have been purchased at Greenwell Springs, in the piney woods country, about seventeen miles from Baton Rouge, and buildings are being erected for the use of the school during the summer and fall months of the year.

dec16 tf

Emory and Henry College,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

The spring session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of January next. Our terms are as heretofore. $92 50 will cover the college expenses, including tuition, board, fuel, washing, and contingent charge, for five months. For further information address

E. E. WILEY, President.
dec22 8t Emory P. O., Va.

15,000 Acres of Land for Sale.

The lands are situated in Morehouse parish, Louisiana, and in what is known as the "Bastrop Tract." They are of the richest quality of alluvial soil, unsurpassed in fertility by any lands in the

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI....NUMBER 7
WHOLE NUMBER 267.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1856.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 36 CAMP ST

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MONEY—ITS USES AND ABUSES.

A LECTURE.

Delivered by Col. THORINGTON before the Literary Club of Montgomery, Ala., at its winter session of 1855-'56.

(CONCLUDED.)

Money is remarkable for its development of character and its singular influence upon its votaries. With some it is represented to have wings; with others, its power of adhesion is scarcely equaled by the bark of a tree; and again, we witness a singular mixture of liberality and stinginess in the same person.

There are some whose deeds and conversation mirror forth their character with the clearness of a noonday sun; while others, deep and gloomy, are as impenetrable as a maelstrom, into which everything sinks that approaches; and there are those who have so little to mark them as not to have a trace behind.

We have not time for illustration, but there is a strong character, we sometimes observe, traveling a dreary road with slow and cautious step,—with no gay companions to cheer him or divide his toil; and there is scarcely light enough upon his path to exhibit the deep shade with which it is surrounded. Life's journey with him is a continual laborious ascent, the scenery around bleak and cheerless, but his step is ever onward, and neither storm nor peril impedes his progress. He has fixed his eye upon the summit above him, neither the pleasures nor cares of life, nor its ups and downs can divert his glance. The needle, in some latitudes, may waver in its allegiance to the pole, but the fidelity of that man to the ruling passion of his life knows no variation or shadow of turning. He has at last reached the goal of his ambition, and at an advanced age he is the possessor of an extended nature, but countless wealth. And now, without one qualification for its enjoyment, and scarce length of time to call it his, he finds that the once firm step begins to totter, the strong hand to lose its accustomed grip, and the eye that never quailed becomes dim. What is this? He is about to descend into the "valley and shadow of death"—and money cannot enter there.

The riches he acquired by the labors and sacrifice of a long life will now in a few moments, like a fleeting shadow, pass away. Then it is the closed hand gradually opens, and the martyr to riches becomes the public benefactor. His riches and his name together have now become the property of some learned or benevolent institution. We pause, to ask, who was the donor?—the man who died, or his heirs? We should always ascribe a good motive to a good act, and charity will sometimes attribute a mistaken motive to a bad action; but when a character or an action is placed before us for our example, we may justly challenge its claims to our respect or consideration. We do not censure the act of benevolence we are about to criticise, but applaud a good action even when performed beyond the eleventh hour; but it is the time, the circumstance, the procrastination which we condemn. Why did not the hand, that gathered this superfluous wealth distribute it in the day of its strength? Why was it closed when it so often passed by that home of equalid poverty, and why did it not before open the door of that charitable institution, or knock at that learned college? Why did not this man, conspicuous by his wealth, illumine the dark journey through life by the sunshine of his benevolence, and realize by experience the "luxury of a good action?" Why should death and charity be so closely united, and why should not a man be able to look his charities in the face? For we admire the man who can give largely and yet survive.

The man who pleads the statute of limitations to a debt he justly owes, forfeits our esteem; why, then, should a charitable or public spirited action be barred by a statute of limitations which the court of death can alone adjudicate or determine? Why deprive the world of the benefit of a living example, the accumulating interest and the progressive influence of a good action for twenty or thirty years or a lifetime? We would not condemn where we ought to praise, but we say it is not wise to keep money a generation in captivity, any more than it is to permit the rust or mildew of idle years to corrode talents, the improvement of which might have blessed a world.

There is another criticism applicable to such a character, and to which we may very properly call the attention of parents generally. We are are often shocked at the inexperience of youth, and their ignorance of the value and use of money has become proverbial. What parents have taken an age to learn, their children are expected to know intuitively. The health, the education and the happiness of that boy, is the great desire of that father's heart; but the manner in which that father made his fortune from its first beginnings—the rigid economy, the patient reflection, by which he gradually and practically acquired a knowledge of the value and use of money, is a profound mystery in which he has never been instructed: to him it has ever been a sealed book. With the simplicity of a child, and defenseless as an unarmed man in battle, he commences the warfare of life, and ignorant of the great mainspring of all human action, nearly deceived by false colors, and unskilled in the manœuvres constantly going on around him, is it strange that, betrayed into ambush, or insensible of the mine about to explode beneath his feet, he should fall in the unequal struggle in which he is engaged? Give that boy in his youth the learning of the schools, but let that parent beware that to this there be speedily added a knowledge of that fifth element we have so feebly attempted to describe. That slowly but surely he be taught its use, and that wisely but forcibly he be turned against its abuse.

And we hesitate not to say that in no country in the world is this knowledge so important as in our own. We are not a people divided into classes and governed by hereditary statesmen; nor does the pursuit or progress of the father mark out or limit that of the son. Give that son an education, aid him with a small amount of capital, in the use of which he has been previously instructed by a prudent father, and with these elements of success the future presents to that young man brighter prospects than in all the world beside. What cares he for my lord, or duke, or other titled dignitary; nor is he indebted to kingly patronage for his nobility: but with the true dignity of a man acknowledges but one sovereign, and to whom alone he is bound to render homage and obedience.

> "A prince can make a belted knight,
> A marquis, duke, and a' that;
> But an honest man's aboon his might,
> 'Guide faith he mauna fa' that.
>
> For a' that, and a' that,
> These dignitaries and a' that,
> The pith o' sense and pride o' worth,
> Are higher rank than a' that."

With such a race before us, and so many incentives to industry, it is no wonder that nature is frequently overtasked, that wrinkled age marks us beyond our years, and that we take Time so violently by the forelock, that the loss of our own is sometimes the consequence.

The strong man should remember that he is mortal, and the old man that his race is well nigh run. The world itself would soon become exhausted by an ever-growing crop, and its fertility turned into barrenness, were it not renewed and refreshed by its change of seasons. It has its spring time, its summer growth, its autumn's harvest, and it must have its winter's rest. Are there no seasons in the life of man after the spring, summer and autumn have produced their golden harvest? Shall he not have his winter's rest? And who can calculate the value of that rest? The footsteps of old age, so feebly and yet so certainly approaching the narrow house of death, should be made as upon hallowed ground, undisturbed by earthly toil, and that peace be commenced in the heart that knows no end.

The folly of prodigality in the use of money scarcely needs a remark. It displays a weakness of character and a vacuity of mind almost allied to want of principle.

To the great majority of mankind money will always be a scarcity; and with such an urgent demand for it, its waste or improper use can only be compared to the thoughtlessness or indifference of that man who, in time of famine, would open his storehouse only to cast his treasures before useless popinjays or ravenous wolves, regardless of the supplications of his fellow creatures.

Riches, like great talents, bring great labors and responsibility, and cannot be thrown away on senseless follies or corrupt extravagance without future accountability.

The two extremes of extravagance and parsimony are frequently and strikingly exemplified in dress. With some persons their time and thoughts are so evidently occupied with the material, style, effect and magnificence of their dress, as to negative all idea of existence outside the dress circle: and for Mrs. A. in some new costume to outshine Mrs. B., is an achievement of ambition, strategy and genius, to which the taking of Sebastopol is "a mere flash in the pan."

The opposite extreme, while assuming an air of more independence, but indicates a greater vanity, embodied in miserly meanness. The man who from choice places his unbrushed head in an old hat, and his person in old clothes that might grace a pillory or feed a paper mill, is a vulgar fraction of a man, his humility impertinent hypocrisy, his boasted manliness a want of decency, his economy a reproach, and his neglected person an offence to the dignity of human nature. Where does he find an authority for such a neglect of himself? The foliage of the trees, the lilies of the field, the flowers of the garden and the plumage of the birds, all demonstrate that nature is not his teacher, for it is from her that we learn the sublime and the beautiful.

To fully appreciate the worth or comprehend the character of some particular object or thing, it is sometimes expedient to contrast it with its opposite: and if upon this principle we would ascertain the value and use of money, we should for a moment look at poverty. With some learned divines doubts have arisen as to what constituted the "unpardonable sin," but the D. D.s of the world have never had any doubts upon that question, and have long since decided, with a greater unanimity than a two-thirds vote, that it was the "sin of poverty."

Poverty and riches! Why, the contrast is that of despair and hope, sickness and health, slavery and freedom, darkness and light. Poverty, unlike all other sins, has no concealment, no friends, but stands alone; contagion is written upon it, and, like the withered trunk of some blasted tree, it has neither branch nor leaf to protect or shelter it against the summer's heat or winter's cold.

In the world we see many changes; and experience teaches that the knave, after years of prosperity, can sometimes afford to become honest, a liar to speak the truth, a drunkard (thanks to the temperance cause) to become sober, a lawyer to recognize a conscience, a doctor, after much experience, not to attempt another man's life, the deaf to hear, the blind to see, and last, though not least, a woman to close her speech. But poverty ever remains without one redeeming quality. It is a leprosy that none dare touch, a plague which, when it once takes hold of its victim, banishes alike both friend and foe.

There are many views we would like to present, but we must not further tax your patience, for the subject of money, its uses and abuses, is inexhaustible.

In contemplating the subject of our lecture, there is a wisdom which teaches a lesson, but too little understood and practiced in the world, and without which we can never truly comprehend this great question. That, before a future tribunal there will be neither rich nor poor, for "God is no respecter of persons." The world has no arithmetic to calculate the value of a good action, as it shall revolve in its progress through time and eternity. Nineteen centuries have nigh passed away, and the gift of the widow's two mites still stands recorded; and, like the incense of an holy offering, shall continue to rise up before the world for its example so long as time shall last.

The rich and the poor sprang from the same origin, must all, sooner or later, arrive at the same end; and, while traveling life's journey, let there be not too great a distance between them.

At the end thereof the memory of a good action will be better than wealth; and the only question then to be answered, and to which eternity will give ear, will not be, what have I, but what am I?

Money is finite, we are infinite; it can only accompany us to the grave. There must, then, be an eternal separation—to prepare for which let us treasure in our hearts the words of Him who to the greatest wisdom added the greatest riches: "Happy the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding."

For the hereafter of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold.

SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.

We wish to invite attention to this institution. This is a Conference College, and has been managed by Methodist preachers, appointed by the Mississippi Conference, for a number of years. It has been embarrassed with debt for several years, but the trustees have relieved it of that difficulty. Our only object now is to enlarge and improve; but this we cannot do without means.

Sharon is a pleasant village, located at a central point of our Conference; a healthy region, good society, and an intelligent community. We have also a flourishing Male College. So parents and guardians may send their sons and daughters together.

We wish to direct the attention of the Church and the public to the fact that at our last Conference Rev. H. T. Lewis was appointed agent for this Institution. His object will be to collect old subscriptions and solicit new ones. We hope, as this is a Conference College proper, that our worthy brother will find favor everywhere.

Our brethren might give us aid without injury to themselves. We hope, as this is our college, that the preachers will give Brother Lewis all the aid they can. We recommend him heartily to our brethren and friends everywhere.

Our college is doing well, under the circumstances; but we must expand and progress. Under the direction of Rev. J. W. Shelton and lady, we trust the institution will prosper.

D. M. WIGGINS,
President of the Board.

An Irishman named Hagan was arrested in Boston a few days ago on a charge of having murdered his sister by beating her.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF NEGROES.

NUMBER TWO.

It has been said that man is a religious animal; and it is, perhaps, true that there is in man everywhere a felt and acknowledged want of something on which the heart can rest beyond anything which the man himself or all else that is earthly or visible can furnish—an inward consciousness of the existence of superior and invisible beings. In other words, an acknowledgement of the existence of an invisible being or beings, vast in knowledge and terrible in power, who affect mysteriously the movements and destinies of men; and this conviction leads to certain forms of opinion or acts of devotion to propitiate or please the mysterious being who is recognized as supreme. This is the man's religion, be it what it may, and the services he performs will be pure and sanctifying and good according to the truth and clearness of the views of the character of the being thus worshipped. The negro, in his African home, is no exception to this general rule. Even in the deserts and jungles and mangrove swamps of Africa, he is the child of superstition; his mind is filled with vague and gloomy views of the existence and character of the gods many and lords many who are the objects of his idolatry; and when borne over the deep and landed on these shores, although surrounded by Christian institutions, if left uncared for, his fatherland religion still sticks to him; and even when he has received some partial instruction, or instead of being properly instructed in religion, he is left to imbibe some religious notions as the sponge does water from the surrounding atmosphere, his religious opinions and actings are apt to present a strange combination of error and truth, the former largely preponderating, and his faith and his teachings are apt to be largely antinomian, and tend to licentiousness and disobedience.

In all neighborhoods where there are many slaves, will be found more or less of those men who, claim to be religious teachers, knowing scarcely anything of religion except a few technical phrases peculiar to the different churches. They set themselves up as preachers, and preaching a doctrine that loosens the bonds of Christian obligation and leaves its votaries free to indulge the most brutal lusts, no wonder if they have many disciples, over whom they exercise a strong and destructive influence. Irreligious masters who prohibit the introduction of the gospel on their plantations, and who complacently boast that they have excluded superstition from their negroes, may rest assured that they have made a great mistake. They have indeed condemned their servants, as far as their power goes, to ignorance of a religion which would have made them kind and obedient, would have led them to love their master and pray for him, and seek his interest and be trustworthy. In short, they have banished the teachings of God and the Bible, but on every plantation superstition has its oracle and its priests, and their teachings inculcate theft and disobedience and licentiousness in its worst forms, and the law is only obeyed through fear of the lash; and the owner's goods belong to the slave, and he is taught to appropriate them whenever it can be done safely. Take away the fear of God from your negroes, and what security have you for the safety of your property, to say nothing of your person? Do you rely on your own personal influence, your plantation police, the vigilance of your overseer? To some extent these regulations may be efficient; but unless those agents be ubiquitous, it must be evident that none of them will be sufficient to accomplish the purpose contemplated. Both master and overseer sometimes sleep, and the negro can sally forth on his errands of mischief unwatched by the eye of human vigilance, with no witness of his conduct save the pale moon or the twinkling stars that look out from the firmament above, and these, he knows, tell no tales. Now bring to bear upon the negro's heart the great truth that God sees him, and that wherever he goes and wherever he turns, by day or by night, the eye of the Eternal, the Omniscient One, is upon him; get his soul imbued with this great truth, "Thou, God, seest me," and you have called into action a principle which will be more persuasive and more controlling than all the agencies put together—lead him to understand this glorious being, and to love him and trust him; and an element is introduced into his character which will make him honest and sober on the right basis. He loves God and he loves his master, and he loves his wife and he loves his children, and his humble home has comforts and endearments and attractions unknown before.

And, after all we may say on the subject, one of the grand and most effective agencies for reproving, civilizing and saving men is the power of home comforts and home influences. Hence the wisdom of giving to our slaves comfortable homes, and leading them as far as we can to appreciate their comforts.

But if all these views be correct, and the gospel must be preached to our slaves, who must be the prominent agents in beginning and carrying on this great work? We answer, it must begin at home. The owners must move in this matter; the master and mistress and the young people of the family must in some measure become missionaries, by conversation and catechetical instruction. There must be a house of worship for your negroes on the plantation, or what would perhaps be better, several plantations unite and build a decent chapel, where the servants can be collected together every Sabbath and hear the Word read and expounded, procure for this purpose a faithful and judicious preacher, a man fully imbued with the spirit of his Master, who loves his work, and deems it no condescension on his part to be a negro preacher, but who loves the work and esteems it an honor to be engaged in it; and then, when you have secured the services of a faithful pastor for your blacks, don't feel that your duty is done, but remember that you must decidedly and earnestly and patiently co-operate with him—help him all in your power; let him feel that you appreciate his labors; let your negroes see that you respect and honor the man whom you have called to be their own instructor in the things of God. If he gives his whole time to your service, see that he has a comfortable home among you and provision for his family's support.

Do you object that the gathering of so many blacks together from different plantations is liable to abuse! Then have a place in the chapel for such of the white people as choose to attend, and do you and your neighbors go and worship with your slaves. This will be good in more ways than one. It will keep in order such of the negroes as might be disposed to act improperly, will encourage such of them as are inclined to do right, will be a pledge to the public that nothing wrong is either taught or practiced there, and will cheer and encourage the heart of the preacher.

It may be a little trying to you to spend the Sabbath thus, but if you are a Christian you will soon love it, and if not a Christian, it is high time you should humble yourself and become one. Perhaps this may be the very instrumentality by which God designs to effect your conversion. At any rate try it faithfully for a year or two—it can hardly fail to bless you. True, it may deprive you of a little worldly chat with the gay people whom you might meet at the white people's church, and might save you perhaps from furnishing a few Sunday dinners to people of the same class. But never mind. When you come to foot up the final account, in view of the eternal audit, you will discover that nothing has been lost, but the gain has been immense. If you choose to apply to the Conference for a preacher, very well, but if the planters in a certain locality can find a local preacher that will suit them, let them employ him and pay him themselves, without throwing themselves on the Conference. In this plan there are several advantages. In the first place, they will have the man of their choice, and can keep him as long as it suits them, and they will be identified with the work much more efficiently than where they simply give permission to have their slaves instructed, and ease their consciences by paying some twenty or even fifty dollars towards having their people attended to, and then throw the burthen of support upon the Missionary Society. What men pay little or nothing for, they soon cease to feel much interest in. Hence there are not a few masters who think they have conferred a great favor on the Church when they allowed a missionary to visit their people, and regard that act as discharging them from all personal obligations in the matter.

This surely ought not to be. Perhaps one cause why the colored missions in some places have done so badly may be found in this very thing. The owners, who ought to be the undeviating and warm encouragers of the work, seem to have thrown off all personal responsibility in the matter, and the overseers, very likely, are secretly inimical to the success of the missionary, and by studied indifference, if not in some more open and decided manner, throw cold water on the whole movement—which brings us to another point which we shall notice in our next.

JAMES O. ANDREW.

COLLEGE DISTURBANCE.—In consequence of the silence observed by the South Carolina papers in regard to the disturbances which recently occurred in the College at Columbia, in that State, the most exaggerated reports have been circulated and published in Northern papers, all concurring in stating that desperate conflicts took place between the citizens and police on the one side and students on the other. The Charleston Courier, of Tuesday last, thus briefly sums up the actual occurrences:

There was a disturbance; one student was put in the guard-house; there was a rally of the students to the rescue, and a collision the next morning between two of the students and the officer by whom the arrest had been made; but no lives were lost, and no permanent injury sustained by any one; and though the disturbance in the college was so great that, for a time, the exercises were suspended, they yet are to be resumed to-morrow, with every prospect of tranquility.

AGRICULTURAL.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Jean Blanc, of New Orleans, represented to be an agriculturalist of considerable scientific attainment, has secured letters patent from the United States for the discovery of a process converting thirty different varieties of plants which grow wild in enormous quantities in various sections of the United States into flax of great strength and beautiful texture. Specimens of the flax and of the plants from which it is made are on exhibition in New York. Among the most interesting of the specimens are the flax made from the stalks of the cotton plant, large quantities of which are burnt on the Southern plantations to get them out of the way; the century tree, or wild manilla, which grows in abundance in Florida; the wild hollyhock, with a fibre ten to fifteen feet long; the gold nankeen, of a natural color; the vegetable silk and the vegetable wool. The process of preparation we understand, is simple and effectual, preserving all the strength of the staple, and so economical that the flax can be sold at prices far below those at which the article is now sold. [Commercial Advertiser.

THE FARMERS' PROSPECT.—The farmers of the United States have evidently good prices ahead, and they should begin to make their calculations accordingly. It is now quite too late in the season to talk about increasing the wheat crop of 1856. The extent of that matter was determined weeks ago. But the corn crop of the United States is more important than that of wheat. Besides the corn and meal exported, we put the worth of a few millions of dollars into pork, beef, lard &c., much of which comes from corn.

Between this and planting time next spring our farmers may calculate their chances for prices, and plant accordingly. There can be but little doubt, however, but what every species of grain and other agricultural produce will bring higher prices for at least two or three years to come, and how much longer no one can predict with any degree of certainty. It will be perfectly safe for farmers to put in the coming spring all the corn they can manage. Spring wheat, for home consumption, may also be grown with profit. Barley, oats, peas, beans, &c., will probably supply the place of winter wheat in many families. Therefore, if our farmers are vigilant, and get all their things ready for extensive spring and summer crops, the whole country will be greatly benefitted, and the old world supplied with bread.

[Family Visitor.

Alumina consists of a metallic basis united with oxygen, or, in other words, is a rust of a metal. It is called a simple earth. Clay is a mixture of alumina, silex, (or sand,) and the oxyde (or rust) of iron. Next to sand alumina is the most common ingredient in soils. When mixed with sand, it forms the best conceivable soil for plants. The combination is not a simple mixture, but by the combination a chemical action takes place, each leaves its distinctive character, and forms a compound that is neither of the original elements. As Alkali and grease, when mixed, are neither Alkali nor grease, but soap, different from either of the original elements in formation, so alumina, silex and lime, combined, form a compound differing from either of the constituents.

Potash constitutes one-half the weight of potato ashes. This shows the importance of wood ashes as a manure for this crop. As there is 9 60 per cent. of sulphuric acid in the potato ash, it is apparent that plaster (sulphuric acid and lime) is also necessary to insure a good crop.

LAFOURCHE ITEMS.—From the Thibodaux Minerva of Saturday last we extract the following paragraphs:

We cannot drag of the weather. We have had nothing but clouds, rain and mud during the entire week. The Lafourche is brimfull, and the banks overflowed below Lockport.

Should no cold weather intervene to mar present prospects, the fruit crop of this portion of the State will be very abundant. Never have we seen the trees so full of bloom.

The pleasure trips on the Opelousas Railroad to Bayou Boeuf are now becoming common with us. A large party left here on Sunday morning last, and returned in the evening much delighted with the excursion. We doubt not that the approaching summer will be one of unusual gaiety with us, and that Lost Island will become as famous as Nahant.

We hear it mentioned that Messrs. Hall and Hildreth, proprietors of the St. Charles, New Orleans, contemplate erecting a large and spacious Hotel on Lost Island. An establishment of this kind is much needed, and would pay a handsome per centage, if properly attended to. Lost Island is easily reached by one of the most beautiful beaches anywhere to be found on the whole Southern Coast. Oysters and fish of all kinds abound in the greatest plenty. Lost Island is situated about sixty miles from the present terminus of the Opelousas Railroad.

THE ELDORA IMOGENE TRAGEDY.—Our readers will remember the affair last autumn of the scuttling and sinking of the schooner Eldora Imogene in Long Island Sound, and the arrest of a negro charged with the murder of her captain and crew. On the 8th inst. a large sack, containing the body of a murdered man, was picked up on the Brooklyn side. The body was soon afterwards recognized by several men from New York as that of Capt. Palmer, of the Eudora Imogene. The Tribune says:

The remains are in quite a good state of preservation, except portions of the legs, hands and arms, which appear to have been burned, probably to remove marks made in India-ink. On the left hand side of the head, just above the temple, is a scalp wound apparently made with the head of an axe, and on the right hand side of the throat is a deep wound about two inches in length, which seems to have been made by forcing a carving-knife down lengthwise. One of the arteries had been tied up with a cord to prevent the escape of blood. The legs were pressed on the abdomen and tied in that position with strips of course factory cloth, probably torn off from sheets. The body had been placed in a coarse sack, together with a quantity of coal to keep it from floating. In the sack was found a piece of the skirt of an India-rubber overcoat and a monkey-jacket of Russia duck, lined with blue flannel and bound with black or blue binding. These were probably used to prevent any blood from getting on the boat in removing the body some distance from the vessel before it was sunk. The sack was worn through by chafing on the bottom of the river, and as soon as the coal escaped the body floated, and has been carried by the tide to where it was discovered.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Louisiana, Capt. Lawless, arrived on Saturday, from Indianola and Galveston. From the Galveston News of the 14th we extract the following paragraphs:

We regret to learn from sugar planters, who are now in this city, that, from careful and thorough examination, there is scarce a doubt but that nearly all the stubble sugar cane has been destroyed by the severe winter, followed by the heavy and cold rains of February and thus far in March. The plant cane has also suffered severely. We may, therefore, make up our minds that the crop of next year, so far as Texas is concerned, will be the shortest for many years past, if not the shortest ever known. We expect to hear accounts from Louisiana almost as discouraging.

The persons who pursued the Indians to Sanders Pass, brought to San Antonio some fifty horses, some one hundred and forty arrows, one shield, several bows, many "Indian fixins," and also several scalps.

PANNA MARIA.—This is the name of a new town built up near the confluence of the San Antonio and Cibolo rivers, in Karnes county, by Polish emigrants. The town contains one hundred and thirty families. The Texan says they are energetic, and are fast acquiring our language.

The News publishes a letter from Laredo, that the outrages of the Lipan Indians, who cross from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, have been so frequent of late that the wrath of the citizens of that section can no longer be restrained. These outrages have not been confined to the American side of the river, but are often visited upon the inhabitants of New Laredo, just opposite. Gen. Vidaurri has declared that if the charges against the Lipans can be established, they will be visited with summary punishment. We extract the following paragraph from the letter:

The Mexican born, but now United States citizens of Laredo, despairing of any effectual blow being struck against the Lipans on this side of the river, last week organized a body of sixty men, each armed with a Colt's revolver and rifle—and having despatched spies to ascertain the exact encampment, etc., of the savages, left Laredo on Monday, the 3d inst., and were to have crossed the Rio Grande to attack them about thirty miles above New Laredo, Mexico, the next day. As the party consisted of the *principal* men of Laredo, and went thoroughly prepared to take ample vengeance, it is to be hoped they have by this punished them severely. It is understood that only one native American citizen crossed with the Mexican adopted citizens, and he was especially invited by them. An ample cavalry force is required along the Rio Grande and at some posts on the Nueces.

The same paper publishes a letter from Grape Creek, Texas, giving an account of a desperate fight between a German wagoner and a party of Indians. The two companions of the German had gone in search of their oxen, leaving him in charge of the wagons, and shortly afterwards he saw eight mounted Indians coming down the mountain towards him at full speed. The letter says:

When he first observed them, they were about three hundred yards from him, and he quickly concluded to defend the wagons and himself as long as possible; so he took the arms out of the wagons, consisting of a double barrel shot gun, (loaded one barrel with a ball, the other with buckshot,) a rifle, well loaded, and a six shooter, loaded also. The Indians came up to within about fifty yards, dismounted, got behind their horses, and shot a great many arrows at Kusenberger. He, in that time, had taken up the shot gun, which did not fire; then, he took the rifle and shot one of the enemy; he fell, then got up, and ran tumbling to the creek, one of his brothers following him. Then the Indians came closer up to the wagons on foot and surrounded them. Kusenberger pulled out his six shooter and now began the close fight. He fired three times, and received two arrows, one through the left arm, the other went about six inches into his back. The brave fighter drove the enemy from the wagons, and soon went off to hunt up his companions, who were not far from the camp. One of them pulled the arrow out of his back, and all three went, resting the wounded man several times, to the first house.

After Kusenberger had left the wagons the thieves came, cut up the wagon-sheets, taking both guns, all the provisions, money and blankets. It was too late to follow them the same day, but the next day, fourteen settlers of Grape Creek scouted the country, but on account of having no trailer, their ride was to no purpose.

Interesting from Hayti.

By an arrival at Richmond, Va., dates have been received from Port au Prince to the 25th ult. The Whig publishes the following particulars of the invasion of Dominica:

His Imperial Majesty, finding his opponents too strong for him, has abandoned his march and retreated to the Cape, where he is now enjoying the repose of quiet life, surrounded by his ministers, officers and some ten thousand of his soldiers.

This campaign seems to have been undertaken by the Emperor less with the idea of conquering the eastern part by force of arms, than by bribery and corruption, as it is well known that long before the first movement of troops large sums of Spanish money had been sent to certain Dominicans, for the encouragement and maintenance of a party said to exist among them favorable to Haytien rule. Report says one hundred thousand Spanish dollars had been sent for distribution, and it is known that his Majesty had with him when he left the capitol some fifty thousand dollars in gold, and ordered additional sums to be sent forward to meet him on the frontiers.

The Dominicans, however, so far from having employed these funds in his favor, set themselves vigorously to work to prepare for a desperate resistance, their troops this time being more numerous and better armed and equipped than ever before, and they have made sad havoc with the poor Haytiens, cutting up whole regiments of them with their minie rifles. What else could have been expected but their destruction, when they were pushed forward utterly without arms capable of defense; their muskets bursting on the first fire, bayonets breaking or bending double on meeting with the slightest resistance, and not least important of all, entirely without food? Men cannot fight after having been enfeebled by long and painful marches, and deprived of the commonest necessaries. Besides all this, the soldiers themselves were opposed to the march, and entire regiments of them, when in presence of the enemy, threw down their arms and refused to fight.

By the Emperor's first proclamation the troops were led to believe they were on a tour of pleasure and were to meet with no opposition, but quietly take possession of a country, the people of which were ready to receive them with open arms. They soon, however, found out their mistake when the balls began to whistle about their ears, and the Dominicans were upon them, cutting them down right and left.

The Haytiens have suffered greatly, and besides the enormous loss of life, the Dominicans took from them three pieces of cannon. The loss of these seems to have made more impression on his Majesty than that of his men.

The Military Hospital at the Cape is filled with the wounded, vast numbers of whom still remain about the field of the last battle, incapable of being removed. Their number, however, is daily diminishing for want of medical care and suitable nourishment, the dysentery having carried off many of them already.

Business all over the Island is in a most wretched state, owing, in a measure, to the removal of so large a portion of the male population from their homes. This last will undoubtedly have a serious influence on the export of coffee of the present crop, and greatly diminish its already small quantity. Some months since the Emperor published an order prohibiting the cutting of any more mahogany or logwood. As this article is quite a valuable one in the list of exports, its prohibition will be seriously felt, particularly under existing circumstances. The greater portion of these crotches were feloniously cut on government lands, and the abuse could only be stopped by forbidding any further exportations.

STAMPS CUT FROM LETTER ENVELOPES ARE VALUELESS.—We understand inquiries continue to be made at the department why stamps cut from stamped envelopes cannot be used in prepayment of letters in the same manner as ordinary postage stamps. Persons, in addressing their letters, sometimes, through carelessness or mistake, destroy the envelope, and, without stopping to reflect, many think it a hardship that having paid the government both for the stamp and envelope, they cannot be allowed to cut out and use the stamps on a plain envelope. The principal reasons why this cannot be permitted are: first, the law gives no value to such stamps, and makes no provision for their use, except when connected with, and forming a part of, the envelopes as prepared under the law, with suitable water marks, etc., to prevent fraud; second, letters in stamped envelopes may be lawfully carried outside of the mail, and when so carried it is believed that the stamps are seldom if ever, cancelled. These are controlling reasons, and will at once commend themselves to every person of reflection.

[Washington Union.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1856.

Items.—Reports from all the cemeteries for the week ending last Sunday sum up only 43 deaths.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin.—To this Senator of Louisiana we are indebted for public documents, valuable to us as a citizen and Journalist.

Rev. J. F. Dowdell has laid us under obligations for public documents.

Lectures.—Dr. Baldwin, by request, is repeating his Armageddon course, in the Lyceum Hall, to larger congregations. He lectures to-night.

Mr. Thackeray concluded his course on Monday night. Only one successful effort out of five.

Dr. Dewey begins a series, on Human Destiny, in Dr. Clapp's Church, next week.

Kansas Mission.—Bishop Early calls for ten or twelve preachers to supply the increasing wants of this new Conference.

Appointments Early.—Our missionary cotton crop is small. Returns for another of the Bastrop kinds, marked "Rhymer," received from R. L. Wilson & Co., 4 Union street. No commission charged. Weight, 462; sold at 10½ cents per pound.

Bishop Andrew's Articles.—We have several members in hand of these profoundly practical and important articles. We need not say, read and digest them.

History and Mode of Baptism.—This work, of Rev. J. S. Chapman is for sale at McGinnis's, 36 Camp street. The preachers generally, and especially of the East Texas Conference, who requested a supply, can order them.

Reformation in Sardinia.—The following are the nine articles proposed as a basis for the reformation of the Sardinian Church to be brought forward in the next session of the Parliament at Turin:

1. The Roman Catholic Church of Sardinia to throw off all dependence of Rome.
2. The King of Sardinia to be the Sovereign Protector of the Church of this kingdom.
3. The priesthood to be paid by the State.
4. The Canon law and the decisions of the Council of Trent to be abrogated.
5. Tradition, as a source of dogmas, to be declared of no force.
6. The reading of the Holy Scriptures to be encouraged, their explanation left to the conscience of each Christian.
7. The Lord's Supper to be received under both forms.
8. The celibacy of the Church to be no longer compulsory.
9. The Latin Language to be no more used in the Church service, and the number of the Church festivals to be diminished.

Notices of New Books.

Messrs. Jenks, Hickling & Swan, of Boston, have rendered the public good service in the substantial and satisfactory style in which they have brought out Dr. Worcester's "Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language." This is a book of 1,032 pages, printed on good paper, fair type, bound snugly, and substantially bound.

The introduction contains much curious and useful information in relation to our glorious tongue, with a long and valuable list of all the dictionaries of our language published during the last three hundred and fifty years, with their dates and authors. Also a list of all the dictionaries of the arts and sciences published in our language.

Besides being a pronouncing and defining dictionary, it proposes to answer the purpose of such works as "Crabbe Synonymes." It is furnished with a copious list of Greek, Latin, Scriptural and geographical names, accurately pronounced. We commend the work to the public.

Dr. Smith's "History of Greece," with notes, will continued to the present time by Professor Felton, of Harvard University, is a valuable addition to the historical literature of the day. It fills nearly 700 broad octavo pages. Its mechanical execution does credit to the publishers, Messrs. Hickling, Swan & Brown, of Boston.

"The First Class Reader," compiled by G. S. Hillard, of Boston, and brought out by Messrs. Hickling, Swan & Brown, of Boston, is a superior work of the kind. The feature in the work which strikes us at once as original and useful, is a brief yet comprehensive biographical and critical notice of all the contributions from whose writings the work has been compiled.

Ionia, or Pearl of Pearl River. By Emma D. E. N. Southworth.—2 vols. Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson & Co.: 1856.

Another from this prolific source! We are inclined to think it her best. Its locale is fine things and scenes. For sale by J. Hearl, 63 Camp street, through whom we have our copy.

Vain and Worldly Amusements.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE FIRST QUARTERLY CONFERENCE OF TUSKEGEE CIRCUIT, ALABAMA CONFERENCE, March 8, 1856.

Whereas, We have seen with grief of mied an increasing inclination on the part of some of the members of our churches to ignore that part of our Discipline forbidding the participation in vain and worldly amusements; and whereas this inclination has evidenced itself of late in visiting circuses, attendance at dancing parties, &c. Therefore—

1. *Resolved*, By the Quarterly Conference of this Circuit, that this growing evil demands imperatively that decided and immediate action be taken on the subject.

2. *Resolved*, That generally we deprecate earnestly all efforts to remove the ancient landmarks of primitive Methodism.

3. *Resolved*, That in particular, inasmuch as we believe that the prohibition to take such diversions as cannot be taken in the name of the Lord Jesus to be of Scriptural weight and authority, we fully and heartily approve of the same, and recommend it to the prayerful and vigilant observance of all our members.

4. *Resolved*, That if, after such expression of the sense of this Quarterly Conference on the subject, any of our members should persistently continue to disregard this rule, they be dealt with strictly by the authorities of the Church.

5. *Resolved*, That the preacher in charge of Tuskegee Circuit be instructed to read these resolutions at each church on his Circuit.

6. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the New Orleans Christian Advocate and the Charleston Christian Advocate for publication.

Dow Perry, Sec'y.

The Church at Montgomery.

The pastor gives us the following interesting particulars of the dedication.—En.

Our dedicatory services were held on Sunday, March 2, according to previous notice. Sermon by Bishop Pierce, from 1 Cor., i., 22, 24. It was worthy of the occasion. At the close of the sermon the Bishop took up a collection of about $5,000, thus paying the church out of debt and leaving something for certain sundries yet necessary to the more perfect completion of the building.

The Bishop proved himself to be a first rate beggar, as well as a good preacher. In the course of the collection an excellent move was made by our good brother, Col. Thorington, who moved to be one of ten to give each an additional hundred dollars to constitute the Bishop a life member of the Montgomery Station. An appeal was made to Georgia, and the money was forthcoming. He is the man that Georgia delights to honor, and he is every way worthy of it.

After the collection, the dedicatory prayer was offered up by the venerable father of the Bishop, Dr. L. Pierce, who preached for us a most excellent sermon at 3 P. M., from Psalm xxxiv, 3. The Doctor was fully himself; and were it not for his frosty temples and his furrowed face, the hearer would never have supposed, from the sermon, so full of fresh and vigorous thought, that the preacher had reached the maximum average of "the days of our years." At night the Bishop preached again, and left us the next morning for his home, from which he had been long absent.

T. W. D.

Louisiana Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution.

We are indebted to the Hon. C. T. Estlin, for the fourth Annual Report of the Louisiana Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, presented to the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana. It is prepared by Andrew S. Herron, President of the Board of Administrators, and contains a large amount of very valuable information. We are compelled to abridge the contents and give our readers a general resume:

The institution, of which this is the fourth annual report, is stated to have been in a highly prosperous condition during the year past. The number of pupils has increased. Mute pupils have been taught to read and understand books, to write compositions and letters to their friends, in the space of two or three years; and some are almost prepared to leave school. The number of pupils has not been equal to the applications. Want of accommodation has caused this inconvenience; and, in the endeavor to gratify as many as possible, the tenements have been disagreeably crowded. The buildings, at present in course of erection, are very substantial, and there is a fair prospect that many additional pupils may shortly be received. The committee state that, as they receive no reward for their services, they can only be supposed to be animated by the same impulses that are felt by all good citizens. The labor of citizens of our own State has been almost exclusively employed, thereby accomplishing two great benefits at once.

The present exigencies of the Institution require an appropriation of $40,000 for building purposes, and the same amount will be needed for the support of the Institution the ensuing year that was appropriated the past, even with the most rigid economy.—Although during the past three years the pupils have increased to three-fold their original number, the expenses have not advanced in the same ratio.

The health of the pupils has been excellent during the year—not a single death, nor even a severe attack of sickness, having occurred during the session. The careful diet and exercise used, and with them the able medical attendance engaged, are creditors for this result. The expenditures of the Institution, part of which was for labor and building material, that can be summed within the general stock and permanent fund, amounted to $54,763 44. The total number of pupils was forty, of whom precisely one-half were males; and twelve were from the Parish of Orleans.

The rules for the admission of pupils are appended to the report, by which we see that all the deaf and dumb of the State, between the ages of ten and thirty years, and all the blind between the ages of eight and twenty-five, are entitled to an education free of charge, for board and tuition, in the institution. Those desirous of placing a pupil in the institution should write to the General Superintendent, informing him of the name, age and residence of the mute or blind applicant, and the cause thereof, if any is known. Pupils from other states will be admitted for one hundred and fifty dollars per annum. The length of study embraces about seven years. The annual sessions commence on the Wednesday following the 15th of November, and close on the Wednesday following the 15th of August. No sectarian education is given in religion, nor are politics embraced in the course. The government is that of a well-regulated family. The location is one of unsurpassed healthiness and salubrity.

All business letters or letters of inquiry should be addressed to James S. Brown, General Superintendent Institution for Mutes and Blind, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

For the N. O Christian Advocate.

TOBACCONISING.

NUMBER SIX.

11. Misapplication of the Lord's Money. The right and pious application of the Lord's money is a primary Christian duty. How can a Christian man misapply any of this money?

How much of the Lord's money does a tobacconist misapply in a year? From twenty-five to one hundred dollars! Say an average of fifty, forty or thirty, or whatever you think is true, counting every dime in the year.

A little arithmetic here would not be amiss, with them who know how to cypher things out. Ten times fifty, or twenty times fifty, or five or ten times forty, or thirty times thirty, or ten times thirty—how many.

I do not pretend to be very good at cyphering, but leave each tobacconist to cypher in his own case, and God will look over the sum and see if he does it right.

The Lord's money is religious money—Christian money—church money. He allows each possessor to use as much as his bread and other necessities and conveniences require, but he allows nothing for tobacconising!

I do not know how much of the Lord's money is annually chewed and smoked in the Annual Conferences, severally, of the M. E. Church, South, by the members of the Conference and the local preachers connected with it. If I did know the sum I would put it down here, and if I were to do so, my impression is that it would cause every pious minister who is a tobacconist to quit tobacconising forthwith, for he would be startled at the figures.

My belief is, however, without pretending to anything like accuracy, that it will amount to about from two to three thousand dollars per Conference per annum! How many Conferences are there? Let's see. The Discipline says twenty-three.

Well, now, twenty-three times two thousand are how many? My stars! It's *forty-six thousand dollars!* And twenty-three times $2,500 would be still more. Is it possible that tobacconising, *by the preachers*, in our Church, takes out of the Lord's money fifty or sixty thousand dollars per year!

Well! well! It is said that figures don't tell lies, but if so, it is certain they tell some of the most remarkable truths that ever were told.

Fifty thousand dollars a year—and the Lord's money at that!

If the Bible be true, and the principles of Christianity be correct principles, then no man spends his own money for tobacconising.

But this is not quite all of the difficulty. Some ministers are poor; some have families, hard work to make the ends of the year meet. Quarterage comes slow, barely sufficient at best. Have to call upon friends for private donations and loans, which are understood to be nearly equal to donations. Hard, hard work to get along—and spend fifty, or forty, or sixty, or thirty, or seventy dollars a year for tobacconising!

To my mind, this looks badly.

I have heard of people at Conference, hard run—borrow a little here and there—must settle up the regular church money somehow. He borrows from a brother who has not a dime to spare from the necessities of his own family. But he must have at least twenty dollars more. "What shall I do? I must have—where can I borrow twenty dollars?"

And that man spent forty dollars last year for tobacconising!

Well! well! A tobacconising minister borrowing money!

12. Self-Denial.—"But I keep my body under and bring it into subjection."—Scripture.

The doctrine of self-denial, as it is supposed to be taught in the Bible, and as it is commonly preached in the pulpit, if put into practice in the *pulpit*, would drive tobacco out of the pulpit to-day.

The reason why ministers do not quit tobacco is the very reason why irreligious people do not become religious, viz., a lack of self-denial.

Tobacco has no advocate in the world but the appetite, the mouth, the flesh. The appetite clamors—the appetite clamors. This is the only argument, this is the only reason.

This is precisely the argument of the sinner, if he would speak out what is in him. The habit of sinning has fastened its hands upon him, and will not let him go. And just so in the other case. The habit of tobacconising has fastened its fangs upon him, and will not let him go.

In either case there is no cure beneath the heavens but self-denial. Put this to work, and the thing is done. A Christian, or a person determined to be a Christian, has a way of doing this without much trouble. He, by putting his trust in God, gets the Saviour to do for him, or what is nearly the same thing, gets the Saviour to help him, with almighty help, to do what he would otherwise be unable to do.

Then when he meets with anything he can't do, a thing that ought to be done—which is a common occurrence—he turns to the lever of Omnipotence, which cannot fail, and the thing is done.

I think the habit of tobacconising is sometimes so fastened upon a man that he has not power to quit it. I also think the habit of sinning is so fastened upon a man that *he* cannot quit it. But in either case the men and God together can certainly effect it.

And we are told that God most certainly will give his help in anything that is right. Then it is a very easy and a very simple thing to quit tobacco. What there is about the thing that you can't do, get God to do it.

This is what I understand by self-denial. Faith and self-denial are but twin aspects of the same great principle, viz., the principle of vicarious energy on the part of Omnipotence.

Now don't let the reader go off and say that I said that sin and tobacconising were absolutely the same. I have not said so. I do not believe that all tobacconisers are sinners. I believe those who make pretensions to religion, or who are religious, are mistaken men, who fail to think soberly about the matter, and who fail to decide the question entirely, irrespective of the clamors of appetite.

But I say that sin and tobacconising are alike in so far as this, that the same thing will cure in either case—viz., the pure principles of faith and self-denial. There is no other medicine for either, except quackery, this side the Cross.

13. The Right and Wrong.—Tobacconising, as a practice, is either right or wrong. If it is right, it ought to be practiced more than it is; if wrong, it ought to be abated.

Let me ask the most inveterate tobacconister this question: Would it be well for this practice to prevail universally in the Church? If not, why not? It would be as right in me as in you, and as right in any one else as in me.

"Take heed to yourselves that your heart be not deceived, and ye turn aside to serve other gods and worship them."—Deuteronomy, xi, 16.

"There is a way which seemeth right to a man, but the ways thereof are the ways of death."—Proverbs. xvi, 25.

"Let no man deceive himself."—1 Corinthians, iii., 18.

I believe there is no difference of opinion with regard to the right or wrong of tobacconising. I never knew any man seriously attempt to defend it. Boys always commence it stealthily. Beginners, old or young, are always ashamed of it until it gets a certain sort of brass soldered into it, and then it walks out in public.

I never knew a well-regulated school the rules of which did not class chewing and smoking in the same category with drinking and swearing, and which did not place them all under the same ban of absolute prohibition. I do not believe a minister in our Church would send his boys to a school where chewing and smoking were allowed.

I know of no reason why it should be allowed in men and denied in boys. Why should not boys smoke and chew? No tobacconist can answer this question. It ought to be taught to boys, or discountenanced in men.

There is a doctrine that teaches that it is more improper for boys to use profane language than men; that it is more improper in boys than in men to drink whiskey, play at cards, smoke cigars, chew tobacco, or indulge in any kind of rowdyism. I do not think so. On the contrary, tobacconising is right in boys if it is not wrong in men. I like to see a boy appear manly. I like to see him talk like a man, act like a man, be a man. I love to see a manly air and manly conduct in boys.

Why ought not a boy of ten or twelve to smoke and chew? I would like to have any tobacconist state a reason.

Nay, more, I do not know of any law of taste, general propriety, morals, physiology, gender or religion, which confines tobacconising to one sex. Custom says that ladies must not smoke cigars or chew unpulverised tobacco. But this rule is founded upon no reasonable thing. I can conceive of no reason why it is any more wrong in a lady to chew tobacco or smoke cigars than in a gentleman.

No sir, let the ladies chew and smoke. A girl of eight years should be taught to chew tobacco and smoke cigars. Why not? Can any man state a reason? I am aware that custom would attach more disgust to it in these cases than in men. But the custom is wrong, unless there be a reason for it. If we do things at all, we must do them fairly and reasonably.

But the truth is, tobacconising is wrong. It is wrong intrinsically and extrinsically; it is wrong absolutely and contingently; it is wrong mediately and immediately, directly and indirectly; it is wrong presently and remotely; it is wrong physically and wrong socially; it is wrong in men, wrong in ministers, wrong in women and wrong in children. It is wrong in its pecuniary aspects, wrong morally, and wrong religiously. It is wrong to smoke in churches, wrong to chew and bedaub a pulpit. It is wrong to smoke in a lady's face, wrong to bespittle and bedaub the hearth, fireplace, fire-brasses or carpet of a friend. It is wrong to spit tobacco juice on a lady's dress or on a gentleman's cloak. It is wrong to smoke in the street, in stores, houses or steamboats. It is wrong to teach boys to smoke or to teach girls to chew tobacco, either in block or powder. It is wrong in old men, wrong in young men, wrong habitually and wrong occasionally. It is wrong to begin, wrong to continue. It is a wrong to yourself, a wrong to your family, wrong to your neighbors, wrong to society and wrong to the Church. It is wrong in itself and wrong in its relations. Tobacconisers themselves know its wrong, they admit it's wrong, they say it's wrong, they feel it's wrong. It is wrong in the sight of man and wrong in the sight of God.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

QUERIES, WHICH OUGHT TO LEAD TO INQUIRIES.

Mr. Editor—In the ordination service for Elders (Dis, p. 178) occurs the following question, which all of us who have taken upon us the vows of that order have responded to in the presence of our brethren: "Will you be diligent to frame and fashion yourselves and your families according to the doctrines of Christ, and to make both yourselves and them, as much as in you lieth, wholesome examples and patterns to the flock of Christ?"

Now I wish to inquire:

1. Whether the Elder whose children, while under age and living at home, attend the theatres and dancing parties, keeps that vow? Is it or is it not to be presumed that if he does his duty such things will not occur?

2. If such children have attained their majority, and still reside in their father's family, and attend the theatre and similar places of worldly amusement, is it to be presumed that he has kept this vow, unless he make it distinctly appear that he has used proper efforts to check such practices?

3. Can an Elder and his family be considered "wholesome examples and patterns to the flock of Christ" while such practices exist?

4. Ought not the Church, and especially those of her members upon whom may devolve the duty of elevating some of their brethren to prominent and responsible positions, to be advised of the example which ministers and their families present to the Church and the world, upon the above and kindred points?

By giving your readers your views upon the above points, Mr. Editor, you will confer a favor on many.

Nemo.

Remarks.—Our correspondent's questions are put like some of St. Paul's—with the force of strong assertion and even argumentation.

That last one cuts like a knife. Scriptural directions for selecting ministers to be promoted to responsible and prominent places take in a great breadth. They do not rest on a single brilliant quality—some one talent possessed in excess or existing in solitary grandeur. But they have respect to age, temper, domestic circumstances, social reputation, personal disposition, habits and influence. These items make up the safe average. And many are the instances in which the Church has been blessed more than was expected under the administration of servants selected according to Scriptural directions; and sadly damaged, if not scandalized, by others, selected in disregard of them.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

ANOTHER CHURCH DEDICATED.

Brunswick Landing, Miss.

One more sanctuary has been erected; one more gate to heaven has been opened. The Church Universal, which consists of all who truly repent and sincerely believe the gospel, has been enlarged by one more edifice for the reception of weeping penitents and rejoicing Christians.

Our new church was dedicated to Almighty God on last Sabbath (fourth Sabbath in February.) The dedication sermon was delivered by Rev. Charles K. Marshall. All who heard it were much delighted, and I humbly trust many were truly benefitted. Text, Psalms, 27: 4—"One thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord and to inquire in his temple." Well did the preacher enjoin upon all the importance of following the example of the Psalmist in seeking the thing which we desire of the Lord. He showed, by many striking examples, that this was done, and done with zeal, so far as the things of this world are concerned, but that it was often neglected in those things which pertain to the salvation of the soul. He spoke at large on the privileges of the sanctuary, where children are taught the elements of the Christian religion, where prayer is continually offered, where the Word of God is read, and where the everlasting gospel is preached by the ambassador of Christ. He spoke of the connection between the pastor and his charge; and on this point the preacher entered into the feeling of his theme, and drew tears from the eyes not wont to weep. "To behold the beauty of the Lord." Upon this point, also, the preacher dwelt at some length; talked of the moral perfections of the Deity; the beauties of holiness and the deformities of sin. He spoke of intellectual and moral beauty in man, and the importance of intellectual and moral culture to fit and qualify us for the discharge of the duties we owe to our fellow-beings in our pilgrimage through life.

The day of our meeting was somewhat unfavorable, and the congregation was not so large as was expected; and yet, all, both preacher and people, seemed to be pleased with the dedication services.

Our church building cost two thousand dollars. It is near the river, and five miles below the county site. The building is entirely finished, and displays the charms of a simple architecture and the beauties of unpretending taste. I trust and pray that this building may be to many an anxious soul "none other than the house of God and the gate of heaven."

J. T. Dew.

Death of Dr. Bond.—The telegraph brings us intelligence of the death of the Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal, at New York, on the 14th inst. What Thomas Ritchie was to the political, Thomas Bond was to the religious press. A distinction won in both cases by eminent talent.

During a debate in the United States Senate on the 10th inst., Mr. Hale read an extract from the London Telegraph, which represented Mr. Seward and Mr. Foot as being extremely belligerent, and another from *La Patrie*, Louis Napoleon's organ, which represented Mr. Banks, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as a black man, saying, that in the double capacity of a colored man and Abolitionist, he had inspired profound disgust in the minds of the Southern members. The reading of these articles occasioned excessive laughter.

The Cherished Hope.

BY WM. R. MCCURRY.

Among the ills and woes of life,
That combat to destroy,
There looms fond and cherished hope,
That fills our hearts with joy;
It nestles in the bosoms of
The friends that here must part,
And sheds a ray of sunshine o'er
The bruised and broken heart.

It makes us bear our lot through life
With smiles instead of tears,
And lulls to rest the wounded form
That's rent with bodily fears.
It is the hope—the cherished hope—
That we shall meet above;
Where pain and sorrow never come,
But all is joy and love.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

NATCHEZ DISTRICT, MISS. CONFERENCE.

Jackson, La., March 11, 1856.

Mr. Editor—Following the example of some of the bishops, I pen this letter and send it to you. I have been one entire round on this large district, which cost me a little over a thousand miles travel on horseback and buggy, to attend eleven quarterly meetings, some of which were failures, on account of bad weather and mistakes as to time. The preachers are all at their posts, and doing all they can for the cause of Christ and Methodism.

I am every day impressed with the fact that a conscious evidence of a call to preach the gospel, and a sure and certain expectation of a reward beyond the grave, if complied with, is the main element of Methodism. But for this, how many places, now supplied with the regular ministration of the Word of Life, would be left without?

As it respects the general state of the Church, I would remark that there are no signs of a general declension, still there is needed much to bring things up to the standard of the gospel of Christ. The doctrine of Christian perfection, as held by Wesley and Fletcher, is not insisted on to the extent it should be; and, as a consequence, is not professed nor enjoyed as it should be. Still there are some true and faithful witnesses of this essential doctrine of the New Testament.

Centenary College

is in as prosperous a state as it ever has been at any time of its history. The President, Rev. J. C. Miller, A. M., as an experienced officer in every respect, has surpassed the highest expectations of his friends, and has entirely confounded his enemies, if he had any, by his energy and firmness in the discharge of all his duties. So I, with every one that I have conversed with, can say of a truth that Centenary has a President now in every respect equal to any that has ever been here before. I am the more special in this because there was some fear felt by some of the friends of the college, for a time, when Bro. Miller was elected.

I can say just as much for the whole faculty of the college. Every man is up to the full mark in his work. The Junior exhibition has just passed off with high and eminent credit both to the young gentlemen who spoke and the faculty who taught them. So I can say to any man who wants to educate his son, he can do it as well at Centenary now as anywhere in the United States.

The School for Young Ladies,

under the charge of Rev. B. Jones and lady, is, in some respects, more prosperous than it ever has been. It has a corps of as highly educated and accomplished teachers as can be found in any institution in the South, or anywhere else. Bro. Jones is a fine specimen of a Methodist preacher, and besides teaching and managing one of the largest female schools in the country, is doing the full work of an itinerant preacher. To all who desire their daughters taught in a first rate Methodist school, without the dogmas of sectarianism, I would say send to this school.

Dr. Speer's School, of Natchez,

is doing well. The Doctor is, as is very well known, an able teacher, and has well qualified assistants. I spent one night with him. A large number of boarders are in attendance, and as well ordered a family as can be found. One of the teachers, who had been an Episcopalian, had recently been converted and joined the Methodist Church.

So you see, Mr. Editor, we are doing something for and in the great work of education. And as long as the pure doctrines of the gospel, as taught by Wesley, are believed and preached by us, all is well. Aye, the more we do in this great work, the better for the Church and the country too. It is such weapons I would use in the great conflict with Infidelity and Romanism.

Politicians have their calling and work, and we, as a church, ours. And I think no one can object if we take hold of this great agent or instrument to bring the power and influence of the gospel of Christ to bear on the masses. If men are thus educated the chances are to get pure patriots and effective examples to the youth of the country in high places.

Yours, truly,

L. Campbell.

STATE SURVEY.

We have received a copy of the report of the Special Committee of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, on the importance of a geological and scientific survey of the State of Louisiana. The Committee embraces a number of gentlemen whose names are the only guarantees needed for the correctness of their conclusions and the judiciousness of their opinions—Messrs. Riddell, Benedict, Copes, Blanchard, Hartos, Chilton and Gordon. From their report we take a few facts of direct bearing upon the subject and intended to support the object which they have in some degree vitalized.

The report commences by stating that it is eminently desirable there should be a systematic and thorough survey of the State territory in reference to its mineral and agricultural resources, its botanical and zoological productions, and its sanitary conditions and capabilities. Almost all the other States, old and new, have already done this and are profiting from knowledge of local resources thus obtained. The Legislature of this State, in 1841, appointed a committee to look into the feasibility of such a proceeding and there the whole matter ended, excepting some cursory investigations which have since been lost. It is inferred that this State offers no great diversity of geological formations, being for the most part recent alluvion; the North and North-west portion exhibits tertiary and perhaps secondary formations, but the greater part is alluvial, washed down by freshets of the great river that centers it.

There is reason to suppose that many useful metals and minerals abound in different parts of the State, although not yet discovered in any quantity. Gypsum, valuable in the arts, in building as a cement, and as a manure; common salt, which is generally associated with gypsum; lignite, a mineral coal—of more recent formation than the anthracite and bituminous—and stone coal, are all supposed to belong to the State. We have numberless beds of shell-marl, and it is supposed there are marsh-beds, rich in phosphates, or potassa, two very important ingredients of a good soil for producing cereal and fruits. If they should be discovered, the expenses of a survey would be repaid a thousand times over to the State, and every section of it; and, even if they should not, a correct analysis of the nature and composition of the various qualities of soil, and their different adaptabilities, is very important and useful.

Incidentally, a survey like the one proposed, would bring to light much valuable information respecting our topography and hydrography, thus giving a world of valuable information as to the best means of preventing overflows; and if a geological and mineralogical survey should be prosecuted, in connection with the topographical and hydrographical one, a great amount of practical knowledge of the first importance would result.

The committee suggests that an investigation into the potable and mineral qualities of all our indigenous waters, should also be prosecuted; including the lakes, bayous, rivers, creeks, lagoons, wells and springs, which, as the waters of the State are supposed to be highly hygienic and curative, would amply repay an analysis. The plan, it is suggested, should embrace a collection of complete sets of our rocks, minerals, sands, clays, marls, variety of soil and samples of water, accompanied with labels, detailing where they are found, and stating the merits they possess. The flora and fauna of the State—including its weeds, grasses, herbs, flowers, mosses, insects, reptiles, fishes, birds and quadrupeds—should accompany the survey, and would be very useful, as well as interesting; and might lead to a reduction of those which are injurious to the crops. It is thought, too, that superior native grasses, for making hay, would be among the discoveries.

In order to carry this measure forward, an annual appropriation of ten or fifteen thousand dollars, it is thought, would be sufficient; and the results would, indirectly, more than repay the cost.

The Academy suggests that the sanitary condition of the State should be explored at the same time with its agricultural, botanical and geological character, and that a registration of births, deaths and marriages, as recommended to the Legislature in 1852, should be compelled by law. The establishment of meteorological stations in several parts of the State and a central bureau in this city, to regulate and correspond with the others, is also urged.

With regard to a geological survey of the State, there can be no doubt that the advantages accruing therefrom would more than repay the cost. "An annual outlay of ten or fifteen thousand dollars, exclusive of the cost of printing an annual report of the progress," is a very liberal estimate of the expense, however. The State of New Hampshire was very carefully examined, geographically, geologically, mineralogically and otherwise, and a volume of reports printed at a cost, including the whole, of less than six thousand dollars, by Dr. Jackson. The State of New York, also, published four or six volumes, as large and almost as minute as those of England, for less than sixteen thousand dollars, and Massachusetts did the same for twelve thousand dollars. We are heartily in favor of the plan. It would do for us that which can be done by no other means. It would write down the history and give the character of every parish; would tell planters to what their attention should be turned and how; would explain the best methods of increasing present crops, and point out others of equal value; would show a great many improvements and be valuable to almost every individual. If the State will secure the services of a competent geologist, as it may, at a salary of four thousand dollars per annum, with such assistance as he deems requisite, a geological survey would be one of the best things that legislation could insure.

Particulars of the Loss of the Steamboat Henry Lewis.—We received by telegraph a few days ago, a brief account of a collision between the steamers Henry Lewis and Edw. Howard, in the Ohio river, near Evansville, In., by which the former was sunk and a number of lives lost. The officers of the steamer Hungarian furnish the following particulars of the disaster:

The Hungarian, a few hours after the collision, came up to the wreck of the Lewis, and took off the surviving passengers, and all the freight that was above water. The Howard was alongside the wreck, and did not leave until Capt. Emerson, of the Lewis, had made arrangements with the Hungarian for a barge, which she had in tow, and had transferred his passengers to the Hungarian.

The Lewis sunk in about three minutes after the collision with the Howard, which occurred about half-past 4 o'clock in the morning. About the time she had fairly settled on the bottom, the forward part of the boat was discovered to be on fire. She was then lying across the current, some eighty yards distant from the Kentucky shore. The Howard went to her assistance. In doing which she had to run head on, and the hull being sunk, there was no resistance to the Howard, except the upper works, which received such a shock from this second collision that the skylight from one end of the boat to the other broke through and fell upon the cabin floor, and the whole cabin was started off. Many passengers were caught in the ruins. Some succeeded in extricating themselves, while others were cut out with axes, they indicating their whereabouts by calling for assistance. Others perished in their rooms or among the fragments of the cabin.

The number of lives lost is variously estimated at from twenty to fifty. There was $16,000 insurance on the hull of the Henry Lewis, and $6,000 on her freight list. The portion of the freight brought by the Hungarian is consigned to Rogers, McGuire & Co., to be sold for account of underwriters.

☞ In 1701, the population of the English American colonies was estimated by Dr. Humphreys, as follows: Massachusetts, 70,000; Connecticut, 30,000; Rhode Island, 10,000; New Hampshire, 10,000—making an aggregate of 120,000; or less than the city of Boston alone has now—one hundred and fifty years after. At the same time, the Middle and Southern were set down at 142,000; of which New York had 30,000; the Jerseys, 15,000; Pennsylvania, 20,000; Maryland, 25,000, (being five thousand more than Pennsylvania); Virginia, 40,000; North Carolina, 5,000 and South Carolina, 7,000—a grand total of 262,000.

In 1755, the estimate reached 1,046,000, a growth of 774,000 in 54 years.

Cost of Bridging the Mississippi.—We learn that while the river remained closed by ice at St. Louis, the authorities of that place took advantage of the opportunity to ascertain the practicability of a bridge across the Mississippi, at that point, by measuring the width of the stream and sounding its depth through holes cut in the ice. As the result of their investigations, it appears that a bridge can be contracted at a cost of about one million of dollars.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

THE TREASURER OF THE MINISTERIAL EDUCATION SOCIETY OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums up to March 1, 1856:

From Dr. I. C. Duboso, Mobile, Ala., amount of subscription $100
From Rev. Alexander McBryde, on the $20 resolution 20
From Rev. E. Callaway, on the same resolution 20
Total amount $140

Will the members of Conference bear in mind the resolution adopted at their late session with so much unanimity! It is one thing to resolve, it is another to act! We want action—action that will bring the money! Claims are coming in, and liabilities are being incurred by the Society for the education and board of some five or six young men, now in a course of training for the work of the ministry, to which they profess to have been called of God. Will some of our laymen, whom God hath blessed with the means, imitate the example of the worthy brother whose name heads this list?

Address the Treasurer, at Montgomery, Ala.

T. W. DORMAN,
Treasurer of M. E. Society.

DEMOPOLIS DISTRICT—Second Quarter:

March 29 and 30, Demopolis.
April 5 and 6, McKinley and Bethlehem.
April 12 and 13, Lower Peach Tree.
April 19 and 20, Butler.
April 26 and 27, Union Town.
May 3 and 4, Union Town Circuit.
May 10 and 11, Dayton.
May 17 and 18, Choctaw.
May 24 and 25, Springhill.
May 31 and June 1, Linden.
June 7 and 8, Gaston and Gaston Col'd Miss.
June 14 and 15, Dayton Colored Mission.

Or. JAS. A. HEARD, P. E.

☞ In the minutes of the Alabama Conference some of the Deacons of the fourth year are classed with those of the third year, a note of explanation by the Secretary stating the reason. The names marked are those of several who were prepared for examination, but arrived too late to meet the Committee. It was understood that at the next Conference, if they were prepared on the studies of the two years, they would be advanced with their class. Let all, therefore, be prepared accordingly.

Spring Hill, Ala. J. B. COTTRELL.

Charleston and Nashville Advocates please copy. 2t

WANTED—A situation as teacher by a young man prepared to teach Latin, Greek, and the higher mathematics. Satisfactory references given. Apply to Prof. W. H. N. Hagruder, President of Collegiate Institute, at Baton Rouge, La. m22 tf

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MARRIAGES.

On the 16th March, by Rev. S. J. Kelly, Mr. EUGENE A. SALVANTE, of New Orleans, to Mrs. SARAH R. FAIRBANKS, of Warrington, Fla., in the Church of the Navy Yard Station.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE

FACULTY:

Rev. H. O. TWEATT, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Belles-Lettres and Ancient Languages.
A. R. BENNETT, M. D., Professor of the Physical Sciences and Mathematics.
——, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.
Miss L. BATE, A. M., Instructress in English Literature, Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, &c.
Miss ELIZABETH V. MCCORMICK, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.
Miss MARY E. CROWDER, M. E. L., Instructress in Academic Department.
Mrs. ELIZABETH M. MCCORMICK, Instructress in Primary Department.
——, Assistant Teacher in the Elementary Branches.

N. B.—In a few weeks, a gentleman of distinguished reputation will be added to the present corps, he name occupying the vacancy of Professor of Music and Modern Languages.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
Academic Department	15 00
COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.	
Freshmen and Sophomore classes	20 00
Junior and Senior classes	25 00
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.	
Music on the pianoforte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of instruments	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 50
Water and chromatic painting, each	15 00
Oil painting	20 00
Embroidery	10 00
Incidental expenses	2 00
Fee for Graduation and Diploma	5 00

No extra charge made for Modern or Ancient Languages.

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College. m1y

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Telegraphic Items.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—According to documents sent to the Senate to-day, the instructions to Commodore McCauley, commanding the Home Squadron, issued in April last, after the Spanish frigate Ferolano had fired into the United States steamer El Dorado, were to the effect that when a similar outrage shall be committed on any vessels rightfully bearing our flag he must promptly interpose and resist the exercise of the assumed right of visitation, and repel the interference by force. The Executive taking the ground that the conduct of the authorities of Cuba in hailing and searching our vessels cannot rest on any plea of territorial jurisdiction on the high seas and in the vicinity of the island of Cuba, this government denying the existence of any state of facts to warrant the exercise of belligerent rights. This matter was promptly brought to the attention of Spanish authorities by the State Department.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Two new four story brick dwellings on Twenty-first street, between E. and F. streets, owned by Mrs. Taggert, formerly a resident of New York, were burned early this morning. John Anderson, of the Washington Hose Company, was killed by the falling of a wall. He leaves a wife and five children. Several other firemen were slightly injured. The loss by this fire is not less than $15,000.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The boiler in the steam-turning establishment, on Master street, belonging to Mr. Beck, exploded this morning, nearly demolishing the building—killing three of the workmen, Mr. Eckert and his son, and another person, name unknown. The rest of the workmen escaped unharmed. Mr. Beck, the proprietor, was in the cellar at the time, acting as engineer. He escaped with some slight injuries.

Klagnette Telegraph.

FERRY BOAT BURNED—LOSS OF LIFE.

BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Last evening, while the ferry boat New Jersey was crossing the Delaware, she took fire in the middle of the stream, and was with great difficulty, owing to the floating ice, run ashore upon the bar opposite Arch street. There were about a hundred passengers on board, many of whom jumped into the river and were rescued by boats; after clinging to the ice for some time.

It is asserted that over thirty were either drowned or burned. The boat burned to the water's edge.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The California mail steamship has arrived, bring one million and a half in specie. Our Cotton market is quiet, with sales to-day of 2,000 bales. Flour is quiet; sales of 6,000 barrels. Corn, 75c. Freights dull.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—A sharp personal debate took place to-day between Senators Trumbull and Douglas. Crittenden and Sumner also participated in the debate.

In the House, Kansas affairs were discussed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Sixteen bodies of the victims of the late frightful disaster on the Delaware river have been found. Twenty or thirty are still missing.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—*Senate.*—Douglas introduced a bill to-day authorizing the people of Kansas Territory to organize a State Government when they may attain the requisite population.

Kansas Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Advices from Kansas state that the Free State officers are about to be arrested by the Federal authorities.

Lyceum Lectures.

Professor Gould prefaced his last lecture by stating that a course of lectures will be delivered in continuation of his own, commencing next Wednesday, and the subject of the first will be "Water."

The previous lecture ran over the history of astronomy for the last fifty years. The whole course has been delivered with an effort to treat astronomy as a science. In a scientific view the planet Saturn is as wonderful as any: it is the only one that has a ring. If the sun had been so surrounded, the center of gravity of the ring must eventually have met the sun and been destroyed. If the ring were gases, the result would have been chemical, but yet destructive. Our own earth is probably surrounded by a gaseous ring. This fact has been inferred from observations made by Mr. Jones, of the Japan expedition; and the fact accounts for meteors.

The binary, or double stars, are stars situated so nearly together, that, like Epsilon, they seem to be one only. These double stars are very frequent, and Orion has four or five—a sextuple. They may be physically connected, or, only apparently so, to us, from their positions. The theory of probabilities, as carried out by Strenier, proves that ninety per cent. are actually double. But, actually, the motion of these bodies, and the fact that they revolve around a common center of gravity, prove them to be single. The little star 61 Sigui has been weighed, by the genius of Bessel, and has helped to weigh planets, as in a scale.

The asteroids cannot be omitted, for, although they cannot be described in a single lecture, they cannot, either, be wholly overlooked. The asteroids fill a curious vacuum in the heavens, and have a strange interest. Kepler was the great progenitor of all recent discoveries in astronomy. Without him Newton and Laplace would have been unknown. The idea of a kosmos was beautifully perfected by him, and his idea has since been proved correct, and explains many other facts. His work—the "Mysterium Kosmographicon"—carries the idea fully out. He was a sincere seeker after truth, and when his own theories were controverted by more probable facts, he was the first to yield and abandon them. In September, 1800, six astronomers formed themselves into a club, at Lilienthal, to search for the missing planet Ceres. Each had his portion of the heavens given, and finally Piatzi met it. Others re-discovered it, and, also, a small planet near by, which Gousse, by his theory of probabilities, had demonstrated. Harding discovered Juno, and others Vesta and Pallas; but the discovery ceased with Pallas. In 1840, the search was renewed, and thirty-nine have been discovered—two since this series of lectures commenced. Some account of the nomenclature of stars was given; and when it was proposed to name one Victoria, a German astronomer wrote an American, remarking how fearful would it be to have one of the stars called Zachariah!

Formerly, stars were described by some sign, as a sickle, a bird, etc. Now they are known by numbers, as one, two, etc.—the figure being enclosed in a circle.

This half century alluded to, gave birth to American astronomy; for, notwithstanding, Franklin—*qui eripuit fulmen e coelo*—there was no general study of the science until then. If his time had been devoted to science, he might have been as famous in astronomy as he was in politics. We have, however, our Bowditch, our Hubbard, and our Pierce, and are second only to Germany. The rainbow of hope is in the heavens, and it remains to be decided by the citizens of the Republic what shall be done. There have been twenty-three observatories erected between 1819 and 1843 in our country. A magnificent building has been erected in Albany for astronomical purposes; one has been given a transit instrument—a splendid telescope—and it is being endowed, rapidly, in a magnificent manner by private liberality. It will be opened in August, and the great astronomers of Europe have indicated their intention to be present. The various steamship lines have offered to convey astronomers here and back free of expense, in order to attend the opening.

If the science of astronomy can be preserved from charlatanism, to which it is so liable, it will touch heights not yet imagined. The first half of the nineteenth century has been an epitome of the whole history of astronomy, and has proved there is but one universe, governed by harmony and the will of the great I AM. There is one algebraic formula that includes all the flowers, and all the stars, and all the planets. The object of all astronomical science is to discover the will of the Great Astronomer. In whatever course our studies run, they all converge to one great whole; and they who can read them are His interpreters. Everything that speaks to the senses, speaks to the soul. Of the great book that contains all truth, we can with difficulty spell out here and there a letter.

At the conclusion, the lecturer was very warmly applauded by the audience.

THE POSITION OF GEN NICARAGUAN MINISTER.—Col. Wheeler, the United States Minister to Nicaragua, notwithstanding he perseveres in the endeavor to convince the State Department that he was justified in recognizing the new government, has failed to satisfy the Secretary of State of the propriety of his course. Mr. Marcy places little or no confidence in the testimonials—the signatures—which Col. Wheeler has transmitted to him in this connection, as a justification of the conduct of a public functionary rests, according to usage, more on the official statement of facts than on the endorsement of private individuals. It has heretofore been stated that Col. Wheeler was specifically instructed not to recognize the new government of Nicaragua, but he acted in advance of their receipt—a precipitancy on his part which is emphatically condemned by our Government. The recent instructions are explicit, and he is required to strictly adhere to them. In the unsettled condition of affairs in Central America, his functions will for the present be confined nearly, if not altogether, to an oversight of our interests in that quarter, as it is well known he has no official intercourse with the Nicaraguan government.

SUSPENSION OF STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH NICARAGUA.—We learn that Mr. Templeton, the agent in this city of the Nicaragua Transit Company, has determined not to dispatch the steamship Prometheus to San Juan, for which port she was advertised to leave on the 26th inst. This is owing to the receipt of a dispatch from New York, announcing that the Transit Company had resolved to suspend steam communication with Nicaragua, in consequence of the seizure by Gen. Walker of the Company's route across the Isthmus. In consequence, steam communication on the Pacific sides between San Juan del Sud and San Francisco, will also be suspended.

THE CURRENT WEEK.

The back-bone of the stormy month has been broken by the combined exertions of fifteen resolute days, which, impatient of present good, hurried on to prospective pleasure. Nor do we blame them for whipping the winged steed and endeavoring to make Phœbus quicken his gait. A more unwelcome portion of the road is not to be found anywhere within its twelve great stages. Its two and fifty places of change, or, the three hundred and sixty-five level plains over which it glides. All the gods conspired to render the journey a rough one: Aquarius used that watering pot with a determination it should never be needed again: Father Æolus shew his shaggy brow and endless arm at all the fountains: and the property-people of the skies let the black-curtain fall and were too lazy to wind it up when the rail boy's bell tinkled in the East.

Sunshine is streaming in through every crevice and the rehearsal of the week commences.

Monday, March 17—St. Patrick, St. Joseph of Arimathea and St. Gertrude who flourished in 626, are the guardians of the present day. The shamrock, dedicated to St. Patrick, and the sweet violet, sacred to St. Gertrude, are the floral offerings.

St. Patrick, who is almost as generally known in this country as in Ireland, is the more special saint of the seventeenth. It is known as St. Patrick's day, and, as such, observed wherever Irishmen emigrate; somewhat with religious ceremonies and votive offerings; generally with observances of a more miscellaneous and less theological character. St. Patrick was born at the end of the fourth century, in Killpatrick—nominally: a very anti-milesian county. At 16 he was carried off into slavery and compelled to keep cattle among the bogs of his "dear native land." Escaping, he traveled into Gaul and Italy, and received his apostolic mission, in the latter country, from Pope Celestine, who died in 432. His chief exploit was freeing Ireland from frogs and serpents, which some have very inhumanly attributed to the nature of the climate.

In February, 1783, letters patent incorporated the "Knights of the Illustrious order of St. Patrick." The shamrock is the trefoil.

Saint Alexander and Cyril, of Jerusalem, flourished during the century following, A. D. 251.

Tuesday, March 18.—The Great Leopard Bane—*doronicum pardalianches*, is the floral emblem.

St. Edward, a British King, whose honors are commemorated to-day, was stabbed in the back by the Thugs who lived in 979, while his horse was drinking at Corfe Castle, in the Island of Purbeck. He spurred his horse into a deep marsh, but instead of being drowned, the spirit was translated to glory and the body discovered by a pillar of light—more noble but less comfortable than common deaths. The fact is now notable from the effect it has had upon modern customs. After that, the general distrust caused by the crime was so great that no one would drink with another without security that he was safe, while the bowl was at his lip. Hence the drinking of healths, springing out of the expression then prevalent—"I pledge you your health," when about to drink.

Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Oxford, died in 1745, aged 71.

Wednesday, March 19.—St. Joseph, the spouse of the Virgin Mary, A. D. 1; and St. Alemund, 813, are the protectors of the 19th.

The yellow star of Bethlehem, *ornithogalum luteum* is the floral emblem, sacred to St. Joseph.

In 720 B. C., the first eclipse of the moon on record occurred. In 1355 England began her system of naval impressment. In 1719 a surprising meteor was seen in England, Scotland and Ireland. One describer says it was as large as the moon and had little motion at first; presently it assumed the shape of a meteor with a stream of light, emitting a splendor by which fine print could be read. Its duration was about thirty seconds. Its greatest height was calculated to have been fifty-one statute miles. It descended gradually and broke into the sea, near the coast of Brittany.

Thursday, March 20—St. Cuthbert and St. Wulfran are the saints. The dog's violet is dedicated to the latter.

In 1727, Sir Isaac Newton, author of the Principia, discoverer of gravitation, and a profoundly great man, died. Frederick, prince of Wales and father of George III, died in 1751, aged 44.

William Murray, Earl of Mansfield, died in 1793, having been born the 2d of March, 1705. For the last thirty years of his life, he presided as lord chief justice of the court of the king's bench. He altered the whole system of the common law by grafting the civil law upon it. As an elegant and varied scholar, of great natural and cultivated ability, he shone among the very foremost; and none of that galaxy of great men that arose in the reign of Queen Anne rivalled him. He was a friend to this country.

In 1811, Napoleon, king of Rome, was born. His mother was the Empress Maria Louisa. His unhappy life and early death, for "the sword wears out the sheath," are familiar to all. His portrait, as the Duke de Reichstadt, adorns a great many print windows, even now.

On this day the sun enters the constellation *Aries*, or the Ram, which is the first zodiacal sign; and this is the first day of Spring! We were led into an error by an old authority and made the "new-come of the year" commence on the 6th, whereas our praise should have been reserved for the 20th.

The sun, on this day, passes the imaginary line in the heavens called the equator. This was the beginning of their sacred year to the Israelites; their civil year commencing in September.

Friday, March 21.—St. Benedict, 543; St. Serapion and other lesser lights.

The bullous funetory, dedicated to St. Bennet is he flower.

St. Benet, or Benedict, as he is more generally known, was the founder of the order of Benedictines, and the Romish books are full of chronicles concerning him. He was born in Umbria, in 480, and sent to school at Rome. He founded twelve monasteries, and died in 543, aged 63.

In 1556, Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, was burnt for heresy, at Oxford, England.

Saturday, March 22.—St. Basil, St. Paul, and St. Catharine of Sweden, are the saints, and pilewort, dedicated to the last named, is the flower.

The plague broke out in London in 1665, and raged with such violence that grass grew in the most public thoroughfares. During its prevalence the deaths were so numerous that the dead could not be buried, and were thrown into the river or burned. Robbery prevailed and drunkenness in the midst of all. Trade was ended; the shops closed; the Royal Exchange deserted, and for a period life seemed about to expire.

In 1687, John Baptist Lulli, a very celebrated Florentine musician—for some time page to madame Montpensier, and superintendent of music to Louis XIV—died.

Sunday, March 23—St. Alphonsus, of Lima, St. Victoria and others are the saints of the day.

The peerless daffodil, dedicated to St. Alphonsus, is the plant.

In 1801, Paul, Emperor of all the Russias, was strangled at St. Petersburg.

In 1847, at daylight, a naval battery of three thirty-two pounders and three eight-inch Paixhan guns, which had been, on the day previous, transported with great difficulty over a distance of three miles, by a sandy and difficult route, from the ships to a commanding height within seven hundred yards of the city, was prepared to open its terrible fire on Vera Cruz. The work was not commenced, however, until the close of the day, but compelled a surrender on the 26th, with five thousand prisoners and five hundred pieces of artillery. Six thousand seven hundred shot and shells were thrown by the "Northern Infidels" before this result was produced.

NAVAL.—The Pensacola Gazette of Saturday last says:

The U. S. steamer Fulton, which left here on Sunday last, returned to this port on Tuesday morning from St. Joseph's Bay, sent back here by the Commodore to tow the U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga out of the harbor. The steamer anchored the frigate Potomac, and then with the Commodore and Captain of the frigate on board, proceeded up the Bay to the town, which they found entirely deserted. The houses were windowless and doorless and many of them clap-boardless. Cattle, fowls and other domestic animals were quietly grazing around, but no person was seen or could be found in the town. The supposed cause of the desertion is the want of business at St. Joseph's, but was first supposed to have been caused by an attack from the Indians.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga and steamer Fulton will leave the Pensacola Navy Yard for Havana in the early part of next week.

THE HARK AMELIA—*Terrible Suffering at Sea*—The bark Amelia, (sezied by the United States Government at Port-au-Prince,) and which left there on the 1st of December, (and subsequently put into St. Thomas,) had not been at sea many days before the commenced leaking, and, sailing badly, made very slow progress. We find in the Baltimore Sun the following account of what afterwards occurred:

On the night of January 5, when near New York, expecting the next morning to be inside of Sandy Hook, the wind, which had been Westerly and Southwesterly for a few days previous, shifted to the North, and from that point fell all around the compass.

Finding the vessel was a complete wreck, and being out of provision and water, all hopes of making a port in the United States were given up, and they attempted to go into Bermuda, but that was not accomplished. The greatest anxiety, at that time, was to meet a vessel which would relieve them of their hunger and thirst, but every vessel they met avoided them, giving them as wide a berth as possible the Amelia being rather a suspicious looking craft.

Supposing there might be some provisions in the hold of the vessel, an examination took place, when a barrel of rice and bread was found, but in a shamaged condition. They then discovered the hold was swarming with rats.

They went to work and caught the rats, which, with the rice, kept them from starving. They were in this condition for twenty-two days. At daylight on the morning of January 28th, a vessel was discovered, which proved to be the English brig Ida, Capt. Williams, three days from St. Johns, Island of Antigua, bound to London. He showed on a blackboard his longitude, and Lieut. Werden hailed him, telling him they were sixty days out, and in want of bread and water, or something to eat; that they would be very thankful for anything, as they were starving. He replied he had no bread to spare, but would give them some flour.

A boat was sent on board, and returned with only part of a half barrel of flour, and nothing else. This, however, they were very thankful for, and with the rats and the rice, they fared quite well. They made the port of St. Thomas on the 1st of February, having been sixty-two days at sea, and most of the time experiencing the greatest sufferings. The whole town was alarmed for fear an explosion would take place, as there were arms and ammunition on board sufficient for an army of five thousand men. The vessel has been pronounced the most unseaworthy that was ever seen in our harbor, and great credit is due to the officers, who, after six-two days' hardships succeeded in getting her into port.

On the 6th inst., a fire broke out in the dead house attached to the county institutions at Flatbush, Long Island, which burned the building to the ground.—Seven dead bodies were in the building at the time, having been placed there preparatory to interment in the common burying ground. They were so completely consumed that nothing remained of them but a few charred bones.

RED RIVER.—We clip the following items from the Shreveport South-Western, of the 12th inst:

The river continues to rise fast, and there is no doubt but we shall have fine navigation for the balance of the season.

It rained the greater part of yesterday, which will, we fear, again render the roads almost impassable.

The Mariposa patent for twenty-four thousand acres has been issued to Col. Fremont from the land-office within a few days past. It is known, however, that at present the tract is worthless to the owners, (Fremont, Palmer, Cook & Co.,) from the impossibility of ejecting the squatters who have pounced upon it for mining and other purposes.

WILD RICE IN MINNESOTA.—The wild rice of the swamps in Minnesota has produced an abundant crop this year, and upon this myriads of duck and geese fatted until the water froze up. The Indians also made great use of wild rice. It has been sown in Connecticut, and produces well.

AN INTOLERABLE PUNSTER.—Theodore Hook, once walking with a friend, passed a pastry-cook's shop, in the window of which was the usual inscription—"Water ices and ice-creams." "Dear me," said Theodore, "what an admirable description of the effects of hydrophobia." "How can that be?" said his friend; "what have water ices and ice-creams to do with hydrophobia?" "Oh," replied Hook, "you do not read it right. I read it thus: Water I sees, and I screams."

In a mixed company of ladies and gentlemen, a Yankee in Europe was asked, "Which are the handsomest, the ladies of this country or the American ladies?" "I must confess," was the prompt reply, "that I think the palm of beauty is with the American; for had I met the ladies around me, in America, I should have supposed them to be my own countrywomen."

The courtesies and dipping in the gilded drawing room where Jonathan said that must have raised all the dust in the carpet.

Local Intelligence.

MORTALITY.—The burials in the city cemeteries for the week ending Sunday morning, numbered only 63; St. Vincent de Paul's not heard from.

SUPREME COURT.—*The Sheriffalty.*—Yesterday morning the application of John M. Bell, for the recording of his commission as Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, came up according to appointment. The Court decided that it could hear arguments upon the mere motion for the recording of the commission, as it had appellate jurisdiction only. All it could do was to order the commission to be entered on record and permit Mr. Bell to swear in his deputy for the court. This was at once done. Mr. Packenham Lebeau was presented as the deputy, sworn in, and took possession of his office.

Mr. Bell next applied to the Sheriff's office, and formally demanded possession of Mr. Hafty. He was met with a peremptory refusal. He then applied to Judge Cotton, of the Sixth District Court, for a writ of mandamus against Mr. Hafty, and the Judge issued a rule upon Mr. Hafty, ordering him to appear in court at nine o'clock to-day, and show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue, as prayed for.

After that, Mr. Bell went around to the different District Courts, in all of which except the Second and Fourth (they not being open) he was permitted to sworn in his deputies. In the First District Court he swore in Messrs. Alex. Baldwin, Absalom H. Leggett, Henry Vignaud, and John F. Kearney; in the Third, Mr. E. S. Wardwarding the Fifth, Mr. Gayarde the old incumbent; and in the Sixth, Mr. Robert F. Montgon. Mr. Bell also presented himself at the Parish Prison and demanded possession of that institution, which Capt. Powers refused to yield without an order from Mr. Hafty.

BOUND TO HAVE THE RIGHT-ONE.—Judge Cotton yesterday issued a writ of seizure in a suit in his court. The attorney in the case asked for a duplicate writ, so as to have one put in the hands of each sheriff, or of each party claiming to be Sheriff, that both might make the seizure, and place its legality beyond a doubt. Accordingly Mr. Hafty and Mr. Bell were each served with a writ, and each sent a deputy to make the seizure. Whether both Sheriffs will collect fees, or if not, which one will, are among the questions suggested by this interesting state of affairs.

SUPREME COURT—DECISIONS.—*Monday, March 17.*—Daniel Lacroix, appellee, vs. George Ledlie and C. A. Mitcheltree, appellants. Appeal from Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment amended and affirmed.—Buchanan, J.

——, Succession of ——, appellee, vs. City of New Orleans, Appellee. Second District, Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Spofford, J.

——, Succession of ——, curator, etc., appellant, vs. J. A. Ideu—Eugene Bellecig, curator, etc., appellee. Second District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Spofford, J.

——, Succession of ——, testamentary executor, etc., appellee, vs. H. J. Hughes, testamentary executor, appellee. Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Spofford, J.

——, Succession of ——, appellant, vs. T. C. Bates & Co., appellants. Sixth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Merrick, C. J.

——, Succession of ——, appellee, vs. James Birk, appellant. Third District Court of New Orleans. Judgment amended and affirmed. Buchanan, J.

——, Succession of ——, appellee, vs. Steamship Daniel Webster, Captain and owners, appellants. Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed.—Buchanan, J.

——, Succession of ——, appellant, vs. John P. Behrens, appellee. Sixth District Court of East Baton Rouge. Judgment affirmed. Voorhies, J.

——, Succession of ——, appellee, vs. H. F. Haughton, her husband, appellant. Sixth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Spofford, J.

——, Succession of ——, appellee, vs. Thomas R. Dixon and Eliza N. Dixon, et als., appellees, vs. Reuben Chilwell, appellant. Fourth District Court of Texas. Judgment amended and affirmed. Lea, J.

——, Succession of ——, appellee, vs. T. F. D'Aimond, et als., appellants. Seventh District Court of East Feliciana. Judgment amended and affirmed. Spofford, J.

——, Succession of ——, appellee, vs. Esther Klein, appellee, vs. H. S. Dewees and Thomas H. Ingalls, appellants. Third District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Merrick, C. J.

——, Succession of ——, appellee, vs. Henrietta Bowman, appellee, vs. Martha Brown, appellant. Third District Court of Jefferson. Judgment affirmed. Merrick, C. J.

——, Succession of ——, Faucette, Davis & Co., appellees, vs. City of New Orleans, appellant. Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed. Spofford, J.

——, Succession of ——, Andrew Matta, appellant, vs. Mary Gayle, appellee. Sixth District Court of East Baton Rouge. Judgment reversed. Buchanan, J.

——, Succession of ——, Maria E. Woodward, appellant, vs. N. J. W. Wortham, her husband, appellees. Sixth District Court of East Baton Rouge. Judgment reversed. Lea, J.

——, Succession of ——, Dr. Williman Wilcox, appellee, vs. Wm. W. Leake, appellant. Seventh District Court of West Feliciana. Judgment affirmed. Voorhies, J.

——, Succession of Sarah A. Penny—Solomon Bloom, appellant; James J. A. Foster and S. A. Foster, appellees. Seventh District Court of East Feliciana. Judgment reversed and cause remanded. Voorhies, J.

——, Succession of ——, Dwight Durkee, appellee, vs. Price, Tyrell & Co., appellants. Second District Court of New Orleans. On a rehearing. Former judgment of Supreme Court set aside, and judgment of District Court affirmed.—Spofford, J.

——, Succession of ——, Eliza Scott, et als. appellees, vs. H. S. Key, et als. appellants. Tenth District Court of Carroll. Judgment reversed.—Buchanan, J.

Our Whole Country.

Who would sever Freedom's shrine?
Who would draw the invidious line?
Though by birth one spot be mine,
Dear is all the rest.

Dear to me the South's fair land—
Dear the central mountain band—
Dear New England's rocky strand
Dear the glorious West!

By our altars pure and free;
By our laws deep rooted tree;
By the Past's ahead memory;
By our Washington!

By our common parent tongue,
By our hopes, bright, buoyant, young,
By the tie of country strong—
We will still be one.

Lavater's Warning.

Trust him little who doth raise
To the same height both great and small,
And sets the sacred crown of praise,
Smiling, on the head of all.

Trust him less who looks around
To censure all with scornful eyes,
And in everything has found
Something that he dare despise.

But for one who stands apart,
Stirr'd by nought that can befall,
With a cold, indifferent heart,
Trust him least and last of all.

BEN SERRAQ.

A Scene in an Algerian Police Court.

The French-Algerian magistrate's chaouch or sheriff's officer, Djilali by name, was recovering a little from the out-of-countenance condition into which he had been thrown by his failure in giving a pinch-ens turn to the embarrassment of a couple of sacks of wheat from the backs of a pair of donkeys. He straightened his back, stood stiff on his legs, and silently entered, with ineffible zeal, on the discharge of his functions as chief-constable and crier-of-the-court. He let himself in one of those happy moments when, after having well-deserved a good beating, he was ready to transfer the favor to the first person he met. He was an eight-day clock wound up again, when just at the point of running down and coming to a stop. As he opened and shut the police-room doors with the bluest banging and clappings—shouting for the plaintiffs to appear, and hustling everybody who stood in his way as he swaggered about the antechamber—the assembly present, still impressed with the sack-and-donkey scene they had witnessed, whispered from mouth to mouth and from ear to ear, that in the memory of mekrazeni, so accomplished a chaouch had never been seen.

Suddenly, a confused noise was heard out of doors. As it approached, the sounds grew louder; and at last the ear could distinguish the most energetic oaths in the Arab language, and the music which proceeds from fisticuffs and kicks when applied to the divers parts of the human body. Djilali's voice rose above the tumult, and his stick accompanied the melody of his voice. Finally, the door opened, and a group of men, singularly interlaced together, rolled into rather than entered the room. When Djilali, by a succession of the most skillful movements, had succeeded in putting a little restraint and order into this tempest-tost storm of arms and legs, the eye could manage to distinguish a group of five men, four of whom had quite enough to do to enforce on the fifth a little respect. The last-named worthy was of lofty stature and vigorously limbed. His garments torn to shreds, and his sorry face, attested participation in a recent struggle; but his hands, tied behind his back and fastened by a rope to his neck were evidence that he had not been victorious. His companions held him fast with a degree of caution which showed that even in the state to which he was reduced, they were not quite sure he would not make his escape. Four ropes' ends, which dangled from his wrists and his neck, were tightly grasped with exasperated uneasiness and tenacity. Scarcely had the new comers subsided into calmness, when an unanimous exclamation arose from the midst of the audience—

"Is Ben Serraq!—What has he been doing now?"

M. Richard, the presiding magistrate, inquired somewhat severely:

"What has the man done, that you should bring him bound in that cruel way?"

"'Tis Ben Serraq!" was the answer he received from the quartette of voices.

"Ah, Ben Serraq! A professional robber belonging to the Sel'hha, is he not?"

"The very same!" said the Corypheus of the associated plaintiffs.

"Yes, sure enough—'tis Ben Serraq," growled the prisoner, in a voice which reminded you of a wild beast roaring at night.

"But I was informed that he had amended his mode of life, and that lately he has been living at peace with his neighbors?"

"I have always lived at peace with my neighbors. I am a good Mussulman, fearing Allah and the law. I am calumniated."

"Hold your tongue," said the court, "and do not speak till you are spoken to."

"It is true," explained plaintiff number one, "that, for some time past, he has let us be quiet, and only committed distant robberies; but a few days since he stole some of our bullocks."

"Sidi Ibn Krarit," roared the savage. "How dare they slander a poor innocent creature like me in that cruel way?"

"But is the fact clearly proved?" the president inquired. "How did it occur?"

"It is as plain as it possibly can be," stated plaintiff number two. "There is not the least doubt about the matter."

"What's what you get by serving the French!" muttered Ben Serraq, with the air of a Cato. "What ingratitude, gracious Allah, Lord of the Universe!"

At this juncture, Djilali received orders to prevent the accused, by any means whatever, from making lengthy interruptions to the recital of the plaintiffs' wrongs. As to short exclamations that will break forth, the chaouch might allow them to burst from their safety-valve, seeing the material impossibility and uselessness of confining them within the lips of a subject like the present defendant.

"Come, then," said the court decidedly, "one of you explain the business."

"Don't mind what they say," Ben Serraq roared out. "They are inveterate liars. Besides, they have a spite against me."

"As I said just now," the complainant stated, "the case is plain. Our herds were grazing in the neighborhood of Ben Serraq's tent. On driving them home in the evening we discovered that a bullock was missing. My brethren and myself immediately took the field, to discover some trace of the robbery, but we could discover nothing. At last, after several days of fruitless search, it entered into our heads to have a look at Ben Serraq's tent. We had suspected him, in consequence of what had happened some months previously."

"Barbarians!" yelled the untamed innocent, "to violate the tent of an honest Mussulman!"

"But we had no need to enter it; which, moreover, we should not have done without the kaid's authorization."

"Quite right," said the magistrate, approvingly.

"We met his wife, as she was coming from the water."

"What an abomination!" howled the biped brute; "to stop a woman on the road!"

"And who, for the promise of a trifling reward, told us the whole affair."

"A capital witness—a she beggar, who betrays me!"

"She explained that it was her husband who stole our bullock, in order to provide himself with a store of salt meat."

"Sidi Bou Krari! That a woman should lie like that!"

"She then showed us several goat-skins filled with the meat."

"As if a Mussulman were not allowed to keep salted meat in his tent!"

"And, to remove all doubt as to where the meat came from, she showed us the bullock's head lying in one corner of the tent, still in a state sufficiently preserved to enable us to recognise the animal."

"What a horrible she-vagabond! But her evidence is good for nothing; I had given her a beating not two day's before."

"Our only thought then was to seize the wild-boar who is now before you. There was the difficulty; for this son of Satan is as strong as no one else, and can knock down a camel with a blow of his fist."

"What a joke! I am as mild as a sheep."

"Twenty of us met in company, and at dawn of day, informed by his wife—"

"What a pity I did not strangle her, as I meant to."

"Informed by his wife that he was still asleep, we rushed down upon him; and, after a desperate struggle, contrived to bind him in the way you see, as he lay on his mat."

"Sidi Abd-Allah! What treachery! To attack a good Mussulman as he lay asleep!"

"And a good thing it was that we did attack him in that way; for, although he was hardly awake, he managed, while he was wrestling with us, to break one of Oulid Sekrad's legs, and to put out one of Ali Oud Ama's eyes. He smashed in five or six of poor Ben Senan's teeth, and bit Otsman Oud Messasit's back savagely."

"Justice of the Master of the World! Is it possible to lie in this way? On the contrary, I have been half killed by you. Don't you see my face is covered all over with blood?"

"Son of a dog! you well know that the blood is from poor Oud Messasit's body."

"Sidi-Abd-Allah!" exclaimed Ben Serraq.

But it was of no use invoking the saints. Djilali called for a towel and a basin of water, and with them washed Ben Serraq's face. The experiment established the fact that that interesting individual had not received the slightest scratch, and that the bite on the unfortunate Oud Messasit's back must have been the only source of the stains.

"Well, Ben Serraq," said the president, "although I cannot entertain any reasonable doubt of your guilt, you are, nevertheless, at liberty to speak—let us hear what you have to say in justification?"

"Ah! I am allowed to explain! Well, you will soon see! In the first place, my wife is a she vagabond; every body knows it, don't they, Djilali?"

But Djilali, who was particularly anxious to conceal all cognisance of the defendant's affairs, only replied, "May your tent catch fire! Pray, what connection have I ever had with you, that I

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Letters of James Robb
ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.
NO. VI.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12, 1856.

To His Excellency Robert C. Wickliffe,
Governor of the State of Louisiana:

SIR—The varied importance that attaches to the subject of my preceding letters has imperceptibly extended their length, and I fear may overtax your time and exhaust your interest. In seeking to confine my observations to the points most prominent in favor of attaining the great end I have so much at heart, I am precluded from enlarging upon the feeble objections which I know to prevail, not so much to public work themselves as to aiding them. I must be content to rest the cause I am advocating on its own merits and what I have already expressed in its favor, and confine this letter to the plan of those preceding.

Having conclusively set forth what the importance of New Orleans will be when interior communications are extended and improved, I will now invite your attention to the consideration of the external advantages that will follow. The citizens of New York have constructed at great cost a railroad over the Isthmus of Darien, terminating at Panama on the Pacific side. The distance from New York to San Francisco by this route is 4,992 miles, and the voyage has never been performed under twenty-two days; the average of the voyages of the year being twenty-four days. The distance from New York to San Francisco, via Washington City, and by railroad from Washington City to New Orleans and hence by Tehuantepec, is 4,166 miles, making a difference of 826 miles in favor of New Orleans and Tehuantepec, and a gain of more than two thousand miles in ocean navigation. If we allow seven days from San Francisco to Panama on the Pacific side of the Isthmus, and seven days from Tehuantepec, and four days thence to New Orleans, and three days hence by railroad to New York, it gives fourteen days as the time employed in traveling between New York and California, and a gain of eight days over the shortest time by the Isthmus of Darien, which is more than one-third. The time saved in going to and returning from California would average twenty days and lessen the cost of travel more than thirty-three per cent. The simple statement of these facts dismisses the necessity of any lengthened argument to prove their importance, and if public attention were fairly awakened to their claims we would hear less of the Utopian schemes of Pacific railroads to be located over trackless deserts and mountains of perpetual snow. I have confidence in American enterprise that it will ever be equal to its purposes, but it will never be directed to fallacies which experience already acquired exposes and condemns. The Opelousas road, located over a savannah, in three years is not quite completed seventy-two miles, and the Great Northern Company has finished in the same time one hundred and sixteen miles and graded sixty additional miles of its road. How long it will take to extend the former one thousand six hundred miles on this scale of progress over a country of great physical obstructions and destitute of population and provisions? Great lines of railroad are not the creation of a month or a year, and if opulent and populous cities like New York and Philadelphia have consumed twenty years in the building of the Erie Railroad, and ten years for the Pennsylvania Central, both of which penetrate regions where a large and active population resides, and abounding in materials and all the aids needed in the construction of great public works, we should assign the building of a Pacific railroad to remote generations. When population extends west, its wants and their convenient supply will be met as necessity and interest will point out, and either of these causes urges us in our present circumstances to consider population already settled, and not anticipate that of the future. We need the concentration of public attention to our local schemes. To succeed in those already commenced we must consolidate our resources and calculate our purposes. We must be satisfied to do one thing at a time and do it well, and this will give to other and fresh schemes life and intensity from the success of undertakings that have made progress. When the capital invested in our present railroads becomes productive, its employment can be diverted to other channels without embarrassment or inconvenience. It is the assurance of large profit as well as the security of capital that can attract it from the ordinary channels of its employment. The mere money-lender, and he belongs to a class as distinct as the importer or factor, calculates with singular prudence the risks and profits of his investments. In our region of country where the demand for capital is active, he can have a choice of securities, and schemes however attractive in theory or plausible in promises will never overcome his preference for those that are solid and reliable. Schemes which are so extensive as to be defined by no boundary, seldom or never command confidence with the money-lender or capitalist.

The importance that would accrue to New Orleans by becoming the great centre of intercourse between the Pacific and Europe and North America, I need not enlarge upon: no one can foresee or estimate its magnitude; but the first and immediate influence that will follow the completion of its communications, exterior and interior, will be the increase and expansion of our import trade, which is now insignificant. New Orleans now exports, coastwise and to foreign countries, a larger amount in bulk and value of raw produce than any city in the world. Its cotton, which is first in importance, is now an element in the exchanges of commerce greater than that of gold or silver. The States cultivating it require its value to be returned to them, not in gold or silver, but in the manufactures and products of Europe and Asia, from the most useful to the most ornamental and expensive, the greater proportion of which now finds its way to the interior through the Northern cities, owing to their superior advantages in the facilities of cheap and rapid distribution of commodities by means of their railroads.

The constant and serious interruptions between New Orleans and the interior, tend to lessen and retard this most important branch of the trade of a great city. Large and populous districts are cut off for whole seasons at a time, and the transportation employed to supply the inhabitants in their most ordinary and pressing wants is both tardy and expensive, and unless overcome by improved facilities of intercourse, must retard all progress. If it does not lead to the abandonment of districts the most fertile and valuable. The loss of interest alone on the crops detained in Western Louisiana and Arkansas the last year cannot be less to the cultivator than $600,000. This is sufficient to discourage both merchant and planter and render all calculations insecure. The one has no certainty when he will have his customers' crop, and the other has no means to buy, so long as his cotton is detained on his plantation; but merchant and planter are in altered circumstances when the obstructions to intercourse disappear—both can then buy and sell without the risks of the depreciation of the stocks of merchandise of the one or the loss of interest on the cotton of the other. The advantages that will flow from this enlarged freedom of intercourse will be attended with the greatest encouragement in cultivation, and every description of improvement that will insure the comfort, luxury and happiness of the inhabitants.

Having passed in review the external benefits of establishing the most extended system of communication with distant regions, I shall invite your attention to the study of a practical picture of collateral advantages which our railroads will give to New Orleans.

I have adverted to the extent of population located east of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, estimated at three millions of inhabitants; that residing west of those great rivers is still more considerable, and has over five thousand miles of finished railroads. If the dilatory modes of conveyance which now prevail, were superseded by the cheap and expeditious facility afforded by railroads, how many of the vast population would be attracted to New Orleans, that are now prevented from visiting it at all, when the distance between New Orleans and Louisville would be traveled in thirty hours, and that between New Orleans and Chicago in thirty-six hours, with greater safety and comfort and smaller expense? It will not appear [illegible] to estimate the annual number at 500,000 persons; but suppose we reduce it to 300,000, some of whom would be attracted by motives of business and traffic, but the larger portion by those of change of climate, recreation and pleasure, and who are generally the spending class. The expenditure of such a movement of population will be immense, considering that the planters of the South-western States receive large sums for their crops and are proverbial for liberality in personal expenses. If we assign two hundred dollars to each person, and take into the average the supplies purchased by the country dealer, it will give sixty millions of dollars that would be expended in our stores, shops and hotels, every dollar of which is and will be diverted to and expended in the cities of the North, if we neglect to imitate the example of their enterprise.

The resort of this large and opulent population to New Orleans for six months of the year would be in the season of its gaiety and pleasure, as it now resorts to the Northern cities in summer and autumn. We would then become the centre, where the intelligence and talent of the South-western States would annually assemble, prejudice would be worn off by the contact and interchange of opinion, and ignorance would disappear before the mighty power of that locomotion which would render the fruitful fields of Tennessee and the bowling-greens of Kentucky almost the environs of the great metropolis of the South-west. It is impossible to compute the advantages to every department of moral, social and commercial life that would be the fruits of this wonderful activity. Its accommodation would require vast numbers of houses, hotels, stores and shops. Improvement would be visible in every direction, and a great demand would spring up for our vacant squares and lots. Builders, mechanics and workmen of every description would have constant and active employment, who in turn would need houses to live in—all of which would further add to the demand for the property of the landlord, and greatly enhance his rents. The condition of our city would soon present a picture of energy, activity and prosperity it has never known; and narrow-minded and illiberal proprietors could recognize it, they would perceive that it suggests our only remedy against a taxation now appropriated and expended by those who have counted on its property, other than the support it affords to foreign idleness and corruption.

The produce of the earth during the preceding season has been bountiful beyond all example. Our financial condition is one of ease and the greatest security, and we may feel justly proud of the pre-eminence to which it entitles us to lay claim. Rigid adherence to the principles that have established this advantage, and to the wise laws that govern our banks and currency, will fortify our financial independence and secure a solid prosperity in which commerce may safely repose, and which will, in time, supply capital to expand our enterprise, instead of confining to seek it among those who have no interest in the prosperity or sympathy with our institutions.

The public indebtedness of the State and City, between 1842 and 1853, was reduced by the extinction of twenty millions of dollars, principal and interest, including one-quarter wrested from speculators for sale and the liquidation of some of our banking institutions. The whole of this enormous sum was supplied exclusively from our own resources and remitted abroad without undue pressure or inconvenience; while in the same period we did not bring back capital or emit fresh obligations to take the place of the old, except in the case of the Consolidated City loan $3,000,000, a considerable portion of which was taken by our own citizens.

These facts are not only important in themselves, but more so when they convey so just an idea of our immense resources, and of being entirely adequate to needed great public undertakings, provided encouragements were offered that would renew hope and fortify confidence. This is what is needed, and, if added by your approbation and support, my letters should prove the humble instruments of effecting this in any degree, I shall feel that I am more than rewarded for the sacrifices I have made in the cause which has ever excited in me the strongest and liveliest emotions of interest.

Congratulating you on your elevation to the highest rank within the gift of the free and enlightened citizens of a great commonwealth, and persuaded of your patriotic attachment to the institutions of the South, I earnestly pray that you may be the happy instrument of diffusing the blessings of an enlarged and liberal policy, which will promote its interests, prosperity and renown. Solicit for yourself an enduring fame.

I am very faithfully yours,

JAMES ROBB.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8, 1856.

To His Excellency Robert C. Wickliffe,
Governor of the State of Louisiana:

SIR—My third letter concluded with the promise of making this the subject of aid from the State of Mississippi, in pursuance of the recommendations contained in Gov. McRae's message. That State is about 330 miles long, from north to south, and 150 miles broad, comprising in area about 45,760 square miles, or 29,286,400 acres. Its population exceeds 700,000 inhabitants, including slaves; and the value of the assessment of landed and personal property reaches nearly 300,000,000 of dollars, which in proportion to its white inhabitants, is the largest average of property owned among the same number of persons in any purely agricultural community in the world. The northern portion of the State is healthy and productive; and the country bordering on the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers is esteemed the finest cotton producing region in the South, being favored by the climate and latitude most favorable to its cultivation. The Mississippi river, flowing along the western boundary of the State, furnishes at all seasons an uninterrupted and cheap facility for the transportation of its produce. The other streams having their course through the State are of precarious navigation, and there are seasons when the inhabitants of populous and wealthy districts are subjected to the greatest inconvenience and sacrifices, owing to the suspension of navigation, and the want of facilities for carrying their produce to market, and obtaining their supplies. There is perhaps no State in the Union which relatively has so many agricultural advantages as Mississippi, and which would develop more rapidly its great resources, if the agency of intercommunication was improved; besides, there is no country, taking everything into calculation, that is more favorable for the construction of cheap and productive railroads. The surface of the country is fertile, without mountains and rocks to excavate or valleys to fill. Timber is abundant; and its latitude secures its highways against the injuries of frost and a rigorous climate. Superadded to all this, the teeming fruitfulness of its soil is a rich promise of traffic which cannot be computed in value and importance.

A State with the territory, climate, soil and population I have described, with an assessment of near 300,000,000 of dollars, has riches and resources far greater than those of the bankers of any European capital; and if employed in only a moderate degree in aid of the railroads now being constructed within its limits, will achieve the noblest works of the present age, which posterity, when inheriting their great benefits, will not fail to appreciate and applaud.

Mississippi might aid the railroads projected and building through its limits, without oppression to any, to the extent of a million of dollars annually; but suppose it gave less, and its representatives, in a spirit of enlightened liberality corresponding to the recommendations of its Governor, should consider the question of raising revenue for so noble an object. The levy of a three mill tax, or thirty cents on the hundred dollars—a tax too insignificant to invite serious opposition among a people possessed of resources so great—would give $900,000 annually, and seven years would swell the amount to $6,300,000, which is the latest period I could assign for the entire completion of a system of improvements that would give the State eight hundred miles of railroad of great and certain productiveness on their cost. Assuming that provision was made by legislative enactment for aid on this basis, we are brought to an inquiry of how it can be best applied to secure and protect the State. This may be satisfactorily answered by citing the example of the State of Tennessee, which has aided its railroads by a contribution of ten thousand dollars per mile on the security of a statutory mortgage. Mississippi may do the same, and secure itself by ample lien for money advanced in lieu of engagements payable at a very remote period, but it can do no more. The State, while creating no public engagement, performs the function of the capitalist, which its great wealth enables it to do with the most perfect facility and convenience. The entire independence of the circumstances of the State and its citizens will allow of any extension, and in a consistent policy she can make her advances perpetual on the payment of 6 per cent. per annum, reserving all the rights of a creditor in case of default. At the expiration of seven years the State would have an annual revenue of $378,000 upon its investments, besides having the merit of originating a policy which, in solid advantages, would supercede all the inventions suggested by schemes of credit and expediency, and would fortify every interest against its sacrifices and uncertainties.

I am no advocate for employing public credit when it can be avoided; it is powerful as a resource in periods flushed with confidence, but mischievous in ill tendencies, and States, as well as individuals, will best consult their own welfare and interests when they rest upon their own acknowledged resources instead of borrowing from others. The Southern States have more than ordinary motives to practice and encourage this policy in the face of the fanatical crusade waged upon their institutions and credit, the influence of which cannot be better illustrated than by referring to the difference established in the value of Northern and Southern State securities, which is fully 20 per cent. That this difference is resignable to the mere question of repudiation is not borne out by the facts. The State of Michigan has openly repudiated her engagements for millions, and the delinquent States of Indiana and Illinois may further be cited as an example that punctuality and good faith do not exclusively reside in States where slavery is disavowed; and to go further, it certainly does not appear that the Southern States in the management of their public works and corporations have not evinced a higher degree of prudence and integrity than prevail elsewhere. They are at least free from the vices of stock-jobbing which has been the parent of stupendous frauds committed at the North.

The pursuits of the people of Mississippi are almost entirely agricultural. The State has no seaport of trade or export—no manufactures worthy of enumeration. Almost every article that supplies the consumption of its inhabitants, from the most common want to the most superfluous, is the production of a foreign and distant industry; but the value of her great staple is greater, in proportion to population, than the average of productions in other States. Its citizens, in the same ratio, are larger consumers of the manufactures of the country and its importations from abroad, and are therefore proportionately the largest contributors to the revenue of the federal treasury, the receipts of which from duties for the current fiscal year will exceed $60,000,000.

The present population of all the states is presumed to be over 26,000,000. Mississippi will perhaps enumerate 750,000 inhabitants, or 1-34th of the population of the whole Union; and if we make a distribution of the revenue collected from duties on imports the State would furnish as its proportion $1,764,705, equal to a fraction over $2 53 on each inhabitant, and a fraction under a six mill tax on its total assessment. But recurring to the preceding consideration of the pursuits of the people of Mississippi, and then dependence on foreign and distant manufactures to supply their wants, it is a plain as demonstration can make it, that each inhabitant is liable to contribute double to the national revenue over that of the farmer and artisan of Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York or New England; but, admitting the proposition overstated, (although every one who has attentively considered the working of the system, and felt its inconveniences, knows it is no exaggeration) and the average paid by each inhabitant is reduced to four dollars—this, on a population of 750,000, swells the taxation to three millions of dollars. It seems incredible that a sum so enormous should be insensibly drawn from the pockets of the people almost without their knowledge, and without provoking the slightest murmur or complaint. This digression is not designed to excite controversy on the tariff question. It is introduced to expose not only the capacity of a prosperous State to sustain the burthens of taxation collected for legitimate purposes, but to forestall objections that may be raised against an insignificant tax for railroad purposes, and to show how superficial are objections opposed to the judgment of the people when fairly appealed to in behalf of their dearest rights and interests, and upon principles plain and practical, and sanctioned by the clearest dictates of sound policy and common sense. If you were the proprietor of such a broad domain, how long would you hesitate between hostility and the appropriation of its vast resources to the accomplishment of a noble and magnificent system of public works that would transmit your name as a benefactor to the latest posterity?

While agreeing with Gov. McRae in the application of the States property in railroads, he has not, in his brief exposition, considered one of its chief features, which I presume he did not esteem sufficiently important, in view of the moderate amount of aid he has recommended. If the policy was considered on the basis of the latter it is one that [illegible] century, should it ever be considered and consulted in framing its measures and removed from the lines of railroad. It would be alleged by the citizens who are propelled in those counties, and not without reason and justice, that the great bulk of the taxation would fall on their property and their prosperity could not be expected, except on the score of equality and compensation; but this objection can readily be answered, and a most useful purpose served, by appropriating the resources from railroads, for a fixed number of years, to the enlargement and extension of levees, and the improvement of the drainage of land contiguous to the rivers. Ten years would swell the amount of this aid to $63,000,000, or more than two-thirds of the sum raised by taxation, and it awaited for a more extended period, could not be objected to as the sections of the State through which the different lines of railroad run would be more than compensated in their advantages from the enjoyment of these roads for any loss they would sustain in the division of the State's revenue to the objects I have referred to, and which are of the greatest importance.

This subject may be discussed at greater length, but my purpose is not to nearly your by lengthened details, and the respect due to the opinions of others, who have more license to comment with freedom on the policy of a neighboring State, forbids my passing the requested limits. I cannot, however, refrain without expressing the hope that Louisiana and Mississippi, so intimately allied in their political and social relations, and those of interest and commerce, will speedily deliberate on the policy alike necessary to the vindication of our enterprise and the improvement of their unrivaled resources.

In my next letter I shall review the progress made in improvements now being constructed in Louisiana and the States east of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, their commercial, moral and political advantages, and their necessity to a community of states of kindred laws and institutions, whose perpetuity and independence should be transmitted, to our posterity as an inheritance which it will be their just pride to cherish and commemorate.

Very faithfully yours, JAMES ROBB.

NO. C.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11, 1856.

To His Excellency Robert C. Wickliffe,
Governor of the State of Louisiana:

SIR—My fourth letter concluded by promising to resume my subject in a narrative of the progress of the railroads commenced in Louisiana, and those in the States east of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

At the first blush it would seem scarcely necessary to allude in our own railroads, as it might fairly be presumed that a subject so often before the public would have made every one acquainted with their condition, circumstances and progress; but unfortunately this is not the case, but the truth is, there is a lamentable ignorance prevailing, and with almost more or less hostility, jealousy and opposition, which no promises can propitiate, or reason enlighten or subdue.

It could not be expected that the citizens of a State destitute of all public improvements, and possessing mechanical skill and experience to only a very limited extent, could at once be endowed with capacity to carry out large undertakings, and avoid the commission of many and serious mistakes. This is, more or less, the history of every undertaking, public or private, that has been commenced since the country has been settled; and nothing but time and a feeling of permanent interest in our undertakings, by those who have invested their means to construct them, will give us that skill and proficiency which we do not now possess.

That public expectation is disappointed, and its hopes discouraged, needs no proof; but still enough has been done to place our railroads beyond the reach of absolute failure, and to establish an importance for them, which should command support; and no discouragement should be permitted to make us despond, or deter us from meeting the issue with courage and a determination to employ our means to their utmost limit, to secure the great prize of commercial distinction within our reach, and which once gained, will repay our sacrifices a hundred-fold.

The Great Northern Railroad Company will have, within a month hence, one hundred and sixteen miles of finished road and sixty additional miles graded and bridged, in readiness for the iron; if it had the means to procure it. The Opelousas Company will soon have its road pushed to Berwick's Bay, a distance of seventy-two miles, and with every prospect of a remunerative traffic. The Vicksburg and Shreveport Company is making considerable progress; and the discretion and foresight evinced in its management, and the character, experience and responsibility of the contractors employed to build the whole road, are guarantees of its success. As a pioneer road, this is entitled to rank first over any road yet projected in the State. The region it is designed to open is of the greatest fertility, and its capacity to produce cotton alone will, in a few years, be sufficient to build up a trade that would support a city as large as Memphis. The travel of North Louisiana and Texas will pass over it to Vicksburg; thence by the Vicksburg road to Jackson, and over the Great Northern road, to New Orleans and every State in the Union. North of Canton, Mississippi, commences a series of railroads which have already made progress, and are being pushed forward with energy. They will establish a complete network of intercommunication, commencing with the Mississippi Central, extending from Canton to Holly Springs, and thence to Lagrange, Tenn., where it intersects the Memphis and Charleston; and on to Jackson, Tenn., where it intersects the Mobile and Ohio road, running to the mouth of the Ohio river, and to Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee river.

Twenty-four miles of the Mississippi Central are finished, between Holly Springs and Lagrange; fifty miles south of Holly Springs, and north of Canton, are graded and prepared for the reception of the iron, which has already been purchased; and every reasonable expectation prevails that the remainder of the grading and the preparation of the superstructure will be complete within twelve months. The work on this road is chiefly performed by the planters on its line, and at a very small cost. Seventy miles north of Canton commences the Memphis and Grenada road, which will become the route for a direct line of travel from New Orleans to Memphis. Of this road ten miles are finished, and the remainder is progressing under such auspices as to assure its completion. From Memphis various lines of railroad radiate, all of which have made constant progress; and the one constructing through Arkansas, to Little Rock, is of great importance to New Orleans, in assuring a considerable outlet for the produce of the interior to the Mississippi river, which, in seasons of suspended navigation, is locked up for many months. The Memphis and Louisville road is now finished for a distance of thirty miles, and the energy that has distinguished its past management, is an index of its future progress. This road is entitled to aid from the State of Tennessee, to the extent of ten thousand dollars per mile, on the portion constructed within its limits. The Memphis and Charleston Company have in operation 172 miles of finished road, and the assistance lately voted by the State of Alabama, will greatly facilitate its progress towards completing all its connections within another year. At Chattanooga, railroad communication commences and extends beyond Knoxville to Virginia, and the entire line thence to Washington city is more than two-third finished. Every calculation is to be made on the whole being completed within the next three years. The road from Louisville to Nashville is now finished for a distance of thirty miles, and its friends are sanguine of its success. In proof of its estimated importance, the citizens of Louisville have recently voted it additional aid for one million of dollars. The Tennessee and Alabama Company have finished thirty miles of road south of Nashville: this road is designed to form a continuation of the line between that city and New Orleans, and is entitled to the aid of the State of Tennessee, for $10,000 per mile on the portion running within its limits, which will amount to $1,200,000. The Mobile and Ohio Company have in operation 162 miles of road, and the whole of the line is now regraded to the mouth of the Ohio river, and Paducah. That portion running through Tennessee is already prepared for the iron and the State is about to issue, in its 6 per cent. bonds, $1,100,000 to finish it.

The foregoing is an accurate sketch of the various railroads projected and commenced since 1850, (excepting the Mobile and Ohio,) which exceed 2000 miles in extent, the work on which is to-day more than half completed, and every mile of which, when every connection is made, will contribute something in favor of the trade and importance of New Orleans. It suggests to every mind that will examine the subject, the profitable traffic and travel which such a system of extensive and intersections of railroads, will at once bring to the Great Northern Road; and the slightest reflection will be quick to appreciate the rich inheritance this Company will enjoy, in the undisturbed possession of the link of 205 miles between New Orleans and Canton forever secure against rivalry and competition.

Its importance is emphatically, and relatively to any other railroad projected in the Union, what the Mississippi river is to its tributaries. Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, have expended one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in constructing lines of railroad that enable the continental travel of the West: less than one-tenth of the sum will give to New Orleans the advantages of facilities of equal extent to those possessed by any of the great Northern cities through their enormous outlays. No experiment which invention can contrive, will ever initiate any competition against the exclusive control which is now and forever invested in the 205 miles from it to Canton; and capital that is given to construct it, will, in time, prove remunerative and productive beyond all example.

The vast launch of country which this grand system of improvement is designed to improve and adorn, embraces eight degrees of latitude from North to South, and thirty degrees of longitude. All all indications it is the most highly favored: its riches in the fertility of the soil, its mines of iron and coal, constitute it in every respect the finest region within the broad limits of our republic; and united in its government by the freedom of our genial institutions and the enterprise of a bold and noble race, it will attain an opulence and power which will descend with renown to the latest generations.

Its present area may be computed at 154,360 square miles, and 119 millions of acres exclusive of the territory of Louisiana. Its population in 1850 exceeded three millions of inhabitants, nearly equal to the total of the New England States, and not much under that of the thirteen States when our war of independence commenced; and if its population was increased to twelve millions, the average would not exceed to the square mile that known in England in the commence-

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Acknowledging with gratitude the earnest and liberal sympathy which this enterprise has so generally received and thankful to that kind Providence which has conducted it to its present stage of promising usefulness, the trustees have now the happiness to announce the near fulfilment of their long cherished wishes. The location of the college is as healthy and agreeable as could be desired. It is perfectly accessible, and yet sufficiently retired for the purposes of a moral, intellectual and womanly culture. Its expenses will be made as moderate as practicable, and a cautious parental guardianship will be exercised over all who may be committed to the charge of the institution.

Tuskegee, Jan. 10, 1856. fl6—3m

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dec15 tf

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI....NUMBER 8.
WHOLE NUMBER 268.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1856.

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From the Nashville Christian Advocate.

POWELL ON APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.

Mr. Editor—I see that some one has assailed Mr. Powell's "logic" in his work on Church Government, in your issue of the 31st ult. In this assault upon the character of one of our standard Methodist text books is reiterated an assertion that "there is no historic evidence whatever of successive ministerial ordinations from the inspired apostles." How unfortunate that Mr. Powell could not have known both, before he wrote his book that the question of Succession is at an end," and that it is no longer debatable! Will not Mr. Doggott, or some other of Mr. Powell's talented endorsers, apologize for him by alleging, as they may with truth, that this question was not quite ended when he wrote his book on Succession; or at least that Mr. Powell was as ignorant of the fact as he is alleged to have been of the science of logic?

Our Bench of Bishops, who have selected Mr. Powell's treatise on Succession as a text book for our under-graduates, and those reviewers and editors who have endorsed this work, may, perhaps, not find it very difficult to vindicate Mr. Powell's logic; but who would be able to vindicate his moral honesty as a writer, if the following charge be supported by facts?

It has been charged by Rev. F. S. Mines, once a Presbyterian, more recently an Episcopalian, and now no more, and is published to the world by the "General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union," that Mr. Powell has been guilty of gross perversion and garbled quotations from Ignatius, in his book on Apostolic Succession. Can this charge, involving the veracity of a Wesleyan minister, and implicating the historical reliableness of a work published under the patronage of, and duly and officially accredited by, our Church, be true? Surely not. I have not a copy of Archbishop Wake's translation of "The Apostolic Fathers," or at present of Mr. Powell's book on Succession; and I offer this publication that those who have the means may repel, if untrue, these foul aspersions. My own remarks are only intended as explanatory, and are founded on the assumption that the representations of Mr. Mines, respecting what is contained in Ignatius, are true. My historical authorities are Mosheim; his translator, Murdock, and others equally reliable. Whoever undertakes the easy task of vindicating Mr. Powell against the charge of your correspondent, may at the same time vindicate him from this charge, which is of a far graver character, and which the friends of Methodism may reasonably hope will turn out to be groundless calumny.

Ignatius, who may have seen and conversed with the inspired apostles, and who was the chief minister at Antioch, in Asia, suffered martyrdom in the theatre at Rome, in the reign of the Emperor Trajan, being devoured by wild beasts, some time between A. D. 107 and 116. It is said that while this venerable minister of religion was on his way bound in chains, from Antioch to Rome, he wrote seven epistles—four from Smyrna and three from Troas—and ten other epistles besides are ascribed to this apostolic father, which the learned world unite in regarding as barefaced forgeries. Most Protestants and Romanists regard the first mentioned seven epistles as genuine; and an English translation of these (Ignatius was a Greek) was published by Archbishop Wake, in his genuine letters of the "Apostolic Fathers." From this English translation Mr. Powell professes to quote. His first two quotations are from the Epistle to the Magnesians:

THE GENUINE IGNATIUS.	AS QUOTED BY MR. POWELL.
"I Seeing, then, that I have been thought worthy to see you by Damas, your godly and excellent Bishop, and by your worthy Presbyters, Bassus and Apollonius, and by my fellow-servant, Sotion, the deacon, in whom I rejoice, because he is subject to his bishop, as unto the grace of God, and to the presbytery, as to the law of Jesus Christ."	"I. The deacon is subject to the presbyters, as to the law of Jesus Christ."

It is said that the Magnesian Church had sent their Bishop, Damas, two presbyters—Bassus and Apollonius, and one deacon—Sotio, to meet Ignatius at Smyrna, in custody of his guards and in chains, on his way to Rome to be executed, that they might congratulate him, as did other official delegates, on his near prospect of "a martyr's crown." In his letter to them in response he mentions the names and the distinct ministerial orders of their delegatee—bishop, presbyters, deacon. Elsewhere in the same epistle Ignatius uses this expressive and unmistakable language: "Your most worthy bishop, and the well-worn spiritual crown of your presbytery, and your godly deacons." Who but Mr. Powell or Lord King would ever have thought of finding evidence against three, in favor of two ministerial grades, in such a document as this?

But we have another "quotation," as he calls it, from the epistle:

THE GENUINE IGNATIUS.	AS QUOTED BY MR. POWELL.
"I. Study to do all things to a divine concord, your bishop presiding in the place of God, and your presbytery in the place of the council of the apostles; and your deacons, who are most dear to me, being intrusted with the ministry of Jesus Christ.	"II. The presbytery preside in the place of the council of the apostles."

Here we have distinct mention again made of bishops, presbyters and deacons, in the very sentences quoted from—yes, quoted from, but not quoted by—a writer who undertakes to prove by such testimony that "anciently bishop and presbytery denoted the same order of ministers." The complete sentence establishes such a proposition about as fully as that other language of Ignatius in this same epistle establishes it, wherein he exhorts the Magnesians "not to despise the youth of their bishop, and to submit themselves to him, yet not to him, but to the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Bishop of us all." They had several Presbyters. Two are mentioned by name; yet he does not say bishops and them, but bishops and him. Was each of these presbyters, thus early in the second century, a bishop? How convincing this evidence to the contrary!

The next quotation noticed is from the letter to the Trallians, said to have been written about the same time, and from the same place:

THE GENUINE IGNATIUS.	AS QUOTED BY MR. POWELL.
"II. Do nothing without your bishop, even as ye are wont; also be ye subject to your presbytery, as to the apostles of Jesus Christ, our hope. In like manner, let all reverence the deacons."	"III. Be ye subject to your presbyters as to the apostles of Jesus Christ our hope."

Ignatius still mentions three distinct classes or grades of church functionaries, in this as in the following, from the same epistle:

THE GENUINE IGNATIUS.	AS QUOTED BY MR. POWELL.
"IV. Let all reverence the deacons as Jesus Christ; and the bishop as the Father; and the presbyters as the Sanhedrim of God and college of the apostles. Without these there is no Church."	"IV. Let all reverence the presbyters as the Sanhedrim of God, and college of apostles."

The last garbled quotation charged is from the letter to Smyrna, said to have been written from Troas, after he had left the former place:

THE GENUINE IGNATIUS.	AS QUOTED BY MR. POWELL.
"V. See that ye follow your bishop, as Jesus Christ followed the Father; and presbytery as the apostles; and reverence the deacons, as the command of God. Let no one do anything of what belongs to the Church separately from your bishop."	"V. See that ye follow the presbyters, as the apostles."

Mr. Powell is not charged with having quoted words not found in these epistles, but with deceptiously suppressing a part of the truth, and thus fraudulently leading his readers into error. I have given you the charge and specifications. Can any of Mr. Powell's endorsers deny the charge as specified? For the credit of our authorized publications, I hope they may be able to do so successfully.

As for the authority of these Ignatian epistles in settling the constitutional ecclesiastical question respecting one, two, or three grades in the Christian ministry, it is, in my humble judgment, not worth a copper either way; and I may hereafter furnish you with my reasons for so judging. It is, however, a matter of interest to every lover of truth to know whether Mr. Powell has practiced a disgraceful deception, or has been foully slandered.

J. W. Allen.

Athens, Ala., Feb. 8, 1856.

The foregoing has been submitted to me by the writer for insertion in the Advocate, with any observations I might think proper to make. Truly, I do not see any necessity to make any observations on so plain a case—plain, that is, with Mr. Powell's book open before me. A glance at his remarks on Ignatius will show that he has not garbled his epistles, except in the old sense of the word, "to examine precisely, sift nearly, look narrowly, search curiously, into." In that sense it must be confessed he has garbled the Ignatian epistles, and sundry other successional documents. Mr. Powell does not cite Ignatius to prove that there were but two orders in the ministry in the Primitive Church; had he done this, he would have been obnoxious to the charge of garbling in the worst sense of the term. He cites those epistles to show that even they, with all their prelatic assumptions, do not make bishops, but presbyters, the successors of the apostles—a nut that breaks the teeth of all the High Churchmen who attempt to crack it. Mr. Powell does not ignore the third order of the Ignatius epistles, he calls attention to it, to show that there is internal evidence of the spuriousness of the epistles, as a holy martyr like Ignatius would scarcely be guilty of the absurdity, not to say blasphemy, of putting the bishop in the place of God; it is bad enough to invest him with apostolic powers. The Ignatine apotheosis is High Churchism with a witness. But as the only defence that Mr. Powell needs is an ungarbled quotation from his book, I subjoin the following paragraphs, from pages 104-108 of the new and beautiful edition recently issued by Stevenson & Owen.

Thos. O. Summers.

Ignatius comes next. Dr. Cave places him A. D. 101. He is the greatest authority of High Churchmen. Cardinal Baronius also considers Ignatius' epistles to be one of the bulwarks of the doctrines of the popedom. Some care will be necessary in examining his writings. I merely mention, though I do not stand upon it, that many profound scholars seriously doubt the genuineness of the epistles which go under his name. I shall only bring one reason before the reader, though many might be added. It is this: That, viewing the character of Ignatius in an ordinary light as a witness, and an eminent martyr for the truth, several parts of these epistles are a powerful reflection on the soundness of his judgment, if not on the goodness of his heart. Such weak, silly rant and rhodomontado is found running through them as makes a Christian half ashamed to own it as coming from so eminent a martyr. Those who contend for the authority of these epistles seem to me to prefer the credit of their scheme of episcopacy to the character of Ignatius himself. It is probable the epistles were greatly corrupted by some high advocates of priestly power and authority. Some parts of the epistles, first published under his name, have been acknowled heretical, and have been rejected by the most learned men of the Church of England, "They labored not only," says Archbishop Wake, "under many impertinences unbecoming the character of that great man, but were fraught with many things that were altogether fabulous. Nay, if we may credit Archbishop Usher, had some passages in them that tended to corrupt the very faith of Christ, in one of the most considerable points."—(Abp. Wake's Prel. Disc., Sec. 17.) Many of the best continental divines, as Calvin, Salmasius, Blondel, Albertinus and Daille, reject the whole. "The whole question," says Mosheim, "relating to the epistles of Ignatius in general, seems to me to labor under much obscurity, and to be embarrassed with many difficulties."—(Mosheim's Eccl. Hist., Cent. 1, Part II., Chap. ii., Sec. 20.) And even Archbishop Usher, whom High Churchmen must allow to be a competent and unexceptionable witness, having mentioned the opinion of Salmatius that all the twelve epistles are either counterfeits, or certainly corrupted by interpolations in many places, adds, "To which judgment I willingly subscribe, having certain proofs that six of them are counterfeits, and that the remaining six are corrupted by interpolations in very many places."—(Usheri Dis., p. 136; and see p. 13 Ed. Oxon, 4to., 1644.) However, we will grant them to be genuine.

Now two points will be sufficient to settle with Ignatius. The first is, that whatever he makes of bishops, he yet makes presbyters as high as we can desire for our argument. He says, the deacon "is subject to the presbyters as to the law of Jesus Christ;" "the presbyters preside in the place of the council of the apostles."—Epistle to the Magnesians. "Be ye subject to your presbyters as to the apostles of Jesus Christ our hope."—Epistle to the Smyrnians. "Let all reverence the presbyters as the Sanhedrim of God and college of apostles."—Same Ep. "Being subject to your bishops as to the command of God; and so likewise to the presbytery."—Ibid. "See that ye follow—the presbyters as the apostles."—Ep. to the Trallians. All the above passages are from Archbishop Wake's translation. If Ignatius' authority is worth anything, it proves presbyters to be in the place of the apostles. This is surely enough for the most rigid Presbyterian.

The second point is, "Let no man do anything of what belongs to the Church separately from the bishops. Let that eucharist be looked upon as well established which is either offered by the bishop, or by him to whom the bishop has given his consent. Wheresoever the bishop shall appear, there let the people also be; as where Jesus Christ is, there is the catholic church. It is not lawful, without the bishop, neither to baptize nor to celebrate the holy communion; but whatsoever he shall approve of, that is also pleasing unto God; that so whatever is done, may be sure and well done. He that does anything without his knowledge, ministers unto the devil."—Ep. ad Smyrna, Sec. 8. There is no stronger passage in favor of High Church Episcopacy in his Epistles than this. The term translated "lawful" frequently means "permitted," as by custom or courtesy. So Acts, xxi., 37, "May I speak unto thee?" Acts, ii., 29, "Men and brethren, let me freely speak unto you." Hence it does not necessarily mean Divine law, but only what is matter of custom or courtesy. The expression, "Let no man do anything of what belongs to the Church separate from the bishop," simply signifies that where a superintendent had been appointed for the sake of order, that order was to be kept. Very right. So say all churches where a superintendency has been established, though making no pretensions to divine right for it. To suppose the passage to mean that a presbyter absolutely bad not power, by divine right, to baptize, to celebrate the holy communion, nor to do anything that belongs to the Church, except the bishop bade him, is absurd, and is confuted by Ignatius himself; for he says, "The presbyters are in the place of the apostles." Surely men that are the "Sanhedrim of God, and the college of the apostles" have Divine authority to baptize, &c., when occasion should require it, whether the bishop bade them or not. Indeed, fifty places might be quoted from councils, and better writers than the author of these epistles, where this mode of expression means nothing but human arrangement. We find bishops themselves forbid by a council to do certain things without the archbishop. See the Council of Antioch, (90 Bishops,) A. D. 341, Can. 9. Is the order of archbishops, then, by Divine right also? These advocates will not say so. "No bishop was to be elected or ordained," says Bingham, "without their (the metropolitans') consent and approbation; otherwise the canons pronounced both the election and the ordination null."—Binghem, B. II., Chap. xvi., Sec. 12. What will our High Churchmen make of this, a matter determined by the authority of hundreds of bishops in council? Will they say it has divine right? Then numbers of the English bishops' ordinations are null *ab initio*, for they frequently were not ordained by their metropolitan, nor with his consent. Nay, it will destroy Archbishop Parker's ordination, upon which all the ordinations of the present bishops and clergy of the Church of England depend. For the canons require a metropolitan to be ordained by his patriarch, or at least by all the bishops of his province. Now Parker was ordained by neither, but against the consent of the first, and only by three or four, if any, of the last, many of the rest being opposed to his ordination.

Even bishops were not allowed to do anything of importance without the presbyters. Bishop Overall himself affirms this, in his letters to Grotius.—Epistolæ Prostantium Virorum, p. 460, Ed. Secund. "Notum est antiquitus, nihil majoris momenti episcopum sine concilio sui presbyterii fecisse—It is a known matter that anciently the bishop did nothing of moment without his council of presbyters." So Cyprian apologises for ordaining only a subdeacon without the presbyters and deacons.—Epistle 24.

But Ignatius says, "Whatever the bishops shall approve of, that is also pleasing to God." Now it is clear that he makes the power or authority of the bishop in restraining and permitting equal. Whatever he could prohibit the presbyters from doing, he could equally appoint and approve of their doing the same thing. He could restrain them from baptizing, or he could appoint them to baptize. His authority in both respects was equal. Apply this to ordaining ministers. Suppose he could restrain presbyters from ordaining, he could equally appoint them to ordain ministers; and their performance of this duty "would be pleasing to God." Then presbyters, as presbyters, have as much inherent power to ordain as they have to baptize. They have, therefore, from the principles of Ignatius, power and authority to ordain ministers, confirm, &c., as much as bishops have. The only difference was, that for the honor of the bishop, and by ecclesiastical arrangement, they were not to do these things without the permission of the bishop.

Hence, then, even Ignatius says nothing to prove High Church Episcopacy of Divine right; but the contrary, that "that presbytere are in the place of the apostles," "the college of the apostles," "the Sanhedrim of God." Stillingfleet says, "In all those thirty-five testimonies produced out of Ignatius' Epistles for Episcopacy, I can meet with but one which is brought to prove the least semblance of an institution of Christ for Episcopacy; and if I am not much deceived, the sense of that place is clearly mistaken, too."—Iren. 309. The bishop, as superintendent, for the sake of order, had, by ecclesiastical arrangement, the oversight of all, and the authority to regulate the administration of the Church. So have the Lutheran superintendents; so have the Wesleyan Methodist superintendents; but they and all other ministers of that Church are equal by Divine right! So were all the ministers in Ignatius' time.

Polycarp was cotemporary with Ignatius. There is extant an epistle under his name, having much greater marks of genuineness and purity than any of those under the name of Ignatius. Indeed, there appears no reasonable ground of objection against it. He commences by saying, "Polycarp and the presbytors that are with him, to the Church of God, which is at Philippi." He exhorts them to be "subject to the presbytere and deacons, as unto God and Christ." He never once mentions such a word as bishop from the commencement to the conclusion. How different this from the Episcopal mania of the pseudo-Ignatius! How different, too, from what would be the style of modern Episcopalians! Would a modern bishop write to the church or diocese of another bishop, and yet never mention such a term as bishop? No such thing. This proves, along with a thousand other things of same character, which, for brevity's sake, we omit, that modern Episcopacy, leaving out of the question Divine right, has no resemblance to the government of the Church in the days of Clement and Polycarp.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

GARBLING OF IGNATIUS' EPISTLES.

I hope that you will republish in your paper the article headed "Powell on Apostolic Succession," contained in the Nashville Advocate of the 28th February. The article is a long one for a newspaper, but I trust its length will not deter any one from reading it.

I have reason to believe that the charge preferred against Mr. Powell by Rev. F. S. Mines has been very generally circulated—at least I have repeatedly heard of it in various localities; but I was not before aware that it was on the catalogue of publications of "The General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union." Is this their adopted plan for meeting the facts and arguments contained in Powell's work? It is certainly easier to prefer the charge than to answer his arguments.

All must admit that it would have been a very ungentlemanly and dishonorable act on the part of Mr. Powell, if he had garbled the epistles of Ignatius to prove that there were but two orders in the ministry in the primitive church. What, then, shall we say of his accuser, who, has so grossly misrepresented him? Again, is it not plainly the duty of those who have published and circulated this charge, as publicly to retract it, and at once suppress the work, or at least expunge the slanderous charge? Most assuredly this would be the course between individuals. And shall Christian Churches, in their Church publications, do less? I trust not.

J. E. N.

Latest-Indian News from Florida.—*More Barbarous Murders.* From an extra of the Ethical Companion, dated Ocala, March 12, we extract the following:

Since our regular number has been worked off and distributed, we have been informed by Colonel Paine, who has just arrived from the South, that while he was stopping at the house of Lieut. Williams, on the Withlacoochee, on Sunday evening last, that gentleman, in company with another, returned from the post at Capt. Reddick's, bringing the following thrilling report:

News had just arrived at that post of an attack, by the Indians, on the settlers on the Alafia, about thirty miles east of Tampa. Four men, one woman and three children were killed and scalped, their houses were burnt, and all the outrages and barbarities that savages could invent, were committed.

The Indians who made this attack are supposed to be the ones who made the attack near Manatee, mentioned in this week's paper. Most of the men at this settlement, it would seem, had volunteered to protect their more exposed neighbors, believing their own families comparatively safe.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF NEGROES.

NUMBER THREE.

A very considerable proportion of our large planters are non-residents for at least a very considerable portion of the year, and the care of their negroes depends on overseers, who of course exercise a very important influence on the character and conduct of those who are thus placed under their care. And this is particularly true in those cases where the owners are not only non-residents on their plantations, but reside in distant States, and perhaps only visit their plantations once a year, and sometimes, perhaps not so often as that; and this class of owners is not small. There are scores of such non-residents, whose plantations are scattered throughout the Southwest, and many of these are the plantations containing the largest number of slaves. In all such cases the resident manager exerts an almost uncontrolled power in the management of the plantation police. The negroes are almost entirely under their control; and in such cases whether Christian ministers shall have access to the negro, depends much more entirely on the overseer than on the owner himself. Yet even where the owner resides in the State, his residence is frequently remote from his plantations, and his visits to them only occasional. Consequently, in all such cases, as well as in those above named, the controlling influence is, to a great extent, with the overseer. This being the case, of how much consequence is it that the overseers be men of the proper stamp. No planter will deny that it is important that the overseer be a good planter, that he understand the art of preparing his land well, of pitching and cultivating the crop judiciously, or that he should be a skillful governor of negroes—one who will exercise proper economy in the management of the provisions and stock of the farm. Thus far, perhaps, most of the planters will agree with me; but let me ask, is this all about which a planter should inquire when he is about to commit an hundred immortal beings to the care of his employee? Is it enough that you get one who will take as good care of your negroes and work them as hard as he does your cattle? Is there nothing more to be sought for? Suppose the man's qualifications fill up the bill as above noticed, are no questions to be asked as to his moral character? Does he occasionally get drunk? Is he a profane swearer? Is he a man of violent, uncontrolled temper? Is he a reckless violater of the Holy Sabbath, who will vex liberty, and use the hours of holy time in perfecting certain jobs for which he has not found time during the week—thus compelling your negroes to violate God's day, and meanly grudging them the rest of the holy day which God himself hath provided for the weary and toil worn? Is he a man of licentious habits? In short, is he a man whose character and habits promise to improve or to deteriorate the morals of your slaves? Is he a man who has at least the fear of God before his eyes? All these are grave points of inquiry, which, it would seem to me, demand a serious consideration. A reckless, profane, irreligious man, should not be placed in such an important position, for it will generally be proved true that he who fears not God will be rarely true to the interests of man.

But how often do planters commit the entire management of their plantations and slaves to men who neither fear God nor regard man; and whose sole recommendation is, that they know how to make good crops! This is certainly one important qualification, but if standing alone or in connection with many very important disqualifications, it ought not in the estimation of a master who fears God to be decisive. I have known many instances in which an ungodly overseer, who hated the gospel, contrived to thwart the favorable intentions of the planter in reference to the religious instruction of his slaves. And it gives me great pleasure to say that in not a few instances the overseers have been our most devoted friends, and through their influence the Christian missionary has often been invited to minister to the slaves on many of the large plantations. Sometimes, indeed, they fail in their kind efforts in this regard. I heard not long since of a very wealthy planter in the Southwest, who resided in Virginia or North Carolina. His manager was desirous of having the negroes preached to, and offered to bear half the expense if the proprietor would meet the other half. To this the owner of so many broad acres demurred—probably could not afford to give to his negroes the preaching of the gospel at a small cost, and yet this same man could afford to spend two hundred dollars on a single wine party! Will such men never awake to the full realization of the solemn fact that whether they will or not they have to meet these fearful responsibilities at the bar of one who will deal out impartial judgment to all, master, overseer and slave, without reference to cotton bags, sugar hogsheads or rice barrels!

To sum up all that we have to say on this point, let me say, bear in mind that while it is proper and necessary for planters to employ as overseers men who are skillful in managing their interests, this is not all that is necessary; and as there is nothing in the character of a good overseer which is incompatible with a sound and saving Christianity, so there is nothing in thorough, deep-toned Christianity which hinders a man from being a first rate overseer, but very much to qualify him for the better discharge of his duties. And even should he not make quite so heavy crops, it is probable that the better condition of the negroes, physically and morally, who are under the care of such an overseer, would in the end make it greatly to the interest of the planter to have his people under the care of such men.

It is very possible that some slaveholders take up the notion that fear is the only feeling by which the negro can be controlled. This is, we think, a very great mistake. That this is one of the elements in his character to which appeal is to be had, is true; but it is not the only one. The negro is a man, and it were wise to take for granted that there are other important elements of character to which reference must be had in governing him. He has the ordinary affections of human nature, and it will be found necessary, in governing him, to take them all into the account; and he acts unwisely who attempts to secure obedience by appealing to any one of them singly. Hence the gospel of God, contemplating master and slave, in their mutual relations to each other and to God, affords the only safe rule for the conduct of both parties, and fixes the relations and duties of both as terminating directly in responsibility to God himself as the mutual Lord and Governor of both. Those, therefore, whether masters or slaves, who ignore the existence or authority of the New Testament teachings on this subject, act unwisely and bring trouble on themselves—trouble here and hereafter. Therefore, let masters consider their responsibilities and duties in the premises, and in the fear of God set themselves to the performance of them with a hearty good will; and then let them seek such overseers as will be likely to help, and not to hinder them, in their great work.

We now approach another branch of this subject, and one which will require some special consideration. We have spoken hitherto of the duties of masters in the premises, we now come to consider the duty of the Church; and as we approach this point we feel increasingly the burthen of the subject.

That in so vast and complicated a work as that which we are now considering the Church cannot be neutral, will at once be obvious. The extent of the obligations of Christian masters which we have been considering does not lessen, but rather increases the responsibilities of the Church. Many Christian masters, and many who do not profess religion, are partially awake to their duties, and are willing to have their slaves instructed in religion, but either they have not the ability, the time, or the disposition to attempt it themselves. In either case it is perfectly natural they should look to the Church and its ministers for direction and aid in this work; and the Church should be prompt to respond wisely and efficiently to this appeal. She should use all her influence to enter and occupy every open field, as well as to extend the area of missionary effort among the negroes. But how can this be done most effectually! 1st.—Let the people in every neighborhood see that in building houses of worship there is sufficient accommodation for the blacks; a little care and a moderate additional expense will provide comfortable and ample accommodation for all the blacks in the neighborhood. Let the preacher see to it that this matter is wisely, earnestly, perseveringly urged upon the people. You cannot expect that your servants will attend church if they see that no provision is made for their accommodation. In the next place, let proper efforts be made to induce their attendance at the house of God, and let the preachers carefully attend to their instruction, both at church and when they meet them at their masters' homes. As you have opportunity, talk with them about their souls. "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand." You can never estimate the immense results for good of a kindly word of exhortation and advice given by the pastor to the slaves with whom he may come in contact. The fruit may not immediately appear, yet it does not follow that it is not doing good. You have thereby very likely secured the confidence and love of the servant thus addressed, and through him your reputation for kindness and an interest in the blacks will be extended through the plantation and the neighborhood, and your way be thereby prepared for extensive usefulness among them. In the intercourse of life it will be found that civility and kindness of manner are best with all classes, and emphatically so with reference to the negro.

James O. Andrew.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

ALABAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

Summerfield, March 12, 1856.

Dear Advocate—Your good-natured editor very kindly and politely requested, when we last met, to hear from me occasionally. Now I am not fond of writing for newspapers—however much I love to read them—because it happens to me to be wholly taken up with other pursuits. But when a great public need stares everybody in the face, how can everybody keep silent? Hundreds of teachers and others see and feel at this moment the great demand for a female college. What I have to say upon this subject, therefore, will, I trust, be but the utterance of widely prevailing opinions.

An article in your columns recently, signed "suggestion," seems to me to be for the most part quite truthful. The description of a "polished young lady" of the present day, though in the main a just criticism, is, perhaps, rather overdrawn. At the close of a paragraph on the present system of female colleges, the writer says, "Let us pull down this shanty! Let us scrape away the earth and lay the foundation anew." Now if he means by that that he would have us do away with any of the existing institutions, I could not subscribe to the wish. I would rather say, let all the schools now in operation be encouraged and sustained, but let their position and office be distinctly defined and thoroughly understood; so that they may not, by seeming to answer a purpose which they cannot answer, stand in the way of the establishment of an entirely new order of institutions.

That the condition of society at present urgently calls for a higher grade of female schools than exist, is a proposition to which, by your permission, I will devote a few articles in your paper. As this communication is preliminary, I will occupy the remainder of it with a few items relative to Summerfield and the Centenary Institute.

Few villages are more pleasant and healthful than Summerfield. Many are larger and many are more thrifty, though it has greatly improved within three years in the number and beauty of its residences. The inhabitants are quite harmonious and united. The Methodists are so largely in the majority as to render sectarian strife almost an unheard of thing among us.

We were all more than satisfied with the appointment of Brother O. R. Blue as our pastor. He labored with us a few weeks, much to our edification, and a call came from Talladega to go and serve as agent for our educational interests in that section. The Church here, judging the case to be an urgent one, gave its consent, though not until Bishop Andrew had signified his willingness to occupy the pulpit in Bro. Blue's absence. It is now more than a month since he left, and in the meantime the venerable bishop has been setting an example to his younger brethren in the ministry that is worthy of all imitation. He not only feeds the flock on Sunday and Sunday night, but he cares for it all the week. He attends and leads the prayer meetings and class meetings, and by his presence and wise counsels upon these occasions not only keeps alive, but increases the zeal of the Church. His Sabbath ministrations, taking the form of a series of sermons upon the various relations of life, are exceedingly interesting and instructive. On the whole, I think that "pure and undefiled religion" never stood firmly at so high a point in the Church at Summerfield as now.

As to Centenary Institute, the facts are not less cheering. The number of pupils has not been so great at the same period of the session for many years as it is now. The faculty comprises seven men and several ladies, all working together harmoniously. The buildings of the Female Department (in which three of the teachers, with their families, and most of the young ladies from abroad now board) have been so greatly enlarged and improved that they not only are very pleasant and commodious within, but present a noble and imposing appearance without. The real condition of the school, in all its departments, was never so healthy and vigorous. Its friends are full of confidence. By the by, a system of weekly lectures often published in catalogues and then wholly neglected, is here rigidly carried into practice. The interest of these lectures is not a little augmented by the attendance of many of the citizens as well as the students, so that the chapel of the "Female College" (a very large room) is generally well nigh full. In addition to this, the faculty of the Male Department have made arrangements for a series of bimonthly lectures, with various gentlemen in different parts of the State. The first of these was delivered a few days since, by our young brother, Abernathy, of the Alabama Conference. His lecture was a production of decided merit. The taste and skill and the mature philosophy which characterized it seemed almost beyond his years. It is hoped that those who follow him will be equally successful.

Marion.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1856.

HARPER, for March, we have through McGinnis, 36 Camp street.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, for March, has been furnished our table by Morgan near the Post Office.

HOME CIRCLE.—This, to us and our household, is the best of the monthlies—best of them all. We shall continue to take pleasure in forwarding the names of new subscribers, without commission.

M'LLE RACHEL.—This exquisite lady, (save the mark!) who is the mother of several children without ever having been married, has returned to Europe with her retainers, managers, &c., acknowledging losses to the amount of $60,000. America destroyed the profits of the Russian tour. For once our people ought to be credited with good sense and moral taste.

DR. JOHN M. TAYLOR died on the 25th of February, on his plantation, in Madison parish, La. A friend promises, at an early date, an obituary notice of this worthy man.

THE QUARTERLIES.—The London Quarterly, for January; The Edinburg Quarterly, for January; Blackwood's Magazine, for March.—These substantial republications of English periodicals, by L. Scott & Co., New York, are on our table. They are as heavy as books and as readable as newspapers. Often single articles, in each, are worth the subscription. The Westminster, too, is along. See the terms in our advertising columns.

SUMTER COUNTY, ALA.—REV. J. E. Newman writes of the prospects of the Southern University: "I think the agent will get $10,000 in this county. He takes notes as he goes—better than the old paper subscription plan. I think this county and Greene will swell the present subscription up to $200,000. Is it unreasonable to ask the rest of the Conference to give $100,000 more?"

A GOOD THING.—A printed plan of the appointments for preaching on the Waterproof and St. Joseph Circuit, Louisiana Conference, Rev. H. J. Harp, pastor, has been shown us. The appointment of local preachers with the itinerant, at each chapel, are laid down. Thus each of several chapels has Sabbath service. A copy of this neatly printed slip is sent to each family in the bounds of the wide circuit. At the bottom is this notice, the only thing needed to perfect it. "Rev. Mr. Harp will act as agent for the New Orleans Christian Advocate, the Home Circle, (a monthly Magazine,) and the Southern Methodist Quarterly Review."

Funeral of a Howard.

The remains of Virgil Boullemet, Esq., late President of the Howard Association, were interred at Odd Fellows' Rest last Sabbath, with imposing ceremonies. He died a month or two since in Cuba, whither he had gone for health.

No military or political interest contributed to this occasion. The great distinction of the deceased was in his Samaritan character.

At a private residence the usual ceremonies were performed; after which the mournful cortege proceeded to Odd Fellows' Rest, where the funeral ceremonies of the order were performed, in a very impressive manner, by Rev. Mr. Guttenheim, of the Synagogue.

It is a singular fact and striking coincidence, publicly remarked at his funeral, that Mr. Boullemet, like the great founder of the Howard Association, whose life his own so well imitated, and of whom he was a worthy disciple, died in a foreign land, and had his grave bedewed by the tears of strangers and lit by their prayers. It is notable, also, that like Howard, he served in his benevolent mission just nineteen years. Howard died and is buried in the Crimea.

Another suggestive circumstance was mentioned, which shows that moral courage and generous humanity is a guard against disease. Fear freezes the veins. Selfishness is no refuge from epidemics. During the nineteen years of the organization of the association—it was organized in 1837—no active member had ever died before the present case. Some members have never had the yellow fever, and none can get acclimated to cholera; but only those who have resigned or gone out of the list of active members have ever before been taken away. It would seem as though a kind Providence desired to reward, by special favors and length of days, those endowed with so noble a humanitarianism and so great a power of self-abnegation.

Mr. Cassidy, who went to Cuba for the remains, was very kindly received and treated by every one; and it was the first instance in which permission was ever given to disinter a body from thence. Every facility was shown, both by the Government and by individuals whose services were called into requisition.

A Conference Faculty.

An Improvement—Examining Committees—The Plan at Fault—Theological Seminary Proposed—On Wheels—Faculty Ditto—A Valuable Diploma.

The Minutes of the last Louisiana Conference contain an item new and noteworthy, under the old caption, "Committees of Examination." We hesitate not to pronounce it an improvement.

The construction of committees to examine junior members of Conference of the first, second, third and fourth years, is frequently and not unjustly found fault with. Now and then the announcement falls wholly—is overlooked; or, certain committee-men do not know what they have been appointed to, whether to examine the class of first, second, third or fourth year, or whether appointed at all. The name was heard as the bishop read it out, for something. There is a vague impression. The certainty and thoroughness of the examinations on the course of study through which candidates are required to pass, is lessened, and the "course" becomes, so far, a dead letter.

Again: The committees are generally reconstructed every year. Candidates may know more about the text book than members of committee. The latter, to say the best that can be said, are rusty. They are not experts at conducting an examination—lack of practice or familiarity with the text, or both. This drudgery over, they may not be appointed on that or any other committee for years; and therefore they do not set about remedying their deficiencies.

The results of such examinations—loose, shambling, indecisive—often do injustice to the candidate, and always make an impression on him unfavorable to earnestness in the educational requirements of Conference.

We have heard of persons being put on committees, of acknowledged unfitness, but for the reason that *they* might become acquainted with the course of study. This is jesting with the whole matter, and prostrates it. It is worth inquiring, how they got into full Conference standing and the highest orders, without learning the studies prescribed. But now they are in, some less expensive plan for teaching them would be as well.

Standing committees are preferable to uncertain and varying ones, and this coming up to the work unprepared.

Is not the method under consideration better?—to classify the course of study by affinities of subjects, and not by years. The minutes before us show:

1. "Committee on English Literature."

This committee is expected to be a fixture, if the Bishop will accept the recommendation of Conference. It examines the class of the first year on Grammar, Elocution and Essay; the class of the second year on continuation of same and General History; the class of the third year on Rhetoric and Sermon; the class of the fourth year on Logic and Sermon. Their task is concluded. On these subjects they draw up report.

2. "Committee on Doctrinal and Controversial Theology."

Takes class of first year through first volume of Wesley's Sermons, Fletcher's Appeal and Watson's Conversations.

Class of second year through second volume of Wesley's Sermons, &c., &c.,

3. "Committee on Ecclesiastical History and Church Government."

This committee has to do more or less with each of the four classes. To it is assigned Discipline, Church History, Controversial and Polemic Divinity generally.

It is evident that this is subdivision of labor with all its benefits. As in a college, one of the faculty does not devote himself to Freshmen, another to Sophomores; but one is a Professor of English Literature, another of Mathematics—and these branches they pursue through every grade and class; so here is a *Conference Faculty*.

Among other benefits of this apportionment would be suggestion as to the text books most suitable, under each department, to make it well furnished and well arranged. Books are in the stereotyped catalogue that might be superceded by their betters, and will be, when analysis is directed to it. The line of defence is here incomplete, while there it is overdone and out of proportion to what is needed.

When these committees become well known and ripe in their office, by practice and exclusive study—no more an annual sham, a mere *nominis umbra*, candidates, knowing that examinations are not to be a hit and miss, a skip and jump business, will prepare for them. The educating function of the itinerancy will then assume dignity and importance. One or two days before the meeting of Conference seriously devoted to examining and preparing reports, the ground ploughed, cross-ploughed and harrowed, would do away with the hurried and superficial style now too prevalent.

It is no more doubted a man may learn while preaching as well as preach while learning. Now suppose the course of study well attended to, as it is; or, what is better, overhauled and amended. Suppose this "Conference Faculty well up to the work; and with the prestige which learning and professional fidelity would soon give them. What have we? A Theological Seminary on wheels! Faculty and pupils on horseback! Librarian in saddlebags!

Make up a faculty of six or eight such men as any of our Conferences could furnish, subject them to the responsibilities and demands of their position; let the system be fairly worked, and the diploma of this faculty would be at a premium. The preacher who, while in the regular work, had studied the "course" and received a diploma with the signature of this faculty, and the concurring vote of the Conference, would stand at palpable and acknowledged advantage before the cloistered student of Andover or Princeton or Alexandria, whose technical sheepskin was illuminated more pretentionely. The Conference diploma would be a better technical guarantee of having learned what a preacher ought to know, and of fitness for the duties of the pastor's and evangelist's office.

BISHOP PIERCE AT NEWARK, N. J.

From the Southern Christian Advocate we clip the Bishop's account of his catholic labors.—EN.

MR. EDITOR—As an apology to you for intermitting my notes of Western Travel, let me say that for three weeks I have been upon the wing, trying to meet my engagements for dedication services in Georgia, New Jersey and Alabama. Thanks to steam and railroads, and my capability to live and work without sleep or rest, I was able to meet each appointment.

The invitation to be present and to assist in the dedication at Newark has awakened no little inquiry. "What does it mean?" say some. And others ask, "Is it a sign of reaction among our Northern brethren on the question which divided the Church?" I shall give no answer to these interrogatories—indulge in no speculations, but will state the facts as they occurred.

The application to me was made first by letter, and then in person by Rev. Mr. Cox, pastor of the church. I was assured that it was the wish of all concerned, and that the Northern Bishops who were to be present approved the call. The arguments used were, the magnificence of the enterprise—no building to compare with it, as to church architecture, in British or American Methodism—the large amount of money to be raised, and the avowed belief that my presence and labors would help to soften the asperities of the old controversy—to restore confidence and promote brotherly love. I went in the same spirit with which I would go to Charleston, or Mobile, or Savannah. Nowhere did I ever meet a more cordial greeting or share a more generous hospitality. Bishops, preachers and people, all alike, were kind. I do not mean formally polite, but Christianly courteous. Our intercourse was free, unrestrained, heart-warm. The religious services were spiritual, lively, refreshing and profitable. Bishop Simpson I never heard before, but would like to hear again. Lucid in arrangement, simple in style, strong in thought, impassioned in manner, he is an effective preacher. A brother quaintly remarked to me, that when the Bishop only cried out of one eye, he could hold up pretty well, but when he cried out of both "I break down—can resist no longer." In the days of other years Bishop Janes circulated in the South as the Secretary of the American Bible Society. The memory of his labors is yet a precious odor in the Church. He is still the same amiable meek-spirited man; and I may add, the same chaste, earnest, impressive preacher. His sermon was admirable. I suppose between fifty and one hundred preachers of the New York York and New Jersey Conferences were present. Among the rest the venerable Dr. Bangs, now in his 79th year. This father in Israel is withered in form but fresh in complexion, enjoys fine health, and loves Methodism, South and North. His welcome touched me, and his gratification at seeing a Southern brother among them all, mingling in the services of the sanctuary, would have remunerated me for all the fatigue of the journey. Everything was pleasant, cordial, satisfactory.

For a description of the church I refer you to the National Magazine. The cost of lot and building was $65,000. To relieve the enterprise of all encumbrance, it was necessary to raise $24,000, during the dedicatory services. On Friday, the day of dedication, almost one-half was secured. My Episcopal brethren, both having other engagements, left; and so I had the Sabbath, morning, noon and night, to myself. Work, work, work, you know, is my motto for a preacher. It is a panacea for all ills, well nigh, of which my brethren are accustomed to complain. On this day (the Sabbath) the other $13,000 were raised. Nobly done, that! A magnificent example. I expect to make capital of it, many a time, in the pulpit and on the platform. Among the Newark Methodists are some princely men. I speak not of their fortune, but of their spirit. The congregation is not wealthy, but they are enlightened, pious, liberal. Every man does something; many do their best. They have not resolved their religion into economy and accumulation in business and trade, but into industry and Scriptural disbursement. The best lamb in the flock belongs to God. The richest member in the Church gives the most in amount, but the poorest equals him in principle. The Lord bless the people and occupy the temple they have reared for his glory.

I am glad I made this visit. If the people fared as well as I did, it was a saving operation to both parties. May Methodism, both North and South, live forever.

G. F. PIERCE.

To be thankful for what we have, and to be hopeful for what we have not, is the best and happiest way of carrying on commerce with the court of heaven.

For the N. O Christian Advocate.

TOBACCONISING LADIES.

Mr. Editor—I have been very much interested and pleased in reading the articles on "Tobacconising" in the last numbers of the Advocate. They are evidently addressed to gentlemen in general and to ministers in particular. But I imagine that the cap would fit some of the ladies equally as well, for (would you believe it?) some of them are guilty of as heinous a crime as chewing or smoking—viz., "dipping." And that, too, among the professedly pious. Indeed, it has become quite fashionable in these fast times to take a "dip" occasionally. For the special benefit of the uninitiated, I will give a short description of the *modus operandi* in dipping, having frequently been a disgusted witness of the same.

Sister ——— has just returned from the church. Dinner is waiting. After a brief preparation she seats herself at the table, and partakes of the inviting viands with a relish. Presently, when dinner is over, she goes to her drawer, takes out a huge bottle labelled "Superior Scotch" or "Best Maccaboy," and a little stick chewed into a broom or brush at one end. She then seats herself in her easy chair, or throws herself on the lounge, with the brush in one hand and the beautiful bottle in the other; dips the brush in the snuff, gives it a graceful motion to and fro to insure a brushful, draws it forth heavily laden with the precious stuff, puts it in her mouth, and exquisitely enjoys its intoxicating influence. In this delightful employment she whiles away many a precious moment. Let me ask if this is doing "all to the glory of God?" Putting aside the evil effects resulting therefrom, and these are many, I appeal to all ladies of refinement, and to members of the Church especially, if this habit is a whit better than chewing or smoking, that that "pious lady" was so indignant at? Perhaps if you had followed her to her room, you might have seen her take a "dip."

I do not wish to be understood as advocating the practice of chewing and smoking, or of taking the gentlemen's part. Far be it from me to do that, even for the ministers, "all of whom I esteem very highly, in love, for their work's sake." Tobacco, in any shape or form, is very offensive to me, and more particularly so when I see one of my own sex using it.

Paul tells us to "pray without ceasing," and "in everything give thanks." Sister ———, let me solemnly ask if you—can you give thanks while dipping? "It preserves my teeth." Ah! is that what you use it for? Charcoal will preserve them more effectually than snuff; and more, it makes them look pearly and purifies the breath; whereas snuff creates nausea and makes your teeth yellow and your breath offensive. "You would die with the toothache if you didn't dip." O no, may be you wouldn't, now! "Do try" some other remedy for your teeth. I am sure there are many others far more simple and efficacious. And if you can't cure it, a dentist can. I would much rather undergo the operation of having a tooth extracted than to dip snuff, any time.

In conclusion, I would briefly say, with St. Paul, "Hold fast that which is good," and "Abstain from all appearance of evil," and may the "God of peace sanctify you wholly."

EUNICE.

BIBLE LORE IN MISSOURI.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Jefferson City, gives an amusing description of a trial which recently came off at that place, in which all the counsel engaged ranked high at the Missouri bar. Although lawyers were never considered remarkable for their erudition in the Scriptures, urgee the editor of the Republican, yet such unpardonable neglect of the holy book as the counsel in this case exhibited, calls for prompt action on the part of the American Bible Society, or greater Sunday School facilities. Here is the letter:

"A few days since, I was serving as a juror in a case of slander. Three of our most prominent lawyers were engaged—one for the plaintiff, the others for the defendant. The counsel attempted to impeach the veracity of one of the witnesses, an old man named Mayhew. They failed entirely; and when the counsel for the plaintiff came to sum up the evidence, he said: 'Gentlemen of the jury, the counsel on the opposite side have endeavored to impeach the veracity and destroy the character of the witnesses, and particularly of my old friend Mayhew. I must confess, gentlemen, I trembled for my old friend when the senior counsel for the defendant, with his stern countenance, demanded of the old man whether he had not told a different story to his neighbors, and introduced Mr. Harris to prove it. But, gentlemen, he failed, utterly failed; and my old friend Mayhew came out unscathed. Yes, gentlemen, like Daniel of old, out of the lion's den, without a hair of his head having been singed.'

This excited the risibles of those familiar with the authority quoted; but some very broad grins were seen when the senior counsel for defendant arose, and remarked to his hearers, 'That his friend, the counsel for the plaintiff, had not quoted correctly the passage from the higher law; that he had read and heard much of Daniel, but that was the first time he had ever heard of his being in a lion's den.'

All was silence, however, compared with the roar when the junior counsel made his reply. In alluding to the remarks of plaintiff's counsel, he said: 'My worthy friend on the other side is not quite as familiar with the volumes of the higher law as he is with those of Chitty and Blackstone, or he would not have attempted to release his friend Mayhew from the lion's den without having a hair of his head singed.' Unlike my senior, I have heard of Daniel being in the lion's den, but until to-day I never heard that his roaring majesty made use of fire. My worthy friend has, I suppose, mixed up the escape of Daniel from the lion's den with the passage of Nebuchadnezzar through the fiery furnace, who had not a hair singed.'

One good effect has resulted from this trial. Many who were present, and others who have since heard of the above, have been conning their Bibles; and, as an instance, I will mention that I went into the post office after the trial, where I found two old gray headed codgers busily engaged in hunting up the places referring to the passage of Shadrach Meshech and Abednego through the furnace and the escape of Daniel from the lion's den When I entered they were about to give up the search in despair, one of them saying that he thought it was not in the Bible; that they had thumbed from first Genesis to last Jeremiah, and could find no such names.

Some of these gentlemen would no doubt be as good commentators of the higher law as many of those ministers who pretend to find their authority for the use of Sharpe's rifles.

Should these limbs of the law again attempt to explore unknown regions, I shall wish, as did the writer of John Gilpin's story,

"May I be there to see."

Notices of New Books.

SELECT LONDON LECTURES.—Edited by D. W. Clark, D. D. 1856: Cinn.

The Book Agents, Swormstedt & Poe, have put this fresh and excellent book on our table. It comprises some of the more valuable lectures delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association in Exeter Hall, from 1847 to 1855. They are twelve. Among them: Mohamedanism, by W. Arthur; Man and his Masters, by J. B. Gough; Music, in its Relations to Religion, by Dr. Cumming.

From J. C. Morgan's rich book mart, near the Post Office, we have the following:

INDIA, by Mrs. Southworth, elegantly bound, Peterson, of Philadelphia, publisher.

LINWOOD, a work that derives melancholy interest as being the last of the authoress of the Scrap Bag, Mrs. Lee Hentz, who lately died in Florida.

FIVE HUNDRED MISTAKES CORRECTED.—A Grammar of Composition.

Of these plain and useful books, from D. Burgess & Co., New York, we have before spoken in commendation.

A PRACTICAL SYSTEM OF BOOK-KEEPING, by Single and Double Entry. By Mayhew. D. Burgess & Co., 1855.

It would help every establishment to have correct accounts kept. A small and cheap volume, calculated to give the principles of this needful art, ought to be circulated.

The lawyer, parson, doctor, planter, teacher, boy, man, woman, all will be better for acquaintance with the system.

All these books may be had of Morgan.

B. M. Norman, 14 Camp street, has laid on our table two handsomely bound volumes.

WOLFSDEN.—By J. B. Phillips & Sampson, Boston: 1856.

EDITH HALE.—By Thrace Talmon. Phillips & Sampson, Boston: 1856.

Both village stories, by new hands.

H. D. McGinnis, 36 Camp street, supplies us with the last issues of Harper & Bros., fresh and valuable:

THE ILIAD OF HOMER.—Literally translated, with Explanatory Notes. By Theodore A. Buckley. New York, Harper & Bros.

Those who may wish to study the epic of Homer in all its strength and significancy, must still abide by the original. If too old, too busy, too far gone in any way, they will get here no mean introduction in this translation, not in a paraphrastic poetry, but very literal prose.

PAPAL SIGHTS AND PAPAL PRINCIPLES, Seen through American Spectacles.—By Jas. Jackson Jarvis. New York, Harper & Bros.

The author of "Parisian Sights" goes on seeing to Italy. He is minute in gossip, and gossips cleverly—sometimes seriously. Fasts and feasts are served up, relishably. Illustrations are well executed and numerous.

HISTORY OF HERNANDO CORTEZ.—By John S. C. Abbott. New York, Harper & Bros.

The little volume in which Mr. Abbott sums up the history of the expedition of Cortes is curious and interesting, and combines the attractiveness of Cooper with the value of Prescott. It is beautifully printed and adorned with a great many illustrations.

THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE; or Young Humphrey Davy.—Written for boys. By Henry Mayhew. New York, Harper & Bros.

A more useful book could hardly have been written, as showing how much has been accomplished by study and exertion, even when the advantages were very small. It speaks of the early exertions of Humphrey Davy, a man who, by the pursuit of his own inventions, made himself a great name and did a vast deal of good in the world. The work is well printed and largely illustrated.

THE OLD DOMINION; or The Southampton Massacre.—A novel. By G. P. R. James, Esq. New York, Harper & Bros.

Another from the gentleman of the solitary horsemanship.

DEGREES CONFERRED.—Sixty-four students in the Medical Department of the Louisiana University received diplomas and the degree of M. D. on last Saturday. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Hunt, whose congratulatory speech on the occasion was impressive. Dr. Castellanos delivered the valedictory of the graduates in an appropriate manner.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BOOKS AND TRACTS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI CONF.

Brethren—Do you understand that I want to get every one of you enlisted in the cause for which I am agent this year?

I think you ought all of you to become colporteurs. You can accomplish more good in your circuits, missions or stations by so doing. Is it not your duty "to see that each society is supplied with religious books?" Something like that was in the Discipline when I was a circuit preacher. I don't think the publishers have left it out since our last session.

The circulation of a hundred dollars worth of books, religious in their character and tendency, will secure to the Church and to the cause of piety an influence that will tell upon the happy destinies of precious souls, and the well-being and good order of society, as well as upon your support.

Some preachers refuse to sell and distribute books in their works for fear of curtailing the small contributions that might be made for their support. Deliberately, I say, such do not deserve a support. I should feel ashamed of such a preacher, and trust there is not such a man in the Mississippi Conference. For it is a great mistake. Is your charge poor, in the common acceptation of that term? And do you fear the people will not give as liberally as they ought? Preach them a missionary sermon and take a collection. This will relieve them—they will become more elastic and liberal in their feelings and views. Preach a sermon on Sunday Schools and take up another collection for books to start a school with, and send us the money at Vicksburg. They will feel so much better, that you can sell $25 to $50 or $100 worth of books to them. And I'll venture to say, that instead of curtailing what you would have received from them, you will get two dollars for every one they give for the books over and above what you would have received. This is no fiction. I speak or write what I know to be the truth. It is to your pecuniary interest to engage in this work; the interests of society and of the Church demand that it shall be done. How any man, professing to be moved by the Holy Ghost to preach Christ and to battle against error, vice and sin, can offer little excuses for not circulating a religious literature, while the country is being flooded with novels and sickening trash, is more than I can comprehend.

Some fourteen of the members of Conference and three local preachers have received books and tracts. This is doing something; but it is not half what ought to be done. Are there not fifty or more of you that ought to send your orders at once for books?

While I write a plain proposition, will you read it carefully and then act?

It is: That I will furnish you with good books and tracts, that you do the best you can in selling to those who will buy, and giving to the poor, and then have the privilege of returning to me as so much stock what may be on hand at the end of the year, and are not sold or injured; that you shall have 30 per cent. on all you sell, and have the privilege of giving away one-fourth as much as you sell; that you report to me monthly how much sold, how much given away, how much on hand, how much collected for the society.

What do you think of that proposition? Do you accede to it? Then let me hear from you soon. Large supply of books on hand in Vicksburg, and more coming.

Probably it would be better, generally, to mention some of the works which you know are wanted, and let me select an assortment, giving a variety.

Again, you can get a number of the works, half or more, from me at 20 to 40 per cent. less than the catalogue prices. That, I think, is an inducement.

Now, brethren, what will you do? I leave it with you.

Can you recommend to me any local ministers, active, energetic, prompt, who are willing to engage in this work, or lay brethren?

Yours, in the work,

H. H. MONTGOMERY, Agent.

N. B.—Will not the preachers of the Louisiana Conference send to Vicksburg—those opposite and near the river, especially?

VICKSBURG, March 14. H. H. M.

DECEASE OF A MILLIONAIRE.—Mr. John D. Murrell, a native of Lynchburg, Va., and for the past twenty-seven years a sojourner in our city, died at the St. Charles Hotel, on Sunday morning, the 23d inst., aged sixty years. Commencing life in the humble vocation of clerk, and, on arriving at manhood, coming into the possession of a small competency, he embarked in the dry goods business in his native town. By perseverance, industry and frugality, he obtained a great start, and removing to Louisiana, he accumulated wealth to the amount of one million and a half of dollars, though it is believed by many the amount will approximate $2,000,000. In his department and intercourse with the community he was unpretending and unostentatious, pursuing the even tenor of his way. The pomp, glitter and show of the world had no attractions for him. He never was married. No will nor documents have been found denoting what disposition he made of his property, and it is presumed it will go to his heirs direct, who are a brother, residing in Arkansas, another brother residing near Jackson, Miss., a sister and two children of a deceased brother in Virginia.

His property consists of plantations in this State; valuable real estate in the city; bank stock; a large amount of bills receivable; and cash.

Anxiety is beginning to be felt for the safety of the ship Benjamin Adams, which sailed on the 5th of January from Boston for Mobile with a cargo of ice, and has not been heard of since.

The ship Potomac, from New York, for Australia, was abandoned at sea, Jan. 13th. The captain and eleven men reached the coast of Brazil, but the mate, with five men, who were in another boat, had not been heard of.

THE GIPSIES.

Since the time when George Borrow, author of "Bible in Spain," and many other works of a more limited immortality, published his singular book entitled the "Zincalee," embodying the result of his researches among the Gipsy tribe of Spain, in the fastnesses of the Pyrenees and Alpuxarras, and in the crowded pities of Madrid, Barcelona and elsewhere, very little has been written or said concerning this strange tribe of people. They are a sort of middle age myth transplanted to the hard actualities of the present; a fiction realized; a romance of fact. Claiming an Egyptian and Arabic nationality prior to the times of Christ; possessing a strange kind of clannishness, but nevertheless cohesive nationality; with an honor as bright as burnished steel between themselves, but are, nevertheless, vagabonds, thieves, cheats; the disowned and dispersed denizens of the world, whose hand is against every man, and whom every man's hand is raised against.

During the middle ages the Gipseys were, for a long time, slowly working their way westward through Austria, Germany, France and Spain, until finally they strayed over into England. Some of them have latterly appeared in our own country and camped at Hoboken, near New York, where they drove a flourishing business in fortune-telling, stealing and jockeying; for no educated horseman has a quicker eye for good points in an animal, nor one-half so many resources for concealing those which are bad, as an Egyptian who sucks in rascality with his mother's milk, and is taught little else than how to procure money by the means of knavery which deserve, but just escape, jail and parish prison. Indeed, in order to become proficients and graduates in knavery, they have a course of actual education, rough and uncouth as it is, admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is taught.

With regard to this strange people, whose secrets are known to none outside their own order; who have queens clothed in rags, and not unwilling to lie or steal; priests, competent to mock all religions, revered, for some unknown cause, by their own communicants, and whose creed is so close as to put the hard-shell baptist in the ranks of liberality; new revelations have lately been made, as interesting as they are novel. The field explored was the Danubian principalities, opened to inquisition by the existing war; and the result of the researches we very briefly append, are not less curious ethnologically than philosophically.

The Gipsey population of the provinces to which we have referred, is estimated at about three hundred thousand—their roving habits preventing any accurate census statistics—and, in character, they are not unlike their brethren, the Gitanos of Spain. Politically democrats of the open air and great adventurers; religiously, outward conformists to the faith of the nations among whom they live; but cherishing at the same time a mysterious belief of their own—never divulged nor even comprehended in its outlines. Those who are acquainted with them, assert that they have a political organization and king; though who he is, or where he lives, or what his powers may be, are unknown by any. They are as marked a people in their physiognomy and physical conformation as any that are known, and love to live in the open air, under the stars. Their language is a queer corruption of everything ever talked, and cannot be learned with as much facility as the Chinese, which has some thousands of characters in its alphabet. The root is supposed to be Sanscrit, with a borrowing from every other language or used, anciently or recently; accommodating itself to the countries where they reside: in Turkey, have the Turkish termination; in Spain, the Spanish suffix, everywhere, the same generic character.

Their religion passes comprehension. It certainly has nothing to do with morals; for they steal, murder and cheat with a provoking negation of all recognised rules of virtue. Some deem them sun worshippers, and there are not wanting grounds on which to rest such an opinion.

With regard to their origin, there is no doubt of their being Asiatics—resembling, even now, their castes of Hindostan—and it is supposed that they were driven from the banks of the Oxus by Timour about 1400, and entered Europe by three different channels—by Spain *via* Africa; by the northern shore of the Euxine, and, towards the Danube, by way of Anatolia and Roumelia. They spread over Europe like a great wave. In 1417 they appeared in Moldavia, and in a few months reached Germany and the Baltic shores; thence, in one year, into Switzerland, pretending to have been driven from Lower Egypt by the Saracens, and compelled to wander. As soon as their true character developed itself they were presented with unrelenting bitterness, driven out of Switzerland by decree of governments, and as thieves, liars and blasphemous idolaters.

At present it is estimated that there are at 2,000,000 Gipsies in Europe. In 1442 there were 14,000 in Switzerland alone. They were expelled from France, Spain, Denmark and Germany, at the peril of their lives, but nevertheless continued to linger about their old haunts. By Henry VIII and Elizabeth they were persecuted in England, then protected in Scotland, when, at one time, they numbered 100,000. In the time of Walter Scott, however, who makes frequent reference to them, there were not over 500 Gipsies in all Scotland. In Wallachia and Moldavia, the Gipsies are held as slaves, the number of a quarter of a million, and were from thieving and begging by good budgets of plenty of work. They are the gold washers of the country, and have even gone so far as the Ural mountains to pursue their researches. Another class of Gipsies catch young bears among the Carpathian mountains, teach them various tricks and take them around to exhibit through all the countries of Europe; wherefore they are called *Ursari* or bear leaders. Another class, more civilized and industrious than the rest, manufacture wooden utensils—cups, plates and spoons—and also labor as smiths. They are the most prosperous of all.

The last class of all, and the lowest even in the estimation, are the vagabonds—the simon-pure species—who pursue no trade, have no calling, but live by beggary, larceny and small villainies. This is the class that filch eggs and chickens, appropriate a week's washing, tell fortunes and sleep under hedges. It is the one that is best known, and the one which Borrow seems to have fallen in with; whose jargon defies every philological rule and all grammatical construction, and is culled among themselves romany, nothing more nor less than a scientific arrangement and classification of all the jargon invented since the confusion of tongues. The women of this class are frequently very beautiful, with large black eyes, regular features, swelling breasts, and as clean ankles as a full-blooded racer. This form of government is partially royal, partially democratic, and partially patriarchal. They have judges and subordinate officers, and the punishment of death is sometimes executed upon recusants.

The class of Gipsies called Vutrussi have fixed dwellings, and are more like Russian serfs than slaves or freemen. They are chiefly household servants in Bayard families, and are altogether more domestic and servile than those denizens of the open air on good adventure to whom we have already alluded. Some of them are farmers on a small scale, and many have trades; but the majority are held in vassalage, and given the cut direct by those who prefer to sing the songs of the "Jolly Beggars," as penned by Burns:

"With the ready trick and fable,
Round we wander all the day;
And at night, in barn or stable,
Hug our doxies on the hay.

"Life is all a varlorum,
We regard not how it goes;
Let them cant about decorum,
Who have characters to lose.

"Here's to budgets, bags and wallets!
Here's to all the wandering trains!
Here's our ragged brats and callets!
One and all cry out, Amen."

With these facts, concerning a class of people with regard to whom little is known, we drop the subject, fervently hoping that they may never be led to migrate into our section of country—where little toleration would be shown their habits of lawlessness and usages of theft.

LOSS OF STEAMER FINANCIER No. 2.—The steamer W. N. Sherman arrived yesterday from Red river, having on board the officers of the steamer Financier No. 2. Her clerk informs us that on Saturday last, at 1½ o'clock, P. M., she struck a snag when two miles above Haley's cut-off, in Red river, and sunk in 3 feet water. The boats and papers were saved. The boat and cargo are a total loss; no lives lost. The boat was insured for $5,500.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MR. EDITOR—As some of the members of the Alabama Conference were indebted to Bro. Wells, it would be doing a favor to insert this notice in the Advocate. Letters of administration on the estate of Rev. J. W. Wells were granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of Tuscaloosa county, on the 26th February.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and save cost.

E. T. MARTIN, Adminis'r.

TALLADEGA INSTITUTE.—In the published reports of the Alabama Conference for last year, it is stated $5,000 were gotten for the Talladega Institute. It should have been $5,000 in notes, $3,250 conditional subscription and otherwise—making $8,250 which I considered available.

J. S. LANE, Agent for 1855.

DEMOPOLIS DISTRICT—Second Quarter:
March 29 and 30, Demopolis.
April 5 and 6, McKinley and Bethlehem.
April 12 and 13, Lower Peach Tree.
April 19 and 20, Butler.
April 26 and 27, Union Town.
May 3 and 4, Union Town Circuit.
May 10 and 11, Dayton.
May 17 and 18, Chootaw.
May 24 and 25, Spinghill.
May 31 and June 1, Linden.
June 7 and 8, Gaston and Gaston Col'd Miss.
June 14 and 15, Dayton Colored Mission.

2t JAS. A. HEARD, P. E.

☞ In the minutes of the Alabama Conference some of the Deacons of the fourth year are classed with those of the third year, a note of explanation by the Secretary stating the reason. The names marked are those of several who were prepared for examination, but arrived too late to meet the committee. It was understood that at the next Conference, if they were prepared on the studies of the two years, they would be advanced with their class. Let all, therefore, be prepared accordingly.

Spring Hill, Ala. J. B. COTTRELL.

Charleston and Nashville Advocates please copy. 2t

WANTED—A situation as teacher by a young man prepared to teach Latin, Greek, and the higher mathematics. Satisfactory references given. Apply to Prof. W. H. N. Magruder, President of Collegiate Institute, at Baton Rouge, La. m22 tf

MARRIAGES.

In Gainsville, Ala., on the 10th March, by Rev. T. P. Crymes, Rev. JOHN M. HITT, of Greene county, to Miss MARY A. SUBEMAN, of Gainsville, Ala.

DEATHS.

THE REV. J. W. WELLS.

The following preamble and resolutions, in memory of Rev. James W. Wells, were unanimously adopted by a rising vote of the First Quarterly Meeting Conference for Tuscaloosa Circuit, held at Centre Church on the 3d day of February, 1856:

WHEREAS, In the providence of God, our beloved pastor, Rev. JAMES W. WELLS, has been removed from us to his reward in heaven, just as he was entering upon his ministerial labors among us for the present year. Therefore—

Resolved, We, the members of the Quarterly Meeting Conference for Tuscaloosa Circuit, assembled in Conference capacity, do lament the loss to us and our Circuit of our much esteemed, loved and worthy Brother Wells.

Resolved, That we bow with reverence to the mysterious providence of God, who has removed from amongst us our beloved pastor, to be laid in the cold grave, there to remain until the general resurrection when he shall again be reanimated into life eternal, at the right hand of God.

Resolved, That while we do mourn his loss to us as a friend and pastor, we sorrow not as those who have no hope; for we are satisfied, from his holy and devoted life as a minister of the New Testament, that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, that we most cordially offer our sympathies to the bereaved widow and tender orphan of our deceased brother, and we would point them to the Friend of the widow and orphan for consolation—to Him who has promised he will never leave nor forsake them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Quarterly Conference, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and that the New Orleans Christian Advocate be requested to publish the same.

A. S. HAMILTON, Sec'y.

Tuscaloosa county, March 8, 1856.

At the Quarterly Conference held for Harpersville Circuit, Alabama Conference, at Good Hope, March 8, 1856, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call from the walks of men to the realities of eternity our beloved brother and friend, M. J. HORTON, lately deceased. The Quarterly Conference, in respect to his memory, adopt the following resolutions:

1. That we submit with humility and obedience to this dispensation of an all-wise and merciful Providence.

2. That in the death of Brother Horton we have lost a valuable leader and steward in our church.

3. That we condole with the family and friends of the deceased in this heavy and sad bereavement.

4. That we bear testimony to the distant friends and acquaintances of the deceased that the religion which he professed in life fully sustained him in death.

5. That these proceedings be furnished the family of the deceased, be published in the Advocate, and spread upon the records of this circuit.

CHARLES STREDER, P. E.

J. M. MCCLANAHAN, Secretary.

Centenary Institute----Female Dep't.

SUMMERFIELD, ALABAMA.

Rev. A. H. MITCHELL, D. D. President and Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences.
Rev. B. F. LARRABEE, M. A., Professor of Mathematics and Aaron.
W. C. L. RICHARDSON, M. A., Professor of the Natural Sciences.
J. F. GLEYSEN, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.
Mrs. L. P. LARRABEE, Teacher of Music.
Mrs. M. A. GLEYSEN, Teacher of Drawing, Painting, etc
Mrs. M. COLEMAN, Teacher of Preparatory Class.
Mrs. M. A. CEARISE, Matron.

The graduating exercises a take place on the first Wednesday in July. The examination commences on the previous Friday.

March 29, 1856. m29 3m.

In Gibson county, Mississippi, on the 11th inst., a man named Cribbs was shot, and instantly killed by his son, who fled and had not been arrested at last accounts. The parties were drunk at the time of the occurrence.

Donald McKay, the great ship-builder, has requested Mrs. Barrow to sit for a photograph, in the costume worn at the Boston Theatre, in which she delivered a portion of Longfellow's beautiful poem, that it may be taken as a model for the figure head of the new ship Minnehaha, which he is building.

THE CURRENT WEEK.

Like a bright fire which, when lit for the first period, burns slowly with much crackling and discomfort; then blazes up in great pyrotechnical glory; then emits heat and warmth and comfort from its glowing bosom; the year increases towards its perihelium and period of perfection. Now the whole manufactory of nature has drawn forth its most cunning medicaments; its most potent juices and alembics; is doing a gigantic carpentry upon the oak; is painting more softly than Correggio upon the green sward and tinting the heavens like Titian or Paul Farnese. We are standing a week's remove from our last halt, older by so many days; better or worse; wiser or as stupid as then.

Monday, March 24. St. Irenæus, of Sirmium, A. D., 301; St. Simon, an infant martyr, and St. William, of Norwich. The *chrysopleaum oppositifolium*, or golden saxifrage, dedicated to St. Irenæus, is the plant.

In 1580, the first bombs ever used were thrown upon the town of Wachtendonck, in Guelderland. The invention is commonly attributed to Cuelen, Bishop of Munster. In 1720, Daniel Whithy, a learned commentator on the New Testament, died. He was born at Rushden, in Northamptonshire, in 1638, and was eminent for ability and honesty.

Tuesday, March 25. The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. St. Cammin, Abbot, A. D. 653. The marigold, *calendula officinalis*, dedicated to the event.

The Roman Catholic festival of the Annunciation is commonly called Lady Day, in England, which is an abridgement of the old phrase "Our Lady's Day." This is a gaudy day in the Romish Church, and *Hail Mary!* resounds in all the masses. The ceremonies that attend it are numerous and highly impressive.

In England, the day is more immediately remembered as the first quarter-day in the year.

In 1838, parochial charity schools were established for the education of the children of poor persons in London and its vicinity.

In 1809, Anna Seward, the friend of Dr. Darwin and authoress of a life of him, died in the Bishop's palace, at Litchfield. She was a poetess of some ease and nicility.

In 1846, General Taylor having reached Point Isabel, a harbor on the Texas coast nearest the mouth of the Rio Grande, proceeded with a portion of his stores to a position opposite Matamoras, where he entrenched himself and constructed a fort which he called Fort Brown, after its intended commander.

Wednesday, March 26. St. Ludger, Bishop of Munster, 809; St. Braulio, Bishop of Saragossa, 646. The lurid henbane—*hyoscyamus scopolia*—is the plant dedicated to the latter saint.

The renowned inhabitants of Nieuw-Amsterdame, now New-York, provoked by the grunting and thrift of their Connecticut neighbors, determined to exterminate them—or, at least, so far destroy their influence with the Indians that they could not enjoy so great a monopoly as before in the trade of peltry. Irving describes them assembling, at this time, full of ire, patriotism, beer and avariciousness, determined to root out their opponents. The celebrated leader was prevented from marching, or riding, by the tenbreeches he wore, and the whole motley army, after imitating the English King, who,

——"with twice three thousand men,
Marched up the hill, and then—
Marched down again"——

returned to their good vrows, their beer, pipes and tobacco.

In 1829, the waters of the Bay of Fundy, which rise to an enormous height at every full tide, rose nearly one hundred feet, and overflowed the whole adjacent country, destroying a considerable amount of property.

Thursday, March 27.—St. John of Egypt, a hermit, 394, and St. Rupert, or Ruder, Bishop of Saltzbourg, are the Saints, and the sweet-scented jonquil, dedicated to the former, is the flower.

St. John was a wonderful saint, and every way the equal of those Eastern anchorites, sung by Southey He walled himself up at the top of a rock, where he remained from the fortieth to the ninetieth year of his age, and, says Butler, "drew the admiration of the whole world on him by the lustre of his miracles and the fame of his predictions."

In 1801, the peace of Amiens, between France and England, was signed in France—which ranks as highly among treaties as Fontenoy and Waterloo do among battles. By it the peace of Europe was temporarily re-established, and the nations so long wasted, with war had a space to recruit.

Friday, March 28.—Three martyrs, Priscus, Malchus and Alexander, 250; St. Sixtus, 3d; and St. Gontram, a king and confessor. The *doronicum plantagineum*, dedicated to Priscus, is the flower.

In 1380, on this day, gunpowder was first used in Europe by the Venetians against the Genoese. The Germans give the discovery to Berthold Schwartz, but Roger Bacon, who died in 1278, certainly knew concerning it.

In 1754, there was a famous guerilla fight among some of the mountain-fastnesses of Spain—in which a celebrated matador, named Juan, who had been searched for by the alguazils everywhere, was taken captive, condemned and executed. His band was unlike that of Robin Hood and Little John, of Sherwood Forest, in that it added murder to robbery and intimidated the peasantry rather than aided them. Juan had been a spy in the Carlist service before establishing his own wild monarchy.

In 1801, Sir Ralph Abercrombie died in Egypt. He received his death wound on the 21st, during his memorable victory over the French, at Alexandria.

In 1802, Pallas, a new planet, was discovered by Dr. Olbas, of Bremen, in Germany.

Saturday, March 29—Sts. Jonas and Eustachius, St. Gundleus and St. Mark, are the day's patrons—The Oxslip, dedicated to St. Eustachius; and the fametery to St. Jonas, are put down in the Floral Directory.

In 1815, Raymond Lulle, the most celebrated chemist and alchemist of his period, was stoned to death by the natives of Mauritania, whither he had gone on a mission at the age of eighty. He had his attention directed to chemistry by the power of love. The old chronicle says: "A lady, very handsome, with whom he was in love, refused to marry him. One day when he renewed his solicitations, she shewed her bosom inflamed with a cancer. Lulie departed, resolved to conquer both the cancer and the lady. He had the good fortune to cure and marry her. After her death he attached himself to the church.

In 1461, the conflict of the York and Lancaster factions was decided by a battle near York. It commenced in a snow-storm, was contested until the afternoon, and ended in favor of York. Thirty-eight thousand men were left dead on the field, of whom twenty-eight were Lancastrians.

Sunday, March 30.—St. John Climachus, St. Zozimas, St. Regulus, Rough Caramena, dedicated to the former, and the lesser daffodil, dedicated to St. Zozimus, are the plants of the day.

St. John Climachus was cavernel as a hermit in a rock near Mount Sinai, until he was seventy-five. One of the citizens of an adjoining place approached, wishing to become a saint, too. St. John kept him standing at the door eight years, on probation. It is related of St. Alcin, that he once listened to a woman who had committed so dread a sin that she dared only hint at it verbally. So she wrote it down and gave it him. St. John died, and the woman dreaded lest her paper should fall into less conscientious hands. She accordingly besieged him with prayers to come forth and tell what he had done with the previous paper. St. John had no rest, and at last came forth with a bishop on each side of him, and shew the woman the paper on which she had written with her writhg marked out, and in its place was plainly written, "all thy sins are forgiven, and put away by the prayer of St. John, thy servant."

RED RIVER ITEMS.—The Shreveport Gazette, of the 22d, states that the roads in that section are almost impassable from mud and water. The river was at a stand, and had fallen above Fulton. The Gazette says:

It is distressing to hear of the condition of planters. Many have planted their corn, but it is believed that they will have to do all their work over again. Those who are not so forward, with their crops are better off, as they have saved labor and grain.

The same paper publishes the particulars of the suicide of Dr. Wm. Beach, who poisoned himself on Wednesday last. He purchased a vial of morphine in Shreveport, went to a cabin some distance out on the line of the railroad, and swallowed a large quantity of the poison, dying soon afterwards. It was supposed that his intellect had been affected by dissipation.

Magnetic Telegraph.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

BY THE NATIONAL LINE.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Straight State Flour, $7 75; Ohio, $7 81; Southern Flour, $8 to $8 12; Mess Pork, $15 00; Whisky, 29c.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Flour State, $6 87½ to $7 25; Ohio, $7 31; Southern, $7 68; Mess Pork, $15 75; Lard, 10c; Whisky, 28½c.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, March 21. Flour, $5 60 to $5 75; Mess Pork, $14; Whisky, 20c.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Flour, $5 75 to $6 00; Whisky, 19½ to 20c; Molasses, 42c; Sugar, 8½ to 8¾c; Coffee, 12½ to 13c.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—The river is rising, with six feet three inches in the Canal. The weather is clear but very windy.

VICKSBURG, March 24. The T. C. Twichell passed down at 9 o'clock this morning, and the Southern Belle at 3 P. M.

Kansas Meeting.

Pursuant to a call upon those "friendly to the Southern Colonization of Kansas," a meeting was held on the 25th inst., in the St. Charles Hotel.

Hon. Isaac E. Morse was called to the chair and V. H. Ivy, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The Chairman briefly explained the objects of the meeting to sustain the rights and interests of the South in Kansas against the encroachments of the North, and to consult upon the propriety of organizing a Kansas Aid Society in this city and State.

Mr. J. D. B. DeBow then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the people of Kansas Territory have organized a government favorable to the institution of slavery, which is now threatened by combinations among the abolitionists of the North and the Northwest—be it therefore

1. *Resolved*, That our citizens have the right to emigrate to and reside in Kansas or any other Federal Territory, and to take with them such property as is recognized by the Constitution of this State and of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That the slave institution is one of the political constituencies of this Confederacy, and an element under the sovereignty of each slave State, and that any attempt to destroy it, either by the constant and through the legitimate action of those who have its legal control, is alike moral and political treachery to the system of this Union.

3. *Resolved*, Therefore, that we of these resolved truths, that it is criminal and unjust in a people, surrounded by emigration from all parts of the world, to go to Kansas, with a *false and fraudulent purpose* of becoming inhabitants thereof, etc.

4. *Resolved*, That while we do not claim that either the State, or any subordinate official authority, or any armed military organization, should as such interfere in the domestic affairs of Kansas, we shall voluntarily, as private individuals, furnish all necessary facilities within our lawful spheres of action, which may be needed by or useful to those of our fellow citizens who are proper persons and may desire to emigrate to Kansas, with or without property.

5. *Resolved*, That there be appointed by this meeting, a permanent Executive Committee, consisting of nine persons, with power to add to number of keeping up its numbers, one five of whom shall be a quorum;—of making by-laws and regulations, and of appointing its appropriate officers, and that said committee be requested to open subscription lists in New Orleans and invite them from the several parishes, and appropriate such amounts as may be contributed in aid of legitimate emigrants from our own or other slaveholding States, seeking residence in Kansas, with the powers of the city, of the amount received and the manner of its disposal.

6. *Resolved*, That similar Associations be recommended throughout the State.

The Chairman, by consent of the meeting, deferred for the present the appointment of the Executive Committee provided for in the resolutions, and Gen. Felix Houston offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Kansas Pioneer, edited by C. E. Hazard, at Kickapoo City, K. T., and published at $2 per annum, has nobly defended the cause of the South and of the Constitution in that Territory, and deserves the hearty support and encouragement of the Southern people.

On motion, the Chairman, Secretary and Messrs. Mertens and DeBow, were appointed on the Executive Committee, and the meeting then adjourned.

LATER FROM MEXICO AND TEXAS.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The steamship Texas, Capt. Forbes, from Vera Cruz, 22d, arrived at a late hour Tuesday night.

We have received by her a file of Vera Cruz papers up to the 21st, but nothing from the capital.

The operations attending the revolution do not appear to be very active. In a leading article, lamenting the misfortunes that have befallen the country from anarchy and faction, *El Veracruzano* states that the result of the campaign against the rebels had thus far been satisfactory, and that Puebla had probably, by that time, fallen into the hands of the President, an event which was expected to bring about an immediate peace. A letter, however, of a later date (17th) from Huamantla, states that Haro y Tamariz still held possession of Puebla, but that he was completely hemmed in, his supplies cut off and his men greatly suffering from want of water. A steady fire of artillery upon the plaza and the town was kept up during the day and at intervals through the night. The Government forces were constantly being reinforced from the neighboring country. It was also said that Haro had made propositions to treat, but they were returned as inadmissible.

President Comonfort has issued a decree creating Board of Directors and a charter for a railroad from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, via the plains of Apam and Puebla.

We find nothing further of note in the papers before us.

FROM TEXAS.—The steamship Perseverance, Capt. Shephard, arrived last night from Galveston.

The Houston Telegraph states that the Railroad is now completed six miles from the city, and the cars are making trips.

At the last term of the District Court in New Braunsfels, three persons were convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for nine years each. These persons, strange and shocking to relate—a woman, her daughter and son-in-law—were charged with killing the husband, father, and father-in-law. The testimony was mainly circumstantial, but of the most convincing character.

The Central Texan states that a gentleman named Isaac Pipkin died at the residence of James Bennett, five miles from Anderson, on the 11th inst., of exposure to cold and wet. He was on his way to a new home he had purchased on the Brazos, and is supposed to have a brother living in New Orleans. He left a considerable amount of property, which will be taken care of until called for by some one entitled to receive it.

We learn from the San Antonio Herald of the 15th, that a lieutenant and twenty dragoons from Fort Mason, had a fight a few days ago on the Guadaloupe with a party of Indians. They killed three, wounded several and captured all their effects together with several horses. Among the plunder were found a large number of papers, among which was a note for £1,000 sterling, a deed for three hundred and twenty acres of land, with $1,000 paid thereon, dated in February last, and a blank book containing the owner's name, and the date of his leaving a town on the Mississippi.

FROM KANSAS.—The St. Louis Democrat of the 18th publishes the proceedings of the free-soil Legislature of Kansas on the 8th inst., from which we extract the following:

The House adjourned until four o'clock, A. M., at which time the joint convention was called to order by the President of the Senate. The roll was called and fifty-six members responded as their names were called. On the first ballot A. H. Reeder received 38 votes—a majority of all the votes cast—was declared elected to the U. S. Senate, from the State of Kansas. The other eighteen votes were divided between Lane, Parrott, Schuyler and others. On motion of Mr. Adams, Andrew H. Reeder was declared elected by the unanimous consent of the convention. On the second ballot James H. Lane received thirty-eight votes, and was declared elected to the U. S. Senate.

THE CALAMITY ON THE DELAWARE.—The loss of life by the burning of the Camden and Philadelphia ferry boat turns out to have been much greater than was supposed. The Ledger of the 18th states that vigorous search was being made for the bodies, and publishes a list of names of those recovered amounting to 19; it also publishes the names of 29 who are still missing. The bodies were taken to the Station House as fast as recovered, and the Ledger says:

As each body was brought in, the friends of the missing crowded around, anxious to learn whether the lifeless corpse was that of the object of their anguish, and when the remains were recognized, the lamentations were painful in the extreme. The bodies, with the weeping relatives of the dead and the missing ones, made up a picture that wrung the stoutest hearts, and the like of which we hope never to be compelled to witness again.

Females in assembling habiliments are increasing in New York. A young lady genteelly dressed in pantaloons, frock coat, etc., was arrested in that city on the 17th. She declared she was a man, but in default of proof thereof, was taken to the calaboose.

Finally she confessed her sex, named her place of residence and was sent home.

Acts of the Legislature.

We have received a copy of the list of all the acts, etc., which passed the Legislature of the State at the late session. They are 176 in number; of which the greater number are local. The following is a list of such of them as are of a general character, or which relate to this parish or that of Jefferson:

An act to provide for the emancipation of minors, over the age of eighteen.

A joint resolution authorizing the State Printer to make the official publication of the Journal and Reports of debates, in both Houses, in a newspaper printed in Baton Rouge.

An act relative to appeals in contested election cases.

An act ceding to the United States of America jurisdiction over certain lands and appurtenances in the city of New Orleans, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An address removing from office Joseph Hutty, Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

An act concerning coroners in the city of New Orleans.

An act relative to juries in the parish of Jefferson.

An act to provide the manner of paying jurors in the parish of Jefferson.

Joint resolution in relation to the defence and protection of our entire Gulf coast, in the State of Louisiana.

An act relative to the salary of the Superintendent of Public Education.

An act relative to public works and improvements in the village of the parish of Jefferson.

An act to incorporate the New Orleans and Ohio Telegraph lessees.

An act granting certain powers to the Police Jury of Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, to levy taxes for improvements.

An act to provide for the payment of the debts of the city of Jefferson.

An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the expropriation of lands for railroads and other works of public utility, approved March 18, 1852.

Resolution relative to the arms and munitions of war belonging to the State, and the muster of the militia.

An act to limit and equalize municipal taxation in the city of New Orleans.

An act to amend and reenact article two hundred and fourteen of the Code of Practice.

An act authorizing the Governor to appoint a Superintendent of Public Education, in certain cases.

An act authorizing the Governor to fill vacancies in the office of Secretary of State, in certain cases.

An act authorizing the Governor to appoint an Attorney General, in certain cases.

An act authorizing the Governor to appoint a State Treasurer, in certain cases.

An act in relation to the printing of official reports and documents.

Joint resolution instructing Senators and requesting Representatives to oppose the extension of patents.

An act to provide for the relief of the State Seminary of learning.

An act to amend certain acts entitled an act to incorporate the city of Jefferson, approved March 9th, 1850, and the act amending the same, approved March 4th, 1853.

An act to provide for the payment of the debts of the Penitentiary.

An act to repeal the 65th section of an act entitled an act to provide a revenue, and the manner of collecting the same, approved March 15th, 1855.

An act to amend the charter of the incorporation of the Church of St. Louis, of New Orleans, approved March 17th, 1846, and all acts passed subsequent thereto and mandatory thereof.

An act to authorize the corporation of the city of New Orleans to tax real and personal property.

An act entitled an act to incorporate the Jackson Fire Company No. 18, of the city of New Orleans.

An act for the relief of Robinson Penniger and Martin, of Algiers.

An act to amend an act to consolidate the city of New Orleans, and to provide for the Government of the city and the administration of the affairs thereof.

An act to amend an act entitled an act relative to the General Assembly, approved March 15th, 1853, as an act to amend and reenact the 20th section of an act entitled an act relative to District Courts, approved March 15th, 1855.

An act relative to the rate of interest.

An act regulating and defining the duties of Harbor Master.

An act for the temporary relief of the State Treasury.

An act making appropriations for the expenses of the State for the year 1856.

An act relative to Parish Treasurers.

Joint resolution authorizing the Jackson Monument Association to pay Clark Mills, the artist, $5,000.

Joint resolution instructing the State Engineer to report to the Legislature at its next session a system of internal improvements.

An act to amend an act entitled an act relative to elections, approved March 13th, 1855.

DISCOVERY OF A DIAMOND MINE IN LOUISIANA.—The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter publishes the following letter from the Parish of Iberville, and says that the statement comes from reliable parties:

NEW RIVER, March 17, 1856.

Mr. Editor:—About a fortnight since, a bird about the size of a large turkey and color of a guinea-fowl, was killed in this neighborhood by Mr. Francis Gazel, who extracted from the gizzard and craw of the same upwards of nine hundred diamonds, twenty-seven of the smallest of which he disposed of in New Orleans for $100. The remainder, now in his possession, are estimated at $15,000.

* * * *

This was evidently a foreign fowl, and is supposed to have been blown from its native shore by a storm, and was wending its way across our continent to the Gulf of Mexico when dispatched. J. S. G.

The same paper has the following paragraph:

A gentleman from Iberville informed us that nearly all the cane planted in that parish since the late severe cold spell of weather, was rotting in the ground. The heavy rains has continued so long they were compelled to plant in mud-and-water, hence the destruction mentioned.

Local Intelligence.

MORTUARY.—The interments in the city cemeteries for the week ending Sunday morning, numbered 71.

HE IS DEAD.—Napoleon is dead; not the illustrious nephew of his uncle," but the poor old quasi-mulatto who so long guarded Charity Hospital, at night, in the belief that he was appointed of Heaven to perform the task, and whose militia by beating, as he paced ceaselessly to and fro, woo for him the angel title above named. He died in the hospital, after an illness of three days." Strange and romantic is that madness which impels its victim to lavish spirit-like, absurd traditions of religion or of charity. They always excite emotions of respect and pity when living, and gladness rather than regret when they depart for the shadow-land; for the feeling is instinctive that such creatures have nothing to fear in the hereafter. The "old Guardian of the Cathedral" still provided prays about the Mecca of his many years' devotion. Within a few years past, his hair and beard have become a little longer, a little thinner, and a little whiter, and he body a little more bent; but the debt of his soul for heaven's grace, and the anxiety of his brain for the solutions of his impossible mathematical problems, are as intense and as short of satisfaction as ever. He looks as if his travail were nearly at an end; and when he shall have followed "Napoleon" to the grave, his history will be a rare theme for any poetic or fanciful pen that may be able to command the incidents of his sad romantic life.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.—*Monday, March 24.*

Thos. Medley & Co., appellants, vs. John S. Hughes, appellee—Appeal from Fifth District Court of New Orleans—Judgment affirmed. Buchanan, J.

Rachel Goldsmith, appellee, vs. Hampden Green, appellant—Sixth District Court of New Orleans—Judgment reversed. Voorhies, J.

Thomas McFarlane, appellee, vs. City of New Orleans, appellant—Fifth District Court of New Orleans—Judgment affirmed. Voorhies, J.

William H. Buswell, appellee, vs. James McKay, appellant—Fourth District Court of New Orleans—Judgment reversed. Spofford, J.

W. A. P. Bald, appellee, vs. L. Millandon, appellant—Fourth District Court of New Orleans—Judgment affirmed. Voorhies, J.

John Williamson, appellant, vs. McRae, Dolfinan & Co., appellees—Fourth District Court of New Orleans—Judgment affirmed. Spofford, J.

John L. Holly et als. vs. Ferd. Kennett & Co., appellees—Allen & Nolan, warrantors, appellants. Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Voorhies, J.

Mrs. E. J. McDaniel, appellee, vs. J. M. Wilson, appellant. Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Lea, J.

Wesley & Forman, appellants, vs. T. O. Sully, appellee. Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Merrick, C. J.

Wm. Willeland, appellant, vs. Paul Toulane and C. M. Gaudry, appellees. Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment part reversed and part affirmed. Buchanan, J.

Mrs. Jane Gaudry, appellee, vs. Charles Labargrue, Jr., appellant. Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed. Lea, J.

Widow Balthazar Saulet, tutrix, et als, appellees, vs. Edward Gutthell, appellant. Sixth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Buchanan, J.

John Culberson, receiver, appellee, vs. John Hall, appellant. Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed.—Merrick, C. J.

Paul Juge, Jr. & Co., appellees, vs. Rumsy & Platt, appellees; Jacob Mebele, appellant. Second District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Voorhies, J.

City of New Orleans, appellee, vs. Estate of J. Wightman Sandels, appellant. Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Voorhies, J.

City of New Orleans, appellee, vs. Mrs. A. Lesseps, appellant. Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed.—Merrick, C. J.

City of New Orleans, appellee, vs. Alfred Rousseau, appellant. Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Voorhies, J.

City of New Orleans, appellee, vs. Francois Lacroix, appellant. Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Spofford, J.

City of New Orleans, appellant, vs. J. A. Lacroix, appellee. Fifth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed.—Buchanan, J.

Succession of Pierre Pouvfeaud—Jean Arnaud, curator, appellant; E. Tabuteau et al., opponents and appellees. Second District Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed and cause remanded. Spofford, J.

Sigwald, Lintz & Co., appellants, vs. I. M. Altaway, John A. Mitchell, garnishee, appellee. Sixth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Merrick, C. J.

David Rose, appellee, vs. Edward Sparrow, curator, et als, appellants. Ninth District Court of Concordia. Judgment reversed. Lea, J.

A. M. Johnston & Co., appellees, vs. F. H. Pomroy & Co., appellants. Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Spofford, J.

Rachel Goldsmith, appellee, vs. James Wilde, appellant. Second district Court of New Orleans. Judgment reversed. Spofford, J.

H. F. Hamilton, appellee, vs. H. F. Wade, appellant. Oath to be taken upon the plaintiff to show cause why the transcript of appeal should not be dismissed. Rule discharged at cost of appellant. Merrick, C. J.

Matthews, Finley & Co., appellees, vs. City of New Orleans, appellant. Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Judgment affirmed. Merrick, C. J.

The Beauties of Creation.

BY JOHN MONTGOMERY.

Ours is a lovely world! how fair
Thy beauties, even on earth, appear!
The seasons in their courses fall;
And bring successive joys: the sun,
The earth, the sky are full of Thee.
Benignant, glorious Lord of all!

There's beauty in the break of day;
There's glory in the noon-tide ray;
There's sweetness in the twilight shades;
Magnificence in night: Thy lore
Arched the grand heaven of blue above,
And fill our smiling earth pervades.

And if thy glories here be found
Streaming with radiance all around,
What must the Fount of glory be?
In Thee we'll hope: to Thee confide,
Thou mercy's never ebbing tide!
Thou, love's unfathomable sea!

Men, an Aspiration and a Sonnet.

God give us MEN! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands!
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men who the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinion and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking
For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps
Wrong rules the land, and waiting JUSTICE sleeps.

A DAY WITH ALLIGATORS.

Life in the Philippine Islands.

While seated one morning in the window of the country residence of my friend Don Arturo, an old Spaniard living in the neighborhood of Manilla, conversing with him and his pretty wife on various topics, occasionally sipping a glass of wine, and partaking of some of the rich fruits which were placed in an old-fashioned silver tray at our elbows, we at length began to feel anxious for some scene of more activity.

"I will tell you what we will do to amuse ourselves," cried the Spaniard, suddenly removing his cigar, and glancing up and down the river Pesig, which quietly flowed along within a stone's throw of the house.

"Listen," said I, removing the skin from a golden-colored lime.

"What say you to shooting alligators, my friend? That will be amusement worthy of men who have passed through the trying scenes of the earthquake with unshaken nerves. What say you, shall we go?"

"I'm one condition that we invite my friend Allen to be one of the party."

"Invite him by all means," cried Don Arturo, with warmth. "I will write him a note requesting him to ride over to-night, and start with us in the morning."

"Don't trouble yourself," I answered; "I will ride over myself and ask him."

"A good plan, my friend, and worthy of you. Order the best horse in the stable, and let the servant put the old Spanish saddle upon his back—the one that I use."

This was an act of politeness that I never expected of the Don, as he prized that saddle almost as much as he did his wife.

"I will be back before many hours," I said, as I left the room to dress for my ride.

I found Mr. Allen at home, and received a warm welcome. He was about sitting down to breakfast, and I required no urging to join him. After the meal I made my errand known to Allen, who took some time to consider on the subject, much to my surprise.

"There is more danger than sport in what you propose," Allen said; "but you shall not go alone."

"I do not intend to go alone. Don Arturo is to be one of the party."

"And he will run on the first appearance of danger."

"Da you think so?"

"I know that he will; but I will make one of the party. Stop here until afternoon, and then I'll ride over with you. In the meantime I will get my rifle in order and send it over to the Spaniard's house."

I readily consented to this plan, and spent an agreeable afternoon in listening to his interesting stories of adventures. Before dark we were at the Spaniard's house, and made all preparations for an early start on the next day. At an early hour we retired to rest, after dispatching a servant to hire two large *bangos* for the transportation of ourselves and provisions to a small lake on the river.

We rose at daybreak, partook of a hearty breakfast, swallowed a few cups of coffee that was strong enough to bear an egg, and then walked to the river banks where the boats were awaiting us. One of the *bangos* was filled with our tent, blankets and provisions, while the other, which was handsomely decorated, was reserved for ourselves. Four Metis, or half-castes were detailed for each boat, to row or use their long poles, as the state of the river's current permitted.

"The *alligador*," said Don Arturo, as we shot into the stream, lighting a fresh cigar, and reclining his head upon a bundle of pillows, "is a peculiar animal and requires some skill as a marksman to kill with a rifle shot. This is the season for the females to lay their eggs, so that we shall have plenty of chances to hit them before they take to the water—although I am bound to confess that they are more ferocious now than at any other time of the year."

"Did you ever kill one at a single shot?" asked Allen, imitating the Don's example, and stretching himself at the bottom of the boat.

"No, I think not," replied the Spaniard, after a moment's hesitation; but I am in hopes to do so before we return."

"Humph!" grunted Charley, raising a bottle of red-colored liquid to his mouth, which had been wrapped in wet flannels to keep cool.

"Pull, rascals!" suddenly shouted the Spaniard, looking towards the oarsmen—"Pull, rascals! and you shall dine off an alligator, if I kill one."

Slingular as it may appear, the promise did not inspire the men with that enthusiasm which one might have expected under such strong temptation. They made a grimace, expressive of disgust—but bent to their oars with cheerfulness; and in a few minutes we shot out the burial-ground by turning an elbow of the river.

We passed numerous small villages, the houses of which were built of bamboo, thatched with leaves of the same tree, and raised from the ground on poles, at an elevation of about five feet. This is done to prevent their being swept away during the rainy season, and also for the purpose of resisting the shocks of earthquakes—flexible supporters yielding as the ground rumbles, and unless the earth opens, the dwellings of the natives are more secure than those of their masters. Frequently, during a slight shock have I seen the huts sway to and fro, like trees in a strong gale, while the occupants preferred remaining indoors to trusting themselves out, well-knowing that if their habitations should fall they would be in no danger of injury, as the materials were too slight to break the back of a respectable-sized lizard.

It was nearly 11 o'clock before Don Arturo gave orders to the natives to pull for the land. We stopped under the shade of large cocoa trees, unloaded the boats, and then, bidding three of the men follow, to carry our ammunition, started for the lake, about a dozen rods distant. The sheet of water was not very large, covering an extent of about fifty acres; but I think that it was the most beautiful spot I ever saw.

The foliage of the trees was rank with the richness of the soil; while all along the borders of the lake bright colored flowers and dense creeping vines were spread from branch to branch, until even the sun could not penetrate with a single ray. Hundreds of birds, with plumage of the most gaudy description, were flattering from tree to tree, too tame to be frightened at our approach; while monkeys, with impudent gestures, and bold, defiant chattering, gathered in groups, and wondered why we should thus invade their domains.

Upon arriving at the lake, we found a large raft, built of bamboo, which had been left by some sportsmen, a few days before, tied to a tree. Upon this we determined to embark, and try our fortune upon the water. The natives were sent back to the boats for paddles, while we proceeded to load our rifles. As soon as they returned, we shoved off, and worked our way slowly along the shore.

"As I am the most experienced alligator hunter," Don Arturo said, "I shall claim the privilege of the first shot and if——"

"There is a chance, then," Charlie said, interrupting the Spaniard, and pointing to what I supposed to be a large log upon the surface of the water.

"By Saint Antonio, but you are right!" the Don said, dropping upon his knees for the purpose of steadying his aim, and trembling with nervous impatience.

"Well," cried Charley, after a moment's pause, "are you not going to fire?"

"In a minute, *amigo*. Now I think I've got him on a line."

He discharged his rifle, and the

Give me the Hand.

BY FRANCIS A. CARR, OF BOSTON.

Give me the hand that is warm, kind and ready,
Give me the hand that is calm, true and steady,
Give me the hand that will never deceive me,
Give me the grasp that I aye may believe thee.
Soft is the palm of the delicate woman,
Hard is the hand of the rough, sturdy yeoman:
Soft palm or hard hand—it matters not—never,
Give me the grasp that is friendly forever.

Give me the hand that is true as a brother,
Give me the hand that has harmed not another,
Give me the hand that has never forsworn it,
Give me the hand that I aye may adorn it.
Lovely the palm of the fair blue-eyed maiden,
Ugly the hand of the workman abiden;
Lovely or ugly—it matters not—never,
Give me the grasp that is friendly forever.

Give me the grasp that is honest and hearty,
Free as the breeze and unshackled by party;
Let friendship give me the grasp that becomes her,
Close as the twine of the vine of the summer.
Give me the hand that is true as a brother,
Give me the hand that has wrought not another;
Soft palm or hard hand—it matters not—never,
Give me the hand that is friendly forever.

THE DOPPELGANGER.

A Mesmeric Mystery.

Albert Lachner was my particular friend and fellow-student. We studied together at Heidelberg; we lived together; we had no secrets from each other; we called each other by the endearing name of brother. On leaving the university, Albert decided on following the profession of medicine. I was possessed of a moderate competence and a little estate at Ems, on the Lahn; so I devoted myself to the tranquil life of a proprietaire and a book-dreamer. Albert went to reside with a physician, as pupil and assistant, at the little town of Cassel. I established myself in my inheritance.

I was delighted with my house; with my garden, sloping down to the rushy margin of the river; with the view of Ems, the turreted old Kurhaus, the suspension bridge, and, further away, the bridge of boats, and the dark wooded hills, closing in the Bille colony on every side. I planted my garden in the English style; fitted up my library and smoking-room; and furnished one bed-chamber especially for my friend. This room overlooked the water, and a cedar grew up round the window. I placed there a bookcase, and filled it with his favorite books; hung the walls with engravings which I knew he admired, and chose draperies of his favorite color. When all was complete, I wrote to him, and bade him come and spend his summer holiday with me at Ems.

He came; but I found him greatly altered. He was a pale, dark man. Always somewhat taciturn and sickly, he was now paler, more silent, more delicate than ever. He seemed subject to fits of melancholy abstraction, and appeared as if some all-absorbing subject weighed upon his mind—some haunting care, from even which I was excluded.

He had never been gay, it is true; he had never laughed in the Homeric extravagance—never fought a duel at the Hochschule—never been one of the disheveled set of Burschen—never boozed, and quarrelled, and embraced them the next day, while brow as we were! But then, he was constitutionally saturnine for such violent sports; and a humorous, which dated from his early childhood, proved an effectual bar to the practice of all those athletic exercises which became to other men the same as manners and nature. Still, he was genuinely attached; and it cut me to the heart to see him so sad, and not to be permitted to partake of his sorrowful. At first, I thought he had been studying too closely; but this he protested was not the case. Sometimes I fancied that he was in love; but I was soon convinced of my error. He was changed—but how, or why, I found it impossible to discover.

After he had been with me about a week, I chanced one day to allude to the rapid progress that was making everywhere in favor of mesmerism, and added some light words of incredibility as I spoke. To my surprise, he expressed his absolute faith in every department of the science, and defended all its phenomena, even to clairvoyance and mesmeric revelations, with the fervor of a determined believer.

I found his views on the subject more extended than any I had previously heard. To mesmeric influence, he attributed all those spectral appearances, such as ghosts, wraiths, and doppelgangers; all those natural and fortuitous spirits; all those tasteless or family apparitions; all those hauntings and miscellaneous phenomena, which have from the earliest ages occupied the fears, the thoughts, and the inquiries of the human race.

After about three weeks' stay, he left me and returned to his medical studies at Cassel, promising to visit me in the autumn, when the grape-harvest should be in progress. His parting words were earnest and remarkable: "Farewell, Heinrich, mein bruder; farewell till the gathering season. In thought, I shall be often with you!"

He was holding my hands in both his own as he said this, and a peculiar expression flitted across his countenance; the next moment, he had stepped into the diligence, and was gone. Feeling disturbed, yet without knowing why, I made my way slowly back to my cottage. This visit of Albert's had strangely unsettled me, and I found that for some days after his departure, I could not return to the old quiet round of studies which had been my occupation and delight before he came. Somehow our long arguments dwelt unpleasantly upon my mind, and induced a nervous sensation of which I felt ashamed. I had no wish to believe; I struggled against conviction, and the very struggle caused me to think of it the more. At last, the effect wore away; and when my friend had been gone about a fortnight, I returned almost insensibly to my former routine of thought and occupation. Thus the season slowly advanced. Ems became crowded with tourists, attracted thither by the fame of our medicinal springs; and what with frequenting concerts, promenades and gardens, reading, receiving a few friends, occasionally taking part in musical meetings which are so much the fashion here, and entering altogether into a little mere society than had hitherto been my habit, I succeeded in banishing entirely from my mind the doubts and reflections which had so much disturbed me.

One evening, as I was returning homeward from the house of a friend in the town, I experienced a delusion which, to say the least of it, caused me a very disagreeable sensation. I have stated that my cottage was situated on the banks of the river, and was surrounded by a garden. The entrance lay at the other side, by the high road; but I am fond of boating and I had constructed, therefore, a little wicket, with a flight of wooden steps leading down to the water's edge, near which my small rowing-boat lay moored. This evening I came along by the meadows which skirt the stream: the meadows are here and there interrupted by villas and private enclosures. Now, mine was the first, and I could walk from the town to my own garden-fence without once diverging from the river-path. I was musing, and humming to myself some tune of a popular melody, when, all at once, I began thinking of Albert and his theories. This was, I assevrate, the first time he had even entered my mind for at least two days. Thus going along, my arms folded, and my eyes fixed on the ground, I reached the boundaries of my little domain before I knew that I had traversed half the distance. Smiling at my own abstraction, I paused to go round by the entrance, when suddenly, and to my great surprise, I saw my friend standing by the wicket and looking over the river towards the sunset. Astonishment and delight deprived me at first of all power of speech. At last—"Albert," I cried, "this is kind of you. When did you arrive?" He seemed not to hear me, and remained in the same attitude. I repeated the words, and with a similar result. "Albert: look round, man!" Slowly he turned his head, and looked me in the face; and then, oh, horror! even as I was looking at him, he disappeared. He did not fade away; he did not fall: but, in the twinkling of an eye, he was [illegible]. I stood awe-struck. I went into the house, and strove to compose my shattered nerves. Was Albert dead, and were apparitions truths? I dared not think—I dared not ask myself the question. I passed a wretched night; and the next day I was as unsettled as when first he left me.

It was about four days from this time when a circumstance, wholly inexplicable, occurred in my house. I was sitting at breakfast in the library, with a volume of Plato beside me, when my servant entered the room, and courtesied for permission to speak. I looked up, and supposing that she needed money for domestic purposes, I pulled out my purse from my pocket, and saying: "Well, Katrine, what do you want now?" drew forth a florin, and held it towards her.

She courtsied again, and shook her head. "Thank you, master; but it is not that."

Something in the old woman's tone of voice caused me to look up hastily. "What is the matter, Katrine? Has anything throwed you?"

"If you please, master—if it is not a rude question, have—has any one been here, lately?"

"Here?" I repeated. "What do you mean?"

"In the yard, upstairs, master."

I sprang to my feet, and turned as cold as a statue. "The bed has been slept in, master, for the last four nights."

I flew to the door, thrust her aside, and in a moment sprang up to the staircase and into Albert's bedroom; and there, plainly, plainly, I beheld the impression of a heavy body left upon the bed! Yes, there, on the pillow, was the mark where his head had been laid, there the deep groove pressed by his body! It was no deception, this, but a strange, an incomprehensible reality. I groaned aloud, and staggered heavily back.

"It has been like this for four nights, master," said the old woman. "Each morning I have made the bed, thinking, perhaps, that you had been in there to lie down during the day; but this time I thought I would speak to you about it."

"Well, Katrine, make the bed once more: let us give it another trial; and then ——"

I said no more, but rushed away. When all was in order, I returned, bringing with me a basin of fine meal. Plenty of all, I closed and barred the shutters; strewed the floor all round the bed with sand; and locked the chamber-door, and left the key, under some trivial pretext, at the house of a friend in the town. Katrine was witness to all this. That night, I lay awake and restless. Not a sound disturbed the utter silence of the autumn night; not a breath stirred the leaves against my casement.

I rose early the next morning; and by the time Katrine was up and at her work, I returned from Ems with the key. "Come with me, Katrine," I said; "let us see if all be right in Herr Lachner's bedroom."

At the door we paused and looked, half terrified, in each other's faces; then I summoned courage, turned the key and entered. The window shutters, which I had fastened the day before, were wide open—unclosed by no mortal hand; and the daylight streaming in, fell upon the disordered bed—upon footmarks in the sand! Looking attentively at the latter, I saw that the impressions were alternately light and heavy, as if the walker had rested longer upon one foot than the other, like a lame man.

I will not here delay my narrative with an account of the mental anguish which this circumstance caused me; suffice it, that I left that room, locked the door again, and resolved never to reenter it till I had learned the fate of my friend.

The next day I set off for Cassel. The journey was long and fatiguing, and only a portion could be achieved by train. Though I started very early in the morning, it was quite night before the diligence, in which the transit was completed, entered the streets of the town. Faint and weary though I was, I could not delay at the inn to partake of any refreshment, but hired a youth to show me the way to Albert's lodgings, and proceeded at once upon my search. He led me through a labyrinth of narrow, old-fashioned dwellings with projecting stories and a curiously carved doorway. An old man with a lantern answered my summons; and, on my inquiring if Herr Lachner lodged there, desired me to walk up stairs to the third floor.

"Then he is living!" I cried, eagerly.

"Living!" echoed the man, as he held the lantern at the foot of the staircase to light me on my way—"living! *Mein Gott*, we want no dead lodgers here!"

After the first flight, I found myself in darkness, and went on, feeling my way step by step, and holding by the broad banisters. As I ascended the third flight, the door on the landing suddenly opened, and a voice exclaimed:

"Welcome, Heinrich! Take care; there is a loose plank on the last step but one."

It was Albert, holding a candle in his hand—as well, as real, as substantial as ever. I cleared the remaining interval with a bound, and threw myself into his arms.

"Albert, Albert, my friend and companion, alive and well!"

"Yes, alive," he replied, drawing me into the room and closing the door. "You thought me dead!"

"I did, indeed," said I, half sobbing with joy.—Then glancing round at the blazing hearth—for now the nights were chill—the cheerful lights, and the well-spread supper-table: "Why, Albert," I exclaimed, "you live here like a king."

"Not always thus," he replied with a melancholy smile. "I feed in general a very sparing hach-elor like existence. But it is not often I have a visitor to entertain—and you, my brother, have never before partaken of my hospitality."

"How!" I exclaimed, quite stupified; "you knew that I was coming?"

"Certainly. I have even prepared a bed for you in my own apartment."

I paused for breath, and dropped into a seat.

"And this power, this spiritual knowledge——"

"Is simply the effect of magnetic relation—of what is called rapport."

"Explain yourself."

"Not now, Heinrich. You are exhausted by the mental and bodily excitement which you have this day undergone. Eat, now; eat and rest. After supper, we will talk the subject over."

Wearied as I was, curiosity, and a vague sort of horror which I found it impossible to control, deprived me of appetite, and I rejoiced when, drawing towards the hearth with our meerschaums and Rhine-wine, we resumed the former conversation.

"You are, of course, aware," began my friend, "that in those cases where a mesmeric power has been established by one mind over another, a certain rapport, or intimate spiritual relationship, becomes the mysterious link between those two natures. This rapport does not consist in the mere sleep-producing power; that is but the primary form, the simplest stage of its influence, and, in many instances may be altogether omitted. By this I mean that the mesmerist may, by a supreme act of volition, step at once to the highest power of control over the patient, without traversing the intermediate gradations of somnolency, or even clairvoyance. This highest power lies in the will of the operator, and enables him to present images to the mind of the other, even as they are produced in his own. I cannot better describe my subject than by comparing the mind of the patient to a mirror, which reflects that of the operator as long, as often, and as fully, as he may desire. This rapport I have long sought to establish between us."

"But you have not succeeded."

"Not altogether; neither have my efforts been quite in vain. You have struggled to resist me, and I have felt the opposing power baffling me at every step; yet sometimes I have prevailed, if but for a short time. For instance, during many days after leaving Ems, I left a strong impression on your mind."

"Which I tried to shake off, and did."

"True, but it was a contended point for some days. Let me recall another instance to your memory.—About five days ago, you were suddenly and for some moments, forced to succumb to my influence, although but an instant previous you were completely a free agent."

"At what time in the day was that?" I asked, falteringly.

"About half-past eight o'clock in the evening."

I shuddered, grew deadly faint, and pushed my chair back.

"But where were you, Albert?" I muttered in a half audible voice.

He looked up, surprised at my emotion; then, as if catching the reflex of my agitation from my countenance, he turned ghastly pale, even to his lips, and the drops of cold dew started on his forehead.

"I—was—here," he said, with a slow and labored articulation, that added to my dismay.

"But I saw you—I saw you standing in my garden, just as I was thinking of you, or, rather, just as the thought of you had been forced upon me."

"And did you speak to—to the figure?"

"Twice, without being heard. The third time I cried"——

"'Albert, look round man!'" interrupted my friend, in a hoarse, quick tone.

"The very words! Then you heard me?"

"But when you had spoken them," he continued, without heeding my question—"when you had spoken them—what then?"

"It vanished—how and where, I know not."

Albert covered his face with his hands, and groaned aloud.

"Great God!" he said, feebly, "then I am not mad!"

I was so horror-struck that I remained silent. Presently he raised his head, poured out half a tumbler-full of brandy, drank it at a draught, and then turning his face partly aside, and speaking in a low and preternaturally even tone, related to me the following strange and fearful narrative:

"Dr. K——, under whom I have been studying for the last year here in Cassel, first convinced me of the reality of the mesmeric doctrine; before then I was as hardened a sceptic as yourself. As is frequently the case in these matters, the pupil—being, perhaps, constitutionally inclined more towards those influences—soon penetrated deeper into the paths of mesmeric research than the master. By a rapidity of conviction that seems almost miraculous, I pierced at once to the essence of the doctrine, and, passing from the condition of patient to that of operator, became sensible of great internal power, and of a strength of volition which enabled me to establish the most extraordinary rapports between my patients and myself, even when separated from them by any distance, however considerable. Shortly after the discovery of this new power, I became aware of another and still more singular phenomenon within myself. In order to convey to you a proper idea of what this phenomenon is, I must beg you to analyse with me the ordinary process of memory. Memory is the reproduction or summoning back of past places and events. With some, this mental vision is so vivid as actually to produce the effect of painting the place or thing remembered upon the retina of the eye, so as to present us with all its substantive form, its lights, its colors and its shadows. Such is our so-called memory—who shall say whether it be memory or reality? I had always commanded this faculty in a high degree; indeed, so remarkably, that if I but related a passage from any book, the very page, the printed characters, were spread before my mental vision, and I read from them as from a volume. My recollection was therefore said to be wonderfully faithful, and, as you will remember, I never erred in a single syllable."

Since my recent investigations, this faculty has increased in a very singular manner. I have twice left as though my inner self, my spiritual self, were a *distinct body*—yet scarcely so much a body as a nervous essence or ether; and as if this second being, in moments of earnest thought, went from me, and visited the people, the places, the objects of external life. Nay," he continued, observing my extreme agitation, "this theory is not wholly new in the history of magnetic phenomena—but it is rare. We call it, psychologically speaking, the power of far-working. But there is another and a far more appalling phase of far-working—that of a visible appearance out of the body—that of being here and elsewhere at the same time—that of becoming, in short, a doppelganger. The irrefragable evidence of this truth I have never dared to doubt, but it has always impressed me with an unparalleled horror. I believed, but I dreaded; yet twice I have for a few moments trembled at the thought that I—I also may be—may be—— O rather, far, far rather would I believe myself deluded, dreaming—even mad! Twice have I felt a consciousness of self-absence—once, a consciousness of self-seeing! All knowledge, all perception was transformed to my spiritual self, while a sort of drowsy numbness and inaction weighed upon my bodily part. The first time was about a fortnight before I visited you at Ems; the second happened five nights since, at the period of which you have spoken. On that second evening, Heinrich"—here his voice trembled audibly—"I left myself in possession of an unusual mesmeric power. I thought of you, and impelled the influence, as it were, from my mind upon yours. This time, I found no resisting force opposed to mine—you yielded, to my dominion—you believed."

"It was so," I murmured faintly.

"At the same time, my brother, I felt the most earnest desire to be once more near you, to hear your voice, to see your frank and friendly face, to be standing again in your pretty garden beside the running river. It was absurd, and I pictured to myself the scene from that spot. Even as I did so, a dullness came over my senses—the picture on my memory grew wider, brighter; I felt the cool breeze from the water; I saw the red sun sinking over the far woods; I heard the vesper-bells ringing from the steeples—in a word, I was spiritually there. Presently I became aware of the approach of something. I knew not what—but a something not of the same nature as myself—something that filled me with a shivering, half compounded of fear and half of pleasure. Then a sound, smothered and strange, as if muffled for the organs of my spiritual sense, seemed to fill the space around—a sound resembling speech, yet reverberating and confused, like distant thunder. I felt paralysed and unable to turn. It came and died away a second time, yet more distinctly. I distinguished words, but not their sense. It came a third time, vibrating, clear, and loud—'Albert look round, man!' Making a terrible effort to overcome the bonds which seemed to hold me, I turned—I saw you! The next moment, a sharp pain wrung me in every limb—there came on total darkness, and I then found myself, without any apparent lapse of time or sensible motion, sitting by yonder willow, where, gazing on the sunset, I had begun to think of you. The sound of your voice yet rang in my ears—the sight of your face was still before me. I shuddered—I tried to think that all had been a dream—I lifted my hands to my brow; they were numbed and heavy. I strove to rise, but a rigid torpor seemed to weigh upon my limbs. You say that I was visibly present in your garden; I know that I was bodily present in this room. Can it be that my worst fears are confirmed—that I possess a double being?"

We were both silent for some moments. At last I told him the circumstances of the bed and of the footmarks on the sand. He was shocked, but scarcely surprised.

"I have been thinking much of you," he said; "and for several successive nights I have dreamed of you and of my stay—nay, even of that very bedroom. Yet I have been conscious of none of these symptoms of far-working. It is true that I have awakened each morning unrefreshed and weary, as if from bodily fatigue; but this I attributed to over-study and constitutional weakness."

"Will you not tell me the particulars of your first experience of this spiritual absence?"

Albert sat pale and silent, as if he heard not. I repeated the question.

"Give me some brandy," he said, "and I will tell you."

I did so. He remained for a few moments looking at the fire before he spoke; at last he proceeded, but in a still lower voice than before. The first time was also in this room; but how much more terrible than the second. I had been reading—reading a metaphysical work upon the nature of the soul—when I experienced, quite suddenly, a sensation of extreme loathing. The book grew dim before my eyes—the room darkened—I appeared to find myself in the streets of the town. Plainly I saw the churches in the gray evening dusk—plainly the hurrying passengers—plainly the faces of many whom I knew. Now it was the market-place—now the bridge—now the well-known street in which I live.—Then I came to the door—it stood wide open to admit me. I passed slowly—slowly up the gloomy staircase—I entered my own room—and there——

He paused—his voice grew husky, and his face assumed a stony, almost distorted appearance.

"And there you saw," I urged—"you saw"——

"*Myself!*" Myself, sitting in this very chair. Yes, yes—myself gazing on myself! We looked—we looked into each other's eyes—we—we—we"——His voice failed—the hand holding the wine-glass grew stiff, and the brittle vessel fell upon the hearth, and was shattered into a thousand fragments.

"Albert! Albert!" I shrieked, "look up! O, heavens! what shall I do?"

I hung frantically over him—I seized his hands in mine; they were cold as marble. Suddenly, as if by a last spasmodic effort, he turned his head in the direction of the door, and looked earnestly forward. The power of speech was gone, but his eyes glared with a light that was more vivid than that of life. Struck with an appalling idea, I followed the course of his gaze. Hark! a dull, dull sound—measured, distinct and slow, as if of feet ascending. My blood froze. I could not remove my eyes from the doorway: I could not breathe. Nearer and nearer came the steps—alternately light and heavy, light and heavy, as the tread of a living man. Nearer and nearer—across the landing—upon the very threshold of the chamber. A sudden full beside me, a crash, a darkness!—Albert had slipped from his chair to the floor, dragging the table in his fall, and extinguishing the lights beneath the *debris* of the accident.

Forgetting instantly everything, but the danger of my friend, I flew to the bell and rang violently for help. The vehemence of my cries, and the startling energy of the appeal in the midnight silence of the house, roused every creature there; and in less time than it takes to relate, the room was filled with a crowd of anxious and terrified lodgers, some just roused from sleep, and others called from their studies, with their reading-lamps in their hands.

The first thing was to rescue Albert from where he lay, beneath the weight of the fallen table—to throw cold water on his face and hands, to loosen his neckcloth, to open the windows for the fresh night air.

"It is of no use," said a young man, holding his head up and examining his eyes. "I am a surgeon; I live in this house. Your friend is dead."

"Dead!" I echoed, sinking upon a chair. "No, no—not dead. He was—he was subject to this."

"No doubt," replied the surgeon: "it is probably his third attack."

"Yes, yes—I know it is. Is there no hope?"

He shook his head and turned away.

"What has been the cause of his death?" asked a bystander in an awe-struck whisper.

"Catalepsy."

A DEATH BELL.—A story is told of the casting of the bell for the church of St. Magdalen, Breslau—When the metal was ready to pour into the mould, the chief founder went to dinner, and forbade his apprentice, under penalty of death, to touch the vent by which the metal was conveyed. The youth, curious to see the operation, disobeyed orders, and the whole of the metal ran into the mould, and the enraged master, returning from his meal, slew him on the spot. On breaking away the mould, he found he had been too hasty, for the bell was cast as perfect as possible. When it was hung in its place, the master had been sentenced to death by the sword for the murder of his apprentice, and he entreated the authorities that he might be allowed to hear it once before he died. His petition was granted, and the bell has since been rung at every execution.

TENACITY OF LIFE IN A TORTOISE.—A water tortoise in the possession of Mr. James G. Slade, of Woburn, Mass., an amateur Zoologist, has just died, after living in water two years and six months without food. It is believed that this exceeds very much any known instance of this reptile's wonderful tenacity of life. Redi, a distinguished Italian physician, kept one fasting eighteen months; and a land tortoise, in which he had removed its entire brain, lived and was active more than six months afterwards. It seems that this lowly animal, enclosed in a strong suit of armor, in which it ordinarily lives above a century, is no less dilatory in the process of dying than in its motions, which have passed into a proverb.—[Boston Trav.

QUACKERY.—The statistical returns of Providence, R. I., show that two patent medicine establishments in that city render the enormous product of 1,000 barrels and 432,000 bottles of medicine to the value of $700,000.

A writer in one of the Western papers on School Discipline, says: "Without a liberal use of the rod, it is impossible to make boys *smart*."

In olden time, unmarried women used to wear a scarlet petticoat during leap year. If they showed the edge of this garment to any man, he was bound to marry them; but could buy himself off by presenting the lady with a new gown—a cheap alternative.

For men to resolve to be of no religion, till all are agreed in one, is just as wise and rational as if they should determine not to go to dinner till all the clocks in town struck twelve together.

THE AVARICIOUS MAN.—Four more truthful lines than the following, are rarely written:

"That man may breathe, but never lives,
Who much receives, but nothing gives—
Whom none can love, whom none can thank,
Creation's blot, creation's blank."

BOASTING.—Whenever you hear a man boasting often of the riches or the power of his ancestors, you may be pretty certain that he possesses but little merit himself.

It is related of Johnson—"rare Ben Johnson"—that going home in his wagon, one hot day, he fell asleep. Some young scamp, passing that way, unhitched his nag, and sending the poor beast a running, drew the wagon to the fence. After a time, Ben awakes. He wonders, and, wondering, exclaims: "Am I Ben Johnson, or am I not? If I am Ben Johnson I have lost a horse: if I am not, Ben Johnson I have found a cart."

Doctor Fordyce sometimes drank a good deal at dinner. He was summoned one evening to see a lady when he was more than half-seas over, and conscious that he was so. Feeling her pulse, and finding himself unable to count its beats, he muttered, "drunk, by ——!" Next morning, recollecting the circumstance, he was greatly vexed; and just as he was thinking what explanation of his behavior he should offer to the lady, a letter from her was put into his hand. "She too well knew," said the letter, "that he had discovered the unfortunate condition in which she was when he last visited her; and she entreated him to keep the matter secret, in consideration of the inclosed" (a hundred pound bank note.)

We agree with the editor of the Nashville Gazette when he says "a man that has a soul worth a sixpence must expect to have enemies. It is utterly impossible for the best of men to please the whole world, and the sooner this is understood, and a position taken in view of the fact, the better. Do right, though you have enemies. You cannot escape them by doing wrong; and it is little gain to barter away your honor and integrity, and divest yourself of moral courage to gain what? Nothing. Better abide by the truth frown down all opposition, and rejoice in the feeling which must inspire a free and independent man."

☞ The best evidence that can be adduced in favor of the efficaciousness of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, is the unprecedented demand for them from all parts of the Union; and, although there may be many compounds prepared and represented as being worthy of a liberal patronage, yet we feel constrained to remark, that the vast number of testimonials with which the worthy doctor has been honored, by persons of the highest character and respectability, who found it necessary to have recourse to his preparation, is testimony sufficiently conclusive; that a more efficient remedy for the utmost immediate relief of those afflicted with that direful malady, dyspepsia, has never been discovered. See advertisement. m1 1m

☞ A MASTERPIECE OUTDONE.—We have lately supposed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was the Ultima Thule in its line, and that nothing had been or would be invented which could at all surpass it in its 5 se points of excellence as a medicine. But we are confidently assured, by those competent to judge on the subject, that Ayer's new Pills excel in high medical artistry even that widely celebrated embodiment of his skill. He has succeeded in making them not only pleasant to take, but powerful to cure the large class of complaints which require a purgative remedy.—Lancaster Argus, Ky.

They are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
fe23 2m and all city druggists

Plantation and Garden Fertilizers.

The subscriber has constantly on hand the following concentrated manures, a single trial of which will prove to the most incredulous their value as a restorer of fertility to worn out soils, and their adaptation to increasing largely the products of the Garden and the Orchard.

Numerous testimonials from gentlemen who tried them last season have been received, all of whom concur in saying that their experiments were satisfactory and profitable beyond their anticipation—

PHUSPHATED GUANO,
In barrels of about 250 lbs, at 2 cents per lb.
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
In barrels of about 250 lbs, at 2 cents per lb.
COARSE GROUND BONES,
In barrels of about 175 lbs, at 1¼ cents per lb.
FINE GROUND BONES,
In barrels of about 250 lbs, at 1½ cents per lb.
PERUVIAN GUANO,
In sacks of about 140 lbs, at 2½ cents per lb.
POUDRETTE
Or de-oderized Night soil, in powder, at $1 50 per bbl.
LAND PLASTER,
At $1.75 per barrel.

Also—

ROCK SALT, in barrels of about 300 lbs, at 1 cent per lb.

☞ Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. A pamphlet, containing further particulars and directions for using the above fertilizers will be sent by mail on the receipt of a postage stamp, to any one desiring it.

D. U. LOWBER, 92 Magazine st.
m15 6m New Orleans.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE

FACULTY:

Rev. H. O. THWEATT, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, Belles-Lettres and Ancient Languages.
A. R. REMKHAT, M. D, Professor of the Physical Sciences and Mathematics.
——, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.
Miss L. BAYNE, A. M, Instructress in English Literature, Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, &c.
Miss ISABELLA V. MCCORMICK, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.
Miss MARY E. CAGWIN, M. E. L, Instructress in Academic Department.
Mrs. ELIZABETH E. MCCONNICA, Instructress in Primary Department.
——, Assistant Teacher in the Elementary branches.

N. B.—In a few weeks, a gentleman of distinguished reputation will be added to the present corps, his name occupying the vacancy of Professor of Music and Modern Languages.

RATES OF TUITION FOR SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
Academic Department	15 00
COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.	
Freshman and Sophomore classes	20 00
Junior and Senior classes	25 00
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.	
Music on the pianoforte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of instruments	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water and chromatic painting, each	15 00
Oil painting	20 00
Embroidery	10 00
Incidental expenses	2 00
Fee for Graduation and Diploma	5 00

No extra charge made for Modern or Ancient Languages.

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term.—We would however, respectfully urge all parents or guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, &c., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the 5rst Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second session commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July. At which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, &c., to be made to the president of the College. m1 1y

Marion (Ala.) Female Seminary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon John D Phelan | Mark A Myatt, Esq
Hon Andrew B Moore, | James Underwood, Esq.
Leonard A Weissinger, Esq |

FACULTY.

Rev JAS. K. ARMSTRONG, Principal and Professor of Moral, Mental and Natural Science.
Miss Elias Hopkins, English and Mathematical Branches
Miss Annie Hopkins, English Branches and French,
Miss Ellen Moore, English Branches.
Miss Emma U Mann, English Branches.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Alfred Schmidt, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano, Harp, Guitar, Melodeon, Violincello,
Mrs E C Adrian, Embroidery, Drawing, Painting, Crape Work and Worsted Work.

STEWARD' DEPARTMENT.

L F Bondurant, Esq. and Lady.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of study and text books used will be furnished in catalogue, which will be immediately forwarded on request.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Notwithstanding the apparatus, chemical, philosophical and astronomical, is equal to that of any similar institution in our country, it will be still further increased within the next three months by an additional instrument, of $500.

The grounds of the Seminary are to be greatly extended and beautifully ornamented.

The Library will be greatly enlarged.

Though the Fossil and Mineral Cabinet is already of fair extent, arrangements are in process of rapid fulfillment for greatly enlarging it.

For the carrying out of the above improvements and additions to our facilities, the Principal of the Seminary now holds a solvent subscription of more than $2 000. All the improvements promised will be completed by the last of July. m1 tf

Steamboat for Sale.

On the 8th day of April next the steamer R. FULTON, of the undersigned will be sold at public auction, at his landing on Pascagoula River. The boat is well calculated for peddling, and has been built with a particular view to this purpose. She is 55 feet long by 8 wide, and has a 2½ horse power portable engine and boiler, occupying on the floor only 5 by 8 feet. Her speed is from 6 to 7 miles per hour, with 50 lbs steam, and her boiler is capable of carrying 100 lbs. She burns but one cord of wood per week, and requires but two men to run her.

Terms of Payment—One-third in cash, ⅓ after six months, and ⅓ after twelve months, with approved security.

A. KIRKWOOD.
East Pascagoula, Feb 2 1850. fe23 4t

Good Medicines.

It is estimated that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL and CATHARTIC PILLS have done more to promote the public health than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cures of colds, coughs, asthma, influenza, bronchitis, &c., very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral, and will cure more complaints.

Everybody needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the bowels, liver, and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body to work its decay. But for diseases, we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early, and thrust it from the system ere it is yet too strong to yield.

Ayer's Pills do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak, but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them of dreadful scrofula, dropsy, ulcers, skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, internal pains, bilious complaints, heartburn, headache, gout, and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as pimples on the face, worms, nervous irritability, loss of appetite, irregularities, diseases in the head, colds, fevers, dysentery, and indeed every variety of complaints for which a purgative remedy is required.

These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own physicians.

Try them once and you will never be without them. Price, 25 cents per box; 5 boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr J. C. Ayer, chemist, Lowell, Mass, and sold by all respectable druggists every where.
fe23 3m J. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents.

GEORGE G. LYON. JEH TAYLOR JONES.

LYON & JONES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

DEMOPOLIS, ALA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Marengo, Greene and Sumter counties, Alabama. jan1 1y

A New Building Material.

This material is not surpassed for cheapness, strength, durability and beauty. It strongly resembles polished marble or cut stone. It is, in fact, artificial stone, produced by a combination simply of common sand and lime, subjected to great pressure in moulds to the shape and size required, without burning, after which a gradual state of crystallization takes place. Presses are now in the city for manufacturing. Specimens may be seen and all particulars had, from the agent,

L. S. KELLOGG, St. Uberies Hotel,
fe16-4t or at 57 Poydras street.

Atlanta Medical College.

The second course of lectures in this institution will commence on the 5rst day of May next, and continue four months.

FACULTY:

Alexander Means, M. D, chemistry and pharmacy
H W Brown, M. D, anatomy,
John W Jones, M. D, principles and practice of medicine
W F Westmoreland, M. D, principles and practice of Surgery.
Jessee Boring, M. D, obstetrics and diseases of women and children
Joseph P Logan, M. D, physiology and gen'l pathology.
J G Westmoreland, M. D, materia medica and medical jurisprudence.

From experiments made last session, the fact is established beyond dispute that even for winter dissections bodies properly preserved are preferable to those not prepared; and that warm weather does not render such subjects offensive if found when put up. The dissecting room supplied with good subjects, will be opened by the 20th of April.

Fees for the entire course of lectures, $105, matriculation payable once only, $5, dissecting ticket, obligatory once only, $10, graduation, $25

Good board can be procured at from $3 to $3 50 per week. For farther particulars address,

J. G. WESTMORELAND, Dean of the Faculty
Atlanta, Ga., Jan 30, 1850. fe16-4t

Tuskegee Female College.

TUSKEGEE, MACON COUNTY, ALA.

FACULTY.

Rev. A. A. Lipscomb, D. D, President.
Rev Mark R. Andrews, A. M, Professor of Ancient Languages and Mathematics.
Rev George F. Price, A. M, Professor of English Literature.
F. L. Funck, Professor of Music.
Mrs Rose, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Mrs Charlotte M. M. Reed, Principal of the Primary Department.
Boarding Department—Mrs Octavia S. Bailey.

TRUSTEES.

David Clopton, Esq. President; R. F. Ligon, Esq. Secretary, J. D. Porter, Treasurer; J. W Willis, J. D Bilbro, J Dent, Hon L. Alexander, Rev D Perry, R H Powell, Arnold Seals, D E Anthony, Joh Thompson, Dr R H Howard, B F Howard.

TRUSTEES

On the part of the Conference M E Church, Alabama.

Rev M S Andrews,	Rev J A Heard
Rev S Armstrong,	Rev O R Blue
Rev T J Kogar.	

EX-OFFICIO.

Rev E J Hamill,	Rev T W Borman, D D,
W B Neal,	W H Ellison, D D.

COLLEGE EDIFICE.

A large and commodious building, planned by the best architectural talent, and erected in the most substantial manner, is now nearly ready for the reception of pupils. Feeling the great importance of space and comfort for the educational and domestic interests of the institution, the Trustees have spared neither pains nor expense to meet the demands of utility and beauty in the construction of the edifice.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

A new and valuable apparatus has been purchased for the College. Cabinets of minerals, fossils and curiosities have also been provided. Stated courses of lectures on science, art and literature will be delivered.

OPENING.

The first term of the college will commence on the second Monday of February, 1850.

TERMS.

Board, including washing, fuel and lights, will be furnished at $12 50 per month. Tuition fees will be at the ordinary rates.

REMARKS.

The present circular is merely designed to give notice of the approaching opening of the college; and to afford a general outline of its plans and objects. The public may rest assured that the Trustees, in co-operation with the Faculty, will use all proper and possible means to render this institution worthy of a cordial and generous support. The remaining officers of the Faculty will be elected as soon as circumstances will allow, and it is confidently expected that in a short time the college will be fully organized in all the departments of a thorough education.

Acknowledging with gratitude the earnest and

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.....H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI....NUMBER 9.
WHOLE NUMBER 269.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1856.

$2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE 86 CAMP ST.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF NEGROES.

NUMBER FOUR.

In former numbers we have endeavored to urge upon masters the important obligations which rest upon them to see that their servants be furnished with religious instruction. We have also briefly noticed the obligations of our Church and the ministry in reference to the same subject. We propose now to notice this part of the subject at greater length.

We regard the Southern Methodist Church especially charged to do her part in the work of evangelizing the slaves of the Southern plantations. Her position before the country, as well as her relations to a very large portion of the slaves and their masters, would seem to demand that she be no laggard in this work, and her doctrines and her peculiar economy seem to fit her for doing good service in this grand crusade against the Powers of Darkness. Indeed, from the beginning of her history she has recognized the claims of this class of our population upon her sympathies and her efforts. The early Methodist preachers, even when their number was small and their fields of labor were vast, when their circuits embraced as much ground as modern districts, and their pay was sixty-four dollars a year, and they received, probably, half their allowance—when rides were long and roads few and bad, under all these circumstances they cared for the negroes, and preached to them and talked with them about their souls, and had class meetings with them, and attended to discipline among them, as they did among the whites; and by this very means they commended themselves to public confidence, and their humble and unpretending, patient and pains-taking attention to the slaves won the respect and confidence of the masters, and gave them access to many a heart and many a family among the influential and respectable portions of the community, and were honored with title of negro preachers, and blushed not to bear the name, but gloried to be regarded as par excellence the preachers for the poor; and their bishops set them the example, both by word and deed. But there were large tracts of country to which they could not then have access, and these, too, were the regions where thousands and tens of thousands of negroes were dwelling in almost pagan darkness. To the large estates on the rich doltas of the South and Southwest we could not go, partly from the smallness of our number, but perhaps mainly because the indiscreet zeal of Bishop Coke and some of our first preachers on the subject of slavery had caused us to be regarded as abolition emisaries.

These facts in our early history are known to all the old Methodist preachers. Dr. Coke, when he first landed in North Carolina, had as fair a prospect of success as any man could have desired; and if he had confined himself to his proper work of preaching the gospel, as did his Master and his apostles, he might with great success have carried the message of mercy to the palace of the master and the cabin of the slave. Instead of doing so, with an honest but misguided zeal, he commenced an abolition crusade, which at once blocked up his way of further access to both master and slave; and this mistaken course of this great and good man blighted the prospects of success among that people for more than half a century; indeed, the prejudices engendered by his course still linger in many a family, and affect injuriously our labors for the salvation of the people in that region. I well recollect that when on my first circuit, which was in the lower part of South Carolina, and skirted in its lower edge just on the borders of the large rice and cotton plantations. That whole region was regarded, in some sort, as forbidden ground to Methodist preachers. To the white people I could sometimes preach, but to the thousands of negroes on those large estates I had no access. In Charleston we have, since my first acquaintance with it, always had a very large colored membership, to whom our preachers have always paid special attention. Many of the large planters from the surrounding country used to spend the summers in Charleston, and some of them or their wives frequently visited our churches in the city. They were thus brought into contact with our ministry, and became familiar with our operations among the negroes, and witnessed its effects upon the conduct of their household servants. All these influences, under the blessing of God, gradually opened the way for the introduction of Methodist missions on the cotton plantations in the neighborhood of Georgetown, Charleston and Savannah. It was providential that my honored and lamented friend, Dr. Capers, now with God, was at that time laboring in that portion of the work. His personal weight of character, together the high respectability of his family connections, gave him an interest with the aristocracy of the low country which it is probable no other man in the Methodist ministry could have commanded. Through him we were invited to send missionaries to several neighborhoods, and thus was commenced our great missionary operations among the slaves of the large Southern plantations, which have been continued with varying fortunes till this day, at an immense cost both of men and means.

At the first institution of these missions, it was the design to send men as missionaries to the blacks only to those neighborhoods where there were large numbers of negroes who could not be reached by the regular pastoral labors of the circuit preachers, and where, without this missionary labor, the negroes would have no privilege of hearing the gospel. We never designed that the missionaries should relieve the circuit preachers of any portion of their responsibilities. It was designed to reach those communities of slaves who would otherwise have no gospel regularly preached to them. Such, I know, was the original design in commencing this work for Dr. Capers and myself were then intimately associated in the ministry, and he was in the habit of free and confidential intercourse with me on this subject. It had been well for us and this great branch of our missionary work if we had stuck to this principle throughout; but it is feared we have not done so in many instances, as we may hereafter take occasion to notice.

For the successful conduct of this part of our mission work, a great deal of tact and prudence are necessary, without which our efforts will prove a failure. First, a good deal of wisdom is necessary in choosing proper mission fields. At this point there is much danger of erring, there are so many things to be considered in order to a correct decision, and so many influences are frequently brought to bear upon those who make this decision, that those who have the selection of proper mission fields should be men of good judgment, well informed on all the points necessary to enable them to make a correct conclusion, and who have as little personal pecuniary interest as possible. Secondly, no neighborhood should be put on the list of missions which can be reached by the regular operations of any adjacent circuit. In very many instances I have known the circuit preacher to preach on the Sabbath, in the forenoon, to the whites, and in the afternoon the missionary to the colored people holds forth to the negroes, in the same house. This ought not to be. Wherever the circuit preacher has a Sabbath appointment, let him attend to the negroes as well as their masters. But it is alleged that the preacher has another appointment to fill on Sabbath, and is obliged to hurry away, and has not time to attend to the blacks. Then throw the whole—the mission and the circuit—into one; make a two weeks' circuit with some eight appointments, according to the plan recommended by my venerable friend, Dr. L. Pierce, in the Southern Christian Advocate, and let there be two preachers to serve the work, in regular circuit, form; then the whole of the church interests for whites and blacks will be brought directly under the eye of the Quarterly Conference of the circuit, things will be better managed, and there will be waked up and perpetuated a greater interest for the souls of the negroes.

I have always regarded the separation of the religious interests of the slaves and their masters as unfortunate to the interests of both. Hence would urge, that wherever it can be done, the master and the slave should worship together, have the same preacher, and be under the same pastoral oversight. This will, I think, be desirable for both parties. The intelligence and sobriety of the whites may serve to keep in check the wild excitement to which the negro has a sort of constitutional tendency; and the warmth and unaffected and simple piety of many a pious negro, which can never believe that a hearty amen or a warm and old-fashioned glory to God is a violation of gospel order, or church decency, might serve, to some extent, to correct the strong tendency to worldly fastidiousness and formality which is the curse of many a genteel congregation of Christians in these days of wonderful refinement.

But, there are other objections to the plan of separating these interests, which too often prevails among us. It is feared that very often the desire on the part of owners for the separation of the work arises from the utter negligence of the circuit preachers in reference to the blacks. Our lay brethren have sometimes said to me, "Bishop, we must have a missionary to our negroes, for our circuit preachers pay no attention to them, and the poor people are utterly neglected." Alas! Alas! and can it be possible that such a charge can be brought against one who has taken the vows of a Methodist preacher upon him? And yet he is perhaps regarded as a very respectable man, and his character passes at Conference, and the Presiding Elder endorses him as one who stands well on his circuit, and as doing all the work of a Methodist preacher. And whence this endorsement? Is it because the P. E. is equally guilty with himself? God help us and forgive us. And so the people want a missionary to their negroes; and a petition goes to Conference, and the Bishop sends them the gentleman preacher back to the whites, and sends a missionary to the negroes in the same bounds, at an expense of several hundred dollars to the Missionary Society; and all because the polished gentleman who affects to talk logic and rhetoric and theology to the white people, (for which he expects to be decently paid,) and drives a fine horse and buggy, and loves to eat good dinners, and talks politics with public men, and simpering nonsense to the girls, and talks mincingly about a bronchial affection as a reason for ignoring class meetings and pastoral visiting, and for sleeping till breakfast time—I say all this additional outlay of muscle and nerve and breath and money is because the gentleman whose portrait we have drawn above would rather see the poor darkies all go to the devil in a lump than to come up to the full measure of his duty, according to the order of God and the vows which he has taken upon himself at God's altar and in the presence of his brethren. We must pause in our course. This state of things cannot long continue, without great and manifest injury to the cause of missions. Of this more hereafter.

JAS. O. ANDREW.

For the N. O Christian Advocate.

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire—

DEAR BROTHER: The Pacific Annual Conference met in San Francisco Thursday, February 21, 1856, at 9 o'clock A. M. No Bishop being present, the Conference was called to order by B. H. Russell, Secretary of the previous session. O. Fisher was called to the chair, and opened with appropriate religious exercises. The Conference then organized by electing W. R. Gober President, and M. Evans Secretary.

Recommendations were presented from various Quarterly Conferences for J. L. S. Wood, E. G. Cannon, H. C. Settle, D. Beauchamp, S. D. Bunch, J. B. Williams and J. B. Johnson, and they admitted on trial. The last named having been for several years an Elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, satisfied the Conference as to the earnestness of his faith in doctrine and discipline, and his credentials recognised.

J. T. Cox, R. A. Latimer, R. C. Martin, James Ronsall, J. G. Shelton, M. Maupin, J. C. Stewart and T. W. Moore were continued on trial.

O. P. Fitzgerald, James W. Stahl and Thos. C. Barton were received into full connection and elected to Deacons' orders.

E. B. Lockley and L. C. Adams were located, at their own request.

No deaths, withdrawals or expulsions during the Conference year.

The aggregate of the membership reported is about 1,000, which, compared with last year, gives no correct idea of the work done, or the numbers added to the Church during the past year. The total increase of this year over last, as shown by the minutes, does not equal the number added to the Church during the past year on the San Francisco District alone.

The missionary collections were meagre. Several causes contributed to this; but I fear culpable neglect attaches to a majority of the Conference at this point, of which they ought to be, and I trust are, heartily ashamed. Will they not show the fruits of their repentance over this matter at the next session, in a way that will be satisfactory to all concerned?

The other reports were encouraging. The establishment of a paper was considered lengthily by a select committee of five appointed by the President for that purpose, who reported in favor of a paper, provided the members of the Conference would individually assume certain liabilities; and also recommended a member of the Conference to edit it, in case of its establishment. But the conditions were not complied with, and the whole subject was dismissed. After one signal failure in this line, a majority of the Conference are disposed to move cautiously in that direction.

The preachers were nearly all present, in good health and fine spirits, encouraged by past success and buoyant with hope for the future. The sessions were preceded by a Conference prayer meeting of an hour's length. A deep religious influence prevailed, brotherly love characterized the entire proceedings, and a more harmonious and delightful session I never attended anywhere The business of Conference was attended to promptly and with despatch.

The business of the Conference was finished early on Tuesday, the 26th. At night, by request of the Conference, Rev. O. Fisher preached a sacramental sermon, and administered the Lord's Supper. The Head of the Church was present, Divine power was felt. It was a melting time. After which the President read the following

APPOINTMENTS:

San Francisco District, A. M. Bailey, P. E.
.. Station, B. F. Crouch.
Oakland Circuit, J. F. Blythe.
Contra Costa Circuit, J. T. Cox.
San Jose and Santa Clara, B. R. Johnson.
Santa Clara Circuit, J. W. Stahl.
Los Angelos and Lexington, J. W. Ellis.
Gilroy and Santa Cruz Circuit, J. G. Johnson and H. C. Settle.
Bodega and Russian River Circuit, J. L. Sanders and M. Maupin.
Petuloma and Marin Circuit, J. C. Pendergrass.
Sonoma and Suisun Circuit, S. W. Davies and S. D. Bunch.
Sacramento District, B. H. Russell, P. E.
.. Station, A. Graham.
.. Circuit, T. W. Moore.
Marysville Station, to be supplied.
Nevada .. W. R. Gober.
Grass Valley .. M. Evans.
Iowa City Circuit, J. C. Stewart.
Georgetown .. to be supplied.
Placerville .. P. O. Clayton and one to be supplied.
Amador Circuit, J. M. Fulton, R. C. Martin.
Yolo .. R. A. Latimer, J. G. Shelton.
Yuba .. to be supplied.
Stockton District, R. W. Bigham, P. E.
.. Station, O. Fisher.
.. Circuit, T. C. Barton and J. B. Williams.
Murphy's Circuit, E. G. Cannon.
Sonora and Columbia, O. P. Fitzgerald.
Merced, J. Bonsall and D. Beauchamp.
Mariposa, J. C. Simmons.
Visalia, F. G. Gray and J. L. S. Wood.

Next Conference to be held at Gilroy, November 12, 1856.

The object of these short years is to bring the time of holding the sessions to the fall. No time was ever given for holding the session just closed by the Bishop. The Conference requested Bishop Andrew to have it about the middle of February, and expected it so to be; but waited until about the middle of January, when were informed by letter from Bishop Kavanaugh that he would reach San Francisco about the 15th February, and requesting the convening of Conference deferred until his arrival. I accordingly wrote the preachers at once, informing them that Conference would begin on the 21st. They governed themselves accordingly, but still have no Bishop. He is most likely on the Isthmus, as the New Orleans steamer did not connect at Panama. These failures are frequent; and men who wish to reach California at a given time would do well to remember that fact if they would avoid a two weeks' stay at Panama. To avoid confusion, next time the Conference has fixed the time of meeting, hoping the Bishop will take due notice thereof, and govern himself accordingly. You may hear from me again when I reach my new field of labor.

Yours, &c., W. R. GOBER.

SAN JOSE CALA, Feb. 28, 1856.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE DUTIES OF PREACHERS IN CHARGE

In the little book where these duties are enumerated, the 8th is, "To take care that every society is supplied with books."

This is a plain and simple statement of a plain, practical and important duty. Each may, if he will, understand it. If he would be successful in winning souls, in building up the Church, he must see that the right sort of books are in the hands of the people.

It is our duty to see the people are properly instructed in doctrines, duties, privileges—that they may be intelligent Christians. This cannot be successfully and extensively done by preaching a sermon once in two, three or four weeks. But take care that good books be in their hands to read at intervals, and the Church will grow in intelligence piety, zeal and usefulness.

Are you taking this *care*, my brother?

I was on a circuit where you had traveled, and in large congregations could see but two, three, or may be six hymn books, and could find no disciplines except among some of the older members of the Church. The younger members had not read our Articles of Religion, General Rules, nor anything in reference to our government. Some places it gave me trouble, too.

Now, brother, will you not stir up a little on this one point of your duty? It will open the way to other duties, to usefulness to families that you could not reach otherwise. I know, from observation and experience, that what I write is so.

I am anxious to see the day when every preacher in our Church, from Bishop down, will feel it to be his duty to be a colporteur; and will do the work of one, too.

Will you be one to act?

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

For the N. O Christian Advocate.

MAKING TRACKS!

ALABAMA, March 22, 1856.

Mr. Editor—It was my purpose, at the commencement of my labors this year, to keep you, and through your paper, the Church, advised of my whereabouts, and the measure of success attending my labors. But much travel, work and cold weather has hitherto prevented me. Early in the month of January I left home, took steamer at Selma, destined for Mobile. Many things attracted my attention, as downward bound, both of scenery and localities without, and man and manners within. For the present, however, these must all remain unwritten.

At Mobile, reshipped on the cars of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad—dreadful road, then: and such weather as produced for once unity of expression that the like had never been seen! Omitting all the petty details of suffering and minutiæ of little trials of faith and patience, suffice it to say, that Saturday morning, the 12th, found me at Marion, Miss., hovering around the fire, enjoying the converse of the Station preacher, R. W. Spence, while all without was blank, but surpassingly beautiful. For such a sleet, when did we see!

Sunday morning the clouds fled away, and the sun, in his golden chariot, ascended the heavens, and from its friction fires sent down enough of life and heat to encourage a few persons, in spite of wind and rain, to go to church. A brief sermon and appeal was made in behalf of the Tract Cause, and a collection taken amounting to seventeen dollars. Services at 3 (to the blacks) and at night closed the labors of the day.

After a delay of a day or two, remounted the cars on the return route; halted at Enterprise, Miss, where I lingered till after Sabbath. Colder still and the congregation smaller; got only the small amount of ten dollars. Neither the collector nor the debtors had a fair chance; and I do hope when the warm weather expands them a little, they will show their pluck by giving brother Turner a good support, and a large missionary collection.

Tuesday, 22d, left for Mobile, and why we did not reach there until daylight next morning is too long to tell; but just think of stopping by log fires at a railroad station for five *mortal hours*, the coldest night of the coldest winter, and you have some idea of the blessedness of him who makes tracks!

Wednesday, the 23d, at 10 A. M., opens the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance. We called for the leaders of the pledged, the badged, the bannered hosts. But few responded. We asked, "Whore are thoy?" And echo replied, "Where!" Some had died, "with their faces to the foe," and others had "ingloriously fled," while others had been "taken captive by the devil at his will;" while over all the State, we had reason to know, there were many whose battle cry is, "We never surrender."

And now, dear reader, let me ask you—yes I mean you—if you have no interest in this languishing temperance reformation? Is there no grand raffle, or lottery, near by your dwelling, in which, at which, you, your father, your son, brother, friend, will only he charged a dime for a chance, to win some one or all of the following prizes: Paleness, bad company, profanity, red eyes, tempers, many knocks and bruises, loss of character, of occupation, rags, want, the poor-house, the jail, the stocks, a cell in the State Prison, the gallows, and drunkard's grave and the drunkard's hell? If you can allow these "grand schemes" to live and prosper, and smile at their success, I had as well, like Ephraim of old, "let you alone." High resolves were made by the assembled leaders of the "forlorn hope" of the temperance army, we adjourned to meet again in July at Florence, Ala., and again next January, in Mobile.

Sunday, the 27th, preached in the forenoon, to the congregation of the Franklin street charge, and took up a collection amounting to fifty-six dollars. At 3 o'clock P. M. preached to the colored congregation, State street, and, as the old Methodists would say, "we had a good time of it." At night met the congregation at the St. Francis street charge, and realized $110.

Monday, the 28th, being homeward bound I went aboard the steamer Wm. Jones, and at 5 o'clock P. M. we looked our adieu to the Gulf City. Without any details of the events transpiring during this voyage, or moralizing thereon, or even delaying the reader to go home with me a few days, I pass on to say that the second Sabbath in February found me in Wetumpka, enjoying for a few days the converse of precious friends and brethren, cheered up especially by the genuine whole-heartedness of that prince of unselfish men, Rev. J. Barker. The collection amounted to some forty-seven dollars, and a good many books disposed of.

The third Sabbath I ministered in the forenoon to the congregation at Indian Hill, and raised twenty-one dollars; at night, in Prattville, from which fifty dollars was contributed to the good cause.

The fourth Sabbath I was in Autaugaville, and by the hearty aid of Rev. D. Duncan raised eight-six dollars.

This closes the memoranda of two month's work, and as my sheet is nearly full, I shall close, and beg to have a continued hearing.

Before I close, allow me to say that the few scattering words that I have said about one or two ministering brethren is not to be interpreted to the disadvantage of any of them. Indeed, this agency has certainly, with all its hardships and shadows, enabled me to know my ministering brethren better, to love them more, and to feel assured that they in the main belong to that honored class of whom "the Holy Ghost sayeth, the world was not worthy!"

Yours, truly, F. G. FERGUSON.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SOMETHING NEW.

A minister of a certain church in our town had failed to get this salary for a year or two, and sent his resignation to the officials, giving that as one reason for his resignation.

This stirred up some of the good ladies, and they stirred in good earnest for some time, and succeeded in getting up a supper, the proceeds of which they gave to their minister, to induce him to stay.

Yet the members and friends of that church, in that town and vicinity, are generally wealthy, or in good circumstances, pecuniarly. I think I can select two members or families connected with that church who could buy out every member of the Methodist Church in that community, and not be embarrassed by it. Ought they not to be ashamed of their parsimony? Would they be still and quiet if the Methodist ladies there were to have a supper to obtain money for the support of their preacher?

But aristocracy can do many things which plain people cannot.

MICK HEALY.

PROSPECTS OF THE SUGAR PLANTERS.

SABBATH BREAKING.

A subscriber, who lives in Avoyelles parish, La., sending forward his advance pay for the Advocate, which he says he continues to receive regularly and read with unabated interest, gives a gloomy account of the sugar planting interest in these parts. Capt. J. Callahan, from the same regions, was in our office on Monday, and confirms the statement is too generally true. It may be of interest to many of our readers.—Ed.

HOLMESVILLE, March 17, 1856.

There is no religious news in this section worth naming. All is dull and cold. Our young men are going forward in the discharge of their duty on the circuit. May God give them souls for their hire.

We who are engaged in sugar planting are all down in the mouth—overseers, employers and all. The seed cane is nearly all killed by the frost, or rotted in the cold, wet earth, since it was planted, and the stubble cane is all killed off. Last year there was not a half-crop of sugar made on Bayou Boeuf, and this year, I fear, there will be less made. The large amount of seed made last year greatly reduced the crop, and now it turns out to be a total loss. Every sugar planter will plant half a crop of cotton. In this way they may manage to make both ends meet.

I think these failures may do a little good in the long run; for it is now quite common to hear planters talk about corn and hogs, sheep and cattle—things they used hardly to think of. If half the money paid out by this State for pork was saved and laid out in railroad stock, I am of the opinion that the planters would not long be in the habit of rushing their produce into a glutted market, for fear of low water.

But I am fully satisfied that the State at large will never prosper to half the extent of its resources until the people learn to "remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy." Man may appoint, but God can disappoint. This is a Sabbath-breaking State, and thereby it disobeys the express command of God. Let the people remember this.

Respectfully, J. C. YOUNGER.

SUGAR.—The growth of sugar in Louisiana for the last year, say 1855, proves to have been 231,427 hhds. against 316,635 hhds. for the year 1854. This shows a deficiency of a fraction over 33 per cent. from last year, and a deficiency of nearly 49 per cent. from the great crop of 1853. The following figures give the crop for five years:

1855	hhds. 231,427
1854	hhds. 316,635
1853	hhds. 449,124
1852	hhds. 321,934
1851	hhds. 236,547

The estimated quantity in pounds for 1855 is 254,569,000, which is something over 1,000 pounds per hhd.

The venerable and celebrated Indian chief Blacksnake, died recently at his residence near Cold Spring, N. Y. He was nearly 110 years of age.

MISSIONARY REPORTS.

S. A. WILLIAMS, Treasurer of the East Texas Conference Missionary Society—

Dr.

SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT.	
San Augustine circuit	$39 00
Shelbyville "	36 50
Pulaski "	28 00
Henderson station	22 60
" circuit	18 50
Nacogdoches	5 15
	$149 75
MARSHALL DISTRICT.	
Harrison colored mission	229 25
Mount Pleasant	45 00
Wood mission	58 05
Gilmer	19 50
	$351 80
CLARKESVILLE DISTRICT.	
Clarkesville	52 50
Red River	30 10
Clarkesville colored mission	110 00
Paris circuit	44 00
Grayson	13 00
Sulphur	10 00
	$259 60
TYLER DISTRICT.	
Tyler circuit	99 10
Palestine station	10 00
Jacksonville	5 50
Vanzant mission	60 00
Millwood	40 00
Kaufman	66 50
Athens mission	27 50
	$308 60
WOODVILLE DISTRICT.	
Woodville mission	56 10
Marion "	69 60
Cherokee circuit	73 00
Crockett	23 50
Livingston	16 30
Newton	2 00
Jasper	17 00
	$257 50
ANNIVERSARY AT MARSHALL.	
Life membership	575 25
Hat collections	22 15
Annual membership	34 10
Four bales cotton	80 00
	$711 50
RECAPITULATION:	
Total from circuits, stations and missions	$1,327 25
Anniversary	711 50
	$2,038 75
Balance on hand last year	860 07
	$2,898 82
Cr.	
By 1st, dfts. for six districts	$1,406 50
2d, dft. for San Augustine district	150 25
2d, dft. for Clarkesville	131 25
Amount paid missionaries on their work	713 75
	$2,401 75
Balance on hand	497 07
March, 1856.	$2,898 82

Later from Texas.

The steamship Mexico, Capt. Lawless, arrived yesterday morning from Indianola via Galveston.

The Galveston News of Saturday says:

We learn that the Brazos has fallen 6 or 7 feet and is still falling, but that there is still water enough for good navigation.

From the commercial article of the Civilian of Friday, we extract the following:

COTTON.—The receipts of Galveston, the week ending this morning, have been 2934 bales. The exports 5896 bales. The market, previous to the receipt of the news by Monday night's mail, from Europe, the North and New Orleans, exhibited some signs of languor; but rallied under the influence of this intelligence, though it still partakes somewhat of the feeling prevailing at the great cotton port of the South, nearly always the regulator for the smaller markets. The sales of the week amount to some 2700 bales, at an average of about 8½c per lb.

The Indianola Bulletin of Saturday says:

For the last several days the weather has been exceedingly fine; and if we are to judge from the large trains of cotton wagons that are constantly coming in, the roads must be in an improved condition. We counted, on Thursday, seventeen wagons and carts in one train heavily laden with cotton. If the weather should continue good a few days, we apprehend that the remainder of the crop will all be sent forward.

The Houston Telegraph states that within the past twelve months not less than 2000 slaves have been introduced into that county.

There is but little Indian news. A number of Germans recently surprised four Indians encamped at Post Oak Hill, near the Cibolo, and killed them all.

The San Antonio Ledger says:

On the 13th of last month, Col. Johnson commanding at Fort Mason, directed Capt. Oaks and a party to scour the San Saba and Llano rivers. After scouring the former to within a short distance of Fort McKavett, he met the guide belonging to that post, who informed him that a party of four Indians had attempted to steal horses from the Fort on the previous night. He accordingly proceeded there, when he learned that small parties of Indians had several times visited them during the previous week. Capt. Oakes divided his force, directing Lieut Shaaf to go to the head-waters of the Concho, while he himself followed a trail which led in the direction of the upper Llano. The trail was soon lost, but continuing in the general direction for some days, it was again found. After suffering greatly from the want of water, and the inclemency of the weather, they, on the fourth day, came upon the camp of the Indians, which they immediately attacked, and succeeded in killing one, wounding several, and capturing all their animals and camp fixtures. The nature of the ground precluded pursuit, otherwise, it is thought, none would have escaped.

Professor Ehrenberg's microscope, which did such good service in procuring undeniable proof of the Simonides' fraud, has been made use of again, in Prussia, to detect the thief that stole a barrel of specie, which had been purloined on one of the railways. One of a number of barrels, that should all have contained coin, was found on arrival at its destination to have been emptied of its precious contents, and refilled with sand. On Professor Ehrenberg being consulted, he sent for samples of sand from all the stations along the different lines of railway that the specie had passed, and by means of his microscope identified the station from which the interpolated sand must have been taken. The station once fixed upon, it was not difficult to hit upon the culprit in the small number of employees on duty there.

Christian Advocate.

Terms: $2.00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1856.

Religious Instruction, &c.—Bishop Andrew's articles are very like the powerful appeals of Chrysostom, Bishop of Constantinople, to masters, Christians and preachers of his day, in behalf of the servile population. One can hardly realize that the bishop of the fourth century and he of the nineteenth are so far apart in time and space, so like are their burning rebukes of neglectful shepherds and their care for the neglected poor. If No. 4 does not draw a blister on guilty consciences, the case is hopeless.

Dr. Drewry's Lectures.—We have had the pleasure of hearing several of the course on "Human Life and Destiny" which this gentleman delivers in Dr. Clapp's Church. Gifted with a deep, liquid voice, under skillful management, strong-minded, and set off with that classic finish for which Unitarian clergymen are distinguished, Dr. D. is furnishing our community with the richest intellectual treats of the lecture season. The mind can but receive a positive polish, while listening. But we have our misgivings as to where his finite positions and bearings ultimate. "Ultra-religious" is an ominous word.

Orphans' Home.—This Protestant Asylum for boys and girls, in the Fourth District, is pursuing its quiet career of charity. Dr. Angell, the physician, kindly furnished us with the last report, which, though late, we had not received before, and that copy we have mislaid. The institution much needs a hospital, or sick nursery. We understand an effort is about to be made for approaching public generosity on this behalf. May the fair part off remuneratively. Those who cannot come, may send aid to these fatherless and motherless. The most distant person ought to feel equally as near these as those who minister. All are alike related to the orphans, and all alike will look heavenward for reward.

Opelousas, La.—A letter, dated March 26, gives us hopeful tidings from this town. Rev. B. Alexander, pastor, was aided in carrying on a protracted meeting by Rev. J. A. Ivey, of Morgan street. Six or eight souls had professed conversion, and others were inquiring the way of life. May these be but the first fruits of a happy and large ingath ering.

Centenary College.—We have received of Rev. W. H. Watkins, Secretary, a notice for a meeting of the Joint Board, to be held at Jackson, La., 10th April. The interests of the college demand a heed to this notice. Other calls have failed. The prosperity of this institution should not be hindered by lack of attention on the part of those who can attend.

Our Last Bale.—Wish we had a score or two more to be sold and turned into the Missionary Treasury, which is about empty. Can't some of our cotton-growing friends order their commission merchants here to turn over a few bales of the last crop, unsold?

W. R. Stuart & Co. this week make return of sale of the last bale, marked "Randell," weight 449, at 9¼ cents per lb.; expenses of freight and insurance, $2 75. No commission charged. Thanks to W. R. S. & Co.

Bishop Kavanaugh.—By Rev. Mr. Brookshier, who came passenger on the Grenada, we learn that Bishop Kavanaugh arrived safely at San Francisco on the 1st March. It will be seen by our correspondence that his detention on the Isthmus prevented his presence at Conference. He was in time to attend to some ordinations and other business.

As of Old.—Who can say that the good practice of old has gone out—that there is no more old Methodism in the land, when, in the corner of a business letter to the Advocate, there is occasionally such a P. S. as this: "Last Sunday we had the best meeting I have seen this year; especially the class meeting at the conclusion of the services. It would have done you good to be there."

Liberia.—Rev. Dr. Bacon, of Washington City, a member of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, is now in our city. Persons desirous of emigrating to the flourishing Republic of Western Africa can get all the information they want from Dr. B. He speaks by authority. The interviews we have been favored with have impressed our mind with the good prospects of Liberia, as well as the soundness of the colony's government and domestic affairs. A ship with emigrants will sail from Baltimore in the month of May, touching at Savannah. Particular information about this expedition can be got of Dr. B., or by addressing the society's Secretary at Washington, Rev. R. R. Gurley.

Christ is life—others only live.

Methodist Press.

The Christian Advocate and Journal comes to us in mourning—with the column usually occupied by the editorial, blank! The venerable but vigorous hand that by those weekly words instructed and controlled the minds of thousands, is still in death. Dr. Bond died, as we a fortnight since noticed, on the 14th March, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was a native of Maryland, a local preacher, and in early life practiced medicine in Baltimore. The New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"We may be allowed to speak of his last sickness. Although comparatively short, it was severe, yet he never murmurred or complained. His was a composure that we have seldom seen in like conditions. It was our privilege to spend a part of last Sunday with him. No gloom or doubt rested upon him. He possessed his mind in all its vigor, and looked as calmly upon the future as he did benignly upon the present. To his family the loss will be irreparable. Few men were so beloved where they are best known—in the home circle—and the memory of his genial temper and Christian urbanity will there long survive."

"No matter what you believe," is or ought to be the first article in the creed of diabolne. Talk as much against the importance of creeds as we may, there is one fact undeniably established: never has history recorded the case of a pure theology advocated by a corrupt Church. The converse of this is true. As soon as a church begins to go astray, it becomes slack and less careful of its theology.

Such sound language holds the Memphis Advocate, in this age of indifferentism; and clipping deeper into the same column, we present our readers a pithy sermon on—"Buy the truth and sell it not." Have a care of your principles as well as actions:

"Error never did, never can work anything but evil; and just so far as any scheme of denominational theology is unscriptural, just so far in some way will it work not only inefficiency, but positive mischief, in the practical enterprises of the denomination in which it is cherished.

Paul has most beautifully illustrated this idea, where he tells us that other foundation than Christ cannot be laid; that if upon this foundation any one would build gold, silver, precious stones, hay, stubble, the fire shall try his work; and that though he himself might be saved, yet all his work would be destroyed, and even he be saved as by fire—an awfully close salvation indeed. What does this mean, but simply that as the man aimed his labor for Christ, he shall be saved, because his motive was pure, his heart was right, but that while barely saved himself, all his labors would be lost? Is not such an issue as this to the labors of a life-long but misguided career, a thing dreadful to contemplate by a soul earnest to accomplish some good before death? Beside his own peculiar duty of personal salvation, every believer in Christ has a mission to fill on earth. If he fail to do this, his life will be a sad and solemn failure indeed. But fail he must if he attempt to build on the rock Christ Jesus human whim and speculation, instead of the pure gold of a sound Bible theology."

The North Carolina Advocate announces in its tenth number that its subscribtion list numbered about 2,700! "This," says our cotemporary of St. Louis, "is better than we expected. When the tenth number of the St. Louis Advocate was issued, the number of subscribers was considerably below two thousand; now it has a list of considerably over five thousand, and increasing as rapidly as at any former period in its history. But what screwing and scratching, managing and working it has required to bring it on we know, but no one else can tell."

What easy figuring, how a paper is to live, even in the most eligible positions, as this and St. Louis. And how invariable and hard the struggle! Sydney Smith used to say there were three things every man thought he could do—manage a small farm, drive a gig and publish a newspaper. Oftener than expected the first breaks down, the second turns over, and the third dries up. Just on this point, nothing has astonished us more than the tenacity of life exhibited by the California Christian Advocate. That paper must have the best agents in the world, for it has more subscribers than there are members of the Church!

An Empty Treasury is the startling announcement of the S. C. Advocate, which states the case. The Missionary Society, of all others, has the strongest claims, and the very number and strength and plainness of its claims makes it liable they will not be urged, and thus overlooked.

"Not quite empty yet, but emptying fast. The drafts are drawing the money out, and unless we can at once turn all the little rills, alas! how little, into the reservoir, it will be empty. Read the bulletin below from the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society. The out-standing and rapidly maturing drafts exceed by more than $30,000 the funds in the hands of the Treasurer! The cause is set forth. The drafts of last year outstanding when the Board met were larger than was then suspected, and the balance had to be met from the moneys afterward collected. We may have been nearly broken then, but did not know it."

The Texas Advocate sketches, with pen and ink, a few hurtful and odious characters. We have indeed heard of tarantulas and big spiders in Texas, and some Indians, but hoped the ecclesiastical pests here enumerated had not yet arrived out there:

"Everything, therefore, that fosters insincerity destroys the corner-stone of Christian character, and removes the basis of social confidence and individual excellence.

One form of this ecclesiastical hypocrisy is seen sometimes as follows. One denomination denies that another is a church—calls it a "human institution"—and consequently refuses to recognize its members as of the body of Christ, by participating with them in the ordinances of the house of God. But at the same time, "because they love the praise of men more than the praise of God," they freely unite with the ministers of the reprobated denomination in preaching the gospel, and in more ways than one recognize the validity of their ministry. This is not only insincere and sinful, but is also a deference to the clergy at the expense of the laity. A church that is too time-serving to practice its theory is not worthy of public confidence.

Another form of this insincerity is seen in the turning aside of some ministers from the regular work of preaching the gospel for the conversion of sinners and the edification of their flocks, to the not only questionable, but absolutely degrading work of proselyting the unstable of other denominations. Every church has a right preach its own doctrine, publicly, earnestly, candidly and peacefully; and is entitled to the full force of conviction on the public mind it is able to produce. But this private, cunning, electioneering, appealing frequently to the most human motives, is utterly unworthy of a man, to say nothing of a Christian minister.

Another form of this insincerity is seen in most wanton and unchristian attacks of one denomination upon another, under a long-faced, devout profession of zeal for the truth!"

The advocates of the M. E. Church, North, may be put in two classes—the Abs. and the Ultra-Abs. The former would have the General Conference pass a rule rigidly regulating slaveholding, with conditions of emancipation, &c. The latter would admit no slaveholder hereafter, on any terms, of any kind, and would name a day, not distant, when all those now in shall cease their connection with the Church or the peculiar institution. One would totally prohibit, the other only regulate. The regulations would not be tolerated in any Southern State. They are as impracticable as the measures proposed by the Ultra-Abs., without their consistency. Dr. Elliott, of the Cincinnati Advocate, is reckoned among the conservatives. The following, clipped from the Pittsburg Advocate, shows how his paper is received in Western Virginia:

"Glennsville Circuit, W. Va. Conference.—At the beginning of this year we had some revival influence; twenty-five joined the Church, and nearly that number professed religion; and about the time we expected to see a general engagement all around the circuit, a great excitement was raised by our enemies on the subject of abolitionism, and to convince the world that we were a band of abolitionists, the Western Christian Advocate was burned in the streets of Glennsville, without any notice to me or a member of our Church. The pretext for so doing was, that it was printed with the intent to incite negroes to rebel or make insurrection, &c.—the very paper that Dr. Bowen, of the Northern Advocate, pronounces pro-slavery. Since the burning of our paper at Glennsville, three or four have been burned at another office in the bounds of this circuit. Our papers at these two offices have been withheld. L. Parks.

Dr. Bond was the bold and skillful file leader of this band. It numbers the Central Advocate, (St. Louis,) the Western, (Cinn.,) the Buffalo(?), the Pittsburg and the New York. The Ultra-Abs.: Zion's Herald, (Boston,) The Northern, (Auburn, N. Y.,) the Northwestern, (Chicago, Ill.) By the location of these Church papers it will be seen that they are geographically interspliced—a streak of fat and a streak of lean. If they represent the membership of their several communities, a division of the Church on any large scale is impossible. If it breaks up at all, it must be into several fragments. Dr. Durbin has ranged himself powerfully with the conservative party. The Bishops are silent. It is significant that the California Advocate seized with avidity and republished the articles of Drs. Bond and Durbin, and claims them to be exponents of the mind and position of Northern Methodism.

Our German Churches.

The Presbyterians, last Sabbath, laid, in the Fourth District, the foundation for the first German Church in connection with them in this city. The Methodist German Churches are straitened for room. The Beer Garden, a place of rowdyism, gluttony and beer-bibbing, in the Third District, has given place to a neat chapel, that will soon be dedicated to God. Its Sabbath School flourishes. Those friends abroad who sent aid to that enterprise are entitled to the satisfaction of knowing that it was well bestowed. Turn a beer garden into a church and Sabbath school! That is a gospel transformation.

A fortnight ago, another German Church, in connection with us, received twenty-three substantial and hopefully converted persons, nearly all of whom had been Romanists.

The foundation of a large brick church will soon be laid in the First District. Those who seek a good investment of the Lord's money will have opportunity for laying it out. It will be needed. The work is large and will be undertaken more with faith than funds. Our German brethren are as economical and thrifty in their Church finances as in their personal. They waste nothing.

Death of Rev. J. S. Belton.

Dr. Stevenson, writing to the S. C. Advocate, from New York, March 17, says:

"Last evening I visited our dear brother Belton, just returned from China. Found him in a sinking condition, but calm, resigned and unshaken in his faith and hope. He breathed his last at an early hour this morning, leaving an amiable wife and a lovely little daughter, the former in a very delicate state of health, to mourn the early loss of a devoted husband and father.

Brother Belton has been well cared for by our brethren and friends in this city. His unpretending piety, good sense and excellent spirit have made a fine impression on all with whom he had to do during his illness. How darkly mysterious the ways of Providence! "What I do," said Jesus, "thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter." This is enough. We should ask no more.

I shall not leave for the West until after his funeral, which will take place at 3 o'clock to-morrow evening."

Amer. Methodist Historical Society.

Such a society, of laudable purpose, has been formed in Baltimore, Md., under the immediate patronage of the Baltimore Conference. It is not sectional, but national in its character and design. It bears the name of Baltimore, because this was essential to securing its incorporation under a general law of Maryland.

It is its purpose, by all possible means, promptly and perseveringly used, to rescue from loss or entire destruction everything that either directly or indirectly bears upon the history of Methodism in this country or elsewhere. Already much has been accomplished.

We have received a copy of the constitution, &c. No better place than old Baltimore for its domicil. We trust its archives will be enriched from every quarter. The Methodist Magazine, a valuable monthly, is its organ. Its anniversary comes off this month.

Among the valuable and rare things already gathered is the following:

Bp. Coke exercises episcopal functions in England.

Since the organization of the Methodist Historical Society of the Baltimore Conference, many things of great Methodistic interest have come into our possession. Among them over a hundred old letters, several of them containing useful and valuable information. I send you an extract of one written by Rev. Wm. Myles, author of the Chronological History of the Methodists, to his brother, the late Zachary Myles, of this city, who was well known to you. This letter is dated London, June 8, 1803. In the postscript, dated June 13, he says:

"I am sending this by way of Virginia. Yesterday, being the Lord's day, was a blessed day to my soul. I read prayers, preached and administered the Lord's Supper at Lambeth in the morning, and preached in the evening at New Chapel. I found liberty and comfort in my own soul, and I trust the Lord blessed and refreshed his people. I was ordained by Dr. Coke, in the autumn of 1800, at Bristol; since then I have assisted him in ordaining several of the preachers. I forget whether I mentioned this circumstance to you before. I hope you have got my History before now. I am not sorry, but glad that I published it.

I think it probable that the fact stated in this extract concerning Dr. Coke is not generally, if at all known in this country at the present day. I therefore send it to you as a point in our history of some moment.

George C. M. Roberts,
Advocate and Journal.

An Office Goes Begging.

The Talladega (Ala.) Reporter says that such is the fact. And have we arrived at the pure days of the Republic?

What is true of Talladega county may be of others. And as the Advocate circulates largely in Alabama, it may serve the cause of popular education, and give the present school system aid, to extend the circulation of these sound remarks of the Reporter:

"The last Legislature, by amendments made to the Free School law, abolished the traveling duties of the State Superintendent, reducing his salary from $2,500 to $2,000, and the contingent fund placed at his disposal from $2,500 to $900.

They have also dispensed with the County Commissioners, and provided for the election of one Superintendent for the county, who is to receive as a compensation for his services such salary as may be allowed him by the Commissioners' Court of the county. This officer is to be elected by the people on the first Monday in May next, and will hold his office for two years. Where are the candidates? Let the patriotic host who have the good of their country at heart, and desire to serve it in an official capacity, come forth and show themselves. We have known candidates drafted into the service in order to fix up and secure a caucus nomination, where offices of not much greater importance were at stake.

But, jesting aside, the office to which we allude is an important and responsible one. One, too, in which the people of the county have a deep interest. In order to give the new school system a fair and impartial trial, great care should be taken to secure the selection of competent and efficient officers to place the machinery of the system in execution. Under a prompt, judicial and energetic administration it may work well, and much good be accomplished. while in the hands of inefficient men, the very best system would necessarily prove a failure."

Dr. Scott and his English Shilling.

The members of the Pacific Conference, which lately held its session in San Francisco, California, were presented by Rev. Dr. Scott with a copy of his book on Achan, styled, "The Wedge of Gold." This is a *little* cooler than would have been his sending "with compliments of the author,"(!) a copy of his celebrated Daniel to Dr. Cumming, of London.

In this book occurs this paragraph, which has already been nailed to the counter as slanderous:

"It is said that the great Mr. John Wesley was so perplexed between Calvinism and Arminianism, as theological systems, that he cast up an English shilling to decide whether he should be a Calvinist or an Arminian."

The copy presented to the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in California, is not expurgated of this paragraph! How could they receive it! Perhaps a resolution of thanks was passed by a rising vote. We advise them to get that "English shilling" of Dr. Scott, and cut their eyeteeth on it.

Meekness is the child of mercy.

Methodism North and South.

These geographical adjectives will be used, notwithstanding our brethren of the Upper Division object to being called the M. E. Church, *North*. Their position dubs them, and it is no ill-nature in us that does it. When the Louisville Convention determined on the title M. E. Church, South, then M. E. Church, North, was a correlative necessity. Certain of the Northern press have time and again rebuked it, as calling them out of their name; and one went so far as to characterize a paper as slanderous and lying for using the expression, M. E. Church, North.

Abroad, Wesleyans in America are viewed more as a unit in feeling, influence and character. The rent dividing the body is not seen as far as its light shines.

The following we clip from the "Resume des Nouvelles" of the *Archives du Méthodisme* of March, Paris:

"Etats-Unis.—D'après les actes des 39 Conferences annuelles de l'Eglise méthodiste du nord des Etats-Unis, pour 1855, le nombre des membres s'élève actuellement à près de 800,000, soit 16,000 de plus que l'année précédente. Le nombre des pasteurs est de 5,408 et celui des prédicateurs locaux de 6,610.

Les nombreuses Conferences de l'Eglise méthodiste du sud des Etats-Unis se tiennent en général dans les mois du novembre, décembre et janvier, cette saison de l'année étant la plus favorable dans ces contrées aux déplacements nombreux qu'occasionnent des réunions de ce genre. Nous apprenons que cette année elles ont eu général présenté un caractère encourageant. Partout il y a eu progrès dans le nombre des amis, des membres et des pasteurs de l'Eglise, ainsi que dans les recettes pour les divers fonds. La discipline est maintenue, et l'harmonie règne. En un mot, il n'est peut-être pas d'Eglise, dit le Christian Advocate de la Nouvelle-Orléans, qui jouisse d'une plus grande paix que la nôtre. Ses sont au dehors et non au dedans.

Louisiana Education.—We have been obliged by Dr. Bard, Superintendent of State Education, with a copy of his address before the General Assembly. He makes up an encouraging estimate of State facilities:

"But it is not true that we are wholly wanting institutions possessing the merit of growing excellence. Louisiana, said the speaker, with an air of triumph, is not entirely destitute of colleges. We have Centenary College, numbering upwards of two hundred pupils, and possessing, he was informed, a chemical, philosophical and astronomical apparatus, equal, if not superior, to many institutions North. There was, also, the promising college at Mount Lebanon, in the parish of Bienville, whose President was pronounced by Thomas Jefferson, in a private letter, to be one of the ripest scholars that adorned the soil of Virginia. There were, also, institutions of learning at Homer and Minden, in the parish of Claiborne, of which much might be said in commendation. And here, said the speaker, at the Capitol of the State, we have several institutions which should gratify the pride of all who take an interest in the advancement of the cause of education in our State."

Baltimore Conference.—This body held its session at Baltimore. The following persons were elected delegates to the General Conference: John A. Collins, Henry Slicer, S. V. Blake, N. J. B. Morgan, A. Griffith, Norval Wilson, A. A. Reese, W. Hamilton, J. S. Martin, T. B. Sargeant, John Lanahan, John Poisal, W. Hirst, M. Gehen, N. B. Brown. Reserves: T. H. W. Munro, G. Hildt and Isaac Collins.

The committee on the Metropolitan Church in Washington City reported that the estimated cost of the building is $100,000, and that subscriptions amounting to $40,000 had been received.

The Rev. A. Griffith, having been in the ministry thirty-five years, asked for a supernumerary relation, which was granted.

The Conference voted to request the next General Conference to divide it into two Conferences. A motion was offered to make three Conferences out of the present one; this was finally rejected by a large vote, and the report recommending an equal division was carried by a large majority; the one to be called the Baltimore Conference, the other the Baltimore East Conference.

Thy Will Be Done.—The late Mr. Kilhin, of Exeter, writes: "I knew a case in which the minister, praying over a child apparently dead, said, 'If it be thy will, spare .....' The mother's soul, yearning for her beloved, she exclaimed, 'It must be his will. I cannot hear *if*s.' The minister stopped. To the surprise of many the child recovered; and the mother, after suffering almost a martyrdom by him while a stripling, lived to see him hanged before he was two and twenty. O! it is good to say, 'Not *my* will, but *thine* be done.'"

Saving.—Save fifty cents or a dollar, by paying in advance. If you are already in arrears for a year, save on the next by remitting five dollars—three for the year past and two for the present.

Do not be content with swimming on the surface of divine truth—make it your element, dive into it.

There is no solid peace but through Christ; there is no solid wealth but in Christ.

Assyrian Discovery.—It is stated that Col. Rawlinson, who is at present engaged in prosecuting the discoveries commenced by Layard and Botta, and in exhuming from the mounds of the long lost rival cities of Nineveh and Babylon the instructive remains of this once gigantic power, has lately discovered, in a state of preservation, what is believed to be the mummy of Nebuchadnezzar. The face of the rebellious monarch of Babylon, covered by one of those gold masks usually found in Assyrian tombs, is described as very handsome; the forehead high and commanding, the features marked and regular. This interesting relic of remote antiquity is for the present preserved in the museum of the East India Company.

Of all the mighty empires which have left a lasting impression on the memory, none has so completely perished as that of Assyria. More than two thousand years have gone by since the two great cities, renowned for their strength, their luxury and their magnificence, have crumbled into dust, leaving no visible trace of their existence; their very sites forgotten. A chance traveler, Layard, riding through the Mesopotamian Valley, discovered the buried city, and with a success that will immortalize his name, has commenced to unroll the book of Assyrian history and civilization, which, of all the histories of the first period of the world, is most clearly connected with the subsequent destinies of the human race. The discoveries already made furnish ample testimony to refute the skeptic and unbeliever of Scripture truth.

Projected Scriptural Museum.—A new museum is projected, under fair auspices. It is to be called the Scriptural Museum, and its purpose is to afford a series of illustrations of Bible history, geography and manners. Mr. Benomi has lent his cabinet of Egyptian antiquities and his sketches of Assyrian sculpture to the society. A good beginning most assuredly. The society, of which the Earl of Chichester is the President, and Rev. D. Edwards Secretary, propose to embrace the following subjects in their collection: Landscape scenery of Palestine, models of Jerusalem, productions, vegetable, animal and mineral; illustrations of the civil and ecclesiastical polity of the Hebrews, military disciplinæ, sacred antiquities of the Israelites, Assyrians, Egyptians; tabernacle, temple prosenchæ and synagogues; dress of priests and Levites: temple vessels, musical instruments, domestic antiquities, tents houses and furniture; coverings for the head, phylacterics, raiment of camel hair, signets, rings sandals, literature, science and art; writing materials and implements; Siniatic and other inscriptions; manuscripts, poetry, painting and music; agricultural implements, arms and chariots of war; weights, measures, coins and other articles relating to commerce; treatment of the dead and funeral rites. It is proposed to establish a library in connection with the museum, and also to organize courses of lectures on the topics illustrated by the articles in the society's collection.

[London Athenæum.

If we have God for our portion, though everything else is swept from us, we shall do well.

You best consult your interest in time, when you first consult your interest in eternity.

If we embrace error, we reject truth, and the rejection of truth necessarily involves in it the rejection of the God of truth.

It is a great honor to be almoner to the King of Heaven. To give is the greatest luxury. How indulgent then, is God, to annex future reward to what is so much its own recompense!

Naval News.—An officer on board the United States ship Macedonian, under date of Hong Kong, January 15th, says:

The Vandalia is just down from Amoy, and will sail soon for Manilla. The movements of the Macedonian are not yet certain. When this reaches you, both ships will have been absent from the United States over three years, and the terms of service of all their original crews must have then expired, and they, without exception, will be receiving the one-quarter additional pay allowed to men kept over their time.

The Macedonian started from the United States with two hundred and seventy souls on board—but now, notwithstanding she has been constantly recruiting her crew by new enlistments, she has but two hundred and twenty aboard. The deficiency is to be accounted for by deaths, desertions, and the number invalided home. Twenty-two deaths have occurred, and about fifty invalided and returned to the United States.

The Liquor Law Unconstitutional.—The Court of Appeals in Albany, N. Y., has rendered a decision adverse to the constitutionality of the search and seizure clause of the prohibitory liquor law. In another case in which judgment was rendered by the lower court in favor of the constitutionality of the prohibitory principle, the Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment, thus declaring not only the search and seizure clause, but even the general principle of prohibition, unconstitutional.

Four Children Murdered by their Mother.—On the 23d a woman named Ward, residing near Bridgewater, New York, murdered her four children with an axe, and then made an unsuccessful attempt upon her own life. It was said that the neglect and brutality of her husband led to the desperate act.

The Baton Rouge Comet says that a madman was turned out of the penitentiary the other day, his time having expired, and went roaming about town. He finally attacked a party of ladies, but a negro man prevented him from harming them and he was then secured.

The Baton Rouge Sugar Planter of Saturday, says:

It is pretty well conceded that the crop of this parish, for the coming year will be cotton instead of sugar. There has been for some time past, a pretty brisk demand for cotton seed, and so far it has been rather difficult to procure. Since our last issue we have heard of some twelve or fifteen planters, both large and small, who have also determined to try their chances for a crop of cotton.

The Current Week.

Like a soldier flushed with the pride of early success, and conscious of strength sufficient to bear him through all obstacles, into the very heart of the enemy's territory, spring marches against summer and pushes its gleaming cohorts to the charge. Each day chronicles some further achievement; and we who in this great Armageddon travel constantly with the victor, rejoicing in his successes and imraing over the defeat of time, our joint enemy, may learn a lesson from the commentaries of those who have preceded us, fought and won many a skirmish of weeks, months and years, but found Waterloo in the unconquerable reserve of a century.

Monday, March 31.—St. Benjamin, a primitive Deacon, and St. Guy, who flourished about 1046, are the tutelars of the day.

In 1814, the sovereigns who formed the holy alliance entered Paris at the head of the Russian troops. Russia is receiving her reward from France now, and there are fears in England lest the punishment may not end with the least of the foes, but extend across the channel.

In 1850 John C. Calhoun died at Washington.

Tuesday, April 1.—St. Melito, A. D. 175. Saints Hugh and Gilbert.

The annual mercury, dedicated to St. Hugh, is the floral emblem.

The first day of April, by immemorial usage and observance to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, has been hallowed as sacred to a great part of the human race—to All Fools.

The Latin name of the month, from which our nomenclature takes its paternity, is *Aprilis*, from *aperio*, to open. The Saxons called it *Oster*, or *Easter monath*, from the feast that occurred in it to the honor of Easter, or Easter. It is sometimes represented with a girl clothed in green, with a garland of myrtle, hawthorn buds; holding in one hand primoses and violets, and in the other the zodiacal sign, Taurus, the bull, into which constellation the sun enters during the month. The Romans consecrated the first of this month to Venus, the Paphian Queen; the goddess of beauty, the mother of love, the queen of laughter, the mistress of the graces; and the Roman widows and virgins assembled in the temple of Vain Fortune, and disclosing their personal deformities, prayed the goddess to conceal them from their husbands.

The costume is common to all countries. The Indoos make use of it in their Huli festival; and Tessin, an old Swedish traveler, was even sent on an April fool's voyage by royalty, in order to add zest to the joke. He carried the joke so far that he never came back.

In 1810, Napoleon married Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, and the waggish Parisians called him *un poisson d'avril*—analagous to our April fool. On the occasion the Emperor had a medal struck with Love bearing a thunderbolt for its device, in commemoration of the event.

Wednesday, April 2.—St. Francis of Paula, St. Theodosia, Constantine II, of Scotland, and many more are the catalogued Saints of the day.

The white violet, dedicated to St. Francis, is the emblem.

In 1801, Lord Nelson achieved his great victory at Copenhagen, when eighteen sail of the line were either captured or destroyed.

Thomas Jefferson was born April 2, 1743, and James Monroe, in 1759.

Thursday, April 3.—Agasse, Chlonia and her sisters, and their companions, A. D. 304; St. Richard and others have their anniversaries this day.

The Evergreen Alkanet, dedicated to St. Agasse, is the flower.

St. Richard de Wiche, is among the patrons of the day, was born at Wiche, near Worcester; studied Oxford, Paris and Bologne; became Chancellor to the diocese of Canterbury, and in 1245, against the desire of Henry III, was consecrated Bishop of Chichester. The king seized all his temporalities, but he got them back by replevia, pleading his own cause against the king's deputies, before Innocent IV at Rome. He preached a crusade against the Saracens, and died in 1253. Boniface IV made him a Saint because Bishop Portur said that he restored the dead to life; gave sight to the blind and worked other miracles, which led the old chronicler to add "such wonders have never been performed in our day, and hence the Popes could not make Saints."

Friday, April 4.—St. Isidore, Bishop of Seville, A. D. 636, and St. Plato, an Abbot, are the Saints.

The red crown imperial is the flower, dedicated to St. Isidore.

In 1774 Oliver Goldsmith, "poor Goldy," a possessor of great genius and a plum colored coat, much learning and an old fiddle, died; leaving, however, behind him a name that will be remembered when many prouder ones have perished, and an affectionate regard that no time can destroy.

In 1802, Lloyd, Lord Kenyon, Lord Chief Justice of England, died, aged 69.

—In 1812 the House of Representatives passed the Embargo Bill, which caused the late war with England.

In 1841 William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, died.

Saturday, April 5.—St. Vincent Ferrer, St. Gerald, St. Tigernach and St. Becan, have their commemoration to-day.

The yellow crown imperial, dedicated to St. Vincent Ferrer, is the botanical emblem.

In 1605, John Stow, the antiquary, died, at the age of eighty. He was a tailor, but stitched himself a very prominent place in the great blanket of letter writers.

In 1811, Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, died, aged 76. He was the father and founder of Sunday Schools, and spent his life in acts of kindness and compassion—promoting education as a source of happiness to mankind, and bestowing all of his exertions to help the poor.

The Yamassee Indians, concerning whom Simms has written a very pleasant story, plotted the destruction of all the white settlers from Cape Fear to Florida. A general rising was to be made on the 15th April, 1715; but the plot fortunately came to light and the Yamassees were expelled from the province.

Sunday, April 6.—St. Sixtus I, 120 Pope, martyrs, St. William and St. Celsus, are the saints of the day.

The starch hyacinth, dedicated to St. Sixtus, is the plant.

In 1348 Laura de Noves, immortalized by the verse of Petrarch, died. She returned his love with indifference, but, at Vaucluse, when he had nothing to do but remember her charms and imagine her perfections, he sat and sang to the world of her, and, through his verse, the world will ever recollect her. Unfortunately for romance, Petrarch survived his dulcinea the unusual mourning period of six and thirty years. Francis I, who compared a court without ladies to a spring without flowers, had her grave opened and threw the verses of her lover upon her remains.

In 1803 the celebrated Hyde Park duel was fought between Col. Montgomery and Capt. Macnamara, because their dogs had fought before. Col. Montgomery got a ball in his heart, and Capt. Macnamara one in his hip. After a trial, Capt. Macnamara was acquitted.

Preliminaries to the peace of Utrecht were agreed upon.

Water on the Texan Plains.—We learn that the efforts made by direction of government to procure water on the great plains from Texas to the Pacific, have thus far proved successful. It is stated that in one instance, near the Pecos river—about the 32d parallel—at the depth of 630 feet, the greatest abundance of pure water was obtained. Besides this, the operation developed the existence of coal beds easily accessible, and, as far as the experiments have progressed, evidently underlying the whole of the immense district.

The U. S. Steamer Arctic.—It appears that this vessel, during her late search for the Pacific, encountered a terrific storm that occurred one night off Cape Sable, when the sea was constantly dashing over the decks, and not a soul on board expected to be saved. The staunch qualities of the Arctic—which is considered the strongest and most serviceable vessel in the service—were tested to the utmost. She encountered several other gales, which were, mostly accompanied by snow. The Arctic experienced little or no obstruction from ice, except about Sable Island.

People who think there is something in a name, remark that the greatest English philosopher was Bacon, one of the finest Scotch poets, Hogg, and one of the pleasantest British essayists, Lamb.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

List of Remittances

Received at the Office of the NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, for the month of March, 1856.

A.	
Abernathy	2 00
C Aldridge	2 00
B.	
Barlee	2 00
Barrett	2 00
Brown	2 00
Baxter	2 00
Bissell	2 00
Borden	2 00
Bridges	5 00
Byrd	2 50
C Barksdale	2 00
Berlin	2 00
H Blodworth	2 00
Bard	2 00
J Blocker	2 00
M Baldwin	2 00
H Beck	2 00
Brown	2 00
C.	
C B Concerly	18 00
Collison	2 00
Clark	4 00
H Carter	2 50
Collins	5 00
Carlile	2 00
Corprew	2 00
Comack	10 00
H Cox	0 50
B Cottrell	2 00
P Crymes	2 00
C Carter	2 00
A Cooper	1 00
W M Copeland	3 25
Clark	2 00
Callahan	0 00
W Conrey	
D.	
W Dupree	2 00
Dowling	3 50
Dalton	2 50
P Dickinson	7 00
Doocell	2 00
E.	
English	5 00
Elmore	2 00
F.	
Fuller	2 00
W Flagg	10 00
Flanders	6 00
Foote	2 00
F Flynn	2 00
L Forsythe	10 00
Foster	2 50
H Freeman	2 00
L Fuller	2 00
G.	
K Gayle	3 00
Godwin	2 00
A M Goodgion	10 00
Greenwood	8 50
P Gordon	2 00
W Glenn	4 00
R Godfrey	4 00
M Gilmer	2 00
Graves	2 00
Girod	2 00
B Gibson	5 00
H.	
W C Hearn	4 00
T Hester	2 00
J Howard	2 00
E Heard	2 00
A A Holt	2 00
D Haden	3 00
J Harp	5 00
T C Hall	4 00
R S Hall	2 00
C Huckabee	2 00
A S Hamilton	2 00
H Houston	2 00
R S Hunter	5 00
J.	
J W Jones	1 25
J H Johnson	2 50
Jones	2 50
E H Jordan	5 00
A Jackson	5 00
E Jackson	2 50
K.	
R F Kennedan	2 00
H H Kuntz	2 00
J W King	2 00
L.	
F H Lewis	2 00
Logenbuhl	2 00
E Lewis	2 00
L Lynch	11 50
A V Leyert	14 00
W E M Linfield	10 00
M.	
D G Marse	2 00
Wm McFee	2 00
W Mayfield	2 00
W M Molly	2 00
R J Moore	2 00
J Mury	8 00
H H Montgomery	4 00
J O Morgan	3 00
Miss Morgan	7 50
J W Moore	12 00
S Matthews	2 00
W McPherson	2 00
C N McLeod	2 50
E Myers	3 65
E T Martin	5 00
J K Marshall	2 00
J McGowen	2 00
A S Miller	20 00
N.	
J H Nelson	2 00
O.	
Wm Owens	2 00
P.	
W H Payne	2 00
P S Petty	4 00
P D Pope	2 00
J B Peol	3 00
G H Patello	2 00
S Perkins	2 50
D Pipes	2 05
V J Perkins	5 45
J H Powell	2 00
L F Pulham	2 00
R.	
R Randle	5 00
J W Ross	2 00
Wm Ricketts	2 00
L A Reed	10 00
J Richey	2 00
S.	
J W Starr	6 00
C A Saddler	2 00
Mrs Scott	2 00
Capt Strock	2 50
B Scales	5 00
W A Sampey	6 00
L P Schooler	2 00
Wm Silcox	2 00
R A Stobe	2 00
W Stegall	2 00
R P Spier	2 00
O W Stewart	2 00
O L Smith	2 20
T.	
P J Trammel	2 00
J W Thompson	2 00
A S Tombe	2 00
V.	
L Vanscon	2 00
W.	
S Windham	2 00
De Warthington	2 00
D M Wiggins	20 00
L M Wilson	2 00
W K Wilson	2 00
F White	1 00
J Works	2 00
G Watson	2 00
J F White	2 00
F Washington	3 00
J H Waters	17 50
S Woodbury	4 00
J D Worrell	2 00
Y.	
W W Young	2 00
J C Younger	3 00
A Younger	2 00

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th March, at Summerville, in the parish of Ouachita, by Rev. Reynolds Trippett, Mr. ROBERT G. FAULK to Miss Susan M. WILLIAMS, daughter of Rev. Robert Williams, all of Outohita, La.

On the 23d March, by Rev. J. M. Towles, Mr. JAMES C. BIBBO to Miss NANCY JANE WILSON, all of Jackson county.

☞ As a spring or summer medicine we would recommend Dr. J. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters above all others. Its strengthening and invigorating effect upon a debilitated system is truly astonishing. Its tonic action on the liver, its tendency to drive all humors to the surface, thereby cleansing the system from all impurities, is what has caused for these bitters such an incredible reputation, inasmuch as they are pleasant to the taste even as a beverage, and are in general use as a family medicine wherever known. For sale by druggists, hotels and dealers generally; O. O. Woodman, corner Magazine and Common streets; John Wright & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres street. of 16

☞ If you are sick, the probability is that the seat of your sufferings is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed dyspepsia, languor, oppression in the diaphragm, jaundice, headache, nausea, bodily weakness, dimness of sight, heartburn, costiveness, dysentery, and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and therefore destroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the strength of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and dismiss forever all these tormenting and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a persevering use of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. There is no mistake, no failure in their sanative effects. See advertisement. m 1m

☞ A MASTERPIECE OUTDONE.—We have lately supposed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was the Ultima Thule in its line, and that nothing bad been or would be invented which could at all surpass it in its fine points of excellence as a medicine. But we are confidently assured, by those competent to judge on the subject, that Ayer's new Pills excel in high medical artistry even that widely celebrated embodiment of his skill. He has succeeded in making them not only pleasant to take, but powerful to cure the large class of complaints which require a purgative remedy.—Lancaster Argus, Ky.

They are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO. and all city druggists.
f23 2m

A SOUTHERN REMEDY.

Made by O. O. Woodman, New Orleans, La.

HAS received the appointment from the proprietor for the sole agency of

Woodman's Cherry Expectorant.

the medicine that has created such an excitement at the North among the Physicians, and has been pronounced by all who have used it as being far superior to any Cherry Pectoral.

WOODMAN'S CHERRY EXPECTORANT

Contains the active medical qualities of the pure decoction of Wild Cherry Bark, and many other valuable ingredients that render it far better than any other cough medicine in this country.

RECOMMENDATION.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9, 1855.

Dear Sir—The public generally are fully aware of the thousands of remedies for diseased lungs, under the title of Sanatives, Pills, Plasters, Liniments, etc., that are daily brought to their notice through the newspapers by way of advertisements. My object in writing this note for publication is to induce the public, or at least those who are afflicted, to use one that contains articles of real worth in pulmonary diseases. I am conscious that in so doing, I am acting most unprofessionally and derogatorily to the interests of Medical Science and the regular practitioners of Medicine. I refer to Woodman's Cherry Expectorant, which in a scientific remedy that I have used with more success than any of the usual prescriptions used by physicians.

A. M. MAITLAND, M. D.

This preparation has attained a wide celebrity from the universal success which has attended its use. For though coughs, colds, and in fact, any pulmonary complaint, yields medicine, from its peculiar properties as a discutient, and its soothing power to all irritations of the throat, will probably be preferred to any other offered to the public. As an appetizer, or dyspeptic remedy, it will also be found excellent, its natural and genial warmth keeping the digestive powers in proper tone.

Remember that this is the only cough medicine that has stood the test of the medical fraternity. It is sanctioned by, Approved of, and recommended by leading physicians of New York city. Every bottle is warranted, give it a fair trial and no money required. We guarantee it to be better than any Cherry Pectoral, Cod Liver Oil, or anything else now extant.

For BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS it will be found superior to all other remedies.

Sold by O. O. WOODMAN, New Orleans.

Sold by all the Druggists in the South. m5 1t

Centenary Institute----Female Dep't.

SUMMERFIELD, ALABAMA.

Rev. A. H. MITCHELL, D. D. President and Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences.
Rev. B. F. LARRABEE, M. A., Professor of Mathematics and Astron.
W. C. L. RICHARDSON, M. A., Professor of the Natural Sciences.
J. E. GLEFFER, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.
Mrs. L. P. LARABEE, Teacher of Music.
Mrs. M. A. GLEFFER, Teacher of Drawing, Painting, etc.
Mrs. M. COLEMAN, Teacher of Preparatory Class.
Mrs. M. A. CURTISS, Matron.

The graduating exercises take place on the first Wednesday in July. The examination commences on the previous Friday.
March 29, 1856. m29 3m.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—On the 22d, a number of laborers engaged in digging a well near Camp Springs, St. Louis, discovered a quantity of Spanish coin and an ivory crucifix.

KANSAS EMIGRANTS FROM THE SOUTH.—On the 27th the Kansas Association of Charleston, S. C., forwarded its second corps of emigrants, consisting of twenty-eight spirited and active young men, who go with the purpose of advancing their private fortunes, and maintaining law, order and Southern rights, in the territory of Kansas.

Magnetic Telegraph.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC!

PEACE VIRTUALLY CONCLUDED.

Male Heir Born to the French Throne.

NO TIDINGS OF THE PACIFIC.

CONSOLS DECLINED—BREADSTUFFS ENCHANGED.

BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The U. S. mail steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, from Liverpool, the afternoon of the 19th, has arrived off Sandy Hook.

Markets.

The Liverpool Cotton market was dull, with sales of only 19,000 bales in three days. Prices were easier but not quotably lower. Lower qualities were the dullest.

The Manchester market was quiet and firm.

Breadstuffs were generally unchanged, and the market dull.

SUGAR—The market closed with an active demand.

MONEY—The market closed steadily. Consols had declined slightly, and are quoted at 91¾ to 92.

Peace! Peace!!

Peace was considered as virtually concluded upon, and the Conference only awaited the arrival of the Prussian Plenipotentiary to sign the protocol.

A Son Born to France.

Our advices state that a son has been born to the French Throne. The young King of Algeria and mother were doing well.

American Affairs.

We have nothing new regarding American affairs.

The Pacific.

Nothing has been heard of the Pacific yet.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ATLANTIC.

The Peace Conference.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Baron Manteuffel, the Prussian Plenipotentiary, had arrived in Paris, and it was expected that the peace protocol would be signed in a few days.

The secrecy concerning the proceedings of the Conference still continues.

Reschid Pacha, convicted of malversation, had been sentenced to imprisonment and fined several hundred thousand francs.

Parliament had adjourned.

The young Prince of Prussia is about to revisit England, to be betrothed to the Princess Royal.

Markets.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Flour, $6; Whisky, 19½ to 19¾; Mess Pork, $14; Sugar, 8¼ to 8¾; Coffee, 12¼ to 13; Molasses, 41 to 42.

NEW YORK, April 2. Flour is a little lower:—Southern, $7 40 to $9 00.—Mess Pork, $16 50 to $16 75; Lard, 10c.

BATON ROUGE, March 30.—The State-House took fire about 2 P. M. to-day. The excitement is tremendous, alarms are ringing, and citizens are gathering in immense numbers. The fire is in the north-western tower.

SECOND DISPATCH.

March 30, half past 2 o'clock.—The fire has been checked by the intrepidity of the citizens, without doing any material damage to the main building. The tower is considerably burnt. The floor of the Hall of Representatives is flooded with water, and it is thought much damage has been done to the furniture. The fire is supposed to have originated from the careelessness of some persons ascending the tower with cigars.

☞ The superiority of American inventive genius, not only over that of our English progenitors, but indeed of all other nations, has become too tangible to be disputed. It was notorious at the World's Fair in London, that the Americans far outstripped all others in the useful inventions which they supplied. We hear the English in every city railroads, telegraphs and manufactures by power. We are beating them in the Arts, and manufactures by power. We are beating them in the Arts, and in the scientific arts of Chemistry and Medicine, as we have long been the test of manhood. A few and practical proof of this assertion is shown in the fact that the principal remedies of the allied armies of the East are furnished from the laboratory of our own countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, is filling orders for his famous preparations of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for both the land and sea forces in Turkey. His medicines have been tried and approved by those in power, who have found them the most reliable which they could procure for the exigencies in which they are to be employed. [New York Tribune.

Steamships to Nicaragua.

The difficulties between the Rivas-Walker Government and the New York Vanderbilt Company, are not destined to work a suspension of Steamship communication between New Orleans and the El Dorado of the South but for a very short period, and will cause but little material inconvenience. In fact, we think the future will demonstrate that the Company has lost largely by the withdrawal of the line, and that it would have been better for parties therein concerned if the interruption had never taken place.

We understand that steamships will soon be put, even if they are not already, on the Pacific and Atlantic lines, and that ample accommodations will be provided for the conveyance and transit of passengers. Indeed we should not be at all surprised if steamships were now regularly plying between San Francisco and San Juan del Sur, and other ports on the Pacific coast. Before the late troubles, it is understood arrangements were perfected whereby Mr. C. K. Garrison, of San Francisco, had engaged to supply a sufficient number of steamships to meet the requirements of the Pacific side, in case the Transit Company's boats were, or were not, withdrawn. We have good reason to believe this contract is already being carried out in good faith.

On Saturday we received information from an unquestionable source that a steamship from New York is to be despatched by Mr. Charles Morgan, would arrive here on or about the 10th of April, and would start for San Juan de Nicaragua as speedily thereafter as might be deemed advisable. We were also told that this steamship would remain permanently in the trade; and another, we presume, will be added, if necessary. Mr. Morgan never does things by halves.

So it will be seen that the stoppage of steam navigation between the two Republics is destined to be brief, and that no great harm can have resulted from the difficulties to which we have alluded.

An Act

Supplementary to an act entitled "An act relative to Aurora," Approved 11th March, 1855.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened*, That each of those persons who are now exempt, or who may hereafter be by law be enrolled active members in any one or more of the present or future fire companies within the parish of Orleans, attached to, connected with, and co-operating with the Firemen's Charitable Association, and who may serve as firemen for a period of six years after the age of eighteen years, and who, while thus serving, are also members of the Firemen's Charitable Association, shall, during the period of such service, be and thereafter, be exempt from any jury or militia duty, within the State of Louisiana, except in cases of invasion or insurrection: *Provided*, That in every case in which any person may claim the privileges granted by this act, he shall exhibit to the President and Secretary of the Firemen's Charitable Association a certificate or certificates of time of service and honorable discharge, signed by the commanding officer and Secretary of the incorporated fire company or companies in which he has been enrolled, and the said President and Secretary shall find that the loss served singly or collectively as an active member in one or more of said fire companies, and been a member of the Firemen's Charitable Association during the term of six years, it shall be their duty to furnish each of such persons with a certificate in duplicate accordingly, to serve as proof of the facts therein stated, and receive from each of such persons a contribution of two dollars for the benefit of said Firemen's Charitable Association, one of which certificates shall be filed in the archives of the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That all acts or parts of acts contravening the provisions of the foregoing, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

WILLIAM W. PUGH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
C. H. MOULTON,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 29, 1856.

ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the original act deposited in this office.
Given under my hand and seal of the State, at Baton Rouge, this 29th day of March, A. D. 1856.

ANDREW S. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Jacksonville, Fla., relates a singular suicide committed near that place by a stranger. He was sick, and had come to the place for his health; he purchased a pistol, hired a horse and buggy, drove out of town to a wood, dismissed the driver, and before the latter had driven out of hearing, blew his brains out. He was from Boston, and his name was J. N. Knox. Before committing the deed, he had deposited about $1,000 with the keeper of the hotel, and took his receipt for the same. He was in extremely bad health, scarce able to walk, and had remarked that he had suffered more than forty deaths.

A Beautiful Painting.

Every one who is at all conversant with American art, has seen either the original or some copy of Cole's celebrated paintings of Life, a beautiful allegory worked out in four pictures, of as much power and inspiration as any this country has ever produced. They take a new-born child, conduct it through infancy, youth, manhood and old age, at last opening the portals overhead, and ushering the tired spirit into another and brighter world. The conception and execution have both been highly praised, and the great whole stands among our foremost works of art. They have been distributed, recently, by some Art Union scheme, in Cincinnati.

A painting, not unlike Cole's, in general purport, in excellence of plan, excellence of conception and coloring, has been recently produced by an artist whose name we are confident will yet be prominent among those of our country—Mr. Robert Gschwindt. He has executed a work which combines the highest merits of allegorical art with great truthfulness of portraiture. It is intended to represent a young daughter of Col. Acklen, and in merging her own personality in a dream which she had not long before her death, whereby an Angel appears and stands by her side. The little girl is sitting upon a sofa, in a partially reclining position. At her side, just so removed as to give the portrait a perfect exhibition, appears the Angel, looking kindly and affectionately upon her, and with the left hand upraised, pointing above. The portrait is very natural and well executed, although we cannot avoid thinking that, like most post-mortem pictures, the coloring is somewhat dead and too near the precise copy. As it was taken a fortnight after death, this could hardly be expected otherwise.

The Angel is a very beautiful and poetic conception: golden haired and blue-eyed, with features in the highest degree spiritualle and loving, looking like an incarnation of affection and innocence. The wings have a dreamy, feathery and indistinct appearance, which elevates in a great degree, our natural association and antagonism between the real and the ideal; that which is hard, earthly fact, and that which is the beautiful conception of the mind. The expression of the mouth and eyes is as pure and innocent as anything we have ever seen, and the whole figure is that of an airy Undine, self-reliant and overflowing with love. From the waist down the mist suppdants that pictorial millinery too often made use of, and just touches the foot of the couch. A great promise and expectation breathes in the whole being, and an apparent effort is exhibited to open for the dying child some such glorious view as the spectator is compelled to imagine yet rest up and irradiate the memory of the Angel-guardian.

It is a very difficult thing to paint with words all that is expressed by the brush. It is the high prerogative of the latter to embrace a thousand sentiments too shadowy and ethereal for utterance. It seems to us, that, in this picture, the poet-painter has written out an elegy and an allegory of far more than ordinary merit—indeed, surpassing anything we have seen for a long time. He has told two stories of this world and the next; and has so beautifully draped that transition state in which the "mortal puts on immortality and death is swallowed up in life," as to make the journey delightful and attractive, rather than gloomy and dark; irisembored with a promise the mind fails to wholly comprehend. It was the manner of the ancients to make death a great Golgotha and place of skulls; to inscribe the tomb with cross-bones and inverted torches; to paint a setting sun and gathering cloud. Our more kindly and christian philosophy rejects the barbaric customs and depicts rather a rising sun, opening buds, and the song of birds. In the painting of Col. Acklen's daughter this theology of civilization is beautifully allegorized and wrought out. The painting can be seen for a few days at the carpet store of Todd & Co., 120 Canal street.

Cotton Statistics.

In our paper of Wednesday last we alluded to the quantity of cotton yet to come out of Red river, and said it would be difficult to arrive at any definite amount, estimating the quantity at 75,000 bales, intending to convey the impression that that amount would be received from above Natchitoches, not meaning our estimate to include Ouachita river, which although emptying into Red river some thirty miles from the Mississippi river, is not considered a branch of the same; nor do we when speaking of the cotton to come from Red river include that which is to be received from the Ouachita section.

Our remarks have called forth a communication which will be found below over the signature of "Observer," who brings a tremendous array of figures and statistics to sustain his views, which would go to swell the receipts at this port towards 1,850,000 bales. How much cotton is in the country bordering on Red river and its branches, is impossible to ascertain. That a considerable quantity will be retained over will be conceded, and when the subject is closely scanned 75,000 bales to come from above Natchitoches will be nearly the extent that will reach market this season. This will be allowing one thousand bales per day until the middle of June.

But as "Observer" includes Ouachita in his estimate it is unnecessary for us to extend our remarks; only if we receive three thousand bales per day until the 14th of June, from Red and Ouachita rivers, with the expected amount from other sections, those who are buying at present prices may begin to calculate the losses, and if existing rates are to be realized we should urge every planter to send his crop or crops to market with all speed, even the planter who has three entire crops now above the raft would do well to profit by our advice, though others in sections of the country accessible at all times are holding for 12½ cents:

NEW ORLEANS, March 27, 1856.

To the Editors of the Crescent—In your issue of yesterday's date you allude to the quantity of cotton yet to be received from the Red, Ouachita and other rivers, but as you give no basis, perhaps the following facts and inferences together may be interesting to your numerous readers. From records that have been kept to the present date this year and carried out in the same proportion for the remainder of the month to the 1st of April, we are enabled to make a comparison with the year 1852 and '53, of which we have a record of the receipts equipped for the region referred to:

The receipts from the Red river and tributaries, including the Ouachita, in 1852 and '53, were	bales, 260,756
There was same cotton left over the season of 1853 and '54, and a considerable proportion of the crop of 1854 and '55. To meet objections as to the following estimate we will say nothing about the cotton left over 1853 and '54, and not take into the calculation the increased product from the new lands and extended planting that is constantly going on in that productive region, and moreover to meet the objections of those who may think so much of the increased corn planting we will assume that the whole quantity to come forward from the 1st of September, 1854, for the season was only	bales, 40,000
Now, more, we will deduct from this 15 per cent, for the objections of those who may say the crop was not as good,	bales, 30,000
Which leaves a total to be received in 1854 and '55, bales,	340,000
During the whole of last season we received, to the 1st of September, 1855, only	bales, 169,681
Cotton remaining in the country	bales, 171,000
The crop of the past year has at least been as good as 1852 and '53, without making any allowance for increased force and increased cultivation for three years, or rather, putting that against any drawbacks	bales, 400,000
To be received, 1855 and '56	bales, 571,000
Deduct receipts to the 1st of April, 1856	bales, 334,000
Cotton yet to come forward	bales, 237,000

This statement I may add is supported by the known quantities of cotton on some plantations, and by the opinions of intelligent men in various sections of the country referred to. The new crops have not reached the points yet that you allude to or only a portion.

The receipts to the 1st of April, 1853, were		bales, 356,532
"	1st 1855,	112,809
"	1st 1856, will be	334,253

Navigation has not been so good, so early, nor so continuous as in 1853, or we would undoubtedly have had more cotton. In the month of February alone this year we received from Jefferson, Benton, Carolina Bluffs, Minden, Powhatan and Hurricane Bluffs, 26,148 bales of cotton, against none during the same period of last year, and that is a sample of the whole year of Red river. To those who may assert that the cotton was hauled to lower points, I would state that during the same month of February we only received from Shreveport, Grand Ecore, Pompte, Alexandria and Plaisance, 18,312, and that for the same period this year from the same points we have received 27,000 bales. The same comparison held good with the Ouachita. The planters have yet to haul and haul to haulings a large portion of the last crop, they have not been able and have done as much or more in the limited time we have had this season than could have been expected; but that is no argument, for there is no more cotton in the country. We know there is a good deal more, but what that quantity is must be left to logical conjecture unless we admit the unconscionable data I have brought forward, and draw the recipes from them. Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to add some to elucidate the subject. I have given my mite candidly, and submit the myself.

Yours, respectfully, OBSERVER.

A DAY SPEEDY.—Late advices from Isle au Sal, Cape de Verds, state that the Island was very healthy, but water was exceedingly scarce, no rain having fallen for four years, which caused the cattle to die in great numbers. Breadstuffs were held at very high prices—flour at $18 per bbl., and bread-at $19 per bag.

NICARAGUA.

Important from Central America.

War Declared between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

The steamship Daniel Webster, Capt. Patterson, arrived on Saturday from San Juan, which place she left on the 23d, bringing over 100 passengers.

The steamship Star of the West left San Juan at the same time, with 200 passengers, and $260,000 in treasure, for New York.

Left in port, British brig-of-war Heroines, American brigs G. W. Russell and R. Haskins, and schooner Thomas Bradley. The latter vessel clearing for New York. The British sloop-of-war Eurydice sailed on the 18th, on a short cruise.

This arrival brings the expected intelligence, that war has been declared between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

It will be remembered that the amicable overtures of the Nicaraguan government to Costa Rica were rejected, for the alleged reason that she had employed North Americans in her military establishment. Col. Louis Schlessinger, the ambassador, returned from his mission and reported, that he had a favorable reception in one Department, but on arriving at Punta Arenas, on the Pacific, the native officer with him deserted, and he and Capt. Sutter were immediately sent, under guard, out of the country, with threats against all Americans.

On the 19th, Schlessinger and Sutter returned to Granada, an ambassador arrived from San Salvador, bringing despatches of a peaceable character, but asking Gen. Walker why he brought so many Americans to Nicaragua, and, report says, offering him $25 each to take them from the country.

The President of San Salvador, in a recent message to the Congress of that State, calls attention to Nicaragua, and states that she has been increasing her regular army without assigning reasons therefor. El Nicaraguense denies this, and says:

Heretofore, and at all times, the standing army of this State has varied from one thousand to fifteen hundred men, and in times of war the number has been increased to twenty-five and forty hundred men. This must be known to the Executive of San Salvador. To-day the army under Gen. Walker does not consist of more than nine hundred men—less than it ever was before and yet the President of San Salvador animadverts upon it as an undue enlargement. It has been the conceded privilege of the State to keep an army of fifteen hundred soldiers, and until another understanding is had, we cannot acknowledge the right of any one to take umbrage at the enlistment of that number of men. When, in the midst of profound peace, the Republic exceeds this limit, then it will be time for neighboring powers to forewarn themselves of the fact."

On the 10th inst., Gen. Walker issued the following proclamation:

To the People of Central America.

Invited to Nicaragua by the Democratic party of the Republic, the American force under my command has steadily struggled to carry out the principles for which the revolution of 1854 was undertaken. In order, however, to consolidate a general peace, we were willing to bury past differences and endeavor to amalgamate the two parties into one. For this purpose we have, since the treaty of October last, held in check our old friends, the Democrats, and have attempted to conciliate the men formerly attached to the Government of Estrada.

With the same view the Provisional Government of Nicaragua, although differing in ideas and principles from the Governments of the other States of Central America, attempted to establish frank and friendly relations with the neighboring Republics. Our overtures of peace have been rejected. Our propositions of friendship have been not only disregarded but treated with scorn and ridicule. Contempt and continuously have been returned for the amicable messages we sent to the other Governments. The only reason for such conduct is the presence of American forces in the State of Nicaragua.

The self-styled legitimist party of Nicaragua has repulsed our efforts at conciliation. They have maintained communications with their fellow-serviles in the other States. They have, by all means in their power, attempted to weaken the present Provisional Government, and have given aid and encouragement to the enemies of Nicaragua outside of the Republic.

In this condition of affairs, nothing is left for the Americans in Nicaragua but hostility to the serviles throughout Central America. A very large proportion of the so-called legitimists of this State are either open or secret enemies to our presence on this soil. They owe us for the protection they have had for their lives and property; they have paid us with ingratitude and treachery.

Against servile parties and servile Governments of Central America, the Americans in Nicaragua are banned, by the common law of self-protection, to declare eternal enmity. Our proffered friendship has been rejected. We can only make them feel that our enmity may be as dangerous and destructive as our friendship is faithful and true.

The troops of the army of the Republic of Nicaragua will assume and wear the red ribbon. By command of

WILLIAM WALKER,
General Commanding-in-Chief.

Ph. R. Thompson,
Adjutant General Nicaraguan Army.

The next day a formal declaration of war came from the Costa Rican Government—an address from the President of Costa Rica to the people of Nicaragua calling on them to rise and destroy the Americans. A translation of this we give below:

The President of the Republic of Costa Rica to all its Inhabitants:

Fellow-Countrymen, to Arms!—The hour that I foretold to you has arrived. Let us march to Nicaragua to destroy that wicked phalanx which has reduced her to the most shameful slavery! Let us march to fight for the liberty of our brethren.

They call on you: they expect you to rise up against her oppressors. Her cause is our cause. Those who to-day rob, revile and assassinate them, audaciously defy us, and endeavor to bind upon us the same bloody chains. Let us fly to burst asunder those of our brethren, and to exterminate their executioners by the last man.

We do not go to contend for a piece of land, or to acquire ephemeral power; not to achieve miserable conquest, and much less for sacrilegious purposes. No! we go to struggle for the redemption of all our brethren from the most iniquitous tyranny. We go to help them in the fruitful work of their regeneration. We go to tell them, "Brethren of Nicaragua, arise! annihilate your oppressors. We come here to fight by your side, for your liberty, for your country! Union, Nicaraguans, union! Bury your internal differences forever! No more party feuds, no more fratricidal discords! Peace, justice, and liberty for all! War only on filibusters.

To the conflict, then, Costa Ricans—I march at the head of the national army. I, who rejoice to see this day your noble enthusiasm, which makes me proud to call you my sons, wish always to share danger and glory with you.

Your mothers, wives, sisters and daughters animate you. Their patriotic virtues will make us invincible. In fighting for the safety of our brethren, we shall fight likewise for them, for their honor, for their existence, for our idolized country, and Spanish-American independence.

All the loyal sons of Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras, are in march upon that horde of bandits. Our cause is holy—triumph certain. God will give us victory, and with it peace, concord, liberty, and union in the great Central American family.

JUAN R. MORA.

San Jose, March 1, 1856.

The reply to this was an immediate declaration of war against Costa Rica by the Government of Nicaragua, in the following decree, published in the Spanish department of *El Nicaraguense*, of March 15th:

The Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua to the inhabitants thereof.

Whereas, the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica has unjustly refused to recognize that of Nicaragua, and has interfered in her domestic affairs; and whereas said government has insulted the dignity of him upon whom now rests the destinies of Nicaragua, repelling the amicable mission of last month, whose object was the establishment of a fraternal alliance; and further, has called to arms its inhabitants by an offensive proclamation dated the first of the present month; and as the Government of Costa Rica is responsible for all the evils that may be occasioned by its doubtful and unjust course of proceeding;

Therefore, this government, in the exercise of its faculties,

DECREES:

ARTICLE 1st. War is declared against the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica; and in conclusion Nicaragua will not be responsible for the evils that this declaration may produce, for the reasons above given, and because it is made with the object of vindicating her honor and her rights.

Given in Granada, on the 11th of March, 1856.

PATRICIO RIVAS,

The following order was then issued by Gen. Walker:

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 15.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjutant-General's Office, Granada, March 13, 1856.

The Supreme Provisional Government of the Republic of Nicaragua having formally declared war, by decree of March 11th, 1856, against the State of Costa Rica, the army will be held in readiness to commence active operations.

By command of WM. WALKER,
General Commanding-in-Chief.

PH. R. THOMPSON, Adjutant-General N. A.

The Picayune of yesterday says:

We are informed that Gen. Walker, immediately after the declaration of war, attended 300 troops across the Lake to Virgin Bay that evening, and that after waiting a day to secure supplies, he sent 280 in a battalion of five companies into Costa Rica, Col. Schlessinger commanding, until Walker himself or Gen. Hornsby should join him. Major J. C. O'Neal and Capt. D. W. Thorp were the next in command. Ad last advices the Nicaragua troops had not even taken Rivas, but had supplied themselves with horses, and on the 21st inst. they were to march for Guanacaste.

The Central American of the 14th, published at San Juan, says:

War has been declared against Nicaragua by the Government of Costa Rica, and 3,500 troops are under way, headed by Gen. Mora, the commander-in-chief. Baron Bulow is in the field with 500 men.

We are informed that the Transit Company have been notified to stop running their boats upon the river, or Costa Rica will, not be responsible for the consequences.

On the part of Nicaragua, Gen. Walker has dispatched Major Schlessinger to meet the Costa Ricans. Up to our going to press all kinds of exaggerated reports are made by the natives, upon none of which we can safely rely.

Of the actual condition of affairs between the belligerents we have no further news. From an article in *El Nicaraguense* we extract the following paragraphs:

Nicaragua would have preferred a peaceable adjustment of the difficulties with Costa Rica, as her offers of peace have amply testified. But she does not shrink from the sternner arbitrament of the sword. And since war has been thus wantonly thrust upon us, since we are so unjustifiably insulted, it does not rest at our charge to ask for peace. The enemy must offer terms of reparation for this aggression before Nicaragua can consent to any cessation of hostilities.

The proclamation of President Mora is a regular piece of Bunkumbe, and would do credit to a backwoods lawyer. He says a great many things he does not mean, and proposes feats he has no idea of accomplishing. He is a weak President, something after Franklin Pierce's model, and no doubt has a Minister quite the counterpart of Mr. Marcy. But they have waked up the wrong man—they have put on airs in the wrong company. Gen. Walker will learn them better manners, while he imposes upon their minds a serious lesson in politics. Such will be the consequence of this piece of parchment to Mr. Mora and his Secretary individually.

To Costa Rica, as a nation, we cannot calculate the consequence. On her rests the blame, and on her must fall the effects. This much we can say, however, that peaceful citizens need apprehend no evil. The soldiers of Nicaragua come to regenerate, not to destroy; and while an energetic war will be waged against the Government of Costa Rica, private property will be held sacred, and personal liberty proclaimed as inviolable. The agitators, however, who have set this war on foot must hold themselves responsible to a new and different authority from any that ever judged their delinquencies heretofore.

It has been vaguely hinted that Americans are turned in battle by the enemy, are to be summarily executed. The truth of this report we must disbelieve, but we assure the army that the General has determined on a fearful retribution in the event so inhuman a proceeding should be attempted. The frightfulness of the retaliation would make a gitting of the State. But we have no fears of so improbable a contingency, and only refer to it as a rumor.

It is highly probable our army is to-day within the borders of Costa Rica, and in a few days we shall hear of the capture of Guanacaste.

We learn that it is General Walker's intention, as soon as the proper supply of horses can be obtained, to mount two companies of men, armed with Sharp's rifles, sabres and revolvers, to be employed as rangers in the military service of the State.

El Nicaraguense has an account of the ceremony of raising the flag of Nicaragua for the first time, which took place in the plaza of Grenada on the 2d inst. The ceremony closed with a salute of twenty-one guns and three cheers for Gen. Walker. The ensign consists of three stripes, two of sky-blue, with a white stripe in the centre. In the midst of the white is a circular device of the seal of State, and the representation of seven volcanoes, in token of the volcanic range of Nicaragua.

A letter from Virgin Bay states that the troops which marched against Costa Rica, consisted of one from New York, under command of Capt. Creighton; one from New Orleans commanded by Lieut. Coleman; a German and a French company. The letter reports the men in excellent spirits, and resolved, if they get a chance, to make their first fight tell.

The True Delta publishes a letter of the 10th from Castillo, from which we extract the following:

The English mail to Costa Rica was seized a few days since at the junction of the Cherikpokee and San Juan rivers, by the detachment stationed at that point by Gen. Walker.

Correspondence had passed between the English officers at San Juan, and Col. Baldwin, the commandant of the detach

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE MISSING SHIP.

BY W. H. HOSMER.

No news from the missing ship
With her precious freight of lives,
Though on the watch for tidings
Are husbands, lovers, wives!
The nation's mind is troubled
To learn the vessel's fate;
Both hearts may she find, at last,
With her thrice-precious freight!

The sea is a mighty mistress
In this dread world of care;
Roaring in Polar Regions,
Or far below coral bowers.
Within her grand, old chambers,
What treasures lie concealed!—
The conquering fleets of Carthage,
And hosts with spear and shield.

No news from the missing ship!
Has she struck on frozen shores?
Or by an iceberg shattered,
Sought part in the far Azores?
Or anchorage, forever,
In ocean has she found—
Vast tombs, where hope lies buried
And Royalty discrown'd!

The winds we have questioned, often,
That landward wildly blow;
They only moan and whistle,
But say not YES, nor NO!
When will the missing Steamer
Approach our coast again?
Give answer, blast of midnight—
Give answer, roaring main!

Prayers for her safety, mightily,
Rise from a million lips;
A shimmering of hope remains
That clouds not know eclipse.
May the signal-gun give token
That she is under way,
With her precious freight of human lives,
And moving up the Bay!

[N. Y. Evc. Post.

The Farmer.

Does the farmer dig the dirt?
Aye, aye;
Does he wear a coarse shirt?
Aye, aye;
And if his cheek is brown
With the kisses of the sun,
Is he less a gentleman?
Nay, nay.

Does the farmer plough and sow?
Aye, aye;
Does he wield the spade and hoe?
Aye, aye;
And if his hand is hard,
And his feet be roughly shod,
Shall we give him less regard?
Nay, nay.

Does the farmer work for all?
Aye, aye;
Labors he for great and small?
Aye, aye;
If from out the farmer's store
Comes the bread for rich and poor,
Should we honor him the more?
Yea, yea.

Give the farmer then his due!
Aye, aye;
Though he serves, he's master too!
Aye, aye;
And may heaven its blessings shed
Upon the farmer's head,
Till we cease our cry for bread!
Aye, aye.

Chastisement of a Bully.

During the period of the occupation of France by the allies of Louis XVIII, in 1815, this system was pursued extensively by the French officers. Patriotism and a deep sense of injury perhaps palliated its atrocity. Day after day, English and Prussian officers would be grossly insulted by Frenchmen, would send a cartel, fight, and be carried off regularly to Pere la Chaise. Some of Napoleon's maitres d'armes made a business of killing their man regularly each day.

A story is told of one of them—an old Capitaine Ducroc—who had slain his scores, and was never known to have met his match with the sword. He never sent a challenge, was always the aggressor, and pitilessly insisted on the right of choosing his favorite weapon. When he had not found an adversary in the course of the day, he would enter the Cafe Foy, at Paris, towards six o'clock, for dinner; and the waiters could tell by his face, and the way he twirled his mustache, that he was on the look-out for a quarrel. Woe to him who gave him the least chance. One evening, there chanced to drop into the same cafe an English officer named Gwynne. He belonged to the army of occupation, but had only just returned to his regiment from his home, where he had been kept a close prisoner by a wound received at Waterloo. During his absence, his brother had the misfortune—so he heard—to quarrel with Capitaine Ducroc, and be killed by him in a duel.

Gwynne entered the Cafe Foy, a few minutes before six, and sat down at a small vacant table. A waiter started at the sight, and running to the Englishman, observed, with some agitation, that that was "the Captain's table." "What captain, my friend?" asked the Englishman. "Oh! le Capitaine Ducroc!" answered the waiter, pronouncing the terrible name almost with a feeling of awe. Gwynne's cheek flushed at the name, but merely observed that "this table was like all the others, seemingly; still" he said, "if the Captain insisted upon it, he would doubtless satisfy him." On which he took up the newspaper, and began to read.

Almost at the same instant the door opened and a heavy tread of spurred boots was heard approaching the table. When at a few feet distance, le Capitaine stopped, and surveyed the usurper with an insulting smile. Gwynne looked calmly at him, but did not speak. The Capitaine sat down at a table close by, and began to twirl his moustache. People who knew him understood the meaning of the gesture, and gathered closer to the redoubtable champion of France. They had not long to wait before he commenced operations.

Stretching across suddenly, he seized the lamp on the Englishman's table, and snatched it away while with the other hand he plucked the newspaper out of Gwynne's grasp. There was a buzz in the cafe at this gross insult, and one or two Englishmen present sprang to their feet and moved toward their countryman. But he did not speak nor move; his face did not even show any apparent notice of the affront.

Le Capitaine read for a moment or two, then turning his chair so as to bring it close to the Englishman's table, he suddenly stretched out his leg, and brought down the heel of his heavy boot on Gwynne's foot. There was another hiss and murmur among the *connaisseurs*; but Gwynne contented himself with drawing his foot up and folding his arms. His countrymen gathered round him, evidently galled at his seeming indifference to the insult; but he took no notice. At last le Capitaine, after a long look at his antagonist, called to the waiter for a glass of brandy. When it was brought he raised the glass and drank it, saying to Gwynne, "*A votre courage, Anglais!*"

Then slowly and leisurely the latter rose. He was a man of immense size and strength. With one stride he stood beside the Frenchman; then, grasping his moustache with one hand and his chin with the other, he wrenched his mouth open and spat down his throat.

"*Il faut Monsieur deux fit,*" he said, in a calm, quiet voice, "to honor me with a call, there is my card." So saying, he left the cafe. Needless to add that his invitation was not accepted. Ducroc never challenged; the choice of weapons was essential to his safety.

A Dog Story.—The other day off a trial of a steam the engine in this city, a dog, entirely white with the exception of two black spots about his head, a short heavy nose, and a tail at once remarkable for its thickness and brevity, displayed a degree of grit, and of persistance in a useless and dangerous occupation that would amply establish—if there should be a controversy on the subject—his claim to membership of the bull-dog family. Soon after the jet of water began to play, he found this way through the crowd and regarded it with fierce and glowing eye. When the hose was lowered he commenced to plunge and snap at the blazing and flashing stream, as if to put it out. Presently the jet struck him and he whirled over several times in the mud, soiling deplorably his white coat. Then the hose was elevated, and the dog remounting himself leaped furiously at the flying water, bobbing up and down, crashing his teeth and howling, until the stream being directed earthward struck him again, emitting him "bobbing around," fairly spinning like a top. At this he appeared astonished, and after considering the case for a moment, shook himself, and with the dignity of a hero discomfited without dishonor, left the scene of action. It was conceded that if the capacity to fight a steam fire engine had ever been concentrated within a dog skin, he would have conquered. Perhaps, at last, the radical mistake that he made was only in attacking the stream instead of the fountain head. He was merely ignorant of the first principles of hydrostatics.—[Cin. Commercial.

Lord Seaforth, who was born deaf and dumb, was one day to dine with Lord Melville. Just before the time of the company's arrival, lady Melville went into the drawing-room a lady of her acquaintance, who could talk with her fingers to dumb people, that she might receive Lord Seaforth. Presently Lord Guilford entered the room; and the lady taking him for Lord Seaforth, began to ply her fingers very nimbly; Lord Guilford did the same; and they had been carrying on a conversation in this manner for about ten minutes when Lady Melville joined them. Her female friend immediately said, "Well, I have been talking away to this dumb man." "Dumb!" cried Lord Guilford; "pass me, I thought you were dumb." I told this story (which is perfectly true) to Matthews; and he said that he could make excellent use of it at one of his evening entertainments.—[Rogers' Table Talk.

A lady who made pretensions to the most refined feelings, went to her butcher to remonstrate with him on his cruel practices. "How can you be so barbarous as to put little innocent lambs to death?" "Why, madam," said the butcher, "you surely would'nt eat them alive, would you?"

Preventing an Elopement.

A writer in the Democratic Quarterly Review, in sketching life at Baden-Baden, records the following incident:

A noble Hungarian lord, Count Christian W——, had come to pass the season at Baden, accompanied by his daughter Helen. Young, beautiful, charming, and heiress to an immense fortune left her by her mother, the young Countess soon found herself surrounded by a host of admirers. Adorers of all kinds were not wanting—rich and poor, noble and obscure, bolder and passionate, grave and gay. It was a perpetual tournament, of which she was the queen, and whose the aspirants contended for her hand by exhibiting their address, grace and seductive qualities. When she entered her carriage, ten cavaliers were in the saddle caracoling around her *caleche*. At the ball the most elegant dancers were devoted to her. They had neither cares, attentions nor sighs, but for her; whereat many beautiful women—French, English and Russian—were particularly mortified. Amongst these pressing suitors Helen selected the most worthless. The Chevalier Gaetan M—— was, it is true, a charming fellow, pale and delicate, with fine blue eyes, and long black wavy hair, in the place of true passion, he had eloquence of look and word; in short, he dressed with taste, danced marvelously, and sang like Rubini. But, unhappily, these advantages were contrasted by great vices. A disgraced gambler, and unprincipled, the Chevalier Gaetan had quitted Naples in consequence of some scandalous adventure in which he had been implicated. The Count, after having informed himself of these facts, desired, but too late, to put his daughter on her guard against a dangerous affection. Helen listened neither to the advice, the prayers, nor the orders of her father. The man for whom he endeavored to destroy her esteem, was already master of her heart, and she obstinately refused to believe in the disgraceful antecedents of the young Italian. If Gaetan had had to do with a father who lacked energy, perhaps he would have become the happy husband of the young Countess, and the peaceful possessor of the immense fortune with which he was so frantically in love. But the Count knew how to carry his point either by management or force. He was an old lion. He had preserved all the vigor of youth, and all the rude firmness of an indomitable character, which nothing but paternal tenderness had ever softened. Self-willed in his resolutions, stern in his execution of them, he cast about for means to *pathora due combat* this carpet knight, who had dared to undertake to become his son-in-law in spite of him, when accident threw into his hands a letter which Gaetan had written to Helen. The Chevalier, impatient to attain the goal of his desires, proposed, in direct terms, to the young Countess, an elopement, and proposed a clandestine meeting, at the hour when the Count was in the habit of going out to play whist with some gentlemen of his acquaintance at the Conversation House.

A rose placed in Helen's belt was to be the signal of consent.

The young girl had not read the adroitly intercepted note. "Put this flower in your belt," said the count to her, offering a rose, "and come with me."

Helen smilingly obeyed, and took her father's arm. In the course of their walk they met Gaetan, who, seeing the rose, was overjoyed.

Then the Count conducted his daughter to the residence of one of their acquaintances, and requested her to wait until he came for her. That done, he returned to the little house in which he lived, at the outskirts of Baden, on the Lichtenthal road. He had sent away his servants, and was alone. At the appointed hour Gaetan arrived at the rendezvous, leaped lightly over the wall of the garden, and, finding the door shut, entered the house through one of the low windows. Then mounting the stairs, filled with pleasing emotions, he directed his steps towards the apartment of Helen. There, instead of the daughter, he found the father, armed with a brace of pistols. The Count closed the door, and said to the wretched Gaetan, trembling with terror:

"I could kill you; I have the right to do so. You have entered my house at night. You have broken into it. I could treat you as a felon; nothing could be more natural."

"But, sir," replied Gaetan, almost inaudibly, "I am not a robber."

"And what are you, then? You have come to steal my daughter—to steal an heiress—to steal a fortune. Here is your letter, which unveiled to me your criminal intentions. I shall show you no mercy! But to take your life, I had no need of this trap. You know the skill of my right arm; a duel would have long ago rid me of you. To avoid scandal I did not wish a duel, and now I will slay you only at the last extremity, if you refuse to obey me."

"What is your will, sir?"

"You must leave Baden; not in a few days; not to-morrow, but this very instant. You must put two hundred leagues between it and you, and never again come into the presence of my daughter or myself. As the price of your obedience, and to pay your traveling expenses, I will give you twenty thousand francs."

The Chevalier wished to speak.

"Not a word!" cried the Count, in a voice of thunder. "You know me, understand! I hold your life at my mercy, and a moment's hesitation will be punished with death."

"I obey," stammered the Chevalier.

"In good time! Your twenty thousand francs are in that secretary: take them!"

"Permit me to decline your offer."

An imperious gesture over the false modesty which the Chevalier expressed feebly, and like a man who declines for form's sake.

"But," said he, "the secretary is locked."

"Open it."

"There is no key in it."

"Break the lock then."

"What! you wish me to——?"

"Break the lock, or I'll shoot you."

The pistol was again presented, as an argument which admitted no reply. Gaetan obeyed.

"It is well!" said the Count. "Take that package of bank notes; they are yours. Have you a pocket-book?"

"Yes."

"What does it contain?"

"Some papers—letters addressed to me."

"Let your pocket-book fall in front of the secretary you have broken open."

"What?"

"I must have proof which will convict you."

"But——"

"But, sir, I mean to have all the evidences of a burglary. I mean that the robber shall be known. Robber, or death! Choose! Ah! your choice is made. I was sure you would be reasonable. Now you are about to fly. You will go before me. I do not quit you until you are a league from Baden. For the rest, make yourself easy. I will return late, and will enter no complaint until to-morrow. You may easily escape pursuit, and if my protection becomes necessary, reckon on me. Begone!"

After this adventure, which made a great noise, Helen could no longer doubt. Gaetan was banished from her heart, and she married one of her cousins, Captain in a regiment of cavalry in the service of the Emperor of Austria.

The Philosophy of a Frog.—We saw yesterday, on Bollingbrook street, a lump of solid transparent ice, about ten inches thick and wide, in the heart of which was a large frog nicely frozen up, and looking quite pleasant with a beaming eye. The ice was found on the marsh behind the gas works, and when melted down, the frog very good humoredly shook himself, and jumped about quite lively. We heard a railroad operative describing the philosophy of the thing to a friend of his, as follows:

"You see," says Mikey, "the poor varythun's instinction towld it the air was going to be cowld and that the frost was goin to power down red hot; so it it jumps into the wather to get out of the dampness, and wraps itself up in a foot-square of the liquid to keep the frost out, as whisky was'nt convenient, which is the correct clothing for any intilligent baste—barrin a Know-Nothing—to dress his intarior with. And ye know that water is transporious, for it runs into ye at one end an' out or ye at the other, and never gets into your head at all; and so, it began to snow with a fever bate, and the cowld penetrated the bones of the frog through a foot thick of dry water, so he shook his feathers to keep up the circulation of his blood, which the Haythins call ichor, till by dint of kickin, with his hands and toes—for devil a leg has a frog or any other natural lipid in America—he soon got a comfortable warm congealment of ice round him, and there he squatted as happy and cosy as if he was on Miles' soft, feather bed which was made out of hard porky-pine quills, and looking for all the world like a bane in a sinner's eye, or like a new ambry tipe picture, which is the representation of no mortal conceivable thing any way you can take it. So you see the ice conglomerated round about the frog, for he hit on that plan like an Eighshun shunning to preserve himself in *secula seculorum*, as the parrot says, till conjaynial times should come, when pop goes the weazel, and he'd come out in a blazing perspiration!"

"And was it the frog did all them mighty things by himself?" demanded Tady.

"'Twas the frog's own natural philosophy," answered Mikey.

"The frog!" said the incredulous Tady.

[Petersburg Democrat.

Professor Mitchell closed one of his recent lectures with the following magnificent illustration: Describing the gradual tendency of the earth's orbit to assume the circular form, he said its short diameter was gradually lengthening, and would continue so to expand until it should become perfectly circular; when it would again contract to its original shape and dimensions. And so the earth would vibrate periodically, and these periods were measured by millions upon millions of years. "Thus," said Prof. M., "the earth will continue to swing back and forth, and to and fro, in the heavens, like a great pendulum beating the seconds of eternity."

At an assemblage of a few friends one evening lately, the absence of a lady was noticed, which was apologized for by an acquaintance, who stated that she was detained by a little incident. "Ah, yes," exclaimed Mrs. John Smith, "and a beautiful little incident it was, too—it weighs just nine pounds and a half!" Mrs. Smith is at present principal of a fashionable academy in the West, named "The School for Scandal," right opposite the "School of Reform." Curious coincidence, ain't it? The world is full of such "little incidents."

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300 DOZEN CHERRY EXPECTORANT—FOR THE CERTAIN CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, Croup, Bronchial Affections, Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs, in the incipient stage. Also for the relief of Consumption, in the advanced stages of the disease.

This is an Anodyne Expectorant, prepared on the plan of combining the most active and efficient remedies usually prescribed by the Profession, in all their purity, affording a remedy which is found to give energy and certainty of effect which cannot be had by using the same remedies as usually prescribed by the physician or apothecary.

It is not designed that this shall be a secret remedy, and the formula, with the proportion of each ingredient, will be readily submitted to physicians.

The cost of the preparation is such that it will not warrant the usual amount of Advertising and puffing resorted to by popular medicine dealers. It must make its way in public favor by its intrinsic merits alone.

The following is one of the many testimonials volunteered by physicians of the first standing:

FROM DR. W. M. DEASON.

HALLATIN, Miss., May 1st 1852

O. O Woodman—Dear Sir: I have given your Cherry Expectorant a fair trial—and am well pleased with its effects—better than any other article I ever met with. I would be pleased for you to send me a half a dozen bottles by the bearer.

Respectfully, W. M. DEASON.

Prepared and sold by O. O. WOODMAN, corner of Common and Magazine streets, New Orleans, La. Also, by O. O. WOODMAN & Co., Wholesale Agents, Vicksburg, Miss.

DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM EUROPE—RECEIVING, BY LATE ARRIVALS, DIRECT FROM England, France and Germany, a large assortment of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GLASSWARE, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, etc. Among which are—

1020 boxes French Window Glass, assorted sizes.
100 lbs Conrad's Hydriodic Potash.
500 ounces Pelletier Et. Quinine.
500 ounces Howard & Kent. Ess. Quinine.
300 ounces Zimmer's German Quinine.
150 lbs Mander's English Blue Mass.
100 lbs Mander's English Liquorice.
30 gross French Tooth Brushes.
6 gross fine Hair Brushes.
20 gross Camel Hair Pencils.
10 gross assorted Pomatums, French.
2 gross bff lbs assorted Pomatums, in tin cans.
20 reams Filtering Paper.
12 dozen White Plaster Skins.
12 dozen White Split Skins.
5 gross Toilet Soaps, French.
French Surgical Instruments.
6 dozen French Regulating Syringes.
10 lbs Kreosote.
10 lbs Iodine.
3 cases Carb. Magnesia.
200 hanks Violin Strings.

FROM THE BEST AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS—

100 ounces of Quinine, Power & Weightman.
50 ounces Sulphate of Morphine.
10 ounces Acetate Morphine.
50 ounces Strychnine.
100 lbs Am. H. S. Calomel, Flat.
200 lbs Am. H. S. Calomel, in 25 lb boxes.
30 kegs ref. Sal Petre.
25 dozen Chloride Soda.
75 lbs Chloroform.
100 lbs Citric Acid.
10 demijohns Aqua Ammonia.
10 demijohns Sweet Spirits Nitre.
10 lbs pure Nitrate Silver, sticks.
5 lbs pure Nitrate Silver, crystals.
10 bbls Alum.
5 bbls Ground Alum.

I WARRANT ALL POWDERED DRUGS SOLD BY ME AS STRICTLY PURE—HAVING been selected personally, in their crude state, and powdered for my sales. Among which are—

300 lbs Powdered Liquorice.
250 lbs Powdered India Rhubarb.
150 lbs Powdered Cantharides.
100 lbs Powdered Cinchona, red.
250 lbs Powdered Cinchona Yellow
50 lbs Powdered Extract Colocynth.
30 lbs Powdered Bird Cayenne.
150 lbs Powdered Gum Arabic.
1000 lbs Powdered Cream Tartar.
200 lbs Powdered Tartaric Acid.

JUST RECEIVED, BY LATE ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK—

2 bales India Senna.
1 cask Alex. Senna.
5 bales fresh Hops.
10 baskets fresh Tapioca, 60 lbs. each.
10 cases Calcined Magnesia.
25 cases Hooper's Jalaplas.
8 bbls Camphor.
1 can, 40 lbs, Oil Bergamot, pure.
1 can, 40 lbs, Oil Lemon, pure.
20 bbls No. 1 Irish Glue.
20 bbls No. 1 American Glue.
3 bbls Printers' White Glue.
1 cask Madder.
3 cases White Wax.
3 cases Extract Liquorice.
3 cases Gum Arabic, select.
1 cask Gum Arabic, common.
1 case Fiske Manna.
5 gross Cone's Sparkling Gelatine
1 case, 175 lbs, best Turkey Opium.
27 gross Balsam Capaiba.
5 gross Cubeb Oil Capsules.
10 kegs Pearl Barley.
5 kegs Irish Tamarinds.
100 dozen Broom's Scotch Snuff
100 dozen Preston & Merrill's Yeast Powders.

☞ Arrangements have been made to receive, direct from Saratoga, a regular supply of CONGRESS WATER.

PAINTS, OILS, AND WINDOW-GLASS—

10,000 lbs Pure White Lead
10,000 lbs No. 1 White Zinc Paint, Am.
2000 lbs French Snow White Zinc Paint.
20 casks French Yellow Ochre.
5 bbls Copal Varnish.
6 bbls White Damar Varnish.
3 bbls Japan Varnish.
2 bbls Coach Varnish.
600 gallons Spirits Turpentine.
500 gallons English Linseed Oil.
50 casks English Venetian Red, to arrive.
60 bbls Lamp Black.
1000 boxes American Window-Glass, assorted sizes from 8 by 10 to 24 by 30.
100 kegs Yellow Ochre, in oil.
100 kegs Venetian Red, in oil.

Together with all the various colors, dry and in oil.

200 DOZEN DR. BILLINGS' CARMINATIVE AND ASTRINGENT SYRUP—AN INFALLIble remedy for Cholera Infantum or Summer Complaint of Children, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa or any irregularities of the bowels. The long and successful experience in the use of this remedy, by the inventor, in the treatment of all the diseases for which it is recommended, together with the highly respectable testimony which numbers bear to its efficacy in the cure of the lower affections of children, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus and Dysentery, in grown persons, entitle it to the confidence of the community.

200 DOZEN WOODMAN'S EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER—IT IS ELABORATELY PREPARED from carefully selected articles of the best quality; it possesses, in a concentrated form, all the valuable properties of the Jamaica Ginger, and is warranted to be free from all irritating or other properties of injurious tendency.

THE BEST RECOMMENDED MEDICINE IN THE COUNTRY—500 DOZEN MINOR'S MAGICAL FEVER AND AGUE CURE. Warranted in all cases to effect a cure.

200 DOZEN PAIN-KILLING LINIMENT—FOR RHEUMATISM, AFFECTIONS OF THE SPINE, NERvous Diseases, Sore Throat, Weakness, Salt Rheum, &c.

☞ All of which will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET RATES AND TERMS.

O. O. WOODMAN.

a5 5t

The Cordon of Sweet Sounds.—We find the following decidedly good story in the Paris correspondence of the New York Express. It will be appreciated by musical gentlemen with weak nerves:

The sleeping apartments of two gentlemen, belonging to different grades of the upper classes, joined each other. M. de V—— passed his nights in amusing himself at his club, and came home to go to bed at 5 o'clock in the morning. M. de P——, his neighbor, rose at 6 o'clock, and, being an enthusiastic lover of music, commenced "practicing" at the piano. This arrangement not being precisely agreeable to M. de V——, that worthy entreated his neighbor to restrain his enthusiasm until four or five hours later in the day. M. de P—— coolly responded that his enthusiasm was of the nature of the "noon-gun" in the garden of the Palais Royal, and was "bound to go off" at the regular hour. The nocturnal gentleman appealed to a neighboring Commissary of Police. He was laughed at for his pains, and advised to go to bed at a reasonable hour. He had a lease for six years; he tried to rent also the apartments of the musician, but found that he, too, had agreed with the landlord for a term of six years. That plan was, therefore, indefeasible. Should he send the musician a challenge? Upon inquiry he learned that the object of his resentment was an invalid and never quitted his room. As a sort of dernier resort M. de V——, caused his walls to be lined with thick mattresses; but this did not exclude the horrible matinal music. M. de V——, concluded to commence the aggressive. He bought an enormous *cor de chasse* and made his servant keep up a fearful din throughout the night. M. de P——, the piano man, cited his neighbor before a magistrate and caused him to be fined for a misdemenor—blowing the French Horn for amusement being only permitted during the last days of the Carnival. M. de V——, bought a hammer and pounded with all his might upon the wall. M. de P——, waited until he and the servant were both exhausted with their exertions, and then recommenced his piano. All this time M. de V——, could get no sleep at all. The hammer wouldn't do—that was clear. The noise couldn't be kept up long enough. He must invent something that would be lasting and incessant in its din. The piano must be forced to capitulate. A hand organ passed one day under M. de V——'s window. He called in the proprietor, a Savoyard, and purchased the instrument. It was an organ which had been frozen during its passage across the Alps, and had never since been tuned. M. de V—— bought a patent turn-spit, which ran eight days without being wound up but once, and "adapted it" to his hand-organ. When all was ready, he put his organ close to his neighbor's wall and set the turn-spit in motion. M. de P—— stood it bravely for nineteen hours, at the end of which time he concluded to send a bearer of a flag of truce. He was informed that M. de V—— had gone into the country for eight days, and had carried the key of his apartment with him. At the present writing the organ is in rapid motion, and M. de P—— is trying to underlet his rooms—though with small chances of success.

Important to Smokers.—In Frorlep's Journal of a recent date, an interesting article has been published on the habit of tobacco smoking, and on poisoning by nicotine. Among the facts there mentioned are experiments instituted by Mr. Malapert, a pharmacien, of Poictiers. His intention was to ascertain the exact quantity of nicotine absorbed by smokers, in proportion to the weight of tobacco consumed.—The apparatus used consisted of a stone jar, in which the tobacco was made to burn, connecting with a series of bottles communicating by tubes. The bottles were either empty, or contained some water, mixed or not with a little, sulphuric acid. From a few experiments it was found that in the smoke of tobacco extracted by inspiration, there is ten per cent. nicotine. Thus, a man who smokes a cigar of the weight of seventy grains, receives in his mouth seven grains of nicotine, mixed with a little watery vapor, tar, empyreumatic oil, etc. Although a large portion of this nicotine is reacted, both by the smoke puffed from the mouth and by the saliva, a portion of it is, nevertheless, taken up by the vessels of the buccal and laryngeal-mucous membrane, circulated with the blood and acts upon the brain. With those unaccustomed to the use of tobacco, the nicotine, when in contact with the latter organ, produces vertigo, nausea, headache and somnolence, while habitual smokers are merely thrown into a state of excitement similar to that produced by moderate quantities of wine or tea. From further investigation it was found that the drier the tobacco the less nicotine reaches the mouth. A very dry cigar, while burning, yields a very small amount of watery vapory; the smoke cools rapidly, and allows the condensation of the nicotine before it reaches the mouth. Hence it comes that the first half of a cigar smokes more mildly than the second, in which a certain amount of condensed watery vapor and nicotine, freed by the first half, are deposited. The same remark applies to smoking tobacco in pipes, and if smokers were prudent they would never consume but half a cigar or pipe, and throw away the other. Smoking through water, or with long tubes and small bowls, is also a precaution which should not be neglected.

An "Orful Deacon."—An old acquaintance of ours in the country indulges in a very exaggerated style of description and illustration in his ordinary conversation. For instance, when describing the effect of an alteration in his kitchen chimney, which he had ordered his mason to smoke, he said that "before the chimney was altered it drew the wrong way so powerful, that, every block of wild geese that flew over the town for ten years was sucked down into his tin-place, but since the alteration has been made, the draught was so strong, that if he should hook one end of a log-chain in the middle of the kitchen floor, the other end would stand quivering up the chimney."

"A man discovered America, but a woman equipped the voyage." So everywhere man executes the performance, but woman trains the man. Every effectual person, leaving his mark on the world is but another Columbus, for whose furnishing some Isabella, in the form of his mother, lays down her jewelry, her vanities, her comfort.

Plantation and Garden Fertilizers.

The subscriber has constantly on hand the following concentrated manures, a single trial of which will prove to the most incredulous their value as restorer of fertility to worn out soils, and their adaptation to increasing largely the products of the Garden and the Orchard.

Numerous testimonials from gentlemen who tried them last season have been received, all of whom concur in saying that their experiments were satisfactory and profitable beyond their anticipation.

PHOSPHATED GUANO,
In barrels of about 250 lbs, at 2 cents per lb.
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
In barrels of about 250 lbs, at 2 cents per lb.
COARSE GROUND BONES,
In barrels of about 175 lbs, at 1¼ cents per lb.
FINE GROUND BONES,
In barrels of about 200 lbs, at 1½ cents per lb.
PERUVIAN GUANO,
In sacks of about 140 lbs, at 2½ cents per lb.
POUDRETTE
Or de-odorised Night soil, in powder, at $1 50 per bbl.
LAND PLASTER,
At $1 75 per barrel.

—Also—

ROCK SALT, in barrels of about 300 lbs, at 1 cent per lb.

☞ Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. A pamphlet, containing further particulars and directions for using the above fertilizers will be sent by mail, on the receipt of a postage stamp, to any one desiring it.

D. C. LOWBER, 93 Magazine st.

m15 6m New Orleans.

Marion (Ala.) Female Seminary.

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Mrs E C Adrian, Embroidery, Drawing, Painting, Crape Work and Worsted Work.

STEWARD DEPARTMENT.

L F Dondurant, Esq. and Lady.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of study and text books used will be furnished in catalogue, which will be immediately forwarded on request.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Notwithstanding the apparatus, chemical, philosophical and astronomical, is equal to that of any similar institution in our country, it will be still further increased within the next three months by an additional instrument, of $600.

The grounds of the Seminary are to be greatly extended and beautifully ornamented.

The Library will be greatly enlarged.

Though the Fossil and Mineral Cabinet is already of fair extent, arrangements are in process of rapid fulfillment for greatly enlarging it.

For the carrying out of the above improvements and additions to our facilities, the Principal of the Seminary now holds a solvent subscription of more than $2 000. All the improvements promised will be completed by the 1st of July. m1 tf

Steamboat for Sale.

On the 5th day of April next the steamer R. FULTON, of the undersigned will be sold at public auction, at his landing on Pascagoula River. The boat is well calculated for peddling, and has been built with a particular view to this purpose. She is 55 feet long by 8 wide, and has a 2½ horse power portable engine and boiler, occupying on the floor only 5 by 3 feet. Her speed is from 6 to 7 miles per hour, with 50 lbs steam, and her boiler is capable of carrying 100 lbs. She burns but one cord of wood per week, and requires but two men to run her.

Terms of Payment—One-third in cash; ⅓ after six months, and ⅓ after twelve months, with approved security.

A. KIRKWOOD.

East Pascagoula, Feb 2, 1856. fe23 4t

Good Medicines.

It is estimated that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL and CATHARTIC PILLS have done more to promote the public health than any other one cause. There can be no question that the Cherry Pectoral has by its thousand on thousand cures of colds coughs asthma influenza bronchitis, &c., very much reduced the proportion of deaths from consumptive diseases in this country. The Pills are as good as the Pectoral, and will cure more complaints.

Every body needs more or less purging. Purge the blood from its impurities. Purge the bowels, liver, and the whole visceral system from obstructions. Purge out the diseases which fasten on the body to work its decay. But for diseases, we should die only of old age. Take antidotes early, and thrust it from the system ere it is yet too strong to yield.

Ayer's Pills do thrust out disease, not only while it is weak, but when it has taken a strong hold. Read the astounding statements of those who have been cured by them of dreadful scrofula, dropsy, ulcers, skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, internal pains, bilious complaints, heartburn, headache, gout, and many less dangerous but still threatening ailments, such as pimples on the face, worms, nervous irritability, loss of appetite, irregularities, dizziness in the head, colds, fevers, dysentery, and, indeed, every variety of complaints for which a purgative remedy is required.

These are no random statements, but are authenticated by your own neighbors and your own physicians.

Try them once and you will never be without them. Price, 25 cents per box; 5 boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr J. C. Ayer, chemist, Lowell, Mass, and sold by all respectable druggists every where.

fe23 3m J. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents.

H. JOHNSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WESTVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, will attend to collections in the counties of Rankin, Scott, Smith, Covington, Marion, Lawrence, Copiah and Simpson. ap7—1y

Tuskegee Female College.

TUSKEGEE, MACON COUNTY, ALA.

FACULTY.

Rev A. A Lipscomb, D D, President.
Rev Mark S. Andrews, A M, Professor of ancient Languages and Mathematics.
Rev George F. Price, A M, Professor of English Literature.
F L. Franck, Professor of Music.
Mrs Ross, Assistant Teacher of Music.
Mrs Charlotte M. M. Reed, Principal of the Primary Department.
Boarding Department—Mrs Octavia S. Delley.

TRUSTEES.

David Clopton, Esq, President; R. F. Ligon, Esq, Secretary, J. D. Porter, Treasurer; J W Willis, J B Bilbro, J Dent, Hon L Alexander, Rev D Perry, R H Powell, Arnold Seale, D E Anthony, Job Thompson, Dr R H Howard B F Howard.

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On the part of the Conference M E Church, Alabama.

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Rev J A Heard
Rev O R Blue

EX-OFFICIO.

Rev E J Hamill.
" W B Neal.
Rev T W Dorman, D D,
" W H Ellison, D D.

COLLEGE EDIFICE.

A large and commodious building, planned by the best architectural talent, and erected in the most substantial manner, is now nearly ready for the reception of pupils. Feeling the great importance of space and comfort for the educational and domestic interests of the institution, the Trustees have spared neither pains nor expense to meet the demands of utility and beauty in the construction of the edifice.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

A new and valuable apparatus has been purchased for the College. Cabinets of minerals, fossils and curiosities have also been provided. Stated courses of lectures on science, art and literature will be delivered.

OPENING.

The first term of the college will commence on the second Monday of February, 1856.

TERMS.

Board, including washing, fuel and lights, will be furnished at $12 50 per month. Tuition fees will be at the ordinary rates.

REMARKS.

The present circular is merely designed to give notice of the approaching opening of the college, and to afford a general outline of its plans and objects. The public may rest assured that the Trustees, in co-operation with the Faculty, will use all proper and possible means to render this institution worthy of a cordial and generous support. The remaining officers of the Faculty will be elected as soon as circumstances will allow, and it is confidently expected that in a short time the college will be fully organized in all the departments of a thorough education.

Acknowledging with gratitude the earnest and liberal sympathy which this enterprise has so generally received and thankful to that kind Providence which has conducted it to its present stage of promising usefulness, the trustees have now the happiness to announce the near fulfilment of their long-cherished wishes. The location of the college is as healthy and agreeable as could be desired. It is perfectly accessible, and yet sufficiently retired for the purposes of a moral, intellectual and womanly culture. Its expenses will be made as moderate as practicable, and a faithful, parental guardianship will be exercised over all who may be committed to the charge of the institution.

Tuskegee, Jan. 10, 1856. f16—3m

Mansfield Female College

FACULTY.

Rev. H. C. Thwaite, B. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, Belles-Lettres and Ancient Languages.
A. R Rembert, M B, Professor of the Physical Sciences and Mathematics.
——, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.
Miss L. Dake, A M, Instructress in English Literature, Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, &c.
Miss Isabella V. McCormick, graduate of the State Normal Institute, New York, Instructress in Music, Drawing and Painting.
Miss Mary E. Crowder, M E L, Instructress in Academic Department.
Mrs. Elizabeth E. McCormick, Instructress in Primary Department.
——, Assistant Teacher in the Elementary branches.

N. B.—In a few weeks, a gentleman of distinguished reputation will be added to the present corps, his name occupying the vacancy of Professor of Music and Modern Languages.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
Academic Department	15 00
COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.	
Freshmen and Sophomore classes	20 00
Junior and Senior classes	25 00
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.	
Music on the pianoforte, harp or guit

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 10.
WHOLE NUMBER 270.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1856.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—30 CAMP ST.

From the N. Y. Evangelist.

Turning to God.

Encouraged by thy Book,
O God, to thee I look;
Though thee I have forsook,
In sin astray.

Yet deign died for me—
Hung on the accursed tree;
Through him, O! make me free!
To thee I pray.

I crucify my pride,
Thy Rock, O! do not hide—
Thy truth shall be my guide;
I would obey.

Thy way shall hence be kept;
Thy offer I accept;
With all my follies wept—
Help me essay.

My sin, I own my sin!
Repenting, I begin,
Eternal life to win,
Through Christ, the way.

O! blessed Spirit, hear!
My wounded bosom cheer,
And make my vision clear,
With no dismay.

Thy frown I cannot bear;
It slants me in despair;
Lord, let thy smile appear
In mercy's ray.

Lord Jesus, comfort me,
That I may live to thee;
And thy salvation see,
In glory's day.

And when I come to die,
Lord Jesus Christ, be nigh;
Receive my soul on high:
Thy grace display.

Resigning all beneath,
Peaceful I'll cease to breath;
Fly, resolute in death,
To heaven away!

Joy and Sorrow.

Joys are our wings, griefs are our weights.

Joys are the wings with which we soar
Above this world so dark and drear,
With them we're bound to earth no more,
Exalted to a happier sphere.

Woes are the spurs while e'er we fly,
Which urges on life's lonely road;
They prick, they wound, we mourn, and sigh,
We fain would leave grief's dark abode.

What is the goal, what is the prize,
For which we press through sorrow's gulf?
Eternity beyond the skies,
Auld endless day of pure delight.

AN ENGLISH TRACT.

The following is a specimen of the tracts which are printed in England, on a single leaf and circulated by the thousands among the people.

JUSTICE AND MERCY.

JUSTICE ..... JESUS ..... SINNER.

"A Just God and a Saviour."

JESUS.

Bring forth the prisoner, Justice.

JUSTICE.

Thy commands
Are done, just Judge—see, here the prisoner stands.

JESUS.

What has the prisoner done? Say, what's the cause
Of his accusation?

JUSTICE.

E'en by his own confession,
His sins are trying, and they cry aloud—
They cried to Heaven, they cried to Heaven for blood.

JESUS.

What say'st Thou, Slander? Dost aught to plead
That sentence should not pass? Hold up thy head,
And show thy brazen, thy rebellious face.

SINNER.

Ah! me, I daresay, I'm too vile and base
To tread upon the earth, much more to lift
Mine eyes to heaven: I need no other shrift
Than mine own conscience, Lord, I must confess
I am no more than dust, and no whit less
Than mine indictment styles me. And if thou
Search too severe, with too severe a brow,
What flesh can stand? I have transgressed thy laws;
My merits plead thy vengeance, not my cause.

JUSTICE.

Loud, shall I strike the blow?

JESUS.

Hold, Justice! Stay.
Sinner, speak on—What hast thou more to say?

SINNER.

Vile as I am, and of myself abhorred,
I am thy handiwork, thy creature, Lord;
Stamped with thy glorious image, and at first
Most like to thee; though now a poor, accursed,
Convicted caitiff, and degenerous creature,
Here trembling at thy bar.

JUSTICE.

Thy fault's the greater.
Lord, shall I strike the blow?

JESUS.

Hold! Justice, stay.
Speak, Sinner, hast thou nothing else to say?

SINNER.

Nothing but mercy, mercy, Lord; my state
Is miserably poor and desperate.
I quite renounce myself, the world, and flee
From Lord to Jesus—from Thyself to thee.

JUSTICE.

Cease thy vain hopes; My angry God has vowed
A just mercy must have blood for blood:
Shall I yet strike the blow?

JESUS.

Stay, Justice! Hold!
My bowels yearn, my tainting blood grows cold,
To view the trembling wretch. Methinks I spy
My Father's image in the prisoner's eye.

JUSTICE.

I cannot hold.

JESUS.

Then turn thy thirsty blade
Into my sides; let there the wound be made.
Cheer up, dear soul, redeem thy life with mine;
My Soul shall smart, my heart shall bleed for thine.

SINNER.

Oh! groundless deeps! Oh! love beyond degree!
The offended dies to set the offender free!

"NOW UNTO HIM THAT LOVED US, AND WASHED US FROM OUR SINS IN HIS OWN BLOOD, AND HATH MADE US KINGS AND PRIESTS UNTO GOD HIS FATHER; TO HIM BE GLORY AND DOMINION FOREVER AND EVER. AMEN!"

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

FEMALE COLLEGES.

NUMBER ONE.

There is a pressing demand for a higher grade of female schools than exists!

The truth of this proposition has often forced itself upon the mind of the experienced instructor of young ladies, but to the world in general it is not so patent. The bloom, the beauty, the simple, playful loveliness of our daughters, divert our minds from the consideration of the more enduring attributes of character. If the schools heighten the polish and augment the winning effect of their manners—if they teach them to wield more skilfully their fascinating charms of person and heart with which nature has endowed them, we are more than satisfied, we are pleased.

Teachers, therefore, aim at this result. They know that the bread of their children depends upon their success in pleasing their patrons; they know that their patrons will be pleased with the glitter and the "gloss;" and, as they have not time to educate the girls and polish them besides, they determine to do the latter as the safest and most remunerative course. Thus the blindness of parents and the interests of teachers conspire to prevent a reform.

There are exceptions to this state of things, both among parents and teachers; and happily the number of these exceptions is continually increasing; and if a reform is ever effected, it will be when they cease to be exceptions and become the rule—when teachers will be candid enough to confess the imperfections of their schools, and to point out the remedy; and parents discerning and zealous enough to receive the former and apply the latter.

That we may contribute our mite to this end, let us examine for a moment the present facilities in Alabama for educating children. What schools have we? The answer is, we have common schools, academies and colleges. The object of the common schools is to furnish to the rudiments of an English education. In those States of the Union where this system is reached, its highest excellence, this object has been well nigh accomplished; but in Alabama comparatively little has been effected. To supply this deficiency various means are resorted to, such as private tuition, neighborhood schools and preparatory departments to schools of higher grade. But it not unfrequently happens that the primary school, in any form, is wholly ignored, and the child is sent to the second grade of institutions to make the beginning. This is always unfortunate—because every grade of schools is better adapted to do its own work than to do that of another; and when ever an academy is called upon to make up the deficiencies of a primary education, it seldom or ever does it well. Of course teachers of such schools should never receive such pupils; but so long as it is for their pecuniary advantage, and public opinion upholds them in it, the largest number of them will yield to the temptation. The whole business should therefore be systematized, the line of separation be definitely drawn, and every departure from it be visited with condemnation.

The primary, or common schools, are for both sexes; but how is it with the academies? There are many "male academies," but are there any for the other sex? My mind wanders in vain among the towns, the villages, and the groves of Alabama, in search of a female academy! It rests upon none! There are scores of "female colleges," but not one female *academy!*

The marvel is, how the girls get from the common school into the college at one step. Boys are doomed to three or four years close confinement and rigid training within the walls of the academy before *they* can gain admittance to the classic walks of the college. *Girls* disdain the vulgar academic plodding, and enter at once upon the *grandeur* and *greatness* of college life! This must seem passing strange to those who do not know what the thing called a *female college* really is.

I have said above that there are no female *academies*. An academy (says the dictionary) is a school or seminary of learning, holding a rank between a college and a common school. This is the American sense of the term when applied to schools, and it is in this sense exclusively that it is employed here. Now of all the schools for girls in Alabama, so far as my observation has extended, there is not one that professes to hold that rank. They all assume to be of the order *collegiate*. They are not all *named colleges;* some are called institutes, some seminaries, and possibly some of them may be termed academies; but in every case where the name does not imply as much, the advertisement or the circular is careful to inform the patrons that the establishment is of collegiate rank. By which is meant that it purposes to complete a young lady's education and graduate her. A few have gone even further, and styled themselves *universities*, intimating thereby that their graduates would be not only *educated*, but learned also.

(To be continued.)

SKEPTICISM AND UNHAPPINESS.

Many worldly people shrink from the religion of the Bible as gloomy and repulsive, imposing a heavy yoke of duties, and restraining from many coveted pleasures. But the lives of those who reject religion rarely provoke emulation by their influence of enjoyment. The Presbyterian gives a notes worthy extract from Byron's correspondence, with some significant comments:

"A letter of Lord Byron's, lately published, contains the creed of that brilliant and unhappy man.

"I prefer," says he, "Confucius to the ten commandments—Socrates to St. Paul. Hold virtue in general, or the virtues severally, to be only in the disposition—each a feeling, not a principle. I believe truth to be the prime attribute of the Deity, and death an eternal sleep—at least of the body. You have here a compendium of the sentiments of the *wicked*. George Lord Byron."

Brief it is, but sufficiently and sadly explicit. The portentous visage of infidelity scowls upon us through these careless, scornful sentences. And self-scribing himself "wicked," although this may have been in a sneer at those who mourned over his departures from all that was good, did he not unconsciously indicate the effect wrought in him by the load skepticism he proclaimed? A scanty and wretched creed produced a corresponding character—and his life became a continued violation of that holy law which he rated beneath the sublime commonplaces of Confucius.

Other effects flowed also out of this one pregnant cause. We transcribe a few lines written by the same hand at another time:

"I once attempted to enumerate the happy days I had lived—days which might, according to the common use of language, be called happy. I could not make them count more than eleven, and I believe I have a very distinct remembrance of every one. I often ask myself whether, between the present time and the day of my death, I shall be able to make up the dozen."

The relation between this extract and the former one is evident. It may be stated thus: Skepticism, when it has conceived, brings forth wickedness; and wickedness, when it is finished, bringeth forth misery. The filiation is complete and most easily traced. We may wonder that he should deny the excellence of God's law, or undervalue those divine truths which Paul spake and wrote; but having avowed his unbelief, we are none under that sin should follow, and lead on to wretchedness; for the starting point foreshadows the end. The cause contains within it its vitality and disastrous result.

And yet twelve days of happiness—is it so? Is that he reach the twelfth—see a but a small portion, even for one who so creed was no scanty and his life so sad. Byron died when he was thirty-seven years of age, and thus, by his own computation, but one day of happiness to three years of life—one gleam of sunshine amidst heightened gloom and sadness.

REVIVALS IN A COLLEGE.—Rev. Dr. Talmage, President of Oglethorpe University, writes to the Southern Presbyterian that it has pleased God to pour out his Spirit upon the students of that institution. He says: "We are enjoying at present almost encouraging state of religious awakening in the college. It began at a students' prayer meeting on the night of the last Thursday of February, after public religious exercises in the chapel in the afternoon. Some six or seven are entertaining hope of conversion, and many others are inquirers. We have a crowded sunrise prayer meeting every morning in the recitation rooms, and a meeting for prayer and exhortation an hour every night, on which are found in attendance at least three-fourths of our young men, who give evidence of the deepest interest in the meetings."

HARSHNESS.—Many a true heart, that would have come back like a dove to the ark, after its transgression, has been frightened beyond recall by the angry look and menace—the taunt, the savage charity of an unforgiving spirit.

The Title, "Saint."

"Why do you not use the term, 'Saint,' when speaking of the Apostle John, Peter, Paul, and others?" We answer, neither the Apostles nor any other class of men are in the Scriptures denominated Saints, in distinction from the body of Christians. Hence, there is no propriety in giving it to one man and not to another, when it belongs equally to both. The term is applied in the Scriptures to all believers—all the servants of God, male and female—all who have been sanctified by his Spirit and set apart for his service in any capacity. It is not, therefore, a title of office; nor a term descriptive of an order among Christians. The only instance in which it is applied in the Bible to any individual name, is that of Aaron; and yet, singularly enough, we have never heard him styled St. Aaron. Why not say St. Aaron, St. Moses, St. Isaiah, St. Phœbe, St. Dorcas, as well as St. Peter, St. Paul, or St. Augustine? The titles, Apostle, Bishop, Elder, Evangelist, are Scriptural, and are significant and distinctive. For purposes of discrimination, we prefer these to that of Saint, which, in this view, means nothing, and is inappropriate and useless.

If it be employed as a mere term of respect, it is equally meaningless, unless it be construed to imply what is unscriptural and untrue—namely, that those to whose names it is prefixed are saints in some such manner as other Christians are not. When we have occasion to cite the example of the words of Paul or John, it is not the fact that they were saints that makes them an authority for us in matters of faith and practice, but the fact that they were *Apostles*, divinely commissioned and specially inspired. Hence we style them the Apostle Paul, the Apostle John. As saints, their writings are only like those of other good men, liable to be erroneous; as Apostles, they are infallible.

Advocate.

The First Protestant.

This promise of Christ, we are told, invested Peter with infallibility. It constituted him supreme head of the Church and enabled him to decide all controversies of error. The minds of the unstable and unlearned are wrought upon by the specious plea of the supreme advantage of there being always in the church an unerring judge of doubts and disputes. From this supposed advantage is next urged the certainty of the thing. Such a judge was Peter appointed; and a succession of men after him were to exercise the same amazing powers and to be invested with the same infallible discrimination between truth and error. Now, is not the simple fiction, upon which we are meditating, sufficient to attest to the winds these enormous assumptions? Are not these words enough to overturn, from the very foundation, the towering edifice of Papal usurpation? When the Apostle Paul stood forth in the midst of the Church at Antioch, and withstood Peter to the face, because he was to be blamed; when he openly charged him with conniving at insidious error, and compromising the purity and truth of the gospel by time-serving complainces, did he not really tear away as with a Samson's might, the very pillars of the anti-christian temple? And whether or not he apprehended the full bearing of the course he then pursued, he knew that he was inserting the account in his epistle to the Galatians he was leaving on record, by anticipation, a protest against the subsequent encroachments of the Man of Sin, doubtless he was governed throughout by the influence of the Holy Ghost. When the question is asked, where was Protestantism before the days of Luther? we need be at no loss for an answer. Not only did God raise up faithful witnesses to the truth in every age of sin and apostacy, who resisted even unto blood, striving against sin; but in the Holy Scriptures themselves we have prophecies the most clear, warnings against future corruptions the most decided, and protests pointed and directed against the first germs and buddings of error.—*Bishop Lee's Life of St. Peter.*

BIBLE CAUSE IN TEXAS.—Rev. Robert Alexander, an agent of the American Bible Society, Texas, has, during the past year, traveled more than four thousand miles, organized seventeen auxiliary societies, and eleven Bible committees; has visited nineteen auxiliary societies, properly organized; has preached one hundred and fifty sermons, raised cash to the amount of $3,694 97, and in subscriptions $1,600; and has sent in to the inferior of the State copies of the Scriptures to the value of $1,675 50.

Orthodoxy and Unitarianism.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The Rev. Dr. Ellis, in the Christian Examiner, giving a review of Unitarianism during the last half-century, says that Unitarianism opposes Orthodoxy on three points: First, that human beings do not inherit from Adam a ruined nature that there is no transfer from his guilt made to us, inflicting upon us a moral inability—that our relation to God has not been prejudiced by his fall.

Second, that whatever be the rank of Jesus Christ in the scale of being, and whatever be his nature, he is not presented to us in the Scriptures as the Supreme God, or as a fractional part of the Godhead—therefore he is not the source, but is the channel of divine grace—he is not the object of our homage or our prayer.

Third, that the Scriptures do not lay the emphatic stress of Christ's redeeming work upon his death, above or apart from his life, character and doctrine—and that his death, as an element in his redeeming work, is made effective for human salvation through its influence on the heart and lives of men, not thro' its vicarious value with God, nor thro' its removal of an abstract difficulty in the Divine government, which hinders the forgiveness of the penitent without further satisfaction.

THE SABBATH IN ENGLAND.—The following motion, offered in the British House of Commons, by Sir Joshua Wimshey, and discussed with great interest both in and out of Parliament, has at length been decided:

"That, in the opinion of this House, it would promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the working classes of this metropolis if the collections of natural history and of art in the British Museum and the National Gallery were opened to the public inspection after morning service on Sunday."

The question came up on the 21st ult., and was advocated with great zeal by the mover and Lord Stanley. The House divided, and the numbers were:

For the motion	48
Against it	376
Majority against	328

It is long since any question of a public nature has so stirred up public attention and public interest as this effort of the enemies of the Sabbath and of evangelical religion. It has enlisted the advocacy of many able men; the pen of Dickens was called into requisition incidentally (in "Little Dorrit") to secure its success; but it also aroused the friends of true religion all over the kingdom, and called forth a degree of ability in discussing the subject which has seldom been exhibited in popular debate, and which has produced a most happy effect on the public mind.

FACTS WITH A LESSON IN THEM.—The following wait we found floating in our exchanges: "We see it stated that of 2,201 ministers in the Old Presbyterian connection, only 1,088, less than one-half, are pastors or pastors elect; 465 are stated supplies; leaving 608 as professors, teachers, secretaries, editors, domestic and foreign missionaries, or infirm. Of 3,079 churches, only 1,108 have pastors, 954 have stated supplies, 754 are vacant, 259 are not classified, most of them vacant, doubtless."

Admitting these figures to be correct, as we presume they are, what a lesson of content they teach Methodists! They show that two-thirds of the churches in the denomination named are without regular pastors! Nearly a thousand ministers, too, are without a fixed relation to any church! Under our system such a result is scarcely possible. Where, then, is the wisdom of efforts to shape our system into forms which are so fertile of unhappy results as those described in the above paragraph?

[*Zion's Herald.*

THE INFLUENCE OF ONE LETTER.—The Rev. Sydney Smith, preaching a charity sermon, frequently repeated the assertion, that of nations, Englishmen were most distinguished for generosity and love of their species. The collection happened to be inferior to his expectations, and he said that he had evidently made a great mistake, for his expression should have been, that they were distinguished for the love of their *specie*.

WHAT EVERY CHRISTIAN NEEDS.—Henry Martyn said: "I felt the need of setting apart a day for the restoration of my soul by solemn prayer; my views of eternity have become dim and transient." And what Henry Martyn felt, every Christian often needs.

From South America.

Dates from Rio Janeiro are to the 11th of February. The following are the particulars of the capture of the slaver Maria Smith, alluded to a few days ago in a Boston telegraphic dispatch:

An American schooner called the Maria Smith attempted to land a cargo of 320 negroes which she had brought from the coast of Africa, but was taken prisoner by the Brazilian brig schooner of war Olinda, and taken into Bahia. The commander and crew are all Americans, and were, immediately after landing, fenced and he kept up in the yard of Bahia. The schooner embarked 500 of the poor blacks from the coast, but they were so closely packed on board, totally naked, and actually fed during the voyage, that 180 died, and were thrown overboard, and of those landed at Bahia 61 died a few hours afterwards. The survivors were immediately fed and clothed, and will be taken care of until their ultimate destination is resolved upon.

Rear Admiral Johnstone, commanding the British South American squadron, had demanded explanations from the American Commodore in regard to an American merchantman recently arrived at Rio, which he suspected to be a Russian privateer. The English and French vessels in port made ready to follow the alleged privateer, but finally ascertained that she was an innocent trader.

BUENOS AYRES.—News from Buenos Ayres is to the 1st ultimo. Latest particulars respecting the Costa invasion state that the invaders have been routed, and that Ramon Bustos was killed, and Costa, with several others, including two Englishmen, one named Wills, a lieutenant of artillery, and his adjutant taken prisoners.

It was further reported that Costa had died, and that twelve or fourteen officers had been secured.

The British Packet has published the documents relating to the defeat of Flores, which took place on the 24th of January, and was followed by the invasion of Costa on the 28th of that month, which was effected in spite of the vigilance of steamers and other cruisers at Zarate, where they effected a landing, and took the town by surprise, deposing the justice of the peace and placing another in his stead as an act of local sovereignty.

By a coincidence somewhat strange, he discovered an ample supply of horses, and daringly penetrated to the interior, passing the Pajalla del Senor, and taking undisturbed possession of the Villa de Lujan. At this time, according to the accounts, the forces of Costa amounted only to two hundred men, partly negroes and partly Spanish Basques. From this place he was disturbed by the approach of Col. Conesa's force, and took a southerly direction, as if for Lobos or Chascomus.

Beyond this nothing is known but the rumored news of his defeat. It was said that Gen. Urquiza had declared war against Buenos Ayres, but there was no foundation for the report. Although political affairs at Buenos Ayres were somewhat unsettled by the various rumors afloat, commercial matters had during the month remained favorable, and more business had been done than was expected under the circumstances.

Items of Foreign News.

The British steamer Esmi arrived at Boston early on the morning of the 27th ult., from Liverpool 12th. The following paragraphs contain the most important features of her news:

A strong agitation still prevails in England on the subject of Sabbath observance; and the National Sunday League, the object of which is to obtain the opening of the British Museum, National Gallery, Crystal Palace and similar institutions, on Sunday afternoons, have recently held a large meeting in London. It appears that its members are undismayed by the late Parliamentary decision; but the meeting, which was largely composed of working men and females, was anything but unanimous. One artisan advocated the establishment of a half-holiday on some week day, as a means of settling the matter in dispute.

The coroner's inquest on the late Mr. Sadlier, M. P., have rendered a unanimous verdict of *felo de se*—that he died by his own hand whilst in a perfectly sane state. It transpired that the deceased was in the habit of chewing opium. No new forgeries have been brought to light.

As everything that concerns the existing negotiations is of interest, it may be well to state, which I do on good authority, that in the first interview which the Emperor had with Count Orloff, his Majesty said, "Well, Count, you bring us peace." "No, sire!" was the reply, "I come to demand it!" I may also mention, that what at first gave rise to the confidence manifested here in the conclusion of peace, was caused by the plenipotentiaries having replied by common accord, to all the questions put to them, "*Tout va bien!*" "Things are going on well!"

The London Post, of March 12, says that peace is regarded as a certain issue of the Conference. All matters of principle, it is confidently asserted, will have been finally arranged before the end of the month.

Accounts from Constantinople state that the Allies continue building hut barracks on both banks of Constantinople. The English are surveying ground for the formation of a camp in Asia.

THE WAR. The following are among the latest telegraphic dispatches received:

PARIS, March 31.—Letters have been received from Norway, announcing that the Russians have made good use of winter in adding to the defences of the White Sea.

HELSINGFORS, March 8.—The English steamers Samson, Pylades, Edeon and Harrier have left today, and gone to the southward.

It will be seen, too, by the following paragraph, which appears in the Paris of this evening, that a naval engagement between the Russian and the English squadrons in the Baltic is considered not unlikely, the ice not applying to operations at sea.

Letters from Helsingfors contain some information on the subject of the Russian vessels, the departure of which from Sweaborg has been announced by telegraph. It is stated that they have steered for the coast of Denmark for the purpose of attacking the advanced guard of the English fleet squadron.

It is moreover stated that the Grand Duke Constantine intends to bring on a naval combat with the English in the neighborhood of Sweaborg or Cronstadt, preferring to thus run the risk of defeat to probanging this year the inaction of the naval forces of Russia.

[In the later dispatch, from Berlin, this is denied.]

FROM HAVANA.—The steamship Cahawba, Capt. Bullock, arrived on Saturday afternoon, bringing dates from Havana to the 2d inst. The purser furnishes the following memoranda:

The English squadron under Admiral Fanshaw, composed of the Rosamond, 30 guns, (flag-ship) Powerful, 90 guns, Terrorgant, 26 guns, and Buzzard, 20 guns, were in Havana when the Cahawba left. A grand fete was to be given on the night of 2d, by the officials of the Island to the officers of the squadron. The United States squadron, composed of the Potomac, 60 guns, (flag-ship of Commodore Paulding), Saratoga, 22 guns, Cyane, 20 guns, and Fulton, 4 guns, were in Matanzas. The Cahawba brings 97 passengers from New York and Havana; and a very heavy assorted cargo. On the 1st, passed on the Great Bahama Bank, twenty-one vessels at anchor, becalmed. The health of Havana continues good, and the weather favorable for the planters.

We find nothing of particular interest in our Havana exchanges. The American ship Sea Witch, with 500 Chinese Coolies for Cuba, went ashore on the 28th ult., about fifteen miles from Havana. No lives were lost, but the vessel was among rocks and became a total wreck.

Slave labor, it is said, has become so unprofitable in the Eastern department of the Island that a large number of slave-holders in that district are removing from it, or selling their slaves to planters in the department of Havana. The local government of St. Jago proposes arresting this exodus by levying a tax upon all slaves removed or sold out of the department.

FROM EUROPE.—The steamship Fulton arrived at New York on the 29th ult., from Cowes the 13th.—From a dispatch of her news we extract the following:

The Vienna correspondent of the London News states that the mystery of the recent improved relations between Austria and the United States has been cleared up: "An Austro-American commercial company is about to be formed, in order to open a direct trade between the two countries to import cotton and other products direct from America, instead of from London and Liverpool as heretofore." The writer intimates that a treaty of commerce between the United States and Austria will be concluded at no distant day.

Colonel Hodges, the British representative at Hamburg, had made representations to the Hamburg Senate respecting the quantities of the ammunition that had left that port for Russia. An examination followed these reclamations, when it was proved that these supplies had in most instances been forwarded on account of two houses of high standing in England, to which one member of parliament was interested.

The consequences of the explosion of the steamboat Metropolis in the Ohio river, were more serious than at first stated. A late Pittsburg paper states that twenty persons were injured, nine of whom are dead. Capt. Hazlitt died five hours after the accident.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The steamship Nautilus, Capt. Thompson, arrived yesterday morning from Brazos Santiago. To her purser we are indebted for a copy of the Brownsville Flag of the 22d ult., from which we extract the following paragraphs:

We take pleasure in recording the fact that quiet is again restored to our community. Affairs having arrived at that point "where forbearance ceases to be a virtue," our citizens took the matter in hand, forming themselves into vigilant committees, and have succeeded in making the place too hot to hold evil doers.

In Matamoras the greatest quiet prevails, the merchants complain of a want of purchasers. This stagnation of business is complained of pretty generally on both sides of the river, though we opine it is confined to the retailing dealers, and even with them we venture the prediction that it is only temporary. The recently existing struggles in the interior have drawn both the purchaser and the consumer towards the scene of action; but now that quiet is like to be again restored we may soon expect to see our marts refilled with buyers. Even now we are informed that large invoices are arriving, destined for a market on the Northern frontier of Mexico.

THE WAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA—*English and French Interference.*—A New York dispatch of the 29th ult., to the St. Louis Republican, says:

Private letters by the Illinois state that the British frigate which recently arrived at Panama from Callao, immediately on her arrival hastened back to Punta Arenas, in order to defend the country against the threatened incursions of Gen. Walker. A French vessel was already there, acting in concert with the British forces against Walker.

A MISSION TO THE BLACKFEET INDIANS.—The executive committee of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, desiring to send out by June next one or two missionaries, with their wives, to the Blackfeet Indians, and having requested permission of the Indian Department for their missionaries to reside among this tribe of Indians, the same was granted, and the following circular issued by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to aid in carrying out this object. The Board believe they possess some advantages for opening a mission among this tribe, from the fact that three boys and four girls belonging to this band, who have been educated at the boarding-school of the Iowa mission, will in a short time be well qualified to become teachers, or to assist the missionaries and teachers who may be stationed among them. [Washington Union.

The Franklin Banner of the 3d inst. says:

The recent dry weather has crusted the surface of the earth so as to check vegetation, and our planters now want a slight shower to assist the cane out of the ground. It is hardly possible to estimate the amount of damage done to the seed cane and the ratoon just now, by the severe freezes of the past winter. We are fearful the injury is greater than has been anticipated. We have received a private letter from a friend residing in one of the parishes on the Mississippi river, which gives a gloomy account of the state of the sugar crops in that region. It is stated that on the uplands in the vicinity, a number of planters have concluded to plow up their stubble and plant cotton. Another such a winter as the one just passed would be of incalculable injury to the sugar interests of our State.

THE STEAM FRIGATE MERRIMAC.—All doubt in regard to the success of this vessel, appears to be dissipated. A letter from Washington states "upon competent authority," that she is, beyond question, a very perfect ship. The writer says:

Under canvass, with her propeller out of water, she is remarkably fast, stiff and weatherly, and she steams from nine to ten knots. She ran under steam alone, and against a strong tide, from Old Point Comfort to the Naval Hospital, a distance of thirteen miles, in seventy minutes. Her consumption of coal is less than was anticipated. During her late trial trip, in which she experienced very heavy weather, the greatest consumption in twenty-four hours was thirty-four tons. The average was thirty tons. She carries five hundred and eighty tons below the berth-deck, which is sufficient for twenty days' steaming at full power. Her armament of forty heavy shell guns, (8, 9 and 10 inch) is very formidable.

THE SUGAR CROP IN POINT COUPEE.—The Point Coupee Echo, of Saturday last, says:

From all sections of our parish we hear of nothing but the most discouraging accounts of the coming sugar crop. Owing to the utter worthlessness of the stubble and a defect in a large quantity of seed cane, many of our planters will not be able to grind at all the coming season, and not a few will scarcely make sufficient cane for seed for 1857. Many, foreseeing the inevitable failure, have plowed up the old stubble, and in its stead, put in large crops of cotton and corn.

The Caddo Gazette of the 29th ult., says:

We received a visit on yesterday from Judge Ferd, who returned on the day previous from Monroe. He brings cheering news of the progress of the work on the eastern section of our railroad. Between four and five hundred hands are at work, and Dr. Young has notified the contractors that they can discharge all their white laborers, about seventy-five, as the number of slaves will be sufficient to keep pace with the track-laying. Twenty-five miles are now ready for the cross-ties, some of which, together with the rails, have by this time been laid. Ten miles of iron have been received, and twenty-five miles more are on the ocean, the payment for which is to be made on the 20th April, for which the money is ready.

Mr. Robb, the agent for its purchase, says that if that payment is made promptly, there will be no difficulty about the balance. The hands at the last accounts had proceeded to the thirty-first mile. It is confidently expected that the cars will run to Monroe by August twelve months.

CONTRIBUTIONS LEVIED BY WALKER.—It is stated that S. L. Wood & Son, United States merchants at Greytown, have addressed a formal protest to the President against the exactions of Gen. Walker, whose troops recently took forcible possession of $3,000 worth of their goods, without tendering any remuneration. They, therefore, beg the intercession of our government in their behalf as citizens of the United States and entitled to the protection of its flag. It is also stated that Walker levied contributions upon the following merchants, after he had taken the city of Grenada:

Wiedeman & Barsclin, (German merchants) $5,000. Duke & Derbyshire, (English merchants) $6,000. Mr. Solari, (Italian merchant) $5,000. The Brothers Lacayo, (Nicaraguan merchants) $12,000. Mr. Bernard, (French merchant) $250. Pedro Roux, (French merchant) $250. As well as others to a large amount. The respective governments of these sufferers will probably interfere in their behalf.

FROM TEXAS.—The steamship Perseverance arrived yesterday from Galveston, bringing papers to Saturday, but they contain nothing of importance.

A letter to the Advocate states that Mrs. Napp and two children were drowned in attempting to cross the Brazos river, on the ferry-boat at Hanna's ferry, about seven miles above Fort Sullivan.

The San Antonio Texan says that Col. Skinker, and another man, whose name is not given, were murdered on the 23d ult. by some teamsters, with whom they were traveling. Col. S. was a merchant, residing at Fort Clark, and originally from Virginia. The murderers had not been arrested.

SNOW IN THE MOUNTAINS.—There is a tolerable prospect that in the mountains of Virginia there will remain snow enough to afford good sleighing during the entire summer. A correspondent of the Hardy Whig, writing from Pendleton county, says the snow in the Alleghany mountains, at this time, averages three and a half feet in depth, and the writer is informed that it is drifted in some places to the depth of from one hundred to a hundred and fifty feet—so that the topmost branches of the tallest trees barely project above the surface.

The Cunard steamship Curlew from Halifax for Bermuda, struck the north breaker of Bermuda on the morning of the 18th ult., and sunk in three minutes, decks under water. Her hull soon broke in two. The passengers and crew were saved, but the mail was lost.

"There he goes again," said Mrs. Partington in the legislature, as a member stood up for the fifth time to speak on a question. "There he goes like a soda fountain, and just as fluidly as water. Now, Isaac, mind him, and see if you can't become a speaker of the house of reprehensibles sometimes. I declare!" continued she as a new burst of eloquence reached her ear, "it does seem as if the mantelpiece of Daniel Webster had fell onto him, he is so bright."

[Boston Post

The Columbus (Ohio) Journal, of a recent date, says that millions of wild pigeons have been flying over that city, and that sportsmen have made great slaughter among them.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

TERMS—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW-ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1856.

POST ROUTES.—We are indebted to friends occasionally for valuable hints for expediting the delivery of the Advocate. It goes first to a main distributing office, thence branches off to the various destinations. J. B. Meigs, Esq., P. M., Almirante, Fla., favors the office with this information:—

"Send our papers via Pensacola. The Advocate reaches this office at present by going via Montgomery—a round of 1,500 miles. Quite old when it comes to hand. Paper of 15th March got here 27th. By Pensacola it will get here in four days."

Thank you—it is done. We are constantly improving the routes. Suggestions of this sort will oblige.

REVIVAL IN NORFOLK, VA.—Our exchanges give most cheering news of a deep and prevailing religious interest in this lately-stricken city and Portsmouth. Happy the people who so receive the Lord's chastening.

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.—The 30th of this month a called Convention of Southern Baptists meets at Augusta, Ga., to discuss the propriety, and if deemed advisable, the means and mode of establishing a Baptist Union Theological Seminary for the South and Southwest. Several State Conventions and Education Societies have appointed delegates, and there promises to be a large representation.

The German Paper.

This paper, published weekly at Galveston, and edited by Rev. P. Moelling, is a gem of neatness. It has every every element of interest.—Editorials, communications, selections, correspondence and paragraphic clippings. This *"Evangelische Apologete"* is an arm of the missionary service. How is it being supported? Publish it abroad—if you have a German neighbor, put him in the way of being a subscriber—which perhaps will be done by having it sent free one year. It has now reached the twenty-fifth number, and is issued at the ridiculously low price of one dollar per annum. The German element in this country is worth looking after. It has power and is growing. Can it be brought under the influence of a saving and conservative form of Christianity? Therere are hopeful indications of an affirmative solution of this practical and momentous question. They are a thinking, reading, thrifty people. A Christian paper is capable of being a powerful agent for good among them.

The Wesleyan Psalter.

Of the valuable publications which our Publishing House has given the Church, we place none above this—whether neatness of typographical execution be considered or, careful research and taste in editing, or the delightful entertainment of reading.

The poetical versions, translations and paraphrases of the Psalms are very numerous. It has been ascertained that nearly seventy entire versions, in metre, have been published since the Reformation. For the gratification of the curious, a list of entire and partial versions, chronologically arranged, is subjoined at the end of this beautiful volume. Every kind of verse has been applied to the task.

The Wesleys (Samuel Wesley and his three sons, John, Charles and Sam'l Jr.) took stock in this work. Between them it is nearly or quite all taken up. Charles, of course, takes the largest share. "By a singular providence," the Rev. Mr. Fish—an enthusiastic admirer of Wesleyan Muse—came into possession of a manuscript volume of his version, in his own handwriting—a volume by him presented to Lady Huntingdon. This has been published. Dr. Summers, who was thoroughly at home and in heart on this subject, has added from old volumes in his possession and furnished him, others before published, some of which had gone out of print. The collection is complete, unique and interesting. It is needless to say edifying—for the Wesleyan muse saw David's Lord and Son in David's Psalms.

For pointing a text or adorning a sermon—for commending a godly sentiment to the ear or floating it musically into the heart, preachers will find this volume unequalled to quote from.

THE RAINY SEASON.—The Rev. W. A. Sampey writes, from Clark county, Ala.:—"Being appointed to a circuit where it is inconvenient to have Sabbath Schools, I have resolved to instruct the children at their homes; and for this purpose I need a lot of Catechisms. I enclose you seven dollars to buy," &c.

THOS. E. BOND, M. D., of Hartford Co., Maryland, son of the lamented Doctor Bond, is the editor *ad interim* of the Christian Advocate and Journal. This gentleman is a local preacher.

CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS.

Enough sorrow and suffering have befallen missionary efforts upon China to begin to engage the Church's faith and love and heroism. Disappointments, losses, tears and graves, seem to be moral necessities and preparations for such a work. The cause must go on now; it is consecrated. China cannot be given up *now*. For every one that falls there will be many recruits. Aid will be forthcoming readily, where before scantily. Death defeats itself—suffering strengthens the cause it seems to destroy.

It must be exceedingly gratifying to Southern Methodists, and especially to the Alabama Conference, to know that their brother Belton died, was buried and mourned and his family comforted at the North, with the tenderness that awaited his return to his own sunny South and home. Bishop Janes and wife, boarding in the same family, were intimately near and kind. The funeral took place from the 8th street (Methodist) Church, eight ministers acting as pall-bearers. Rev. Dr. Foster, of Brooklyn, opened the services by a hymn, followed by an impressive prayer by Rev. Dr. Holdich, Secretary of the American Bible Society. Rev. Dr. Osbon read a lesson from the Scriptures, and Rev. Dr. Cross made a beautiful address, singularly adapted to the occasion.

The tidings have been suitably received at our Mission Rooms, at Nashville. At a meeting of the Missionary Board on Monday, March 31, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, by a rising vote:—

"WHEREAS, The Board has learned with feelings of deep sorrow the death of Rev. J. S. Belton, one of our missionaries to China, by which dispensation of Divine Providence a most faithful, able and devoted minister and promising missionary of the Church has been removed from his field of labor and toil to his heaven of reward; and whereas, in common with the whole Church of which the deceased was an honored minister, the Board would meekly bow, acknowledging submissively the high behest of heaven in this dispensation of Providence, feeling that "the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away." Therefore—

"RESOLVED, That in the death of Brother Belton the Church has lost one of her most faithful and promising sons, and the cause of missions one of the most noble and self-sacrificing missionaries.

"RESOLVED, That the Board hereby tender the expression of their deepest sympathy and sorrow to the afflicted and bereaved widow, children and relatives of our departed brother.

"RESOLVED, That we also most deeply sympathize with our stricken band of missionaries in China, and assure them in the hour of gloom of our continued regard for them and their mission, and our unceasing prayers for the blessing of God to rest upon them.

"RESOLVED, That the gratitude and thanks of the Board are hereby tendered to our ministerial brethren and members of the Church in New York for the kind attentions shown by them to our deceased brother in his affliction, and his bereaved family in the hours of their sorrow and bereavement.

"RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Society be requested to forward a copy of the above to our beloved Sister Belton, our missionaries in China, the Methodist press, the Methodist ministers of New York, and to the worthy and esteemed editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, with such other expressions of respect and tenderness as the occasion calls for and he may feel free to make.

"E. W. SEHON,
A. R. ERWIN."

In the proceedings of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, (North,) held in New York, on the 18th ult., we notice the following:—

"Another death was announced, although not directly connected with the Board, yet of a missionary of a sister church. It was that of Rev. Mr. Belton a member of the Methodist Church, South, and recently a missionary in China, who died in this city at an early hour on Monday morning, far from home, but surrounded by Christian friends. The case was one of peculiar interest. Mr. Belton was a young man of great promise, who left Alabama some two years since for China, as mentioned in yesterday's Commercial. Rev. Dr. Floy, Rev. H. Bangs, and Dr. Kennedy made suitable and impressive remarks, when a committee, consisting of Drs. Durbin and Floy, was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Board at the loss Mr. Belton's family and his Missionary Board has sustained."

Here are Christian monuments of love and substantial unity at home. What of these monuments abroad? Dr. Wentworth, China missionary of the M. E. Church, (North,) thus writes home about the impression produced on the Chinese by viewing the graves of female missionaries, who left their homes to die in a far distant land, for the sake of Christ:—

"It is sad to loook upon the graves of three young women in our missionary cemetery, (Mrs. White, Mrs. Wiley and Mrs. Wentworth,) who had scarcely entered upon their work ere they laid down their lives for the cause they had espoused. They were emphatically what they gave themselves up to the Church to be—'missionaries for life.' Being dead, they yet speaketh. There they lie, side by side, in the midst of untold thousands of the race they came to save. Hundreds of inquisitive Chinese pause upon that little oval esplanade, overshadowed with spreading olives and sighing pines, and ask wonderingly, 'What monuments are these?' They are the graves of Christian women, who left their homes, braved the ocean, and came 16,000 miles to preach to us: 'Jesus and the resurrection.' 'And who is Jesus?' Go to the Christian chapel, and learn or procure some of the books that his followers are freely distributing in all parts of the city, suburbs and adjacent country, and read for yourself the story of the cross, redemption and salvation."

THE PLACARD BIBLE.—The British Banner states that a proposal has been set on foot for posting placards all over the city of London, containing passages from the Bible, printed in the largest characters, so as to arrest attention. Each placard is to contain only one verse, and sometimes only one sentence; and to be renewed as frequently as the funds obtained will permit. A society was to be organized for carrying out this idea, and, if possible, a commencement was to made in January, 1856.

Some men do seeming good, in order that they may do evil with impunity.

RELIGION IN COMMON LIFE.

Since the days of Herod, another plain sermon has been sounded into the ears of royalty! Victoria has heard one. This is lute for the head of the Establishment to enjoy that privilege, but better late than never.

Being away from her own chapel and chaplain, she and Prince Albert—to the scandal of some zealous prelates—attended "the Crathie Church." Rev. John Caird preached, as though Her Majesty was not there. Preached a manly, plain sermon—such, doubtless, as is preached every Sunday in thousands of conventicles within the Queen's dominions, but which her lofty and her lonely imperial position forfeits.

TEXT—"Diligent in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord." The theme drawn out was Religion in Common Life. No special compliment, not flattery, no adulation was indulged. Such fare as the lairds and peasants of Aberdeenshire got, Her Majesty—sented among them—got. The sermon which pleased and edified Her Majesty, was published by her command. The newspapers say 60,000 copies have been sold, realizing to the author $3,500.

Blackwood's Magazine, (February,) noticing the sermon says: "It strikes at the very heart and root of all our living. It is not a recommendation of good things or good books, or any exclusive manner of existence, but a simple laying open of that great secret which is the very atmosphere and the breath of religion. This preacher is not content that anything which God has cleansed should be called common or unclean; he will not consent that a tithe of our faculties and emotions, like a tithe of our lands and our riches, should be reserved for God, making a carefill separation between the profane and the holy. Strange argument to quicken those dull toils which even good men call secular and worldly!—strange charm to speed the plough, to guide the ship, to hasten every day's triumphant labors through its full tale of animated hours! Whatsoever you do, do it heartily, as unto the Lord, and not unto men.' It is on this great principle of life and labor the preacher founds his reasonings, as he shows us how well we may reconcile diligence in business with fervour of spirit, and brighten our ordinary occupations with the full force and radiance of godliness. The lesson comes with especial force in these days, when we are beguiled by the most sweet voices of the Ritualist and the Mystic on each side of us, and are much persuaded to a vulgar disparagement of the honest necessary work of this earth. How it may become holy work—and how we ourselves, surrounded by its cares, vexations and trials, are in reality placed in the most advantageous position for proving and and glorifying our Lord and Leader, who had share of all these labors before us, is the burden of this message; and we do not doubt it will show to many men how much nearer than they suspected, even in their very hands and households, if they will but do it, lies the work of the Lord.

'No man,' Mr. C. preached, 'can be a thorough proffiecint in navigation who has never been at sea, though he may learn the theory of it at home. No man can become a soldier by studying books on military tactics in his closet; he must in actual service acquire those habits of coolness, courage discipline, address, rapid combination, without which the most learned in the theory of strategy or engineering will be but a schoolboy soldier after all. * * * Tell us not, then, that the man of business, the bustling tradesman, the toil-worn laborer, has little or no time to attend to religion. As well say that the pilot, amid the winds and storms, has no time to attend to navigation; or the geueral, on the field of battle, to the art of war. When will he attend to it? Religion is not a perpetual moping over good books—religion is not even prayer, praise, holy ordinances—these are necessary to religion; no man can be religious without them. But religion, I repeat, is mainly and chiefly the glorifying God amid the duties and trials of the world—the guiding our course amid the adverse winds and currents of temptation by the starlight of duty and the compass of Divine truth—the bearing us manfully, wisely, courageously, for the honor of Christ, our great Leader, in the conflict of life.'"

The "homely, brown colored little book," introduced by the royal imprint, will enter houses where sermon reading is not common. The exceptional personage and occasion will help to give these sound sentiments wide and impressive circulation. The publication partakes of the natare of a tract. If queens would become nursing mothers of the tract and colporteur system, it would be well for their people, as in this case.

Blackwood handsomely acknowledges the act: "We honor the preacher, too much absorbed with his greater errand to take advantage of so good an opportunity of paying court to his Sovereign; and it is still more honorable to the royal pair who listened, that it was no disqualsition upon their own exalted office—no enthusiastic voice of loyalty, urgent upon the honors due the crown nor indeed any discussion whatever of the peculiar relationship between monarch and people—which moved them to this marked and emphatic satisfaction. The Queen presents to us, earnestly, an address in which herself is not distinguished even by a single complimentary inference—a lesson unsoftened by the remotest breath of flattery, and without even a "special application." God save the Queen! We take our princely friend at her word, acknowledging with what a noble honesty she shares with us, bearing her own full part of all the daily duties of common life."

So it is from a British Queen to a Georgia Major—the preacher will do most good who ignores titles. Raised by his office above all titles, while he treats every person respectfully, he is forbid to be a respecter of persons. Thus discharging his duty, he will be likely to find what he does not seek—an honest approbation. Many a good sermon has been spoiled and congregations turned empty away, because it was whispered in the preacher's ear, on entering the pulpit, that the Judge or the Colonel would be in the congregation. A high shot is made over all heads, not even hitting the Judge or the Colonel. The moral woes and wants, the emotions and understandings and sympathies and soul-cravings of mankind lie more in range than their apparent conditions and titles. God hath concluded them all in unbelief, that He might have mercy upon all.

The Fruits of Christian Missions.

Bishop Pierce, in notes to the Southern Christian Advocate, describing his late episcopal tour in the West—especially in the Indian Territory, where he held a conference and visited mission schools, forms and churches—thus vindicates Christian benevolence by its fruits:

"It would be well if all who are skeptical about the possibility of evangelizing the Indians could attend a session of our Conference among them. Indeed, even those who never doubted the redeeming, elevating power of the gospel, might have their faith confirmed and their ideas exalted by the services and sympathies of such an occasion. I confess to strange and commingled emotions, for days and nights, while the business of Conference was in progress. The place, the school, the Conference, each and all, make an interesting paragraph in the current history of this aboriginal race. But a generation gone they were heathens; now they have flourishing academies, houses of religious worship, the apparel and manners of civilization, districts, stations and circuits—the white man's book, his gospel and his preacher.

"How strange is everything around me! I have just passed over a wild, vacant country, dreury but for its beauty, with here and there at long intervals, a hut, a wigwam—and now here is a large three-story brick building, a school-house, with superintendent, with teachers, male and female, and an Annual Conference assembled within its walls! The bell rings, and we all descend to the dining-hall; the boys sit at one table, a teacher at the head, the girls at another, the guests at a third. All is order—no rushing and jamming; and now every one at his place awaits in silence the invocation of a blessing upon the beunteous board. Is this an Indian country? Who maketh these to differ from their kind, and even from themselves? Is this magic? Yes, but not of Aladdin's Lamp. Christian benevolence has wrought this change. The gospel and schools, Christianity and education, have greatly reformed, improved and elevated these tribes. You can see it in the first red man you meet on the highway. Yon cabin and enclosure evince the fact. That quiet audience, eager for the Word of Life, proclaims the chaage and the cause of it. Listen to that song—that prayer. The dialect is strange—an unknown tongue—you cannot understand him, but you *feel* that he who speaks 'knows in whom he has believed.' From a thousand causes, the tendency among all the roaming tribes is to extinction. They are perishing. Every year leaves their number less. But the Cherokees, Creeks and Choctaws multiply, increase. Chili McIntosh informed me that the Creeks had increased two thousand in five years. This fact proves a change of habits, physical and moral, and is a decided vindication of the plans of the Government in their settlement, and of the Church in their instruction."

BIBLES IN TURKEY.—A box of New Testaments in Turkish, that were to be shipped to Thessalonica, were recently sent from the Bible depot in Constantinople to the custom house. As they were books, some copies had to be sent to the government censor to be examined before they could pass. They soon came back with the government seal on the first blank leaf, authorizing their free circulation in Turkey.

Wholesome is the discipline which drives us into the fold and keeps us there.—*Horne.*

Honesty the Best Policy.

"P. T. Barnum, the great showman, whose successful impostures are so glowingly set forth in his autobiography, published a year or two since, has been examined under oath as an insolvent before the New York Supreme Court. He says that he considered himself, in June last, to be worth a half a million of dollars, above all his debts. By endorsement for the Jerome Clock Company he has become hopelessly involved, he does not know to what extent. The shrewd old schemer endorsed in blank for the "suckers" who took him in, and left them to fill up the notes at their discretion. They say that the amount is $460,000, while Barnum supposed he was in for about $100,000. It seems to be as true now as it was in Solomon's day, that "wealth gotten by vanity shall be diminished." Young men who were fascinated by the prosperity of his early tricks, may now profitably "consider the end." He says he is keeping boarders for a living, and has no property but his watch and $25 in money. There is a lien upon his piano, and his garments are seedy.

The pernicious influence of his autobiography, we hope, will be counteracted by this finale. What a contrast! It is scarcely two years since Barnum published that amusing record of successful dunning, trickery and imposture, and sought to illustrate in his own person the fortunate results of a systematic and unprincipled course of humbug in playing upon the weakness of human nature. He triumphed in the ingenuity with which he had manufactured a mermaid; passed off a supernuated negress for the nurse of General George Washington; persuaded a gullible nation that Tom Thumb was a young man, when he was really little more than an infant; palmed Yankee tricksters on the public as wonderful Italian jugglers; and, by adroit management contrived in a few years to amass princely wealth. With a self-complacency almost astounding, he had plumed himself upon his mastery of a system of shameful deceit, and appeared to regard his naked and unrelieved confession of a total absence of moral honesty as smartness. Never was less sympathy felt for a ruined speculator. Just retribution.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Books and Tracts and Rev. H. H. Montgomery.

LOUISIANA, April 2, 1856.

Mr. Editor:—In your last issue I find an article from the above named brother, that needs explanation from him or the Book agents at Nashville. It is in reference to what he calls a plain proposition. He says, "I will furnish you with good books, and that you do the best you can in selling to those who will buy, and then have the privilege of returning to us, as so much stock, what may be on hand at the end of the year, with 30 per cent. discount."

The first thing I wish to be informed about is this: Have the Book Agents established a branch of the Book Concern at Vicksburg, Miss., and appointed Bro. M. Agent?

Again: How is it that he can sell books so much cheaper than they can at Nashville, where they are published?

And, above all, how is it that he can take back all the unsold books as stock while we who buy books at Nashville can only get them at 25 per cent. discount, and bear all the losses of books left on hand?

I, for one, wish light on this subject; for, if the Book Agents have two wholesale prices, and differ as to the discount allowed on such, I, for one wish to know it. It is certainly a new rule in the Concern to me. So I hope either Bro. Montgomery or the Agents at Nashville will explain.

Yours, &c.,

A MEMBER OF MISS. ANN. CONF.

CONVOCATION AND UNION.—Few farces can be more solemn than the convocation meetings and adjournments of the English Church. They have married the Church to the State, and get its honors and support. They must take the consequences, and be legislated for and governed by the State.

A correspondent of the Auburn Advocate gives this item:—"The Church of England has of late striven hard to revive the Convocation with the whole of its original power. It always meets with every new gathering of Parliament, but it is always prorogued the first day, and not allowed any independent action. Of this a powerful party in the Church strongly and loudly complain. The Bishop of Oxford, at the last meeting said, 'I, for one, desire to see the power of internal consultation upon her own affairs revived in the Church of England.' He and those who think with him profess to desire the revival of the powers of Convocation with the hope of making overtures of union to some of the most influential denominations in this country, especially the Wesleyan Conference. A notice of petition on the subject of union between the Church of England and the Wesleyans was actually entertained; but until the Church of England secures her independence from State Control, and banishes far away the *virus* of Popery and Puseyism, the followers of John Wesley, unless fearfully degenerate, would utterly repudiate such a foul embrace."

The Southern University.

The trustees held a meeting, on the 17th March, in Greensboro', Ala., which continued till Wednesday midnight—evidently in earnest. Twenty of the twenty-three present—some of whom had come far. Dr. Summers writes to the S. C. Advocate:—

"Hon. John Erwin presided at the meetings of the Board—an accomplished and dignified chairman. The Board met with some difficulty in fixing upon a site for the University. They, however, effected a compromise, by agreeing unanimously upon a tract of land situated east of the town, not quite a mile from the Methodist Church. Their choice gave general satisfaction to the citizens of the place, who took a lively interest in the projected institution. A Building Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. DeYampert, Johnson and others, clothed with authority to erect a suitable edifice for the University, at an expense not exceeding forty thousand dollars. They are not, however, to proceed to its erection, without first laying the plan, specifications, &c., before the Board. No dormitories are to be built, only as circumstances may bring them in requisition. The question of their utility was discussed at considerable length, and the Board seemed to agree that their partial adoption may be found expedient. A Committee of Finance and an Executive Committee were also appointed. Bishop Paine was chosen President of the Board, Dr. Wadsworth Corresponding Secretary; also, for the present, Recording Secretary; Dr. Webb, Treasurer—a happy selection. A committee was appointed to examine into the financial state of the enterprise, and they reported that one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars were secured by notes, and ten thousand dollars more guaranteed. This ten thousand is one-half of twenty thousand guaranteed at the last Conference—the other half having been secured in notes by the agent, Rev. C. C. Callawny. After he shall have secured the other ten thousand, he will push his agency to increase the subscriptions, so that the University shall have every chair endowed—twenty-five thousand dollars being the endowment of each professorship. This, at 8 per cent., will bring two thousand dollars per annum, which, with a contingent arising from tuition fees, will, so far as salary can do it, secure an able staff of professors."

MISSIONARY MATTERS.

FROM OUR MISSION ROOMS.

CHINA MISSION.

Just as we announce to the Church the sad intelligence of the death of our beloved brother Belton, we are pained to receive information from our remaining missionaries in China of their present truly afflicted condition. We are indebted for this information to the kindness of our friend, Rev. W. C. Johnson, who permits us to publish the following interesting letter, which he has just received from Mrs. M. L. Kelley, the mother of our loved missionary, Dr. D. C. Kelley.

LEBANON, March 27, 1856.

My Dear Bro. Johnson:—We know not what a day may bring forth. I wrote to you last night, little expecting to do the same again to-night. Yesterday, tears were shed because of the death of the companion of our beloved boy, one whom he so dearly loved, being taken from the work in which they expected to be co-laborers. To-day, an unexpected letter from our dear children gives us the sad tidings that shortly after the departure of Bro. Belton from Shanghai, David was attacked with bilious fever and was confined to his bed three weeks. He was able to be up the first January, and Dr. Lockhart pronounced him in a fair way to get well, provided he did not expose himself. Bro. Cunnyngham and wife were sick with small-pox. Sister Lambuth was having chills. Dr. Jenkins and family had been on a trip for two weeks to the mountains, for Mrs. Jenkins' health. Little Mary's nurse was also sick, and they were trying to sustain her with Buffalo's milk, not being able to procure another nurse. The dear little one, too, was exposed to the small-pox, without defence of vaccination, as the matter could not be procured. Mr. Points, of the Episcopal Mission, had also been very sick. The weather at Shanghai, the first January, was cold enough to freeze the canal over near David's house. The latest dates of the letter was January 6; recived March 27—the shortest time performing the trip of any letter we have received yet. What tidings may next come, the Lord only knows. May His grace be sufficient for all that may befall your sincere friend,

M. L. KELLEY.

P. S.—Please inform Dr. Sehon of these facts, and obligo yours, M. L. K.

It is a great honor to be almoner to the King of Heaven. To give is the greatest luxury. How indulgent, then, is God, to annex future rewards to what is so much its own recompense.

BUSINESS COMPARISONS.

Some days since we gave the comparative receipts of produce at this port, *via* the river, for three years past. We now give the comparative receipts for five years, from the 1st of September of each year up to the 31st of March, say seven months. It is unnecessary for us to go into extended details to prove that the trade of our city is on the decline. Figures sustain the assertion that, if the country produces any returns to the cultivators of the soil, our city will continue to increase in importance and grandeur. Of the increasing productions of the great West we shall assuredly receive a good share of the yearly increase. There are no railroads in the country that can compete with the mammoth steamboats which now navigate the Mississippi river, in the transportation of freight. If the residents of the West who reside in the immediate vicinity of the great railways entertain the opinions which have obtained so great currency during the past two or three years, that the gigantic trade of the West is to be diverted from its natural highway towards New Orleans, and go to northern cities, they would not yearly, yea, almost monthly, be adding to the number of steamboats navigating the Mississippi and its tributaries. There are not more than two or three railroads in the Western States that will even pay their loans, their bonds and mortgages, and every seven or eight years they will all have to be rebuilt. Out of two hundred and forty-five railroads in the United States—very many of them in the West—there are only twenty-five, the stocks of which are above par. The stock of the remaining two hundred and twenty ranges from nothing, or 0, up to 90 and 95, but a majority fall below forty per cent. discount. Does the stock of the people's great highway, the mighty Mississippi, ever depreciate in this manner? We merely allude to this comparison of the costs of railway carriage and water transportation to allay those apprehensions which pervade the public mind, in some sections, of the superiority of railroads over water courses. We are asked to consider the low stage of the rivers, for many months of the year, to which we can add, as a set off, the interruption to railroads from ice and snow, as has been the case during the past winter.

Of the great utility of railroads to our own city there cannot be the least doubt. In fact, we feel their usefulness every day, and regret the extreme apathy and inattention of the two great roads which are now progressing, one west and the other north and east. They, however, will only, at certain periods of the year, come in competition with the great steamboat interests. Steamboats will undoubtedly continue to increase, yearly, as they have for twenty-five years past; and the increasing business of the country will be equally divided between the two great powers, railways and steamboats. It is not our intention, however, to give a dissertation on railroads, and we proceed to comparisons.

In making up these comparisons of receipts of produce, as below, we have availed ourselves of our files for the past year, and drawn on the New Orleans Price Current for previous years. The statements will be found as correct as can be gathered from so extended facilities.

It will be observed that there are only wanting a few thousand bales of cotton to make up the quantity for this year to that of 1852–3. The average receipts of sugar for the five years are 142,955 hhds.; the average receipts of molasses, 223,011 barrels per annum. It will be noted that, only in two seasons has the quantity of molasses been in excess of the present year. The sugar and molasses sold and delivered from plantations are not included. The receipts of flour for 1856, 1854, 1853, 1852, are very uniform. In 1848 they were larger. 1855 being a season of deficient harvests, as is manifested in the short receipts, being but a trifle over one-half of the three preceeding years. In wheat the increase is enormous, being one million five hundred and twenty thousand bushels for the present year, against fifteen thousand bushels only in 1855; 292,000 bushels in 1854, 68,000 bushels in 1853, and 60,000 bushels in 1852, being an increase of four hundred and nineteen per cent. over any year for the last seven years. In corn the increase is three hundred per cent. over last year. In potatoes there is an increase over last year, but a falling off from '52 and '53. The communication with the West in those years was not obstructed nearly three months by ice. In all other articles the figures speak for themselves.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.	1852.
Cotton, bales	1,486,404	966,781	1,098,583	1,494,721	1,190,787
Sugar, hhds	197,698	148,048	108,077	155,434	107,498
Molas's, hhds	236,209	257,044	247,702	215,161	187,943
Flour, bbls	661,780	388,354	659,722	607,177	639,246
Corn, c'r, bbls	36,000	6,600	42,280	17,620	406,43
Corn, sacks	1,220,300	400,329	925,524	816,397	747,798
Wheat, sacks	648,156	5,303	117,069	27,497	24,264
Oats, sks, bbls	343,373	202,077	271,801	252,951	234,763
Tobac'co, hhds	9,500	15,924	14,829	31,033	17,862
Potatoes, bbls	191,127	141,178	159,719	166,434	188,036
Pork, bbls	129,250	157,382	171,238	270,628	183,016
Pork, b'k hog	5,476,948	1,995,656	8,576,760	9,723,910	5,492,791
Pork in bxs	3,600	7,490	14,565	1,192	399
Lard, bbls, trs	68,523	94,853	101,512	90,140	99,295
Lard, in kegs	34,550	46,892	47,765	118,043	99,692
Bacon, b'k, bx	118,670	70,300	110,000	109,000	34,200
Do bxs, hhds	15,200	23,414	28,781	35,568	24,294
Butter, firkins	14,698	24,670	33,094	30,733	20,193
Beef, bbls	41,489	24,317	22,625	43,086	33,613
Beef, hhds, trs	10,300	9,329	8,629	27,712	11,084
Hay, bales	60,207	39,484	33,182	62,615	24,910
Hides	92,000	42,733	55,119	90,149	68,295
Lead, pigs	29,560	16,440	21,987	31,967	87,845
Whisky	62,374	58,708	88,702	95,656	83,404
Candles, b'xes	39,560	30,782	41,333	47,332	34,537
Apples	52,600	23,307	40,134	31,919	14,791

Many articles of produce such as lard, pork, beef, with a considerable quantity of flour, come, *via* this port, *en route* to New York and Boston. With the present rates of freights, which are much lower than they were expected to be, increased quantities will seek our market for shipment. Moveover, by sending *via* this city the advantages of two markets can be realized. We challenge competition with and throw the gauntlet to any other city or community for the superiority in the way and manner of conducting business in this city. The sales of produce are made for cash; no four months, six months, nor sixty days credit, embellishes an account of sales emanating from this city, with a string of charges, embracing five cents for nails, three cents for twine and two pence for the use of a lard trier; nor twenty-five cents as interest on premium of insurance, with five per cent. commissions, and other charges too numerous to enumerate.

But let us go back and see what the trade of New Orleans was twenty years ago, say in the year 1836:

Cotton, bales (1st April)	371,301
Sugar, hhds	72,128
Flour, bbls	112,851
Corn, in ear, bbls	129,770
Corn in sacks	12,225
Wheat in sacks	1,095
Oats, bbls and sacks	11,598
Potatoes, bbls	2,908
Pork in bbls	37,410
Lard in tierces and bbls	813
Lard in kegs	86,870
Bacon, boxes and casks	2,200
Hams, casks	1,765
Butter, firkins	2,980
Beef, bbls	7,223
Hay, bales	7,110

Though twenty years may be considered a long time to look at things in New Orleans, by those who take delight in decrying her great natural position for commerce and trade, yet in the year 1836 similar predictions were made that our good city had reached its climax, and the extent of our business was to be measured by the results of six years, say from 1830 to 1836; but somehow or other, the city continues to extend, and if there are any virtues in figures, the tables above refute all the assertions so boldly promulgated year after year. What do we gather from these statistics? Why, we find that cotton has increased over four hundred per cent., sugar over fifty per cent. In receipts, at the time, though the crop of 1835 was only 30,000 hhds; in 1836 78,000; in 1856 it is 231,427 hhds., which is an increase of three hundred per cent. Does this resemble anything of a retrograde movement? Flour has increased five hundred per cent; corn from 225,212 bushels to 3,000,000 bushels, or a fraction over twelve hundred per cent; and from 2,500 bushels of wheat the quantity has grown to 1,620,000 bushels. We think we have brought forward sufficient data to maintain our position, that the trade of New Orleans is destined to increase, and is now far below what it will be in 1866, if its citizens are true to its interests and to themselves.

Although the banking capital in 1836 in this city was fifty millions of dollars paid up, and the citizens of the State were indebted to the banks, (sixteen in number) on the 1st of January, 1836, in the amount of forty-seven millions of dollars, it was no proof that the culminating point of the city's greatness was attained; for the gigantic business of New Orleans is now done under a banking capital of $13,414,000, and an average indebtedness for the last six months of 1855 and the three first months of 1856 of $21,000,000.

To maintain the present proud and enviable position of New Orleans is, we presume, the desire of every citizen; at the same time, we must not be lagard in our feelings towards our system of internal improvements. Our two great railroads require the helping hand of the moneyed men of the city. Although they will not enter into competition with the great highway, the Mississippi, their extension into regions of country not immediately connected with water courses, is required to sustain and hold that supremacy which we have endeavored to make more than apparent. [Crescent.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Acknowledgement.—The Treasurer of Ministerial Education Society of the Alabama Conference of the M. E. Church, South, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums during the month of March:

March 17	Anonymous, post marked Bayaun, Ala.,	$10
"	22—Rev. Wm. C. Hearn, on the twenty dollar resolution	20
"	22—Rev. John S. Moore, on the same	10
"	24—Rev. Wm. J. Powers on the same	20
	Total amount	$60

Montgomery, Ala., April 1, 1856. W. W. DOWMAN, Treasurer.

MARRIAGES.

On the 2d April, by Rev. Robert J. [illegible], at the residence of the bride's father, in the parish of Tensas, La., Mr. THOS. F. OWEN, of the parish of Concordia, to Miss TABITHA M. KENDRICK.

On the 3d April, by Rev. Robert J. [illegible], in Jefferson county, Miss., Dr. CHARLES B. [illegible], to Mrs. MARGARET N. CLARK, both of the aforesaid county.

On the 25th March, by Rev. William [illegible]sworth, at the residence of A. Hedrick, Mr. J. S. [illegible]ERS to Miss M. L. HEDRICK, all of Washington county, Miss.

On the 3d April, by Rev. Thomas [illegible], Dr. DAVID W. FOSTER to Miss M. SPURLOCK, all of Amite county, Miss.

DEATHS.

Died.—Or rather, fell asleep in Jesus, the 18th March, in Westville, Miss., FRANCES [illegible]NS, in the 20th year of her age.

She was for long years a sufferer. Her end was peace. Yea, more, it was the triumph of the Christian faith over the last enemy. Her dying words were those of assurance, transport and delight: "I am going to heaven—Happy! happy!" Her funeral was preached by the writer, the day after her decease, to an attentive and weeping audience.

May God sanctify to those still detained in the vale this afflicting dispensation of his all-wise yet inscrutable providence!

"Lo! the prisoner is released—
Lightened of her fleshy load;
Where the weary are at rest,
She is gathered unto God."

B. M. WHITTINGTON.

Died.—On the 24th March, in Carrollton, Miss., Mrs. CATHARINE C., consort of Robert [illegible]ngham, and daughter of Stephen Terry.

Sister B. was an early victim to the fell destroyer, [illegible]monary consumption. For five long years she [illegible]red the ravages of the fatal disease, with almost more than Christian fortitude. In early life she had [illegible]cated herself to Almighty God, and found his [illegible]fficient grace could sustain her. From the time [illegible]er connection with the M. E. Church to her death [illegible]ived a most consistent and pious life. On the [illegible]before her departure she was called on by her [illegible]r, when he conversed with her freely about her [illegible]pects beyond the grave. She expressed herself [illegible], and said her only trust was in Jesus; that she [illegible]resigned to death and possessed peace within. [illegible]was then left to herself for a short time by her [illegible]r, he expecting to see her again. But when he [illegible]rned three hours afterwards, death had been [illegible]e—the spirit was gone—earth could no longer re[illegible]heaven's treasure:

"How blessed the righteous, when he dies,
When sinks a weary soul to rest!
How mildly close the beaming eyes,
How gently heaves th' expiring breast!
Life's duties done, as sinks the clay,
Light from its load the spirit flies—
While heaven and earth combine to say,
How blessed the righteous, when he dies!"

R. T. JONES.

Died.—On the evening of the 13th of [illegible]ruary, 1856, after an illness of ten days, in Harris county, Texas, WILLIAM HAYS, aged 71 years.

Father Hays was born in Mississippi Territory, on [illegible]'s Creek, near Natchez. He moved to Texas in [illegible]. He joined the M. E. Church in 1813, made a [illegible]ession of religion soon afterwards, and lived a consistent and devoted member until he was called [illegible] his toils here to his reward in heaven.

Not a murmur did he utter. Speak to him of his approach unto death, his answer was: "All is [illegible]ce within." At intervals, quoting many beautiful passages of Scripture. A few moments before he expired, he used these words, "The Lord is my shepherd—I shall not want." His voice failed him—he closed his eyes on earthly objects, and his spirit passed away. None knew him but loved him.

C. B. D.

Died.—On the 1st February, at the residence of Mrs. E. W. Lewis, in Woodville, Miss., JOHN D. STOCKETT, in his 34th year.

He was born, reared, married, and continued to reside in Wilkinson county, Miss., until his demise. He joined the M. E. Church early after he grew to manhood, and was happily converted to God, and for several years after lived in the enjoyment of religion, possessing much of the social element in his nature, and loving many irreligious friends, he was led astray, and left the Church, and lost his enjoyment in religion. Subsequently, however, he rejoined the Church, and was a member at his death; and from a deep and earnest penitence, the humble and fervent prayer, and the expressions of confidence in the Saviour which characterised his last illness, his friends have hope in his death. May that Providence that rules the fortunes of the world overrule this death to the present and eternal good of the friends of the deceased!

W. B. H.

Died.—On the 9th Feb., at the residence of Mrs. E. W. Lewis, in Woodville, Miss., after a long illness, Mrs. SARAH L. STOCKETT, wife of the late John D. Stockett, in the 32d year of her age.

She had been for years and died in communion with the Methodist Church.

Possessing a large degree of hope, she manifested that buoyancy of spirit, even amid the afflictions of life. These traits, together with that ingenuousness as characteristic of her mental constitution, were largely beneficent to her, by disburdening the mind of its care and anxiety, and at the same time dispelling the clouds and cheering the gloom of affliction. It was thus the wasting tide of life was borne on beyond its expected shore. But these features of character are not only beneficial to those who possess them, but to others also. Who, hardened with sin and gloomy forebodings, has not felt the beseeching influence of a cheerful countenance and buoyant spirit?

Soon after she grew to womanhood, she became a member of the Methodist E. Church, and in 1851 was united in marriage to John Stockett, who preceded her to the grave a few weeks only. They have left no little orphaned ones. May they be reared to God and become lively stones in his spiritual temple.

W. B. H.

Died.—On the 24th March, in the village of Elyton, Jefferson county, Ala., ELIZA M., consort of Robert H. Patten.

She was born and raised in East Tennessee. She professed religion about the year 1846, and joined the M. E. Church, and has lived a faithful Christian ever since. In afflictions, her soul was greatly blessed. Religion was her constant theme. Though not permitted to attend church regularly, she was happy at home. Her faith was strong in the atonement of our Lord Jesus Christ, and her confidence unshaken. In intervals of her last hours she was in the possession of her mind, and during these hours she was careful in impressing upon the minds of her husband and children the importance of their soul's salvation. She was happy as long as she could speak. She praised God and left all in joy.

R. P.

Died.—On the 21st Feb., in Brasoria, Texas, WALTER, son of Milton H. and Nancy Elizabeth Hardworth, aged 3 years and 5 days.

E. F. T.

Died.—On the 25th February, 1856, Sister MARGARET McCAA, consort of Bro. David McCaa, of Jefferson county, Miss., in the 38th year of her age.

"Friend after friend departs—
Who has not lost a friend?"

Many, on observing this notice, will say and feel that they have lost a friend; for she whose happy death we here record was "a friend indeed" to very many into whose hands this will fall.

Our departed sister had been a member of the Church about twenty-three years. She was taken into it by Rev. James Cotton, of the Mississippi Annual Conference, in her fourteenth year. Thus, in the morning of her days, did she dedicate herself to the service of God. Nor did she ever regret that dedication; for during her whole Christian course she exemplified a devoted and ardent temper in the cause of Christ. She was strongly and intelligently attached to the doctrines and discipline of the church of her choice. All its benevolent enterprises had a claim on her benevolence. The Sabbath School cause, especially, was dear to her heart. She not only wished it well, but gave her personal efforts for its success, even when domestic cares might have formed a reasonable excuse for neglect.

Her personal piety was deep and ardent; religion was her principal theme of conversation for years before her death. Her hospitality was of the most generous and liberal character. Ministers of the gospel were always among her most honored guests. She was a devoted wife, a fond mother, and a true friend.

Her death was a triumph of Christian faith. A short time before her death she said that she had long trusted in her Saviour—that she still trusted in him, and that she knew that she would go to him. Her last words were, "Lord, receive my spirit."

May her friends follow her as she followed the Saviour. So shall their end be confiding, calm and peaceful.

J. L. FORSYTH.

Fayette, March 2, 1856.

Died.—On the 4th March, in Glenmville, Barbour county, Ala., of bronchial affection, Mrs. ELIZABETH BASS, relic of the late Sterling Bass, Sr., of Russell county, Ala., in the 76th year of her age.

For months she had suffered under a severe and protracted attack of dysentery, which she bore with Christian fortitude. From this she recovered. But hope, how illusive! A lurking disease of years, a bronchial affection, supervened, which, aggravated by debility from long suffering, baffled the skill of physicians, the kindest and most assiduous filial care and nursing. She retained full possession of her mental faculties to the last moment of her life, when, blessed by the presence of all her living children, and consoled with an unshaken hope of her acceptance with God, she "fell asleep in Christ."

The deceased was born in North Carolina, in 1780, and marrying her late husband, removed with him in that year to Georgia. In 1818 they both joined the M. E. Church, and faithfully persevered to the end. From 1818 till her death she knew no variableness or change in her faith and hope; but walked humbly before God, obeying his law, all her days, until it pleased him to take her home.

Read This.—For all Bowel Diseases, Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Constipation and General Debility, we know of nothing better than Dr. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters. One wine glass taken three times each day, before meals, will be a sure cure for all the above diseases, will remove all heaviness from the stomach, keep you free from costiveness, assist digestion, give a good appetite, and impart a healthy tone to the whole system. Every family should keep these Bitters on hand during the summer season, as a family medicine. For sale by all principal Druggists and dealers generally. At wholesale, by E. J. Hart & Co., 79 Tchoupitoulas street, and Cady & Holmes, 7 Gravier street.

apl 2 6t&W — a12 1t

If you are sick, the probability is that the roof of your sufferings is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed dyspepsia, languor, oppression in the diaphragm, jaundice, headache, nausea, bodily weakness, dimness of sight, heartburn, costiveness, dysentery, and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and therefore destroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the strength of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and dismiss forever all these tormenting and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a persevering use of Hostland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. O. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. There is no mistake, no failure in their sanative effects. See advertisement. — a7 1m

A Masterpiece Outdone.—We have lately supposed that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was the Ultima Thule in its line, and that nothing had been or would be invented which could at all surpass it in its fine points of excellence as a medicine. But we are confidently assured by those competent to judge on the subject, that Ayer's new Pills excel in high medical artistry even that widely celebrated embodiment of his skill. He has succeeded in making them not only pleasant to take, but powerful to cure the large class of complaints which require a purgative remedy [Lancaster Argus, Ky.

They are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., fe23 2m and all city druggists.

"The child is only troubled with worms," says the thoughtless mother, when the puny appearance of her offspring is remarked upon. ONLY WORMS! why not say ONLY Cholera or ONLY Yellow Fever, for Worms destroy more lives than either. If you love your little ones, administer to them, even if you only suspect them to be "troubled with worms," a sure, safe and immediate remedy. Every household where it has been tried, every physician who has seen its effect, pronounces WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE such a remedy.

Be particular and remember the name—"Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. Wright & Co., Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole proprietors. Sold by all the Druggists. — a12 1t.

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.—Our brethren of the craft, and all connected with the art preservative of all arts, are interested to know that George H. Whitney, No. 105 Poydras street, between Camp and St. Charles streets, is prepared to furnish presses, type, inks, paper, cards, and all other articles belonging to and needful for the business. Those who desire to re-dress their weekly appearance, can exchange their old material for what is new, at a reasonable cost.

Capt. Adams, who was arrested in Norfolk for killing one of his sailors at the Chincha Islands, has been discharged from custody.

A fire occurred in Galena, Ill., on the 1st inst., which destroyed about thirty buildings, including a Catholic church.

The sugar house of Mr. Cullum, with a large quantity of sugar, in the northern part of the parish of Pointe Coupee, was destroyed by fire a few days ago.

VIRGINIA.—The law lately passed by the Virginia legislature to prevent the abduction of slaves in northern vessels, compels pilots to search every outward-bound vessel leaving Virginia ports.

The brick wall of an old stable in New York, fell on the 31st ult., burying a number of children who were playing about it. A lad fifteen years of age was killed, and nine others badly hurt.

The ship Undaunted, Capt. Freeman, was at Ivica, on the 3d of March, loading salt, for New York. The Spanish Government had issued orders to allow only those vessels which had obtained permits to load; and that no further permits to ship salt be granted.

Geo. Mecar, of Harrisburg, Pa., a few days since, recovered $4,000 damages for personal injuries from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It appears Mecar was crossing the track of the road in a covered wagon, when a locomotive, without warning, came along, shivered his vehicle to pieces, and dangerously wounded him.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—A late number of the Medical Gazette says:

The high price at which sulphate of quinine can now be had in its purity has led to its extensive adulteration. Physicians and the public should be on their guard, and only obtain the article from safe and reliable hands, else they may be using *arsenic peperine* or strychnine, for all these are employed for adulterating purposes.

Magnetic Telegraph.

FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

BY THE NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A great fire occurred in Baltimore to-day. Several stores were burnt. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Steamship Launched.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The Adriatic, a new steamship of the Collins line, was launched to-day.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Dr. Graham, who killed Col. Loring in the St. Nicholas Hotel, some months ago, has been pardoned by Gov. Clark.

THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS.

FOR JANUARY, 1856.....BY LEWES D. TAYLOR.

Month.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	Wind.			Weather.
Jan. 1	40°	46°	47°	NE	NE	NE	Clear.
" 2	44°	48°	49°	NE	NE	NE	Rain.
" 3	44°	50°	54°	NE	NW	NE	Clear.
" 4	34°	42°	38°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 5	40°	52°	52°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 6	42°	54°	52°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 7	52°	66°	61°	NE	NW	NE	..
" 8	40°	50°	51°	NE	SE	NE	Rain.
" 9	34°	39°	41°	NE	NE	NE	Cloudy.
" 10	30°	32°	32°	NE	NE	NE	Rain.
" 11	30°	34°	34°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 12	36°	38°	38°	NW	NW	NW	..
" 13	44°	54°	55°	NW	NW	NW	Clear.
" 14	42°	48°	52°	NW	NE	NW	Cloudy.
" 15	32°	40°	42°	NW	NE	NW	Clear.
" 16	32°	43°	44°	NW	NE	NE	..
" 17	45°	48°	50°	NW	NE	NE	..
" 18	39°	60°	58°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 19	51°	59°	60°	NE	NE	NW	Rain.
" 20	34°	36°	37°	NE	NE	NW	Cloudy.
" 21	34°	34°	40°	NW	NW	NW	Clear.
" 22	25°	35°	38°	NW	NE	NE	..
" 23	32°	42°	40°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 24	40°	46°	51°	NW	NE	NE	Cloudy.
" 25	42°	43°	45°	NE	NE	NE	Rain.
" 26	42°	44°	46°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 27	40°	46°	46°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 28	40°	41°	42°	NE	NE	NE	Rain.

Mean average of each day's temperature, 41°, 59' 25 6/10".
New Orleans, February 1, 1856.

FOR FEBRUARY, 1856.....BY LEWES D. TAYLOR.

Month.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	Wind.			Weather.
Feb. 1	54°	60°	61°	SW	SW	SW	Clear.
" 2	50°	54°	62°	NE	NE	NE	Rain.
" 3	34°	44°	39°	NE	NE	NE	Clear.
" 4	30°	32°	31°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 5	28°	32°	31°	NE	NE	NE	Rain.
" 6	36°	40°	41°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 7	32°	40°	40°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 8	30°	36°	36°	NE	NE	NE	Clear.
" 9	32°	40°	40°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 10	50°	61°	61°	NE	SE	NE	..
" 11	51°	61°	62°	SW	SW	SW	..
" 12	52°	62°	62°	SW	NW	SW	..
" 13	52°	64°	62°	SW	SW	SW	..
" 14	56°	64°	64°	SW	SW	SW	Rain.
" 15	56°	66°	66°	NE	NE	NE	Clear.
" 16	62°	74°	70°	SW	SW	SW	..
" 17	54°	62°	60°	NW	NW	NW	..
" 18	48°	50°	51°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 19	50°	64°	62°	NE	SE	NE	..
" 20	54°	58°	62°	NE	NE	NW	Rain.
" 21	50°	62°	62°	NE	NE	NW	Cloudy.
" 22	54°	62°	62°	SW	SE	NE	Clear.
" 23	56°	70°	70°	SW	NE	NE	..
" 24	46°	58°	64°	NE	NE	NE	Rain.
" 25	56°	66°	66°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 26	64°	72°	70°	SW	SW	SW	Clear.
" 27	70°	80°	82°	NW	NW	NW	..
" 28	60°	60°	62°	NE	NE	NE	Rain.

Mean average for each day's temperature, 56°, 20' 42/100".
New Orleans, February 29, 1856.

FOR MARCH, 1856.....By LEWES D. TAYLOR.

Month.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	Wind.			Weather.
March 1	66°	74°	70°	SW	SW	SW	Rain.
" 2	48°	54°	55°	NE	NE	NE	Clear.
" 3	44°	54°	52°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 4	48°	58°	62°	NE	NE	NW	Cloudy.
" 5	54°	60°	62°	NW	NE	NW	Rain.
" 6	52°	56°	58°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 7	54°	66°	65°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 8	54°	58°	62°	NE	NE	NE	Clear.
" 9	56°	72°	68°	SW	NW	NW	..
" 10	58°	62°	62°	NE	NE	NE	Rain.
" 11	52°	62°	62°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 12	54°	58°	62°	NE	NE	NE	Clear.
" 13	54°	58°	62°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 14	44°	52°	52°	NE	NE	NE	Rain.
" 15	52°	62°	62°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 16	52°	64°	64°	SE	SE	SE	..
" 17	62°	74°	72°	SW	SW	SW	..
" 18	62°	68°	68°	NW	NE	NW	Clear.
" 19	62°	74°	68°	NW	NE	NW	..
" 20	58°	68°	68°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 21	58°	68°	68°	NE	NE	NE	Rain.
" 22	58°	68°	68°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 23	58°	68°	68°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 24	58°	68°	68°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 25	58°	68°	68°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 26	58°	68°	68°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 27	58°	68°	68°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 28	58°	68°	68°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 29	58°	68°	68°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 30	58°	68°	68°	NE	NE	NE	..
" 31	58°	76°	76°	SE	SE	NW	..

Mean average of each day's temperature, 65°, 14', 11 3/5".
New Orleans, April 1, 1856.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—We learn from the New London Star that Dr. Kane, accompanied by Mr. Henry Grinnell, were recently in that city for the purpose of "examining the ship Resolute, with a view of her fitness for another conflict with Iceden." From this we might be led to infer that another expedition to the North Pole—probably to explore the newly discovered Polar Sea—was projected.

A proclamation has been issued by the War Department announcing that for the purpose of meeting the present exigencies of the service, the President has directed that the State of Florida, except that portion of it lying west of the Chattahoochie and Apalachie rivers, shall be constituted a separate military department. It is not yet stated who will have the command.

IN LUCK.—Mr. J. Brown, of Hart county, Ga., who is described as the father of twenty-nine children, has discovered a rich vein of gold which yields from a small pinful of earth a penny weight of gold. The old man and his little boys, with their mortars and pans, make from five to six dollars per day.

MR. EVERITT'S PATRIOTIC TOUR.—It seems that the further Mr. Everitt proceeds in his great errand of patriotism, the more unanimous and the more urgent are the appeals for his continued devotion to his noble undertaking. We are informed that he has partly consented to return to Virginia, to speak in a number of towns there, after his appearance in Philadelphia on Friday evening next, and that he may yet accept the invitation to visit Cincinnati and other Western cities. As the charge fixed for his discourse at all those places is the same as at Baltimore—one dollar—and as Mr. Everett accepts no pecuniary return for his labors, the entire sum needed to secure the Mount Vernon Estate, may be raised by the instrumentality of his eloquence alone.

COUNTERFEITS.—The officers of St. Joseph's county, Mich., have arrested a gang of counterfeiters, with a press and $15,000 in five dollar counterfeit bills on the Westminster Bank, Rhode Island. They secured McDougal, who implicated Wm. B. Latta and his son, N. B. Latta, and —— Finch. Latta and his son were arrested, but Finch eluded the officers and escaped with the dies and plate. Latta is held to bail in the sum of $4,000.

The Irving Bank, in New York, lately redeemed a counterfeit on its twenty-dollar note, which had been executed with a steel pen, aided by a pencil brush! The fac simile was perfected with such consummate skill that it was a long puzzle even to the engravers of the Bank.

SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING.—The Great Republic, the largest clipper in the world, built by Donald McKay, Boston, in running between Marseilles and the Crimea for the French Government, has frequently with a common single reef top-sail breeze, outsailed the fleetest steamers afloat. An English merchant who had made two passages in her, offered $100,000 for a nine months' charter, which was declined on the ground that she was doing better in her present employment.

The propeller Arctic, Capt. Hartstein, sent in search of the Pacific, arrived at Brooklyn Navy Yard on the evening of the 31st, after a cruise of 49 days. She encountered a succession of heavy gales and met with no vessels in distress.

A grand reception ball in honor of John Frost, the renowned English Chartist, was given recently in New York, by his Democratic friends and admirers.

A young man named Cudworth, recently died in the western part of the State of New York, nineteen years old, who swallowed a rye straw, two inches and a half long, when he was one year old. A post mortem examination was held, when the straw was found in a perfect state of preservation, having been lodged in the right lung eighteen years.

EARTHQUAKE.—The Alexandria Gazette states that at 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 21st, an earthquake shock was felt in the counties of Nelson, Amherst and Albermarle, Va. The shock was quite perceptible. The motion of the earth, it was supposed, lasted from ten seconds to half a minute, and was accompanied with a low, rumbling noise, like distant thunder.

THE CURRENT WEEK.

Like an army with banners, whose burnished spear tops and glittering lances reflect back the rays of the sun; whose pennons and pennonceles flaunt like the synonymes and brave forarunners of great deeds of courage and knightly achievement; while thousands of grand hearts, moving by their side, anxiously look forward to the drawing of swords and the clamor of gods and men fighting for honor, for fame, and for love, the legions of the present are swiftly marching on to the future, in which lies their Armageddon and final victory or defeat.

The army of spring, gaining a skirmish here and a victory there, now touches the promise of that purple triumph from which shall be garnered greater glories, higher honors and more permanent prosperity than the weeks and months preceding. Every little shrub and the smallest blades of grass, are investing themselves with a royal greenery to do honor to the occasion, and many small flowers, painted all over more cunningly than by any mortal painter, are showing themselves in full attire to hail their friend and deliverer.

All hail to the brilliancy of the promise, as in every realization of even our highest hopes we too often find but the apples of Sodom. In the future and the past, in memory and expectation, lie all true poetry, all right history, all sound philosophy. The present rings with the blows of the hammer—the exponents of toil. The future has only the perfect Alhambras of labor—the past, the glorious architecture of the Acropolis and the abyss of Tyre.

Monday, April 7.—St. Aphranates, fourth century; St. Hegesippus, St. Turian, of Kenan-Ethick, are the guardians of the day.

The wood anemony—*anemone nemerosa*—dedicated to St. Aphranates, is the floral emblem.

In 1520, Raphael of Urbino died, on the anniversary of his birthday, which was in 1483. His fame and glory have long survived, and his memory will live green and glorious so long as art and genius survive in the world.

In 1807, Lalande, the great astronomer, died at Paris, aged seventy, after a life devoted to science and scientific pursuits. Though no great discoveries, like those of Laplace and Newton, are allied to his memory, the hard mathematical pursuits which led to and demonstrated their labors, will serve as an eternal *corona* to the memory of Lalande; and those who, in his manner, travel *sic iter ad astra* will remember him with praise.

Tuesday, April 8.—St. Dionysius, Bishop of Corinth, in the second century, and Albert, Patriarch of Jerusalem, in 1214, when the crusades enlisted the flower and chivalry of Europe, are the prominent saints.

The ground ivy, *glecoma hederacea*, is the humble plant which keeps green and growing the memory of St. Dionysius.

In 1341 the celebrated sonnets of Petrarch, embodying his love for Laura, gained for him so great regard and esteem that he was crowned in Rome, where Virgil and Horace had been before him, and all the people of the three-hilled city shouted "Long live the poet."

In 1364 John, King of France, who had been brought captive to England by Edward the Black Prince, died at the Savoy palace, in his captivity; having refused a release on terms that he was not sure of his ability to fulfil—*sans peuer et sans reproche*.

In 1846 General Scott, leaving a garrison at Vera Cruz, commenced his march to the city of Mexico, by way of Jalapa, with an army of eight thousand five hundred men: while Santa Anna was entrenched, with twelve thousand, at a mountain pass called Cerro Gordo, and had the whole country as a reserve to fall back upon.

Wednesday, April 9.—St. Mary of Egypt; the Massyllan Martyrs; the Roman Captive Martyrs in Persia, A. D. 362, are the Saints. The Red polyanthus, *primula polyantha rubra*, dedicated to St. Mary, is the floral emblem.

In 1483, Lord Bacon died, in disgrace, at the advanced age of sixty-six. He fell from his high estate because he cultivated high wisdom at the expense of every day wisdom. Rushworth says of him that he "was eminent over all the christian world for his many excellent writings. He was no admirer of money, yet had the unhappiness to be delled therewith." His connivance at the treachery and fraud of his servants wrought his ruin. The gifts of suitors in chancery caused him to be suspected, but his decrees were so just, suitable and fit, that no one was ever reversed. His great work, *De Augmentarum Sciential*, is an epitome of all that was sound concerning knowledge, and will remain one of those priceless extracts of divine thought that cannot die.

In 1744 "King George's War" was proclaimed by England. It originated in disputes concerning the kingdom of Austria.

In 1747, Lord Lovat was executed on Tower-Hill, for high treason, at the age of ninety. He was a bold, bad man, and carried to the scaffold the same coolness which had accompanied him through a dishonorable life. Walter Scott sketches him in one of his stories.

In 1807 John Opie, the self-taught artist, died.—Though no great and lasting work ever fell from his brush, he attained a high rank in his profession.

Thursday, April 10.—St. Badenus, 376; B. Mechtildes, Virgin and Abbess, 1300, are the patronesses of the day.

The pale violet dedicated to St. Mechtildes, is the flower.

In 1809, Mr. Erskine's negotiations opened anew our trade with England which, by the act of non intercourse, passed by Congress on the 1st of March, prohibited trade or commerce of any kind with either France or Great Britain. Short as was the duration of the non-intercourse, a series of failures swept over the whole country and nebula, such as has not existed since in its comprehensiveness and general ruin, affected every kind of industry and all branches of business. Only those whose support was drawn immediately from the soil were enabled to withstand the shock.

Friday, April 11.—St. Leo the Great, Pope, 461, St. Antipas, St. Guthlake, St. Maccal and others of whom no one is notable, have in charge the eleventh.

The dandelion, *taraxacum dens leonis*, dedicated to St. Leo, is the emblem.

In 1713, the great peace of Utrecht, which gave a temporary respite to exhausted Europe, was concluded, and in its conclusion was settled the twelve years' war which sprang from the succession to the Spanish throne and involved the whole continental peace.

The war which prevailed in our own country during this period is commonly known as "Queen Anne's War," and was attended with a great many circumstances of barbarity, murder and inhumanity.

Saturday, April 12.—St. Sabas, St. Zeno, St. Julius, the Pope, and St. Victor are the notable names of the day for recollection and observance.

The great saxifrage, *saxifraga cæsifolia*, is the plant dedicated to St. Zeno.

Senecar, the philosopher, a native of Cerdaba, in Spain, died at Rome, A. D. 65, in the fifty-third year of his age. His moral writings give him his greatest claim to immortality—breathing as pure and sincere a morality as those of any heathen author. He was a preceptor to Nero, who, when he had acquired power, sent an order to the old philosopher to destroy himself. This order he complied with by opening his veins and taking poison. During these operations he conversed calmly with his friends, and as his blood flowed languidly, he caused himself to be put in a hot bath, until Nero's soldiers, becoming impatient, placed him in an oven and suffocated him by steam. It is imagined from the tenor of Seneca's writings that he must have listened to the preaching of St. Paul, and there now exists a written correspondence said to have passed between the two, which has been supposed by many to have been genuine.

In 1705, Dr. Edward Young, author of the "Night Thoughts," died.

In 1782, Admiral Rodney defeated the French fleet, under Count de Grasse, in the West Indies.

In 1814, London was generally illuminated on three successive nights, for the termination of the war with France.

Anniversary of the birth of Henry Clay.

Sunday, April 13.—St. Hermenegild, Martyr, 586; St. Gulnoch, 838; St. Caradoc, 1122, are the patrons of the day.

The green narcisso, dedicated to St. Hermenegild, is the flower.

In 1517, Cairo was taken by the Sultan Selim, who thus became master of Egypt.

In 1814, Charles Burney, author of the "History of music," and other works showing literary ability, died, at the age of 88.

In 1822, this date was made memorable by giving birth to "one of us."

In 1823, one of the most desperate sea fights ever recorded, took place in the Mediterranean between two corsairs belonging to the Algerines and a private armed vessel, carrying the American flag. The corsairs were successful and carried their prisoners into captivity, whence one finally escaped and published a full record of his experience among the Algerines.

REV. DR. DEWEY'S LECTURE.—Rev. Dr. Dewey delivered another lecture last evening in Dr. Clapp's Church, concerning the ends and means of human culture and all that appertains to man. There was a very large and attentive audience present, and the utmost attention paid to all that was said.

Taking man up as a creature of Fate, and considering him in his relationship to certain irrevocable laws, the plastic nature of man under certain great laws was shown, and the effect that those laws have both upon individuals and nations.

The same generic laws that rule his outer and material, regulate his inner and intellectual life. Man cannot throw off the imperative law that binds them. They have tried and failed.

Slowness is the opposite of our age's characteristic. But moral progress is slow, and must be so, because there is no royal road for advance.

Discipline is the great thing in life. No man's trials are made greater than he can bear, if he will discipline himself beforehand. It is wearisome to do the same thing frequently over, but it cannot be avoided, for the extraordinary is attained at high cost. There is the compensating thought that excellence is in itself a reward, and that what comes to a man from hard labor can never be wrenched away.

This skeleton, filled up in the able and glowing manner that it was, and woven at length, well repaid all who attended.

Five O'Clock—Saturday.

There are some months in the year more notable and pleasant than other months; some weeks that surpass their predecessors and successors, and some days colored with greater eventfulness than those which herald or complete them. So, too, there are particular hours of each day that make the jewels of the whole and shine as burning diamonds upon the breast or brow of the hearer. The midnight of the last days of December, the morning stroke of the first day of January, twelve o'clock upon Christmas night, the cocks crowing upon the first of April, are special and notable hours, big with recollection and freighted with remembrance. In our own ilk, five o'clock in the post meridian of any day—but five o'clock on Saturday, beyond all its compeers, is resonant with business and notably important to all whose pursuits are connected with occupation upon the river and its great tributaries.

Saturday is, par excellence, *the* steamboat day of the week. From an early hour of the morning up to the moment when the gangway planks are drawn in, the last passenger and his baggage—the invariable gentleman who puts off his arrival until the last stroke of the bell end is then in any amount of trouble to get on board—has reached the deck, there is an incessant bustle, an unceasing tumult, a deafening clamor. Drays and baggage wagons, coaches and cabs dash to and fro over the planking, in a wild endeavor to make up for lost time; apple and orange venders scramble about in most precarious positions, in an effort to dispose of their juicy merchandise; doubtful characters, in doubtful boats, scull about under the levee and, almost, under the steamboat wheels; old men and young men acquire the vigor of machinery and emit voices of brass, trying to sell the latest novels or the evening papers; venerable heads of families, who have tarried a moment too long to enjoy a stirrup-cup with some dear friend, run along the hurricane decks of adjoining steamboats trying to jump on their own boats; the whistle sounds clear and distinct above the surrounding noise; the planks are suddenly withdrawn; the deck hands gather forward and join in a discordant chorus to the words of their leader; the great boat backs slowly out amid the waving of handkerchiefs and bowing of heads—drops a few lengths down the current, points her nose up river, gives a slight tinkling of the engineer's bell, emits a few hoarse snorts, tries the escape pipes, and as smoke and steam make a great canopy overhead, starts against the current on her long journey to Vicksburg, Alexandria, Memphis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg or St. Anthony's Falls. The crew, gathered forward, shout or sing:

"We're going up the Mississippi,
O-ah-one;
Engineer, you let her rip,
A-e-ah-ah-ah!"

and to this delightful recitative—continued for a half mile, at the top of the lungs of fifty stalwart deck-hands—the boat jumps along, quickening her way, momently, as though in an effort to pierce and escape the din of the city. Order then reigns—unless the pilots see fit to make a push at some boat which put out a few moments before them—in which case coal and pine timber are burned up in a manner indicative of a wish to leave nothing for that grand conflagration which has been predicted is yet to arrive. A few passengers wander along the hurricane deck, getting a last view of the steeples, topmasts, house-roofs, and other prominent matters of note that divide the heavens from New Orleans. The remainder go below, look into their state-rooms, open some kind of social conversation, and endeavor by all the arts at their command to find amusement. As the latest of the boats leaves an open space at the levee, some descending packet pokes her nose into the slight space, wedges her way inward, makes fast to some strong post and vomits instantaneously forth a great flood of life and merchandise. The deck hands and laborers, who live upon the work and business of the levee, pick out their cotton-hooks, and begin to transfer the floating freight unto a more stable foundation. Spectators gradually disappear; tarpaulins are thrown over perishable produce, if it threatens to rain; and Nature spreads her grand tarpaulin over all. Peace reigns, except where some wharf-rat moves secretly about, in an effort to appropriate; in accordance with the doctrine of equal rights, from the pile of his more fortunate fellow. The police begin their patrol; a thousand lamps make the city seem like a sphere of radiance—and the levee is at rest.

We recommend all who wish to see the greatest panorama of the country; to behold a picture framed in no other city; to enjoy a scene that is without rival—to visit the levee on Saturday afternoon, and, walking circumspectly, from Canal street to the Texas steamship landing, to keep their eyes busily engaged in inventorying, and their minds active in chronicling the events that render Saturday afternoon, at five o'clock, more busy and active than any other hour in the days that make the weeks of every month in a New Orleans year. Out of the turmoil and excitement, the roar and hustle, they may carry away something worthy of recollection. The scene is an old one to us—but so is the sunlight—not the less pleasant either, however, from the fact that they have been seen before. Each day has its peculiarities.

A switch-tender on the Little Miami Railroad, in Ohio, who recently caused an accident whereby the engineer lost his life, has become insane in consequence.

The Indiana ladies have made another swoop at the whisky shops. After demolishing everything in

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SUPREME COURT.

[Concluded from last week.]

Merrick, C. J.—However desirable the mature considerations of constitutional questions may be in ordinary cases, we have thought that on account of the important public interests which are involved during this litigation, this case ought to be disposed of at the earliest moment practicable.

It may be agreed common right that any person, should be deprived, without fault on his part, and without being heard, of an office in which he has been elected. And so far as concerns the address of the Legislature removing Mr. Hufty, it is probably in the same form it would have assumed if charges had been preferred against him, and he had, as in usual in other cases, been furnished with a copy of them, and permitted to appear before the House. We state not, therefore, the question permitted to infer anything unconstitutional on account of the mere form of the proceeding. On the contrary, we are bound to presume that the proceedings are regular, for the members of the two Houses are the judges of the regularity of the proceedings before them, except in those particulars only which are prescribed by the Constitution; and we have no more right to question the reasons, or causes, or successive steps in their proceedings, than we have to review the proceedings, decisions and decrees of this Court.

Neither do I consider that we have the right to determine whether the motives which have influenced the Legislature are sufficient to justify the address. The exclusive control of this matter has been by the Constitution vested in the Legislature as to all officers not otherwise expressly provided for in that instrument.

The members of the two Houses alone are the judges of the grounds and causes of the removal, and as this power has been confided by the people to their representatives, it would seem that they are responsible to the people for its exercise or abuse.

But it is said the Constitution commands the Legislature to provide by law for the trial, punishment and removal from office, of all officers who may be guilty of crime, which would favorize the idea that from no other, but also a mode of removing civil officers for crime, is to be provided by law. Article 99 of the Constitution declares that "Which the Governor shall have power to remove from office, whenever in his opinion they have rendered themselves incapable or unfit to discharge the duties of their office, or have been guilty of malfeasance in office, or any other high crime or misdemeanor, or neglect of duty, such officer may be impeached by the House of Representatives, and tried by the Senate; and the Senate shall have power, when sitting for that purpose, to punish such officers, when convicted, by removing them from office, and disqualifying them to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under this State; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification as aforesaid; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law."

Article 73 declares that "The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction, except in cases of impeachment; and, in case of conviction for treason, he may suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the Legislature at its next session, when the Legislature shall either grant a pardon or commute the punishment, or direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall report to the Legislature at the commencement of each session every case of reprieve or pardon granted by him, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the reasons for granting the pardon."

Article 74 declares that "The Governor shall have power to remove any officer appointed by him, whenever in his opinion he may think proper to do so."

Article 75 declares that "The Governor shall have power to fill vacancies that may happen during the recess of the General Assembly, in all offices the appointment to which is vested in him by this Constitution, which appointments shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly."

Article 76 declares that "The Governor shall have power to appoint a Notary Public for the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, St. Bernard and Plaquemines, for each of whom he shall appoint a Deputy, who shall reside in the city of New Orleans, and shall perform the duties of Notary Public in the parish for which he is appointed, and shall be removable at the pleasure of the Governor."

Article 77 declares that "The Governor shall have power to appoint a Register of Public Works also full power to appoint a Register of Public Works also full power to appoint a Register of Public Works also full

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For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A Biographical Sketch OF THE HON. AND REV. JOHN M. TAYLOR.

VICKSBURG, MISS., March 30, 1856.

He died at his residence in Madison parish, La., on the 28th February, after a protracted sickness and great suffering, which was borne with characteristic fortitude and submission. Thus, another of earth's noblemen, and one of the truest friends and ablest supporters of Christianity, has gone from amongst us. Death has been strangely busy of late in taking down the pillars of society, and removing the great props of morality, conservation and religion. Among many who have been recently called to pass the "Dark River," few, if any, will be more missed than the excellent Christian gentleman whose death we record. He was born in Orange county, Va., June 28, 1788. He was a near relation of Gen. Zachary Taylor, and they were both born on adjoining plantations.

JUDGE TAYLOR was a man of mark. His streng mind and active intellect were strikingly exhibited very early in life by the ease with which he mastered his studies. When about nineteen years of age, he commenced the study of law in Staunton, Va., where he continued for two years, at which time he was admitted to the bar, and soon after removed to Colnmbia, Tenn., where he commenced the practice of his profession.

In March, 1811, he married Miss Anna Foote, eldest daughter of William Foote, Esq., of Fauquier county, Va. Our age has produced few such women. She was possessed of a noble intellect, and manners the most refined and attractive. She was an ornament to her sex. Hor society was courted in every circle of refinement, and her exalted piety, serene dignity and devotion to the duties of her several relations, won the homage of ardent affection. She lived and died a model Christian, wife and mother.

JUDGE TAYLER remained but a few years at Columbia. After his marriage, he settled in Huntsville, Ala., (then Mississippi territory,) where an unusually intelligent population was settling, and where he had not lived long before he took his stand in the front rank of the able bar then residing and practicing in that section of country. He was a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the State of Alabama. At about the age of thirty-one years he was elevated to the bench of the Circuit Court by the Legislature, which office he filled with distinguished ability. A few years afterwards he was elected by the Legislature to fill the office of the Supreme Bench, which office he held as long as he remained in the State; and no Judge occupied the same responsible position who has discharged its duties with greater fidelity, zeal, and general satisfaction. His resignation of the office was received with great reluctance, but his fixed purpose of removing to Mississippi led him to take the step. He removed to Mississippi and settled in Vicksburg in 1832, and devoted his attention to planting and the practice of the law. No gentleman ever entered a community under more favorable auspices, or was more cordially received by an intelligent and appreciative people. Himself and family were deemed an acquisition and an an ornament to the place, and their esteem grew with increasing years.

Before 1844, he had nearly relinquished the practice of his profession, and in that year purchased a plantation in, and removed to Chicot county, Arkansas, where, in 1847, he had the misfortune to lose his estimable wife. He removed to Madison parish in 1850, and was married in 1851 to Miss Caroline E. Thurman, who still survives him.

In February last he closed his mortal career, and calmly sleeps the sleep of a holy death.

At the age of thirty-three years he renounced a skeptical scheme of reasoning in which he had fortified himself against the claims of Christianity, and taking the Bible as the only guide worthy of rational and accountable creatures, soon found himself rejoicing in the true spirit of the gospel, and counted it his chief joy through life to find his most intimate associates among the disciples of Christ. Soon after he had united with the Church, he felt it his duty to preach the gospel; and whilst his existing responsibilities would not allow him to give himself wholly to the work of the ministry, he devoted so much time to the duties of the pulpit that for many years there were few more effective or useful ministers in the country. His name would secure a crowded audience at almost any time or place, and those who heard him seldom failed to be greatly instructed and substantially improved by his discourses. He was an able minister of the New Testament. His mind was comprehensive, logical, acute; his utterance ready and fluent; his manner at once dignified and persuasive. He was in earnest. He did not preach merely to fill up an idle hour, but because he loved the gospel and wanted all men to understand it and enjoy its glorious bounties. Hence his countenance glow'd with a divine philanthropy, his eye moistened, his words took fire, and the hearts of his hearers swayed to and fro under the power of his peculiar eloquence. There were very few such preachers.

As a Christian, his private life was marked for its devotion, zeal, prayerfulness and conscientious discharge of every duty—as much so as that of any person we have ever known. He was not merely a good husband and a kind father, in the common-place usage of those terms, but he stood in his family-circle as a patriarch, saying, 'As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.' He loved the souls of his family, and while, with commendable diligence, he toiled to furnish them those things essential to this life, he did not neglect to instill into their minds the great lessons of life and immortality through Jesus Christ.

JUDGE TAYLOR was a warm advocate of his political views, but he was as conscientious as he was ardent; and before he came to this State the fairest field and most flattering prospects were opened before him for a successful career as a statesman; and frequently was he urged to accept nominations for the highest honors the people can bestow; but his peculiar views of what he deemed his duty in another sphere led him to decline the offers of his devoted political friends.

As a citizen and neighbor, it might be truly said of him, "None knew him but to love him." Not that we would say all loved him—he was too noble, too incorruptible, pure and philanthropic—he was too much a man of God, a man of daily prayer, a Christian indeed, for many people truly to *know*. He mingled with hundreds and thousands who were struck with his dignified, refined and manly bearing—who were impressed with the stamp of superior intelligence on his brow—who felt awed by his stern and lofty integrity, his transparent truthfulness and lofty pride of character. But they did not all know him. Only those who cherished kindred views and sentiments could fully appreciate and ardently love him. Those who reveled in "laciviousness and excess of of wine," thought it strange that the Christian gentlemen did not "run with them to the same excess of riot; speaking evil of them," in St. Peter's day; and their successors to these distinguished characteristics are as true to their practices as is the needle to the pole. The man of whom it may be said "none name him but to praise," is not fit for the rugged, every-day life battles, not prepared to measure arms with the giant forces of resistance with which all true men must meet. But no man need wish to be more honored, and have a larger number of devoted friends. And, take him all in all, it will probably never fall to the lot of many, if of any, who enjoyed his acquaintance, "to meet his like again."

One who stood by him in the great hour when soul and body were shaking hands, and after a fellowship of nearly seventy years, were now parting for their respective abodes—dust to dust, and the spirit to God who gave it—says of him, "He died in the manner that his noble life gave promise of. For months before his death the great theme of his conversation was the merits of the atonement, and his devotions were as unremitting as his consolations in believing were remarkable. He frequently exhorted us all on the subject of religion. We never saw him weep but once during all his illness, and those were tears of joy and not of grief.

A short time previous to his death he exclaimed, "Jesus! O, how sweet the name! How sweet to think we have such a friend to lean upon." And as he thus spoke the tears gushed from his eyes; and as those eyes were uplifted in sweet contemplation, it was quite evident that his spirit was even then almost at the pearly gates of heaven. His death was remarkably easy; his life went out like a candle; and it was so calm,

> "We thought him dying when he slept,
> And sleeping when he died."

The Methodist Episcopal Church became the church of his choice, after a thorough investigation of her usages and doctrines; and, though drawn by powerful influences to a form of worship more ceremonial and attractive, yet he found what he had need of most, a spiritual people adhering to primitive Christianity, with all the characteristics of the true Church of Christ. After nearly forty years' study, observation and experience, he rejoiced that his judgment and heart approved his early decision. His family and uncounted numbers of friends, will hold his memory dear and sacred as long as life shall last. May it be their happiness and ours to meet him above, and rise with him in the resurrection of the just.

C. K. MARSHALL.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

FEMALE COLLEGES.

NUMBER TWO.

In a former article I have endeavored to show that there is a remarkable blank in the schedule of female education—that whereas *boys* go from the common school to the academy, and from the academy to the college, *girls* pass directly from the common school to the college.

Their academic training, then, is either overlooked or else it is attended to in the college. But is it possible for the *female college* to fill this double office? Can it be an *academy* and a *college* at the same time? If it cannot be both, in which class does it more properly fall?

To these questions we are compelled to answer that it is not very much of either, though a little of both. In the attempt to transcend academic respectability and reach college *grandeur*, it has fallen into an anomalous and absurd position.

I would not be thought unnecessarily fault-finding; and, though what I say may seem harsh or uncalled for, yet I trust that when fairly understood, as I hope to be in due time, it will appear that whatever may be said in these articles is said in the spirit of candor, and with a desire to contribute to the reform of our imperfect systems of instruction.

I say, then, that our female schools are quite anomalous in their character and unsatisfactory in their results. They are neither academies nor colleges, but an exceedingly dainty mixture of both with a very ingenuous *patent preparation* superadded. But before we further attempt the exposure of their faults, it may be well to inquire what is an academy, what is a college, and what is the legitimate business of each?

We answer, in general terms, that an academy is, or ought to be, an institution where the basis of a true education is securely and adequately laid. A college is, or ought to be, an institution where the grand superstructure is laboriously reared. It is not the office of either to *furnish* the edifice to any considerable extent. This is the mission of the university or the scientific school, or of the educated man himself. Education and learning are by no means identical. One is the disciplining, the the unfolding, the strengthening of the powers of body, mind and heart; the other is the knowledge gained during and subsequent to this process. Now, manifestly, the education comes naturally first in order; but inasmuch as a certain limited amount of elementary knowledge is essential to the beginning of the rigid disciplinary processes, it becomes necessary that the primary schools—the common schools—should make the communication of this elementary knowledge their chief concern. This done, the business of the academy is obvious. It is to enter patiently, systematically, perseveringly upon the labor of education—of development and discipline. Of course, a great deal of valuable information will be imparted during this training, but this should be regarded as an incidental result necessarily attendant upon the inculcation of proper habits of study, of investigation, and of reflection. To give the pupils these habits, to invigorate their minds, to systematize their thoughts, and to quicken and whet their powers of discrimination, should be the deep and constant endeavor of the academy. The *means* which are best adapted to the accomplishment of this work should always be employed. Now experienced instructors, both in Europe and America, are nearly unanimous in the decision that these means are, the study of the *ancient languages and mathematics*. Surely an opinion founded in centuries of experience, and supported by the united testimony of all the greatest scholars, philosophers and educators of the world, ought not to be set aside in haste.

But this is an exceedingly slow and toilsome process. It does not at all tally with the steam and lightning ambition of rash Young America! *She* would have something less gradual and weighty and tedious—something more fleet and practical and showy! She would ignore education altogether, and take learning by the forelock.

She asks, with an air of triumph, "What possible *use* have my sons and daughters for languages that have long since ceased to be spoken? Of what *practical utility* to the majority of people are the *higher mathematics*?"

You venture to remonstrate with her, and assure her that, independent of their intrinsic value, which is incalculable, no substitute has ever yet been suggested which is at all comparable to them as a disciplinary regimen. Still she pertinaciously repeats the question, "What is the *practical* good that is to result from them?" She manifestly does not understand the case, and her very inquiry reveals her youth.

Young America has yet to learn that *education*, at least, cannot be subjected to her abbreviating processes, but must ever remain what it always has been, the work of many patient, toilsome years; and that sound learning is a trophy only to be gathered by mature and educated minds.

MENTOR.

(To be Continued.)

A REMARKABLE CONVERSION.

[Dr. T. H. Stockton's discourse on the Life and Character of Rev. Samuel K. Jennings, M. D., furnishes the following. Dr. Jennings died in the City of Baltimore, 1854, at the age of 83. He is herein nobly eulogized as of ample breadth of character, generous intensity, scientific thoroughness and practical skill. Some of his descendants reside in Alabama—his son, Rev. J. M. Jennings, being a member of that Conference.—ED.]

His conversion was a remarkable one. I have often talked with him about it, and have its main facts deeply impressed upon my memory. Notwithstanding his religious associations, he was himself skeptical, very skeptical—perhaps in the pride of conscious but immature mental power. He was a Deist—rejecting the Bible and Christianity. He had read much, thought much, made out his system, arranged fact and argument in its support, entrenched himself invulnerably, as he supposed, at all points, and was ready for a contest with the strongest and most skillful champions the gospel could produce. Such he was—candid, open to conviction, and, it may be, even anxious, if in error, to be delivered from it; though it is probable that, from his standpoint, he saw no position within the whole horizon from which to anticipate a successful assault upon him. In this condition, as so frequently happens in similar cases, it pleased God to approach him by means of a comparatively humble messenger. His father appears to have been "given to hospitality," and among the visitors at his house was a Methodist itinerant by the name of Heath. In conversation with this plain but pious and useful man, the young Deist was happy to have an opportunity of stating and maintaining his theory. It may be that his assurance of superior ability and accomplishments occasioned the expectation of an easy victory. The preacher, sensible of natural and educational deficiences, and yet truly wise and serenely patient, listened with such polite and profound attention, that the eager orator of infidelity was exceedingly gratified, and began to hope that he had, indeed, won him over to his cause, and soon might proclaim his conquest. When, however, his logic and rhetoric were exhausted, and he paused for the desired acknowledgment, the meek servant of Christ replied, in substance, as his Master gave him utterance, "Young man, I see that you are established upon a rock"—ah! thought his hearer, I have caught him! but the preacher proceeded—"from which nothing but the power of God can ever move you." Ah! thought his stricken hearer—what's that? And so, to his utter disappointment, he was himself instantly confounded. In truth, the power of God was already on him. He continued to reflect. The power of God!—this is a new element in the process. I must examine this. If it be a genuine experience, I must know it. Authorities, arguments, ingenuous speculations, logical inductions and deductions, books, debates, all such things were now out of place. Christianity came before him as a thing to be tried by actual experience—to be honestly submitted to a simple, practical test. "If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God." He retired, therefore to his closet, fell upon his knees, acknowledged with new interest the great God of nature, and prayed with all his soul that if Christianity were indeed a revelation from him, he might be convinced of the fact. Then he added other practical compliances with gospel requirements; watching his heart meanwhile for spiritual impressions. There was a certain place in the woods, not far from his own house, where he often went for prayer. On a certain day, while engaged in writing, at home, a sudden impression was made upon his mind of this sort, "Now retire and receive the blessing." He answered it, mentally in the way of brief postponement—Yes, I will, as soon as I have finished this paragraph. But that was a seeming preference of his own will to the will of God. When the paragraph was completed he retired, but found no place where he could pray—wandering hither and thither in vain. This incident was a lesson to him. He determined that, if thus favored again, he would immediately obey. Some time after, on a Sabbath morning, while the preacher already refered to was his guest, and preparations were in progress for attendance at church, the second visitation came. Mrs. Jennings was to ride to the place of meeting on horseback. Her husband had gone out to adjust the saddle and bridle, when, just then, as if to try him again in the midst of a comparatively unimportant engagement, the impression was made upon his mind, "Now retire, and you shall receive the blessing." Instantly he let the gearing drop and hastened away to the woods. When he reached his consecrated oracle, he fell upon the ground before God. There the tempter overtook him, and assailed him with the question, "What have you come here for?" But he answered, in the fullness of his soul, "Ah! the Great Omnipotent knows what I have come here for. I have come that he may have mercy upon me, for Christ's sake, and forgive my sins." Then, looking up, there he saw, with the utmost possible distinctness, the person, or image, or some spiritual projection or representation, (I cannot pretend to decide what,) of our Lord—gazing upon him, smiling on him, ineffably beautiful and glorious, divinely benignant; saying nothing, but enrapturing his spirit with the assurance of remission, acceptance and salvation. Oh! it was a heavenly vision. But it soon vanished, and directly the tempter taunted him with the sarcasm, "Ha! now *you've* made out the conceit!"—as if repeating the phrase he had himself often employed in relation to others, describing conversion as mere conceit. His persuasion of the reality of this revelation, however, was confirmed by the succeeding and abiding consciousness of relief. He even desired and even sought to regain his former feeling of guilt, but could not. He tried hard, but in vain. No sorrow answered his call, no tear started, no burden could be found. All was peace, so much peace as almost in this way to afflict him; because he thought he did not deserve it, and ought not to experience it. This condition continued for weeks. Explicable or not, the great change was wrought. Deism was gone, and Christ was enthroned, as "God, over all, and blessed forever."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Book and Tract Cause in Mississippi—Onward.

VICKSBURG, April 9th, 1856.

Please say that the Book and Tract business is moving on pretty well. I have been out among the people for several weeks, and orders have been filled by Bro. Copeland amounting to about $1,000 per week; and as our supplies had not come with the dexterity we had anticipated, some of the orders could not be filled entire, nor with the promptness we could wish ourselves. Some orders now on hand will have to lie over for a few days. We regret this, but hope to do better. Will the brethren wait a time with a little patience? Send us your orders, and we'll fill up just as fast as we can. We are glad to find so many are entering the work.

One brother, who is on a very poor circuit, proposes to be colporteur among a poor people, where more than one-half of the books will have to be distributed gratuitously, without pecuniary remuneration. Now wont some brother or sister send us $25, or $50, or $100, to pay for the books to be given away among that people? Other brethren will do the same if the books are sent to them. Who will send me a draft or the money, requesting me to send books out to the poor who want to read?

Brethren, please respond to this call. You will feel better to give a little to the poor. Besides, it is lending to the Lord.

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

Bishop Otey, of the Episcopal Church, in Tennessee, desires to employ an itinerant missionary in the Western District. He offers $500 and a horse to ride. This would be a useless expense to the Bishop. The Methodists are doing that work, and charge the Bishop nothing for it.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

DIGESTED THEOLOGY.

NUMBER ONE.

A person who has been benefitted by reading a book, feels a natural desire to communicate the fact to others; and the object of a pastor's reading should be to find those books and those truths which may, through him, be useful to his people. A direct way to this is to point out the books he has read and indicate their contents. In doing this, he may also give some of the results of his reading in his own mind. He will thus, perhaps, be of service to those who may not buy or read the work he speaks of, as well as to those who may be induced by his articles to do this. The writer proposes, therefore, to call attention to some works which have fallen into his hands, and which might be useful to others.

I.—"DEFENCE OF OUR FATHERS."

Many will doubtless recognize this work, but as it is growing old in these days of short-lived generations of both books and men, some, perhaps, may not be acquainted with it.

It was written by Dr. Emory, (afterwards Bishop,) about thirty years ago. It was directed to Dr. McCaine, who appears also to have been a Methodist, but was at that time sowing dissension about our Episcopacy, and we presume advocating the principles which resulted in the formation of the present Methodist Protestant organization.

The object of McCaine was to secure lay delegation, and this was to be effected by throwing off the Episcopacy. Hence a most vigorous and savage attack made by him on this order of our ministry.

In the Defence of our Fathers, Dr. Emory impugns the sources of his opponent's information, they being no better than a work of a former renegade, who had experienced all the trials of a mind in going from Methodism to Rome *via* the Episcopal Church. Nor is Dr. McCaine's motive deemed altogether unselfish, he being a local preacher.

In favor of our Episcopacy, Dr. Emory brings many powerful arguments from that invincible armory of anti-Papal and anti-Pusey argument, the "Irenicum" of Stillingfleet.

H next quotes largely from the venerable Bishop White, who may be considered the founder of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. The peace of 1783 found the two branches of the Episcopal Church in England to be similarly situated in this country. They were alike without bishops to ordain their ministers. Mr. White, who was afterwards ordained bishop, urged the giving of presbyterial ordination to their ministers; and many of the Methodist people were willing to receive the sacraments from preachers who were unordained. The Episcopal denomination finally concluded to seek for ordination in England; but Mr. Wesley, knowing the slowness of their proceedings, and the urgency of the people, and fully believing in the validity of presbyterial ordination, finally gave us an Episcopacy of that kind.

Had we been willing to wait at the foot of throned Episcopacy in England, we might, after a long and injurious delay, have obtained formal ordination; but our preachers being more intent on saving souls, were abroad in the wilderness (for they were hunters) while Jacob obtained the blessing. But of the two children which were thus left by their cruel mother in England to suck at the dug of a wolf, that one which never returned to the unnatural parent has been far more successful in the world and before God.

Dr. Emory brings a great deal of original truth to bear upon the controversy from the early history of our Church in America, as well as from the acts and words of Mr. Wesley. It is interesting to trace Methodism from its first feeble windings, as it flowed out of the sources of human hearts in which had been opened the well-spring of eternal life, and to see how it gathers volume and might and strength as it rolls on in the accomplishment of its high destiny. But though opposed by many a rocky barrier, and often thrown out of the right line, yet its very deviations tend to enrich, and its meanderings are beautiful! To stand with Wesley at the point where he originated Episcopacy, as it proved to be, in America, is like standing with Moses when he struck the rock in the wilderness, which caused streams to flow in the desert that followed the people in all their future journey; yet like that act of Moses there might have been some informality—some ecclesiastical sin, which forbade his entering himself the promised land, and only permitted him to gaze across the flood into the happy country where Methodist Episcopacy is now so flourishing.

We commend the work to your ministers. It is written in a good style—above all, in a good spirit, and has been useful to one at least in defending himself against pretensions that are founded on the divine right of the Episcopacy. It is one of the course of study in the Northern Church, and might be profitable at the present time in ours. It may be had of Stevenson & Owen, or the agents of the Tract Society.

ALIQUIS.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Needless Multiplying of Domestic Missions.

THURSDAY, April 10, 1856.

Mr. Editor:—I am much gratified that Bishop Andrew has, in his fourth number, called public attention to the manner in which our Domestic Missions are being unnecessarily multiplied. The evil is a growing one, and is so great that it ought [illegible]. If it is not, it will hang as a millstone about us in all our missionary efforts. Indeed, it is this, in the main, which has already brought our missionary treasury to its present condition.

The plain truth is, many of our ministers on small circuits and village stations are not doing work enough to keep them in practice; and it requires, on this plan, two or three preachers to do what one man would have thought very light work fifteen years ago.

I have heard of a circuit in this Conference of *two* appointments, both in the country, and this year a missionary was appointed to assist the preacher on that large circuit. But you say, "Is not the work to be enlarged?" Such is the peculiar character of the country that it cannot have more than one more appointment added. So that it will be on this wise—the circuit preacher will preach in the morning, and while he is resting at home from the arduous labors of the morning, the missionary will preach in the evening.

There are other circuits in this Conference where the arrangements are not much different. If I am not much mistaken, there are a number of appointments where the circuit preacher and the missionary—save the mark!—preach in the same house; the first to the masters, the other to the servants. Such laziness is a disgrace to the ministry, and is in striking contrast with the manner in which others labor as missionaries.

I have said this useless multiplication of missions has brought our missionary treasury to its present state of emptiness; and, if it were necessary, I could give you the names of circuits that once sent up good contributions to the missionary treasury, which, under the new plan, do not give one dollar. The reason is, that they now support two men to do what one used to do; and, although one of them is called a missionary, yet you will find that the cold members in the mission are only about as numerous as when they were reported on the circuit.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Worthy of Imitation.

I have received a very encouraging letter from Bro. G. W. H., of Claiborne county, Miss., accompanied with a draft for *one hundred dollars* for the Book and Tract Society of the Mississippi Conference. Is not this refreshing and encouraging in these close times?

But are there not others who might follow this example, and leave their children with none the less? It would be an investment that would profit them greatly—as the Lord does not *repudiate*, but pays often an hundred fold. And will take him as security?

I shall expect to receive similar letters, with money or drafts for our cause.

If some of our worthy brethren and friends know how many applications I have to send books and tracts to poor neighborhoods, I feel confident they would send me the means that would enable me to comply.

Will you think of it, brethren?

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

A JESUIT IN DISGUISE.—In Dr. Stone's Life of Dr. Milnor, at page 316, is an extract from Dr. Milnor's Journal while in England, in these words:—"In the course of our conversation a curious fact was developed in relation to Dr. Kewley, predecessor in St. George's. Mr. Mayer said that he had seen him in Italy, and was well acquainted with him. He passes there by the name of Father Kewley, but Mr. Mayer says he knows his true name to be Lawson. He has no doubt that Dr. Kewley was a Jesuit during the whole time of his residence in America."

Query—May there not be some of the same class yet alive?

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

weekly—at $2 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1856.

Rev. H. A. C. Walker is a proper man to take in hand the work proposed elsewhere. See his circular. Brethren who can give items, going to make up a history of "Missions to the Blacks," will entrust them to good hands, and contribute to a good cause, by communicating by letter to him, at Charleston. Thrilling items are unwritten. The experience of some is rich who are not now connected with this branch of domestic mission service. Christian masters, as well as preachers, could add to the proposed repository. We hope many will do it.

Kerr's City Directory.—We are indebted to the compiler, Mr. R. C. Kerr, for a copy of his City Directory, just published. It is a work of very little pretension, but, nevertheless, one of much value to the business man; and reflects much credit on the compiler for the industry displayed by him in getting it up in such a short time, and in

[illegible] only, will get the worth of their money, (same terms;) and those who read both, will get twice their money's worth (no extra charge!)

EXPLANATION.

Finally, if anyone still insists that the type in which our foreign and commercial intelligence is given might be larger:—

1st. If it were, you would not get so much of it. Nor would the nine-tenths to whom it is no objection, be pleased. Generosity sacrifices a slight convenience to the general good.

2d. You do not and cannot get the same intelligence in a better style. The Picayune, the two Deltas, Crescent, Courier, Bee and others, all deal out that sort of information in about the same type.

Quit taking the Advocate for this cause, and take the city weeklies, at $5 or $3 a year, and you fare no better.

We make this explanation thus at length, because objections have been made, and we wish to meet them fully, once for all.

THE RANGE OF PATRONAGE.

The Advocate belongs to the Church. To promote its edification, promulgate its doctrines and defend them; to aid its institutions and forward its enterprises; to minister to popular instruction and personal piety—these are the primary and main ends of its *Advocacy*. Its spirit and its influence, we trust, will ever be *Christian*. As such, we believe these who increase its circulation increase the means of doing good. It ought to be in every Church family, and in the hands of every Church member who has not a family. How children and members of a household are drawn to a Church and favorably affected to its usages, its ministers, and all its interests, by weekly or less occasionally reading its organ, needs not here be argued. It is so.

Many of our staunchest patrons are not members of the Church. They prefer the Advocate as a family paper to any other in the city. Its *financial* and *commercial* columns are as valuable. They are fresh and reliable, being prepared by one of the ablest reporters in the country. Our agents may therefore approach persons not in the Church with confidence. Introducing the Advocate into the irreligious family will open the door for them and their cause.

A PLEASING FACT.

We have been reliably informed of more than one instance in which the Advocate has been the means of bringing the head or members of the family into the Church, hopefully converted. Nothing in all our labor has been so gratifying to us as such results.

TO AGENTS.

We dislike to be often calling upon them and urging them; but there is a cause. *Through them* we get before the public. If they do not let it be known that the Church has a paper, and present its claims, and collect its dues, it cannot be sustained. Our accounts, as far as we could direct them, have been sent out. If those who have not received them will let us know the post offices in their circuits, they will oblige us greatly.

TO THE YOUNG PREACHERS

we would make a special appeal, having found them, as a class, most ready and efficient.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

If you owe, and the agent be not at hand, remit a *current* bill, (say $5 or $10,) with instructions to credit your account; and, if you wish it, a statement shall be furnished, "how my account stands."

MULTIPLYING.

Our circulation has not yet reached TEN THOUSAND. We would take it kindly if you would multiply yourself by two—*i. e.*, get your neighbor to subscribe, and remit his payment with your own.

No effort shall be wanting on our part to make the Advocate a welcome weekly visitor to every home.

Old Bethel.—Rev. J. A. B. Jones, of the Mississippi Conference, writes, on the 7th inst.:—"We had our first missionary meeting for this circuit at Bethel, the third Sabbath in March. Dr. Winans preached on the occasion—text, Ezekiel, 47th ch., 1–12 vs. The Doctor was suffering physically from the weight of years and past labors, but was himself, mentally. Collection, over $200."

Revival in Talladega Institute.—Rev. B. B. Ross writes this good news, on the 8th inst.:—"A revival has been going on here for two weeks. Nearly all our girls in the Institute have been converted. The work is out among the males now, and will diffuse itself as the good leaven. Calvin and Arminius were at the altar together last night, praying for penitents. God send us more refreshing showers. School increasing."

Fact for Sabbath-Breakers.

The following fact is taken from the North American Review. In 1784 the Revolutionary Government of France abolished the division of time into weeks as well as the Sabbath and the worship of God, and substituted a system of decades—that is, nine working days, succeeded by one day of rest. It is well known that this arrangement was an entire failure; the decades had to be abolished and the Sunday restored. An interesting illustration of the working of decades occurs in one of the prize essays, "The escape from Toil, or Workman's Weekly Refuge." The author of that essay was employed at one period in a shop at Paris. He worked beside a Frenchman of extraordinary industry, who never wasted a minute. On Saturday, the Frenchman was regretting that he could not touch his work again until Monday. His British companion remarked, in a joke, that he must have been far better off and made more money in the time of the decades. "No," said the candid Frenchman, "quite the reverse. It is true, I never allowed the Revolution to draw my attention from work; on the morning of the 10th August, 1792, I crossed the Tuileries on my way to work, and did not lose ten minutes in gazing at the mangled bodies of the Swiss Guards. My employment suffered very little, if at all, from the Revolution. Notwithstanding, (exclaimed the man,) Sunday is the thing, after all that has been said and done. When there was no Sunday, there was no working day. The tenth day was not obligatory, and the workshops were not shut up. We worked whenever we liked; but not one month of the whole time did I ever make so good a bill as I do now and did before. I was glad when the decades went to the dogs and the weeks came round again. No, sir—Sunday forever! When there was no Sunday, there was no working day. When there was no settled holiday, there was no settled or sedulous labor. I caught the infection of laziness, I suppose, in some degree, as well as the rest, at any rate, I got less money for my time."

Rev. C. A. Davis writes to the Richmond Advocate that more than eighty had been converted and joined the the Church on his charge, Portsmouth, Va., within three weeks, and that seventy had been added to the Church at Gosport. At Norfolk, also, there was an interesting revival. These are the places in which pestilence committed such terrible ravages last year. A correspondent of the Christian Observer, writing on March 22, states that the number of additions to the Methodist Church in Portsmouth up to that date was nearly two hundred.

OUR NEW TYPE.

A COLLOQUY.

Is it not large enough, clear enough? Have we not met the demand of aged eyes, weak eyes, and of eyes that read by candle, torch or moonlight?

"Yes, the first and second pages *will do*; but look at the type in which the secular news, the business items, markets, advertisements and such like, stand—small as ever."

But how neat and clean, good agent, or paying subscriber—for you only do we care to please. *Distinctness* is the object; and that type is very distinct. Now—all bran-new.

A COMPARISON.

If all the stars were as big as the moon, there would not be room for half the galaxy that brightens the sky. "Long-primer" all over would crowd out many an item—racy, instructive, entertaining and important—that finds a place in "Minion" or "Nonpareil." The smaller the type, the more reading-matter.

A BARGAIN, ANYWAY.

Those who can read only large print, will get the worth of their money for the Advocate—which is $2 a year, in advance; if payment be delayed six months, $2 50; and if twelve months, $3. Those who [illegible]

The Vanity of Wills.

Enormous hoarding through life, for some grand charity after death! The folly of such a way of doing good is being held up to our community glaringly, in the case of the miser McDonogh. We take these extracts from the report of the Common Council proceedings, 8th inst.:—

A resolution was offered by Mr. Fabre, appointing Randell Hunt, Esq., to assist the City Attorney in the suit of the city of New Orleans vs. the city of Baltimore, for a partition of the McDonogh estate. Mr. F. stated that the city of Baltimore had retained Judge, Enstis and C. Roselius to oppose the partition in the U. S. Circuit Court; that the income from the estate is about $55,000 per annum; and the expenses about $27,000—leaving only $28,000 of net revenue, which is $1,000 less than the taxes on the property for the year 1854. So that the net income is insufficient to pay the taxes on it.

Mr. Fabre thought that the city had better give up the property, unless the partition can be effected and the property be made available, and the miserable hovels that disgrace the city be turned into valuable property.

Mr. Eager thought the City Attorney ought to attend to this business himself. He was opposed to expending more than $1,000 for additional counsel.

Mr. McKnight said the McDonogh estate was worth now about one-half what it was when McDonogh died—$5,000,000 then, $2,270,000 now. We have a bequest estimated, said, he, and fairly estimated, as worth $2,271,000. We have it under control of able and accomplished gentlemen; and what are the fruits of their labors? John McDonogh has been gathered to his fathers five long years. In a vain attempt to leave a noble monument of charity, he made a will as wonderful and curious as it is hopelessly impracticable. Over $250,000 have been spent in litigation; over $100,000 have been spent in charges and commissions; over $500,000 has been lost in interest and delays; over $500,000 has been lost in [illegible] and [illegible], and depreciation of the princely domain. And, in short, these five years past have cost the estate one-half its original value. But, sir, notwithstanding all this, not one dollar of charity has ever yet been received by this estate; not one poor child has ever been educated; not one poor negro has ever yet been sent to Liberia; nor the tears and sorrows of one poor orphan boy ever yet been assuaged.

Notices of New Books.

Methodist Episcopacy.—A controversy that went on for several months last year in the columns of the Southwestern Baptist, between its editor and the Rev. E. J. Hamill, pastor of the Methodist Church in Tuskegee, Ala., has taken book form to the extent of 327 pages, 12mo. It began in an attack, low-flung, unjust, untrue, unchristian, upon the Methodist Episcopal Church, by the republication of an article in that paper manufactured "out West" for *political* purposes. The editor, a picked controversialist of his sect, defends the article. Rev. Mr. Hamill, who happened to be in Tuskegee by the regular working of the itinerant system, demurs to it. The result is before the East Alabama public.

J. C. Morgan, near the Post Office, sends us from his book mart the following, from the publishers, J. P. Jewett & Co., Boston:—

The Catholic Letters.—A young kinsman of Derby's proposes to join the Roman Church. Derby, "a jurist," writes disuading letters, in which are refuted the claims of the Roman as the only Apostolic Church. The young man is convinced, and the letters enlarged, revised and published. A neater specimen of a printer's and bookbinder's work the trade does not furnish.

The route of argument against the claims of Rome is old and beaten. So far as Derby follows that, the case is put very well. But he claims for the Anglican Church substantially the same things he denies to the Roman. Paul established the Church in Britain! When, in the seventh century, a Pope sent Austin to convert the people of that island, behold! churches, centuries old, and bishops, archbishops, &c.! The Anglican was ever distinct from the Roman Church—as much so as the Gallican! Occasionally, Rome poached—occasionally, interfered and introduced errors. But the Anglican was ever an establishment with an unbroken succession from the Apostles, independent of Rome; or, when subjected, protesting! The grace monopoly is transferred from Peter to Paul. An advantage hardly worth contending for. The appendix is interesting—made up from Bunsen.

Life of Schamyl, and Narrative of the Circassian War of Independence against Russia, by J. Milton Mackie. The heroic, and hitherto successful opposition of the Circassians to their powerful foe, has excited a lively curiosity respecting these tribes, their romantic and prophet-chief, and the mountain regions they have defended. This will be gratified by the volume before us, which contains a series of racy sketches of Circasian life, and the principal events of the war of independence.

When the English and French Ambassadors likened their kings to the sun and moon, Dr. Franklin compared Washington to Joshua, who commanded the sun and moon to stand still, and they obeyed him. Quite as good a thing has been said by the Circassian hero, Schamyl. When the Russians called upon him to lay down his arms, declaring, "The armies which we send against you are as the sands on the sea shore, innumerable," he replied, "Our hosts are like the waves of the sea, which wash away the sands and devour them."

Dr. Whitefield was accused of rambling in his discourses by one of his hearers, to which he replied, "If you will wander to the devil, I must trample after you."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate,

"THEOLOGIA GERMANICA."*

This little book was the precursor of Luther's reformation. Of its author we know only this much, that he belonged to the society known as that of the "friends of God"—a society whose distinctive feature was a belief in the kingdom of God as consisting of inward self-renunciation, set up against the more outward and sensuous notions of Papal Rome; that he "was a priest and a warder in a house of the Teutonic order, in Frankfort," and is supposed to have written the "Theologia Germanica" in the year 1350. To those who are so unfortunate as to regard German theology as a synonyme of infidel rationalism, and thus start back from the suspicious title of this little book, it will be a sufficient quietus to quote the following sentence from Luther's preface to the second edition, published in 1518:—"And I will say, though it be boasting of myself and I speak as a fool, that next to the Bible and St. Augustin, no book hath ever come into my hands whence I have learned or would wish to learn more of what God and Christ, and man and all things, are." Bunsen differs from the great reformer in placing it above Augustin and next to the Bible. In the lifetime of Luther it passed through seventeen editions, and since then sixty editions have appeared in Germany.

Augustin was first to mention the fact that a living appropriation of christian truth must necessarily precede its dogmatic expression. Theology commences in the effervescence of a living piety, then hardens into cold beds of dogma. It remained for the Channings and Mauriees of modern times to learn, from experience, that, when a living christian truth congeals into orthodoxy, it becomes as despotic as the scarlet woman. When orthodoxy stretches its gray, watry sky over the christian life of any age, it too often bites with its hoar-frost the buddings of a fresh and childlike piety. Everybody knows how it tries to clamp even its words and phrases on the lips of christian life and prevent the simple utterances of the soul in union with God. We have all felt how inexpressibly dull are our "Institutes of Theology" and "Bodies of Divinity," which stick close to the technology of dead systems, in comparison with the pure expression of the philosophical spirit as seen in McCosh and Bowen, or of the devotional spirit, as seen in Bunyan. If the author of the "Theologia Germanica" had never heard of the theology of the schools, he could not have apprehended the christian life in a more simple, independent and individual manner. The mummy words that rattled with age from the slavish lips of his cotemporaries, are not to be found in his book. He knew God by an inward experience, and spoke of Him, not in the language of the schools, but, like John, in the words of one whom Jesus loved, and who loved Jesus. He loved a simple and pure heart more than an orthodox understanding; and I wish we had more of his disciples in the present day and in the Methodist Church. As a writer on christian ethics, while he never infringes even the letter of Scripture, he goes back of it to the source whence Scripture emanated.

The principles of the "Theologia Germanica" are thus summed up by Bunsen: "Sin is selfishness; Godliness is unselfishness. A godly life is the steadfast working out of inward freeness from self. To become thus godlike is the bringing back of man's first nature."

The standpoint that Jesus assumed against the formalism of his age, is taken by our author against the formalism of the fourteenth century. Every great religious movement starts with the return of the age to self-renunciation from ecclesiastical and spiritual pride. It was so with Luther, whose dawning light we see in this little book. It was so with Wesley. It will be so with the great reformer of the present century, whose coming the wrinkled formalism, the despotic orthodoxy and the church pride of 1856, betoken. The equality of layman and priest was an inevitable corrolary from self-renunciation, as the centre-piece of christian ethics. Luther saw this, and gave to the world Protestantism. Another corrolary, as inevitable as the former, he did not see. St. John saw it, when he wrote, "If we walk in the light as he is in the light, we shall have fellowship, &c." The next reformer will see it; and, as Luther set up a universal priesthood of faith against the sacredotal tyranny of Rome, so *he* will set up a universal priesthood of love against orthodox bigotry and dogmatic pride.

I mean, by denominationalism, not the outward division of Christ's body into Baptist, Methodist, &c., but that inward sectarian partition of our Lord's body which introduces an element of controversial hate into the home of redeeming love. With this explanation I proceed to remark, that the logical results of the doctrine of self-renunciation will as certainly lead to the entire destruction of denominationalism, as the same results in the hands of Luther led to the overthrow of Roman tyranny. History is a relentless logician, because God frames her syllogisms; and when self-renunciation is *livingly* acknowledged by all Christians as the *essential* principle of the religion of Jesus, denominationalism cannot exist.

The question occurs, why do I wish to call the attention of the readers of the Advocate, especially the preachers, to the "Theologia Germanica?" Because it is an unspeakable comfort to my own soul; because the formalism of the fourteenth century is not altogether extinct in the nineteenth; because it is so pleasant to take refuge from the dull style of our theological writers in the fresh pages of a simple and child-like piety, and yet count oneself orthodox—which we are seldom able to do, for we are prone to charge with Unitarianism, or Newmanism, whatever abandons the technology of the schools, and seeks to apprehend Christianity in an individual manner; because, while Methodists are contending stontly against the arrogant claims of their Anglican cousins, they themselves have caught the contagion of a spiritless ecclesiasticism, and desire more ardently the building up of Methodism as an influentiol *Church*, than the establishment of Methodism in the hearts of the people as a *religion* of love and self-renunciation. In illustration of this last, I would remind the reader of that unfortunate little tract, "Episcopus," published a few years ago, which finds its retribution in the "Iron Wheel" of the infamous Graves, taken in connection with the general tone of our press and our policy. High Churchism—Methodist, Baptist or Episcopalian, is the Anti-Christ of all Christian ages. Self-renunciation and love are the Messiah of backsliden ages.

I want to call attention to this little book, because it opposes the one and favors the other. God requires humility and self-renunciation of organizations as well as of men. Organizations shift the duty to individuals. The retribution of such a slifting must come, and will, as it did to Rome in Luther, to England in Wesley.

There is another reason why I want to call attention to this little book. Because there are vital errors—not in Methodism, but in the common apprehension of the Methodistic idea of christian ethics, which it may correct. In illustration whereof, I would merely suggest that the "Theologia Germanica" believes in a religion standing equally above the hope of reward and the fear of pain, in time and in eternity. A godlike perfection is distinctly stated as the final aim of religious progress.

May we not hope that the discerning criticism of our Book Editor will select "Theologia Germanica" for Methodist publication?

Alabama. WALTER C. HARRIS.

* To save misapprehension, or to qualify the manner in which the writer speaks of orthodoxy, we quote a paragraph from a private letter accompanying his communication:—"I am not the pink of orthodoxy, but there is more of heresy in my words than in my thoughts. I speak disparagingly of orthodoxy in this notice. Every one will understand me not to mean the essential truth, as it is in Jesus, but an intolerant sticking to a one-sided apprehension of that truth, so as to cramp the freedom of individual piety."

Anecdote of Whitfield.

Upon the death of his wife he preach'd her funeral sermon. The text was, "And we know that all things work together for good to them that love God, to them who are the called, according to his purpose"—Rom., viii., 28. In noticing her character, he mentioned her fortitude, and exclaimed, "Do you remember my preaching in those fields, by the old stump of a tree? The multitude was great, and many were disposed to be riotous. At first I addressed them firmly; but when a desperate gang of banditti drew near, with the most ferocious and horrid imprecations and menaces, my courage began to fail. My wife was standing beside me as I stood on the table. I think I hear her now. She pulled my gown, and, looking up, said, 'George, play the man for your God.' My confidence returned. I then spoke to the multitude with boldness and affection; they became still, and many were deeply affected."

The Inconsistency of a Censorious Spirit.—A principle of love influences the whole conversation of a Christian in his right mind. He will not readily believe reports to the prejudice of others, without sufficient proof; and even then he will not repeat them unless he is lawfully called to do it. The Scriptures expressly prove that a censorious spirit is as inconsistent with the spirit of the gospel as drunkenness and whoredom; and that the same authority that forbids *them*, gives the precept, "Speak evil of no man."—*John Newton.*

Episcopal Itinerancy.—The Banner of the Cross is in favor of grafting the itinerancy upon the system of the Episcopal Church, as to its missions. That paper seems just to begin to find that this was the primitive plan. The Methodists discovered it a century ago.

Woman's "Empire State" is matrimony. Here she is always in the majority—always *reigns* and sometimes *storms*.

Personal Devotion.

No Christian can be comfortable or prosperous without retirement. Popular ministers may preach, converse or pray in public, to the edifying of others, and yet decline in their own souls for want of self-examination, humiliation and secret prayer, suited immediately to their own case. Nay, the most able ministers will generally cease to be very useful if their personal religion is neglected, or hurried over in a formal manner. This the fervent Christian knows. He will, therefore, redeem time for retirement at the expense of many inconveniences; and the friends of popular ministers should consider this, and not too much intrude upon the regular and needful hours for retirement of those persons in whose company they most delight. In prosecuting the work of God, our own inclinations and those of our beloved friends, must often be thwarted; we must not "spend our time" with them when duty calls us another way, or when a prospect is before us of doing essential good.—*Thomas Scott.*

BOOK EDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

NEW BOOKS.

Immersionists Against the Bible; or, the Babel Builders Confounded, in an Exposition of the Origin, Design, Tactics, and Progress of the New Version Movement of Campbellites and other Baptists. By Rev. H. N. Lee, of the Louisville Conference. Edited by Thomas O. Summers, D. D. Stevenson & Owen: Nashville, 1856. Price, 50 cents.

We deeply regret the necessity which exists for the publication of such a work as the present volume. The exposure of Jesuitism, whether Popish or Protestant, is a task so irksome, that we instinctively shrink from its performance; but when it is needful to be done, he who performs it in a candid, charitable spirit, deserves the gratitude of all concerned. We think the author of the following pages has tempered unavoidable severity with the meekness of wisdom; and that no one can justly complain of a want of fairness and courtesy in the matter and manner, tone and temper of his production. The "tactics" of the immersionist translators ought to be exposed, though the exposure is humiliating to every lover of the Bible. The rampant sectarianism which is at the head and front of the movement is too palpable, and, as Mr. Lee shows, has been too often admitted, to be denied with any credit. We see, indeed, while these sheets are passing through the press, that some of the leaders in this schismatical movement are beginning to hesitate as they approach the brink of the precipice; they are afraid to take the leap—and well they might be! What if the masses for whose benefit "immersion" is to be "printed in the Bible," should learn to attach the idea of sprinkling to that term, rather than that of dipping to the mode of baptism! It is shrewdly suggested that such a thing as this would not be without precedent. And truly no one need marvel at this, for it would not be a tithe as absurd to make immersion mean affusion as to make baptism in the New Testament mean immersion. As to the other changes proposed in the New Version, all we have to say on this subject is, that if they are amendments, we do not want them in our Standard Bible, unless put there by competent authority. Of course we do not want them if they are not amendments, but mere alterations, frequently for the worse—as are many of the changes that have come under our notice. We care not how many versions and commentaries are made by learned men, provided they do not usurp the place of our English Bible. We can tolerate an occasional correction of the authorized text in the course of a sermon, though we think this should be very seldom attempted. We sometimes hear such pulpit criticisms of the version of the forty-seven translators of our English Vulgate as remind us of the anecdote told by old Isaac Waltou, in his Life of Bishop Sanderson. When Mr. Sanderson was at Lincoln College, Oxford, under the care of the learned Dr. Kilbie, one of "King James' translators," he and the learned Hebrician made a tour into Derbyshire, and being at church on a Sunday, heard a young preacher declaim against the then late translation, somewhat, it would seem, in the spirit of the immersionist revisionists. He showed, says Walton, "three reasons why a particular word should have been otherwise translated. When evening prayer was ended, the preacher was invited to the Doctor's friend's house, where, after some conference, the Doctor told him he might have preached more useful doctrine, and not have filled his auditors' ears with needless exceptions against the late translation; and for that word for which he offered to that poor congregation three reasons why it ought to have been translated as he said, he and others had considered all three, and found thirteen more considerable reasons why it was translated as now printed; and told him if his friend, then attending him, should be guilty of such indiscretion, he should forfeit his favor. To which Mr. Sanderson said, he hoped he should not; and the preacher was ingenuous enough to say he would not justify himself." We are not sanguine enough to expect such ingenuousness on the part of those who are engaged in the present movement, as a blind sectarianism is the motive by which they are influenced. Nevertheless, a fair exposure of their movements and methods may keep the unsuspecting from an entangling alliance with them, if it should not be otherwise serviceable to the interests of truth and righteousness. With this view the present little book was written by the author; that its circulation will be productive of good, is the belief of those who have examined it, including the editor.

Hymns for Infant Minds—Chiefly by the author of Original Poems, Rhymes for the Nursery, &c. Revised by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Stevenson & Owen: Nashville, 1856.

It may be doubted whether Isaac Taylor, with all his superior gifts and varied literary productions, has done more for the world than either his sister Ann or Jane. The pretensionless rhymes of those gentle sisters have been sung in thousands of nurseries and schools, and, like the hymns composed for children by Watts and Wesley, have exerted a powerful influence in training youthful and infantile minds to piety and virtue. The present edition of "Hymns for Infant Minds" has been gotten up with care, and is illustrated with numerous engravings, unlike materially to the attractiveness of the volume.

The Great Iron Wheel Examined; or, Its False Spokes Extracted, and an Exhibition of Elder Graves, its Builder; in a series of chapters. By W. G. Brownlow, editor of Brownlow's Knoxville Whig. Published by the author; pp. 331. Price, $1 retail. Nashville, 1856.

This is no ordinary book—indeed, it is a very extraordinary book. It plunges into a controversy for which we have no taste. We have never seen "The Great Iron Wheel;" but from the quotations in this volume, we suppose it is a very bad book. One thing is certain, Dr. Brownlow makes a sad wreck of it. "Its false spokes extracted," what remains we cannot imagine. Dr. Brownlow seems to consider it his special vocation to attend to such cases as this; and, if they must be attended to, we do not know a man who is capable of doing up the business more thoroughly than he. It is well, perhaps, that everybody does not think and act as we do in regard to such traducers of Methodists and Methodism as are here castigated. We "let them tremendously alone." The author of the present volume deals some of them tremendous blows; and we are assured by those who ought to be able to form a correct judgment in the premises, that he has not performed a superfluous service. Not content with acting on the defensive, he carries the war into Africa—with what result, the reader must determine. He makes use of some weapons that we should not like to handle; but then we should not engage in the fight at all.

THE CURRENT WEEK.

Like the dawning of a perfect day, when the King of the Heavens rouses him from sleep, and throwing off blanket after blanket of the gloom which has enveloped his brilliancy and obscured his majesty walks right up the Eastern firmament—growing more glorious as he goes—the year advances to its apogee and crowning glory. Every where is heard the hum of business; and nature, in its unceasing toil and workmanship, is building up the round and perfect structure of which the months are the posts, weeks the pillars, days the boarding, and hours and minutes and seconds the ornament and finish. Mother earth, growing pregnant with new life, labors in her short gestation, throwing up the germ and corolla, filaments that adorn her brow, and putting on a sumptuous blazonry of coloring from every flower that has being. The birds mock one another in ambient air, and life of every kind pulses more vigorously in the channels of its grand body and conformation.

Monday, April 14—Sts. Tiburtius, Pappus, Agathodrus, Benezet and others. The borage, created to St. Lidwina, is the plant.

In 1471, the battle of Barnet was fought between the Houses of York and Lancaster, and old Earl Warwick, the king-maker, so touchingly, bravely and boldly painted by Bulwer, was slain on the field.

In 1685, Thomas Otway, the dramatic poet, was choked to death at a public house in London, by swallowing too hastily a crust of bread that had been given him.

In 1759, George Frederick Handel, the [illegible] cian, died. He was a native of Saxony.

In 1793, Tobago, in the West Indies, was taken by the English.

Tuesday, April 15—St. Peter Gonzales, Paternus and Mundo, rule the day. The green wort, dedicated to the first named, is the emblem.

April is the bird month of the temperate zone; in the latitude of Old and New England, the whole feathered race then migrates towards the North, builds their nests, and commences operations housekeeping. The small willow wren, the chiff-chaff willow wren, the cuckoo, the chimney swallow, the sand swallow, the martin, and other vernal birds arrive. All English literature is full of accounts concerning them; and the poets, who are the best naturalists, have sung their Genesis in every age and tense.

In 1715, the Indian tribes from Cape Fear to Virginia, agreed to rise on this day and murder all the whites. One other similar conspiracy had been detected before. The Yemassees were driven into the Spaniards in Florida.

Wednesday, April 16—Eighteen martyrs of Saragossa, St. Joachim and St. Mans, or Magnus, the principal saints, and the yellow tulip, dedicated to St. Joachim, is the emblem.

In 1818, Dr. Brewster, of London, invented the kaloidescope, or, in its true sense, sight of beautiful forms.

In 1754, Washington commenced his march to the Great Meadows, lying within the disputed territories, for the purpose of expelling the French.

Thursday, April 17—Sts. Aniectus, Stephen, Simeon and other martyrs have charge of the day. Travis Cowl, a plant unknown to our botany, is the emblem.

In 1812, a bill declaring war against England received the sanction of the Senate.

In 1847, Gen. Scott issued his orders for the battle of Cerro Gordo, on the ensuing day.

Friday, April 18.—St. Apollonios, A. D. 186. St. Galdin and Laserian have charge over the day.

The musk narcisse, dedicated to St. Appolonia, is the emblem.

In 1689, Judge Jeffries, after a reign of terror somewhat akin to that of Robespierre, Murat and Marat, died in the tower, having been caught in his effort to flee the country disguised like a common sailor. The infamous life makes a matter of history as thrilling as any on the English page.

In 1794, Earl Camden, whose reports are still valuable, died at the age of 79. He discharged Wilkes from custody, and was one of the most popular as well as one of the ablest English judges that ever occupied the woolsack.

In 1802, Dr. Erasmus Dunvin, an excellent physician, but still more eminent botanist, died.

In 1846, Gen. Taylor took [illegible] Matamoras.

In 1847, Gen. Scott fought the battle of Cerro Gordo with 8500 volunteers against 12,000 Mexicans.

Saturday, April 19.—St. Leo IX., Pope, Elpheige and St. Ursmar, are the patrons of the day.

The ursine garlic, dedicated to St. Leo, is the emblem.

In 1739, Dr. Nicholas Saunderson, a very eminent mathematician, died. Although he lost his sight in the age of one year, he became one of the greatest students of the science of certainties the world ever known.

In 1775, the American war commenced with the battle of Lexington. Seventy of the militia gathered there when Major Pitcairn with eight hundred grenadiers appeared and ordered them to disperse. The *rebels* not obeying with sufficient promptness, the soldiery was ordered to fire, and eight were instantly killed and many wounded. The Americans followed them sharply up, however, and drove them by the way. Had it not been for reinforcements sent out from Charleston, none would have ever returned alive.

In 1761, Dr. Richard Price, a famous mathematical moral and religious author, died.

In 1812, the President issued a proclamation of war against England on account of the impressment of our seamen, empty blockade of ports with which tries with which England was at war, and the famous orders in Council.

In 1824, George Gordon Noel, Lord Byron, died.

Sunday, April 20.—St. Serf, fifth century; St. Agnes, 1317, and St. James, 1486, are the days of remembrances. The spring snowflake dedicated to St. Agnes, is the botanical memorial.

On this day the sun enters Taurus, which the Greeks affirmed to be the bull into which Jove transmorphosed himself when he visited Europa, but which has an older astronomical history as it was known throughout the East before the Greek zodiac.

The battle of Lexington, 1775, fought on the day previous, was continued through this by the Continentals who, leaving their plows in the furrows, took up their rifles and dealt death to the retreating foe from behind every hedge and possible place of ambush.

Sweden—*Telegraph to America:*—The charter granted by the King of Sweden to the American citizen, Mr. T. P. Schaffner, containing the exclusive permission to lay down a sub-marino telegraph wire between the coasts of North America and Norway, is dated 24th of January, and contains the following articles:—1. The company is permitted to lay down a telegraph wire from the continent of North America to the coast of Norway, and to establish a telegraphic station there; but permission is not granted, however, to continue the line by land through the dominions of Norway. 2. The concession granted by these documents is dependent on the Company's subscribing a certain sum necessary for the undertaking within five years from the present date, and completing the submarine telegraph before the expiration of another period of five years. 3. Should any interruption of the telegraphic communication take place after the opening of the line, the company is bound to repair it at their expense as soon as possible, and not later than after a year's delay. 4. The Norwegian government engages to construct separate lines of wires on the telegraphic stations of the State, for the purpose of forwarding the despatches from America, if so desired, and on the guarantee of a minimum amount of receipts. 5. The Company and their agents and servants shall be subject to the same laws and jurisdiction as Norwegian subjects, so far as regards the telegraph in the sea and land dominions of the King of Sweden and Norway. 6. Should a war break out between Norway and any United States, or between Norway and any State through whose territory the proposed telegraph shall pass, the Norwegian Government reserves to itself the right of suspending the communication during the continuance of the war, without detriment to the privileges contained in this charter.

Movement of Troops.—The steamer Tennessee from Cincinnati, arrived yesterday, having on board forty U. S. troops, Company A, 1st Artillery, under the command of Col. Mansfield and Maj. H. U. S. A. They were brought from Newport Barracks and are en *route* for Fort Brown, Texas.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Information Wanted

FOR A HISTORY OF MISSIONS.

A CIRCULAR,

Addressed to each of the Missionaries to Colored People in the Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi Conferences.

DEAR BROTHER:—Intending to prepare a History of Missions to the Blacks, I earnestly solicit your aid. This you can render by giving me information on any or all the different points suggested below:—

1. Origin and progress of the mission, giving dates and incidents; number of neighborhood churches—have these advantageous or otherwise?

2. Difficulties and obstacles in the way of beginning and prosecuting the work.

3. Estimation of the efficiency of the gospel and the genuineness of conversions; based on modes of expression on these subjects by the blacks themselves and conduct consequent on profession made.

4. Anecdotes illustrative of the last item; whether among the negroes, or between them and owners, managers or missionaries. Death scenes and expressions; accounts of love feasts or class meetings, Striking conversions or experiences; influence of example.

5. General estimate in which the work is held among owners and managers; and the reasons for such estimate, whether it be favorable or otherwise.

6. Support or proportion of support contributed by those whose slaves are served—say, a statement of each year from the beginning.

7. What reflex influence has been produced on the missionary spirit and collections of the Church, or that part of the Church particularly concerned—say the conference, presbytery or the like. Has any indirect good been observable among white persons or families?

8. Names of those persons, children or adults, and any incidents of interest in life or death connected with them; who have been most active and useful in originating and sustaining any particular mission or missions.

9. Best modes of imparting religious instruction, both to adults and children.

10. Notices or biographical sketches of faithful men and women; or similar mention of white persons who may have been zealous and useful in the missionary cause.

11. Statistics; number of members and probationers in one item; number of catechumens; population within reach of your appointments, and average number attending these appointments.

Any information not here suggested which may occur to you, is most earnestly solicited, and will be gratefully received—as also any suggestion you may deem proper. I beg you will regard this not as a merely formal circular, but as a direct and personal application. Respectfully and fraternally,

H. A. C. WALKER.

Charleston, S. C., March, 1856. 1t

Notice.—TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—Dear Brethren: Will you take pains to get the names of all the life members in the bounds of your respective charges, as soon as possible, and sent me a list of them? I have no other means of complying with Dr. Seloon's request. It is a matter of some importance, and requires dispatch. I hope soon to be able to supply you with certificates. Send, also, the names of any who have died since being made members.

W. P. BARTON,
Secretary Missionary Society, Miss. Conf.

Yazoo City, April 3, 1856. 1t

Notice—Second Round Quarterly Meetings, Opelousas District, Louisiana Conference:—

North Rapides Circuit, at Wiley's School House, May 10, 11.

Harrisonburg Circuit, at Harrisonburg, May 17, 18.

Columbia Circuit, at Black Bayou Church, May 24, 25.

Chicot Circuit, at Bayou DeGlaise, June 7, 8.

Opelousas Circuit, at Plaquemine Brulie, June 21, 22.

New Iberia Circuit, at Quene de Tortee, June 28, 29.

Franklin and Pattersonville, at Pattersonville, July 6.

P. M. GOODWYN, P. E.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3d April, by Rev. R. M. Saunders, near Tuskegee, Ala., Mr. JAMES WHITE to ANN E. BARROW, all of Monroe county, Ala.

On the 31st March, by Rev. Jas. L. Wright, at the residence of Mrs. Powell, Red River, Mr. HUBBARD S. BOSLEY, of Natchitoches parish, to Miss MARY B. POWELL, of Caddo parish, La.

On the 1st April, by Rev. James W. Heard, of Alabama Conference, Mr. H. W. PURNELL, of Noxubee county, Miss., to Miss JULIA C. CUMMINS, of Alabama.

On the 1st April, by Rev. J. D. Stewart, of Tennessee Conference, Rev. H. A. BOURLAND, of Ballard county, Ky., to Miss E. A. JOHNSTON, of Hardin county, Tenn.

DEATHS.

At the last Quarterly meeting for Spring Hill, Alabama Conference, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, Death has removed from our earth Brother AQUILLA POWERS, a young man of genuine piety and much promise. Therefore—

RESOLVED, That we are profoundly sensible of the loss the Church has sustained in his death; and that in passing this tribute of respect to his memory, rather than qualifying him with authority to preach the gospel of the blessed Saviour, as was anticipated, we are impressed with the uncertainty of all hopes and plans that relate to earth.

RESOLVED, That we deeply sympathize with the relatives of our deceased brother in their bereavement, whilst we rejoice with them in the fact of his full preparation for the solemn, though, to him, most joyful change.

RESOLVED, That a page of our journal be inscribed to his memory.

J. A. HEARD, P. E.

CHAS. B. MASON, Secretary.

Died.—On the 3d April, of Pneumonia, at his residence, Mr. JOHN McCARTER BATES, in his 58th year.

He was a native of South Carolina, but married, lived and died in Greene county Ala.

He twice represented this county in the State Legislature, and there proved himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him, in the very troublous times of 1838-39.

He received his education under Dr. Waddell—more thorough than extensive, useful than brilliant. Though he was an extensive and somewhat indiscriminate reader, yet he was no visionary theorist, and educed the solid and practical from everything he read by the severely analytical powers of his mind. Predisposed to skepticism in his youth, he subjected Christianity, with its declarations and motives, to deliberate and assiduous investigation, which resulted in a conversion, the clearness and strength of which afforded him light and comfort in the darkest hour of Man's hurried life. Having satisfied himself of the truth and inestimable benefit of the Christian religion, he next examined the creeds of churches, which led him to join the M. E. Church, of which he continued a member.

A remarkable characteristic of his greatness of soul:—"I have lived simple and plain, I have despised display and the love of praise, so incompatible with the meanness of man's birth and the weakness, wants add precariousness of his life, that I might die in style." And he did die in style. With the Apostle he counted all things loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus. And he found the Savior the crowning glory of the moment. God bless his afflicted family.

W. E. M. LINFIELD.

Died.—On the 2d April, 1856, Brother DANIEL H. SMITH, son of Brother Wm. Smith, of this place, aged 24 years.

For several years he had been a consistent member of our church and exemplified a great adherence to the cause of God. Irreproachable in his conduct as a church member, ardent in his attachment to his friends, sincere in his professions, and energetic in his business affairs, he has been called away soon and suddenly from the scenes and associations of time. His death was sudden and violent. His skull was fractured by a fall from a buggy, and he survived but half an hour after receiving the injury.

Thus has our young brother been hurried away without much warning. How forcibly does the occurrence astonish us, "Be ye ready," and with increased solemnity the reflection arises, that in some one of the multiplied forms by which mortals are hurried hence, we must all contend with the conqueror—that,

"Death rides in every passing breeze,
And lurks in every flower.
Each season has its own disease—
Its peril, every hour."

THOS. PRICE.

Liberty, Miss., April 4.

Died.—In the vicinity of Gainsville, Mississippi, JOHN REAR, aged seventy years.

Mr. Rear was a volunteer under Jackson at New Orleans, and was with him in his Indian campaigns. At the close of his military service he made a profession of religion. But he afterwards lost his religion, and was for some time intemperate in his habits. In 1854 he joined a temperance order, called the Social Circle, and shortly after again connected himself with the Church, obtained pardon, and died in peaceful triumph.

J. J. EARLY.

April 4, 1856.

☞ **It should be universally known, for it** is strictly true, that indigestion is the parent of a large portion of the fatal diseases. Dyspepsia, diarrhea, choleric morbus, liver complaint, and many other diseases enumerated in our City Inspector's weekly catalogue of deaths, are generally the result of indigestion. Think of this, all who suffer from disordered stomachs, and if you are willing to be guided by advice founded upon experience, resort at once to the use of Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is a curative and invigorant, stand alone unapproached. For sale by druggists and dealers generally. Alexander Norris & Co., agents, No. 2 Poydras street. a19 1t

☞ **If you are sick, the probability is that** the root of your sufferings is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed dyspepsia, languor, oppression in the diaphragm, jaundice, headache, unrest, bodily weakness, dimness of sight, heartburn, costiveness, dysentery, and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and therefore destroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the strength of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and dismiss forever all these tormenting and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a persevering use of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. There is no mistake, no failure in their sanative effects. Sold everywhere. m7 1m

☞ **A Masterpiece Outdone.—We have lately** supposed that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was the Citius Thule in its line, and that nothing had been or would be invented which could excel all surpass it in its fine points of excellence as a medicine. But we are confidently assured by those competent to judge on the subject, that Ayer's new "Pills" exceed in high medical artistry even that widely celebrated embodiment of his skill. He has succeeded in making them not only pleasant to take, but powerful to cure the large class of complaints which require a purgative remedy. [Lancaster Argus, Ky.

They are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
fe23 2m and all city druggists.

WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE HAS established its superiority over every other preparation for worms, by the rapidity, simplicity and thoroughness of its cures; although literally a vegetable compound, its remedial action is much more summary than that of the Vermifuges containing Mercury. It has the merit of unerring efficiency and of perfect harmlessness, so far as the human system is concerned. Be particular and remember the name—"Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 151 Charters street, sole proprietors.
☞ Sold by all the Druggists. m20 1t

IMPORTANT TO THE METHODIST DENOMINATION.

NEW EDITION, just published, containing Twenty New and Popular, Denominational Tunes.

The Wesleyan Sacred Harp,

a collection of choice TUNES and HYMNS, for Prayer, Class and Camp Meetings, Church and Congregational Singing. By Rev. W. McDonald, of the Mobile Conference, and S. Hubbard, Esq., author of several Musical Works. Price, 50 cents, single; $5 per dozen.

This work is destined to become a very popular Music Book for social worship with the Methodist Denomination. Rev. W. F. Farrington, Pastor of the Pine Street Methodist Church, Portland, Maine, a man of fine musical taste, writes thus to the Editor of Zion's Herald, Boston:

THE WESLEYAN SACRED HARP: A collection of choice Tunes and Hymns for Social and Congregational Singing. By Rev. M. McDonald and S. Hubbard, Esq.

Rho. Wise had wonder that no more has been said publicly in favor of this excellent work. It must be that it has not been examined by a practical test, generally, or that it is thought to be without merit in itself to recommend it wherever it is known. The selection, compilation and arrangement of the music and hymns—the latter principally from our standard book—evince a taste and skill which ought to give it an extensive circulation. It is just the book for our family circles and social religious meetings. Having the hymn and music before us, on the same page, it will help to correct the time and tune of many who learn their delightful portion of religious worship, and prevent those grotesque and grating sounds which often annihilate melody, and sometimes the devotional feelings even of those whose ears and voices are scientifically cultivated. Can the compiler add, in smaller edition, some fifteen or twenty carefully selected tunes and hymns, suitable to be used in our public congregations, where congregational singing has been adopted? And we confidently suggest that this method of singing will speedily obtain throughout our New England Churches. It is the most conducive to spirituality and union of any mode yet adopted. Success to the "Wesleyan Sacred Harp" and to every Methodist Society, especially, be generally supplied with it.

Portland, Nov. 6, 1855. W. F. FARRINGTON.

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Later from Texas.

The steamship Louisiana, Capt. Talbot, arrived at this port Saturday from Indianola and Galveston, whence she sailed on the 10th inst.

In looking over our Texas exchanges we glean little of interest. We subjoin a few items:

The Galveston News has been informed that Harris & Morgan expect to have two steamers running between Galveston and Berwicks Bay before the end of the present year, connecting with the Opelousas Railroad at Tigersville. Messrs. Harris & Morgan have recently had that Bay sounded, and have found that eight feet water can be depended on. We hope, ere long, to have the pleasure of chronicling a daily mail between this city and Galveston.

From all accounts, the increase in the culture of wheat is very rapid in Texas, so much so, that we think it is not unreasonable to calculate that, in five years hence, there will be Texas wheat and flour enough to supply the demands of home consumption.

We learn from nearly all parts of the farthest interior that they have of late had very heavy rains, and that the upper Trinity is overflowing its banks in some places. We also learn from New Braunfels that the rains have been very heavy in that section, flooding most of the small streams. Lower down, however, the planters complain generally of drought. The ground has become baked, and the cotton comes up but slowly, and fears are entertained that there will be a bad stand. Our accounts of the crop are still very unfavorable, the severe frosts of the winter having destroyed nearly all the ratoon.

The Galveston News of the 8th instant says:

Mr. McMahan, of Fort Bend, informs us that he has planted his cane land in cotton; and all in his neighborhood have done the same. We believe they have also done this in Brazoria county. As high, therefore, as we have had to pay for sugar this past year, the probability is that we shall have to pay still higher.

The Pelastine American states that there are still remaining for shipment, some 1,500 bales of cotton at Magnolia, 3,000 at Parker's Bluff, and some 3,000 or 4,000 above that point, and below Green's Bluff. We hear the reconsignder of last year's crop, yet upon and near the banks of the Trinity, variously estimated at from ten to thirteen thousand bales.

The Galveston papers report the loss of the steamer Kate, while on a trip from Galveston up the Trinity river. It is feared that the boat and cargo will prove a total loss.

The orange trees in Galveston, which were supposed to have been killed by the cold of January, are now looking green and flourishing.

We learn from the Seguin Mercury that grasshoppers are beginning to make their appearance in that section in good earnest.

Our San Antonio exchanges seem to have an unfailing supply of Indian news. Judging from their accounts, we should think the traveler in the vicinity of San Antonio, almost as much in peril from them, as eighteen or twenty years ago.

THE MEMORY OF HENRY CLAY.—Mr. Clay's birth-day is, says the Baltimore Patriot of the 7th, to be celebrated on a grand scale in libitative county of Hanover, at a beautiful place called the Slash Cottage, situated immediately on the railroad between Fredericksburg and Richmond. The Presidents of the United States and other distinguished persons are invited, and, as the celebration is totally free of party, it is hoped Clay will attend.

Magnetic Telegraph.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER WASHINGTON.

THE PEACE PROTOCOL NOT SIGNED.

DIFFICULTIES RAISED BY PRUSSIA.

Mortality in the French Army.

COTTON UNCHANGED.

BREADSTUFFS DECLINED.

BY THE NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The U. S. Mail steamship Washington arrived at this port this morning from Havre and Southampton, with dates from the latter port to the 26th ult.

The Markets.

Cotton is reported easier but not quitably lower for lower qualities; better qualities are wholly unchanged. The market closed steady without any change in quotations. Sales of two days 15,000 bales, of which 2,000 taken for export.

and

Flour had declined 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Ohio 35s. to 36s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 35s. to 36s.

Wheat had declined 3d. to 4d., the decline being mostly on lower qualities—white 10s., red 9s. to 10s.

Provisions.

There was no change in the market. Beef and lard quiet.

Rosin is reported quiet at 4s. 9d. to 4s. 11d.

Advices from Manchester state that the market is steady and unchanged. Consols are quoted at 92¼.

The Peace Conference.

The peace protocol was not yet signed and the Conference was less harmonious, owing to difficulties raised by the Prussian Plenipotentiary, demanding to be admitted to sign the treaty on the same footing as if that Government had been a party to the alliance throughout. It is said that Russia supports Prussia's pretensions.

Nothing had transpired of the meeting of the 24th. Peace was considered certain, however.

The opinion is that the Conference will be resolved into an European Congress.

Mr. Buchanan's Movements.

Mr. Buchanan had gone to Paris, but would leave for the United States in the Arabia, on the 9th April.

The Pacific.

Nothing has yet been heard of the Pacific. The British Government have sent two steam frigates in search of her.

Mortality in the French Army.

The French army in the Crimea is dwindling rapidly, the daily mortality amounting to two in twenty.

Affairs in the Crimea and Asia.

The war party in the Crimea wish the peace negotiations to break through.

The Allies are demolishing the lines around Sebastopol.

Ismael Pacha is increasing his army at Natolia.

The Russians have received large reinforcements.

Dost Hahommed has taken possession of Candahar and the Persian troops are marching against him.

The Russian commissioners had commenced operations for the abandonment of Nicolaieff as a military place.

The Sound Dues.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the London Times states that the Danish commissioners had submitted to the Copenhagen Conference a proposal in regard to the Sound Dues, fixing thirty-five millions of dollars as the minimum indemnity which Denmark claims. The United States having declined co-operation, the question will probably be settled without her.

Parma in a State of Siege.

Parma has been placed in a state of siege in consequence of the numerous assassinations and disturbances there.

Destructive Tornade.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—A tornado occurred fifty houses were unroofed. The Franklin Iron Works, a massive structure, 150 feet long, was totally demolished.

The railroad depot at Kensington, and many churches and other public buildings were damaged.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

Peace not yet Concluded.

NEW YORK, April, 14.—The Royal Mail steamship Cambria, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 29th, arrived at Halifax this morning.

Markets.

COTTON.—Our circulars report the market as steady at unchanged prices, though inferior qualities are heavy. The sales for five days amounted to 42,000 bales, of which 4,500 were taken for export, and 7,500 on speculation. Orleans Fair 6¾; Middling 5¾; Uplands Fair 6¼; Middling 5 13-16.

The Havre cotton market is reported quiet at 92 for Orleans *tres ordinaire*.

The Manchester market is firm.

Breadstuffs.

Breadstuffs have declined slightly. Flour—Lower qualities have declined 1s.; Western Canal 30s to 31s 6d; Ohio 36s. Wheat—Better qualities are unchanged, but inferior qualities have declined 3d; White 11s; Red 9s 6d to 10s. Corn—30 to 30s 6d.

Provisions.

The market for provisions is steady and prices are generally unchanged. In Lard there is an improved demand without change of rates. Sugar has advanced 11d.

The Money Market.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £125,000. Consols are quoted at 92¾ to 92¾. American stocks are unchanged.

The Peace Conference.

Peace is not yet concluded, although it is announced that all difficulty is at an end, and that the treaty will be signed in a few days.

The America and the Baltic.

The America, from Boston, arrived out at Liverpool on the 26th. The Baltic arrived on the 28th.

Peace Prospects.

The deliberations of the conference meeting of the 27th are said to be very important.

It is confidently believed that the treaty of peace will be signed on the 29th. The Emperor Napoleon expected a final settlement sooner, and had ordered the guns of the invalides to announce peace at the same time of the *te deum* in celebration of the birth of the Prince of Algeria.

Prussia's claims were resisted by Lord Clarendon and caused a delay. Clarendon prevailed, and it was arranged that the Allies sign one protocol and that a second protocol shall be drawn to be signed by the Allies and Prussia jointly.

The London Times dislikes the demonstration in favor of peace, and intimates that the people of England will be discontented with the terms.

The Armistice.

The armistice is not positively prolonged, but telegraphic dispatches have been sent out ordering the commanders not to renew hostilities without express orders.

Great Destruction of Property—Loss of Life.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Accounts continue to pour in of the great damage by the tornado on Saturday night.

Two trains of loaded freight cars were blown from the track of the —— railroad.

A lady in Westchester was struck by a shutter and killed.

Innumerable houses and barns have been unroofed.

Accounts from Cleveland state that the storm did immense damage there on Saturday night. Some fifteen houses were demolished and one man was killed.

BLOCKADE OF VENEZUELA.—By the arrival of the barque Venus at New York, from Curacoa, we have received advices from Veoczuela to March 20. In consequence of a serious destruction to property belonging to the Dutch residents at Ville de Coro, by the inhabitants of Coro some six months back, the Dutch Naval West India fleet are at present at Laguayra to claim restitution for the above damages. On the sailing of the Venus they had not come to terms. In the event of Venezuela not satisfying the above claims the Dutch Commodore has positive orders to blockade the Venezuelan ports and declare war in which case there will be no more shipments of produce from the main. The issue is doubtful.

THE CLAY MONUMENT CEREMONIAL.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of a monument in honor of the Sage of Ashland, on Saturday, was in every respect worthy of the illustrious deceased and of our city.

The day was ushered in with all the inspiring indications of a fair day. Flags were thrown to the breeze from masts, cupolas and windows; the streets were thronged with crowds of gaily clad people including troops of ladies and children; and there was a very general suspension of business. The weather was rather warm, and the streets too dusty for comfort; still, the whole population seemed to be out, either as participants in the ceremonies, or spectators of the same.

A notable feature of the day was the arrival of three gallant companies of the Mobile militia—the Cadets, Capt. Sands; the Infantry, Capt. Chamberlain; and the Rifles, Capt. Bissell—all being under Capt. Sands as the senior officer. They were received early in the morning, at Milneburg, by a committee of the Committee of Guards, Col. Corbin, an honorary member of the Guards, welcomed them in an appropriate address, which was duly responded to. After partaking of breakfast and interchanging cordialities at one of the lake hotels, the whole party came to the City in a special train, the cars being decorated with the inscription, "Our Mobile Friends." At Washington square, on the line of the railroad, the Continentals were stationed in formal waiting for their guests. A salute by the Artillery battalion welcomed their arrival. After that, Capt. Chas. H. Dreux welcomed them, in behalf of the City Mounticastal Association, in a brief and eloquent speech, which was eloquently responded to by a member of the visiting battalion. They were then escorted by the Continentals to Lafayette square, and duly installed into the pageant of the day. Their manly bearing, perfect drill, and neat uniforms, called forth the approbation of all beholders, as they paraded the streets.

In due time the pageant moved from Lafayette square, which was the grand rallying point. The following was the order of the procession, Gen. E. L. Tracy being the Grand Marshal:

The Louisiana Legion, under Gen. H. W. Palfrey; City Monument Association; Jackson Monument Association; Washington Monument Association; Cuntor of the Day, Governor of the State, Foreign Consuls, and other functionaries of distinction; Directors, Teachers and Male Pupils of the Public Schools; Veterans of Chalmette; Major General Lewis and staff; other officers and citizens of distinction; the Order of Free Masons; Deputations of the Fire Department; Benevolent Societies; and the Continental Guards, Capt. Labauza, with their Mobile guests. The sidewalks, windows and balconies throughout the line of march were densely crowded; the procession was cheered at various points; and the booming of the distant cannon mingled inspiringly with the strains of the numerous bands of musicians.

In due time the procession reached Canal street, at the St. Charles and Royal junction, where the corner stone was to be laid. The preparations consisted of a platform containing seats for the more prominent actors of the occasion, and a tastefully decorated rostrum; all shaded by an awning, and surmounted by the stars and stripes. In front was a similar platform, on which were scattered various implements of the Masonic ritual; the corner stone being close by, swung in a derrick. The stone contained in its cavity the following articles:

Life of Henry Clay, by Gen. D. Prentice; Life and Times of Henry Clay, by Calvin Colton; Private Correspondence of Henry Clay; the names of the President of the United States and his Cabinet, of the Governor of Louisiana and State officers; of the Mayor of the City of New Orleans and City Officers, and the Officers of the Customs; and the Officers of the City Mounticastal Association; also, Copies of the Daily Papers of New Orleans, April 12th, 1856; a Copy of the Civil Code of Louisiana, and one of the several volumes of the United States; and a brass plate bearing the following inscription: "This corner stone of a monument, erected to the memory of Henry Clay, was laid on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1856, A. L. 5856, by the R. W. Wm. Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of Louisiana; W. M. Perkins, Grand Master; Hall. Bosson, D. G. M.; T. C. Scruggs, J. G. W.; L. Texada, S. G. W.; S. D. Mintel, G. T.; Samuel G. Risk, Grand Secretary."

A large area was preserved in front, by lines drawn across the street, and guarded by policemen. As might have been expected, the broad avenue was densely crowded when the procession arrived—the lofty buildings on either side being, accession arrived—the lofty buildings on either side being, according to custom on such occasions, a perfect blaze of beauty; the gay dresses and parasols in the windows, and the varied costumes of the crowds below, giving the street a pleasant beauty that was delightful to behold. When the procession became properly disposed upon and about the platform, an artillery salute announced the beginning of the ceremonies.

The corner stone was deposited in its place by the officers of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Louisiana, with all the impressive solemnities of that ancient and honorable Order. After that, an ode in French, written by M. Dombigne Roquet, and set to music by M. Prevost, was given sweetly and thrillingly by the Orleans Operatic Troupe, vocal and instrumental—they having been provided with a piece on the platform for the purpose. When the plaudits that such music could not fail to elicit had died away, Robert J. Ward, Esq., introduced to the multitude the Hon. Judge McCaleb, of the U. S. Circuit Court, as the orator of the day.

Owing to the great noise that prevailed in the neighborhood, the Judge was not able to make himself heard by more than a small proportion of his auditors. We were fortunate enough to hear him, however. His address, or eulogy, was classically beautiful and eloquent throughout. The claim of the departed sage to consideration, as the embodiment of American eloquence; the sanctity and the ennobling influence of monumental and sculptural honors to departed greatness; and the unswerving fidelity of his hero to the Union and the Constitution, were the separate themes of the address, which was rendered with the greatest oratorical dignity and distinctness.

Capt. Drew has the hand next, and read, with his usual sonorous voice, winning look, and commanding gesture, an address, appropriate to the occasion, written by Mobile's gifted daughter, Madame Octavia Walton Le Vert. It was a beautiful prose composition, poetically toned, and received full justice in the reading.

Gen. Wickliffe then read the following ode, written by himself. The composition was elegant, and the delivery of it distinct and dramatic. This concluded the ceremonies of the day, and no matter how the multitude had disappeared.

We much regret that the crowded state of our columns necessitates us to defer the Oration of Judge McCaleb, the Address of Madame Le Vert, and the Ode of Mr. Bigney. They were all highly meritorious, and would be a treat to any reader.

The Continental Guards, after the ceremonies were over, escorted their Mobile guests to the St. Louis Hotel, where a dinner, such as the Continentals know how to order and Mr. Gumbel knows how to serve up, was in waiting. Gov. Wickliffe, Mayor Lewis, and other distinguished guests were present. Several delightful hours were spent in dispatching the good things and in interchanging toasts and speeches. Here again, we must plead poverty of space, as our excuse for omitting a particular report of the warm cordiality that prevailed and the numerous good things that were said in response to the toasts. We append, however, a list of the regular toasts that were offered and honored:

1. The President of the United States.
2. The Governor of the State of Louisiana.
3. The Governor of the State of Alabama.
4. *The Day.*—The anniversary of the birth of one of America's noblest sons—The great Commoner, HENRY CLAY, one of the intellectual giants of the Republic. The upright Citizen, the able Negotiator, the unrivalled Orator, the profound Statesman, the pure patriot—in all things he was the true American.
5. *The Military of Mobile.*—*Par nobile fratrum.*—Here—A gallant band of men of a gallant and generous city.—In their hands the "*beauty*" of our sister is safely thrown, and in them her "*chivalry*" will ever find defenders.
6. *Henry Clay.*—His remembered for the civil and religious rights of all mankind, his ardent love for, and inestimable services to, the country, whose welfare and greatness were inseparable from his own glory—were hemotifully blended in his untarnished private character, with a fascinating power over all who came within the influence of his sphere, that made him alike beloved as a man, and revered as a statesman.
7. *The Clays Remembered Association.*—May his work they have this day inaugurated,

"The faint translation of a grateful thought,
Which swells in each true breast for HENRY CLAY,
Ever remain a beacon to guide the footsteps of the political sojourn along the luminous path of him, who "had rather be right than President."

8. *Washington.*—

"The still a watchword to the earth,
When man would do a deed of worth!"

9. *Our Country.*—

"The land of the free and the home of the brave!"

10. *Woman.*—Our mother, our wife, our daughter, our sister!—Holy and sacred ties, that bind us to our duty as men. God bless dear woman!

Gov. Wickliffe, Ex-Gov. Hebert, Capt. Labauza and his command, Madame Le Veri, the City of Mobile, and the City of New Orleans, were duly honored during the festival, and Brig. Gen. Palfrey, gave the following: "Iron grape for our enemies; the juice of the grape for our friends!"

Afterwards the Mobilians were escorted to the St. Charles Theater, where they remained long enough to hear Collins sing the Marseillaise. They were then marched out, disbanded, and appropriately disposed of by their princely entertainers.

Yesterday, after circulating about town, and having abundant opportunities to discover that New Orleans is by no means an unpleasant place to visit, they got together again, marched to the armory of the Continentals, and were escorted to the railroad by that gallant band with all the cordiality that marked their reception. They took leave of their entertainers with due formality, and are doubtless by this time safely at home. Altogether, the visit of the Mobile Battalion was a gratifying event, which we hope may be as pleasantly remembered in our sister city as it will be remembered here.

The only incident that occurred to mar the joyousness of this military reunion, was the premature discharge of a cannon at Washington Square, when the Mobilians arrived, by which Private Filbert, of the Artillery Battalion, had one his hands badly lacerated. There was fortunately no injury, such as to found a fear that he might lose the use of his hand. His escape from death was altogether miraculous.

Louisiana Items.

We clip the following paragraphs from the Shreveport Gazette of the 5th:

COLLISION.—The Swan, on her trip up, was quite unfortunate on Thursday. The Young ran into her, and it was only by throwing over five hundred sacks of salt and great exertions at the pumps that she was kept from going to the bottom. At one time she had five feet of water in the hold and the guards under. On Thursday night while lying at the bank somewhere below Shreveport, the Powell gave her a lick, from which, however, she sustained no serious injury. She arrived here yesterday morning with a great portion of her cargo so much damaged, that it will be sold at auction for the benefit of the underwriters.

FOUND DEAD.—A poor cruzy man, named A. G. Ryan, was found dead on Sunday morning in an unoccupied building, belonging to Mr. R. A. Cutlin, situated in the vicinity of his residence. He had for several weeks been wandering about town in a destitute condition.

The Natchitoches Chronicle, of the 5th, says:

The river is falling rapidly at this place, and doing the same above. If it continues at the same rate for eight or ten days, we shall be again without navigation to this point.

The following are from the Concordia Intelligencer of Friday last:

THE WEATHER.—Beautiful and warm, but almost too dry for our stiff, swamp soil, which has become baked by the drought, and ploughs and works less easily than if we had some penetrating showers.

THE MISSISSIPPI AT VICKSBURG.—After a fall below the highest water mark of last month to the extent of fifteen feet, the river, at this point, commenced rising again, and has, in the last four days, risen six feet. It is coming up at the rate of about a foot each night.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—*Senate.*—Mr. Seward gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill supplementary to the copy-right law of 1831.

The Senate then took up the bill making extra allowance to George P. Marsh, for diplomatic services rendered by him in the special mission to Greece.

When Mr. Foot had concluded, the bill was postponed.

Mr. Sebastian reported back the House bill making appropriations for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific, and for other purposes, and asked its immediate consideration. It was then passed.

Mr. Collamer resumed his remarks on the Kansas question.

In reference to the abrogation of the Missouri compromise, he thought it rather hard that the North, having made a bargain which they were not very well satisfied with, but which they were contented to abide by for the sake of good faith, should now lose the little advantage which they got from it.

Mr. Douglas replied briefly to some of Mr. Collamer's criticisms on the majority report.

Mr. Douglas maintained that the purpose of the free State men in Kansas was to resist the Federal government if their application to be admitted as a State was rejected. They had given notice that unless they were admitted they would resist to a bloody issue, and had procured Sharp's rifles and organized the Kansas legion, with its horrible oaths, for the purpose of being prepared for such resistance. Yet the Senator from Vermont had omitted all these facts in his two days' speech.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Evans introduced a bill to authorize and facilitate the construction of the Northern, Southern and Central Pacific Railroad and Magnetic telegraph lines. Referred to the select committee on that subject.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Mace in the chair,) and took up the Senate's amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, entered into an argument to show that the South is more conservative than the North. Hence the accession of slave States has a tendency to strengthen the Union. He launched into party politics, reviewing, in condemnation, the Republican and American organizations, particularly the latter.

The committee here rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—*Senate.*—Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution to the effect that no further legislation is necessary in order to put an end to the treaty with Denmark, regulating the payment of Sound Dues. The subject was, on motion, made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Cass—I desire to present a memorial from persons composing the self-styled Legislature of Kansas, and move its reference to the Committee on Territories.

The subject, after considerable discussion, was laid aside, and the Bounty Land bill taken up.

Mr. Foote urged briefly in favor of the passage of the bill, and it was then laid aside.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the reports upon Kansas affairs.

Mr. Geyer said his position in the Senate, as the sole representative of the State of Missouri, would not permit him to decline a participation in the debate. He engaged in it as a work of necessity rather than of inclination. The circumstances under which it was inaugurated seemed to indicate a purpose to make political capital out of the Kansas disturbances, with a view to control the pending elections, State and National; in such a controversy he had no disposition to engage. It, however, became his duty to defend his constituents from grave and serious charges.

He then proceeded to consider the constitutional aspect of the slavery question, contending that the power of Congress to make all needful rules and regulations with regard to the Territories and other property of the United States, referred to the public domain only, and not to the domestic affairs or institutions of a Territory.

Without concluding, Mr. Geyer gave way, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Mace, by unanimous consent, presented the constitution of Kansas, together with the memorial of the Free State Legislature on the subject. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Mace moved to print ten thousand copies, which motion was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The House then went again into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, made a speech on political affairs, calling on the Democratic party and the conservatives of the North, to crush the aggressive spirit of fanaticism directed against the South. He condemned the one term principle as unwise in theory and policy, and declared his hostility to the doctrine of availability.

Mr. Pelton, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill, authorizing the President to cause to be procured a suitable steamer, to be stationed at New York as a revenue cutter, to afford relief to distressed vessels, their passengers and crews. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey Marshall, the Committee on Foreign Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of declaring the engagement of American vessels in the Chinese coolie trade to be illegal, and a cause of forfeiture to their captors of the ship engaged therein.

On motion of Mr. Pringle, the following resolution was adopted, and shortly after the House adjourned:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate what information he may possess in regard to citizens of the United States being engaged in the slave trade, or in the transportation in American ships of coolies from China to Cuba, and other countries, with the intentention of placing or continuing them in a state of slavery or servitude; and whether such traffic is not, in his opinion, a violation of the spirit of existing treaties, rendering those engaged in it liable to indictment for piracy; and especially that he be requested to communicate to this House the facts and circumstances attending the shipment from China of some five hundred coolies in the ship Sea Witch, of the city of New York, lately wrecked on the coast of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—*Senate.*—Mr. Pearce reported a bill to remit or refund the duties on goods, wares and merchandise destroyed by fire.

Mr. Seward said it was the same bill which passed the Senate last session but failed in the House for want of time—it was then passed.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill supplementary to the act to limit the liabilities of ship owners.

Mr. Mason introduced a bill making further provisions for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants.

Mr. Geyer resumed his remarks from yesterday on the subject of Kansas affairs. He expressed the opinion that had it not been for the emigrant aid societies, Kansas would have been a free State, as it takes slave owners so much longer to emigrate than the people of the North, who have no cumbersome property to carry with them; but, stimulated as they had been by the attempt of the North to shape the destiny of that territory, they would in all probability maintain their present ascendancy there. He quoted from the Massachusetts personal liberty bill, and contrasted the provisions of the same unfavorably with the laws of the Kansas Legislature, against which so much had been said by Senators on the other side.

When he had concluded Mr. Seward obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The deficiency appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. Zollicoffer replied to his colleague, Mr. Smith, in justification of his voting for the new American platform in the Philadelphia Convention.

Mr. Hughston addressed the committee in opposition to the extension of slavery.

Mr. Waldron spoke in condemnation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Boyce discussed the question of our relations with England—the enlistment and Central American questions. In the former he said Great Britain had violated our neutrality laws, and in the latter given a construction to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty not sustained by the facts.

The House then adjourned.

The *Independence Belge* furnishes the following curious piece of intelligence:

A votive church is about being erected in the capital of the Austrian Empire. The architect has already gone to

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

Dates from Nicaragua, California, Oregon, China.

The steamship Empire City, from New York, by way of Havana, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning. We are indebted to her obliging purser for the following memoranda:

The Empire City left New York April 2, at 2 P. M., and Key West on the 8th inst., at 2 P. M., passed the Island of Grenada on the 9th, and at 7 P. M., passed the Island of Curacoa. Remained at Laguayra awaiting the arrival of the Company's steamer George Law, from Aspinwall and Greytown. The United States steamer Saratoga entered the harbor on the morning of the 10th to sail next day. Left Laguayra on the 10th, with the George Law with the Pacific mails, and Aspinwall with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer John L. Stephens, which arrived at Aspinwall on the 3d inst., at 10 P. M., bringing 500 passengers and $1,700,000 in treasure.

The Law sailed from Aspinwall for Havana, via Greytown, on the 4th, at 6 P. M., and from Greytown on the 5th, at noon. Her passengers include the officers and crew of the steamer Osprey, totally destroyed by fire in the Harbor of Kingston. No lives lost.

Nothing had been heard at San Juan del Sud up to the 5th of the steamer Cortez, that left San Francisco same day with the Sierras, and as a rumor prevailed that the Costa Ricans had possession of San Juan, she may probably have proceeded on to that port.

The Empire City left Havana on the 11th, at 9 A. M., for New Orleans, and had experienced pleasant weather on her passage to this port. She brings the Panama mail and 136 passengers—12 from New York, 25 from Havana and 99 from San Francisco.

Mr. Wm. Messenger from California, per Law, died on board of consumption, and was buried on the 7th or 8th of April.

Central America.

Although our expected letters have not arrived, still we have a number of information to which we would recommend our readers to give a great many grains of allowance, as it is from Spanish sources, and from quarters interested to cast Walker and his associates in the worst light.

All accounts have arrived in Punta Arenas on the 31st ult., by the steamer Emilie, from Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, and is to the purport that the force sent by Gen. Cañas, under command of Col. Schlesinger, had attacked and defeated by the Costa Rica troops under Gen. Mora, at the "Hacienda de Santa Rosa," in San Jose. We copy from the Panama Star.

Guatemala.

The notices about Costa Rica and Nicaragua in Guatemala to the 13th inst., were that the filibusters have made the first attack on Punta Arenas; they had allowed themselves with coffee and dry goods. Being now there therefore busy with 200 men fortifying the port; 2500 more men were arriving from San Juan, under the command of Gen. D. A. Joaquin Mora. The President, with his staff, to follow immediately.

The order for recruits was received with great enthusiasm by the Costa Ricans. More than a thousand volunteers presented themselves.

News up to the 30th ult. was that the adventurers had received no reinforcements, but were expecting them in the month of March.

The necessaries to maintain the filibusters were very dear. The cholera, small-pox, and fevers prevailed in the villages, especially in Masaya, Managua and Granada. Leon was more healthy.

San Salvador.

The action of the Government in regard to the General American dispute with Nicaragua is kept a profound secret, though it has leaked out that if Costa Rica takes an active part against Walker, Salvador and Honduras will join it. A thousand stand of arms and rifles have been ordered, and the Government is deliberating as to the proper officer to be placed in command of the army. Our correspondent says: "Cabezas has aided not a little in degenerating the officer. His return was anxiously looked for by the people, and when he did come, his denunciations of Walker's not only astonished the so-called filibusters, but changed their former sympathy for Walker into hatred."

Costa Rica.

The following documents we translate from the Gaceta of San José:

DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND MARINE, } Republic of Costa Rica, March 20, 1856. }

To His Excellency the President of the Republic:

Your Excellency: I have the honor to inform you that the Allies, whom I met with and routed on the 20th inst., which had taken possession of the Hacienda, and had established themselves behind the stone fences which exist there.

Our troops fought with so much valor and determination that the attack did not last over fourteen minutes.

We have to mourn over the loss of five or six excellent officers and various soldiers. As soon as accurately known, I shall communicate to your Excellency the details of this glorious day, as well as the names of the officers who have most distinguished themselves.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your very obedient servant,

JOSEPH MORA.

P. S.—I am at present occupied in the pursuit of the filibusters, so that no one may escape. As this moment does not offer either convenience or water, I intend to march the troops back to Pelon at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Republic of Costa Rica.

HEADQUARTERS, LIBERIA, March 21, 1856.

To the Minister of War:

It is 4 o'clock of the afternoon, but no despatch has arrived of the triumph of our arms against these foreign invaders, and to which the adjacent communications refer. The assault of the fortress on Santa Rosa, a splendid military position, stormed and surrounded by walls of stone in all its sides, cost us many glorious for our army. Such were the strong fortifications which, though not completed, we relied upon. The attack was rapid and fierce between the stone fences; one discharge of fire-arms and then the payment in close combat. Fourteen minutes had scarcely passed when the enemy, 400 in number, were flying to the surrounding woods, terrified, without ammunition, almost dead of thirst, and no hope of finding any water to quench it, except at a league's distance, and that controlled by our valiant soldiers, who only thirst was that of the enemy entirely. The field is strewed with the dead, others are wandering wounded through the forest; twelve have been taken prisoners; on all sides they are surrounded and searched for by the 500 men who entered into action, united with parts of divisions which have arrived.

Such is the glorious result which the defenders of Costa America have obtained. In comparison with the great physical and moral results of this victory, the loss on our part is but small; some sixteen killed and thirty wounded, almost severely!

The honorable, valiant and loyal Capt. Jose Marin Cañas, Capt. Manuel Quiros, and Lieuts. Justo Cañas and Manuel Rojas, met a glorious death, as well as several other officers; whose names are not yet known.

In celebrating the triumph, in which all officers and soldiers have given innumerable proofs of valor, I cannot but mention the loss of so many braves.

I proceed to make this known to their families; it is painful consolation under such affliction to know they gained their wreaths under their colors, as well as merited the tears and admiration of their worthy chief and companions.

May God preserve you. RAFAEL MORA.

Private letters state that the President and his party had returned to Punta Arenas. Before his departure, the foreign residents gave him a public entertainment. The troops were in the highest spirits, and in good order. Considerable disappointment was felt on account of Guatemala not evincing more promptitude in coming to the aid of Costa Rica.

A variety of rumors were current and it was difficult to get at the truth.

All accounts that arrived in Punta Arenas on the 31st ult., by the steamer of Walker's men were found dead, and others are supposed to have perished in the flames. Nineteen prisoners were tried by court-martial.

The foregoing is Central American all over, and reminds us of the terrible bulletins put forth by Mexican Generals whenever they got up a *pronunciamiento*.

A correspondent of the Star, in the interest of Costa Rica, after referring to the battle above, declaredly says:

We said that the whole picture was not presented to the eye. The military genius of the race at Cerro Gordo, and other places in Mexico, against fearful odds, and the heroic conduct of Gen. Contreras and accordingly of the whole army, though not official, can be easily traced, "by their fruits," we find that Walker's party have been and themselves to be completely surprised—their arrests had been taken and made to capture, and the "dead lying around the field" are the sad witnesses of the fearful carnage that ensued, but also of a most fearful defeat of Walker's entered into action, united with parties of divisions which have arrived.

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In celebrating the triumph, in which all officers and soldiers have given innumerable proofs of valor, I cannot but mention the loss of so many braves.

The second in command of the Costa Rican forces, Don Juan Rafael Mora, is a native of Costa Rica, and is about thirty-five years of age. He is a man of great energy and decision of character, and is said to be very popular with the people. He is a brother of the President, Don Juan Mora.

The Costa Rican army is composed of the militia of the country, and is said to be well disciplined and provided with arms and ammunition. The whole force, we are told, has taken the field against the aggressions of Walker in Nicaragua and the other republics are hastening to unite with her against their common foe.

We never believed, in Walker, nor in his mission, because we cannot be led to think that the sword and revolver are the missionaries of civilization, or that, in this particular case, Walker and his party are influenced by any other motive than their own aggrandizement, and a desire to better themselves at the expense of others.

But leaving the consideration of the principle involved, let us look at the position of affairs as they actually stand. Walker, with a few hundred men, holds the State of Nicaragua by force of arms; it is absurd to suppose the people of the country are bound to him by any other tie than that of fear, or that he has any influence beyond what he holds at the point of his sword. He is cut off from communication with those who sympathize with him, and discountenanced by the Government of his native country.

The Aspinwall Courier entertains a different opinion. It thinks it will be no easy matter to drive Walker and his soldiers out of Central America. So do we. Says the Courier:

The news from Central America makes Walker's prospects look rather dark, and from the impression which they would convey, we might expect, by the next advices from that quarter, to hear of the attack of the Costa Rica forces upon his troops within the borders of Nicaragua, and perchance even at the capital itself. One thing is certain, they will try to accomplish all this. And they will not have the same trifling job on hand that their first battle is represented to have been. A man who stands by his friends as Walker has (in the very revocation of the Transit Company's charter, for which he is now every where so blamed,) and also stands by himself in the midst of such difficulties as those with which he has now to contend, is not easily whipped if he has any show at all. Without reference to his cause, the man Walker deserves to succeed in what he has undertaken. And if he succeeds in withstanding the first attacks, and holding out for a short time, we think he will have help. They'll not shoot him a prisoner.

We can glean nothing further of interest in regard to this matter; and in leaving it, we would remind those of our readers who have friends and relatives in Nicaragua, that "one story is very good until the other is told." We don't believe the news is authentic. There may be a grain or two of wheat in the bushel of chaff—but that's all. However, we shall await, with the whole community, the developments of the next arrival with intense anxiety.

Later from California.

The arrival of the steamship Empire City places us in receipt of San Francisco papers to the 20th of March; fifteen days later than those previously received.

The news of moment is very slight. A large number of clipper ships had lately arrived at San Francisco in very good time; one only ninety-seven days from New York and another but one hundred and eleven days from Liverpool—the quickest voyage on record.

The verdict in the case against Cohen was $269,040 18. In answer to a question put by Cohen the foreman said, "We find the verdict on the issue, and the amount is only of gold dust, bullion and coin, which went into your hands."

The agricultural and mining interests were depressed.

The Democratic State Convention had announced a preference for James Buchanan.

Copper containing 90 per cent. of metal had been shipped from the Gadaden purchase.

Several hundred Californians and Mexicans had emigrated to Mexico. A party of whites killed thirty-six Indians in Cow Creek Valley for a theft of stock.

A Republican party was being organized in San Francisco.

An express was robbed of $25,000 near Shasta, by a band of men in disguise.

At French Corral, a man named Thomas Orme was shot and killed by Richard M. Duval. Orme was the aggressor, being intoxicated. Duval was arrested by the Sheriff.

In San Francisco, two "pussuns oh color" had an affair of honor—fought with revolvers. One shot off the handle of his opponent's weapon, and both were placed in the station-house.

On the 1st of March there was a grand jubilee in Yreka in celebration of the introduction of water to the mines in and near that place by means of a mining ditch.

There has been great complaint among the miners from Scott's River on account of the drought. On the 16th inst. there was a lively shower, but it was not sufficient to do much good.

With the opening of the port of Manzanillo to American steamers has commenced a valuable fruit trade between that place and San Francisco. By every steamer touching there *en route* for California from San Juan del Sur, considerable quantities of oranges, bananas, and other tropical fruits are imported.

The Indians at Umpqua and Coos Bay have gone to the interior. All the miners had ceased work and armed themselves against the expected attack. The Indians have been supported by the Department for the last three months. The whole number of the Umpqua and Coos Indians amounted to about three hundred. They are mostly well armed, and probably excited to hostilities by the recent successes of the Indians along the coast and at Rogue river.

QUICKSILVER MINE.—A valuable quicksilver mine has been discovered at San Bernardino, that prospects very richly. Arrangements have been made to work it extensively. Lead and copper ore have also been found in that county, of superior quality. Large quantities of specimens of mineral have been collected by the U. S. Surveyors on the Desert, some of which have been found in inexhaustible quantities, which may at some future period prove of immense value.

The drouth that has prevailed at Los Angelos county, has been very destructive to cattle. It is estimated that no less than five thousand head have already died from starvation, and unless copious rains soon fall, the loss must increase with fearful rapidity.

Later from Oregon.

We have received dates from Oregon to the 8th of March. The Oregonian of the latest date says, that by an arrival from Walla Walla Valley, it is learned that the troops are in good health and only awaiting for supplies. The Indians are encamped on the Columbia river, near where the snake river flows in. About two thousand Indians intend to make a stand on the latter river. The Snake Indians have joined the conspiracy with one thousand warriors. About two thousand are located elsewhere.

It was expected that the great battle would occur on the 1st or 5th of March. The volunteers had obtained boats and cannon from the Hudson Bay Company, at Vancouver, to aid them; and a decided victory, it was thought, would end the war.

The steamer Wasco, while ascending the Columbia river, between the Cascades and the Dalles, was fired into by the Indians, who were collected in large numbers on the north side of the river, opposite the mouth of Dog river.

An express was sent to Vancouver for aid against the Indians, who were approaching the heart of the settlements. They had driven the settlers from their homes to take refuge at Olympia, which is barricaded.

A large body of Indians attacked the town of Seattles, on the 26th of January, but were repulsed after the death of two white men. The sloop-of-war Decatur, did considerable service by throwing shells into the Indian camp, and aided materially in holding the Indians at bay.

The U. S. steamship Massachusetts was at Steilacoom when last heard from. There are now three U. S. men-of-war on the Sound to aid in protecting the country from being overrun by the Indians.

Capt. Benjamin Wright, Indian agent at Port Orford, and some twelve or fifteen other white men, were massacred by the Indians, near the mouth of Rogue river.

In the South, the Indians are carrying everything before them. The volunteers have neither food, clothing, horses, ammunition or anything else.

At Puget Sound, a battle was had with the Indians, on the 22d, in which they were defeated.

Further from China.

We have received files of the North China Herald to the 8th of December, from which we make the following extracts:

THE REVOLUTION.—The Herald in a long article, reviewing the revolution, says: We find, then, that the provinces of Hoo-nan, Hoo-pih, Keang-soo, Keang-se, Kwang-tung, Kwang-se and Gnan-hwui have been literally overrun with rebels. Kwei-chow and Yun-nan provinces have also been much troubled—the coasts of Shan-tung, Pih-chih-le, Che-Keang and Fuh-kien have been blockaded by piratical squadrons, which may have some connection with the revolutions that pervade China; and the great highway of commerce, the Yang-tse-keang, has been like a road on which the bridges are broken.

There is scarcely one of the Generals of the Imperial forces that has not been degraded for cowardice, mismanagement, or perhaps misfortune. The richest provinces of the Empire have been drained of their resources to pay troops for their own protection. The Imperial treasury must be badly supplied, if not almost exhausted. The rebels hold the ancient capital of the Empire and the key of the Grand Canal, Chin-keang-foo, one of the greatest strongholds of China. They have the capital of Hoo-pih, with the adjoining one of Hoo-nan, of Honan, while Han-kow, the greatest commercial town of the Empire, has been almost entirely destroyed in the endeavors of the Imperials to retake it.

It is impossible to ascertain exactly the amount of force under command of the rebel leaders. There are the garrisons of Nan-king, Chin-keang, Lan-chow, Woo-chang and Han-yang—last summer there were 50,000 men in the neighborhood of Po-yang in Honan, and a large force is stationed near Teh-ngnan in Hoo-pih—there is a large force near the Po-yang Lake holding several places; then another force holds Keih-gnan-foo in Kenngse. The Pekin Gazette makes out that in 1854 no less than 128,000 were killed in battle, not including "heaps of slain," "countless multitudes," "miles of dead," "the whole exterminated," etc., but merely taking the actual numbers given, and the above result is arrived at.

In the addition to the adherents of Thae-ping-wang we must put in army against the Government, the rebels in Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, for that revolution is by no means stan end. There is a force under Ho A-luk in Hoo-nan—Chum Hing-long, Chum-Heiy, Le-mun Mow, and Ho-shang Lung (the Triad priests) who have yet their followers on the hordes of Kwang-Jung, and defy the Imperial forces. But the mandarins have not only these to fear. They have commenced a war of extermination which shows how wide-spread the revolt in Kwang-tung must have been.

Later from Havana.

The arrival of the steamship Empire City, Capt. Windle, has placed us in receipt of Havana dates to the 10th instant.

Our files are complete, but contain nothing of interest or importance.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga arrived at Havana on the 10th, and also the steamer Illinois on the same day. The George Law, with Pacific mails and $1,500,000 in treasure, arrived at the same time.

M. Godard was to make an ascent in the city for the benefit of a public charity.

A party took place on board H. B. M. ship Buscawen, at which all the authorities of the city were present, and which was also attended by the officers of other national vessels in port.

The *Diario* has an article concerning the measure introduced in Congress by Mr. James of Rhode Island, for the further regulation of our commercial affairs. The four interests intended to be created by Mr. James's bill are fully stated and pronounced unfair and injurious to Cuban commerce.

M. Boudries, who undertook an unsuccessful balloon ascent in this city, attempted one in Havana. After flying over a few houses, he had a timid descent, at which the populace were highly indignant.

Paul Julien and Amelia Patti had arrived in Havana, and were about to give a series of concerts.

Nothing of a political nature is transpiring upon the island beyond some speculations as to the success of the filibusters under Walker.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Mexico we have dates from Galveston to the 12th. There is nothing of much importance in their columns.

The Seguin Mercury and other papers are complaining of the myriads of grasshoppers which make their appearance in all quarters, and it is feared they will seriously injure the crops.

A fine new vessel, built on the San Jacinto river, has arrived at Galveston, designed as a Corpus Christi packet.

The San Antonio Ledger of April 5th, speaking concerning Indian outrages, says that depredations are being committed on the Medina, and many horses have been stolen. Parties had started in pursuit. A party from San Antonio, under Mr. Devine, went in quest of the depredators, but had not returned.

Another party shot two or three of the enemy whom they caught in the bush. Maj. Neighbors, Indian agent in the North-west, finds it necessary to keep a Company of soldiers constantly with him to guard against the Indians.

FROM SALT LAKE.—We have Salt Lake dates to the 30th of January. The snow in the vicinity has rendered earlier communication impossible. The mail which left on the 1st of January was obliged to return on account of its depth.

The winter has been unusually severe and numbers of cattle have died of starvation.

The Legislature adjourned on the 20th of January, after a session of forty days.

A mass meeting was held, over which Brigham Young presided, to consider the feasibility of establishing a daily express train to the Missouri river. Nothing was decided upon.

The colony is reported as flourishing, and large numbers of emigrants are expected from Europe and the United States this summer.

LATER FROM THE EAST INDIES.—By the arrival of the Race Hound, at San Francisco, news was received from the East Indies to the 20th of December. The news is unimportant; the only item of general interest worth recording, is the wreck of the Dutch bark Johanna, Captain Bik, on a voyage from Manilla to Shanghae. On the 6th of December, the vessel struck on the north-east side of the Pratas Shoal, and was totally lost. The crew abandoned her before she sunk, and were saved.

Items of Foreign News.

Peace is considered as virtually concluded, and the arrival of Baron Manteuffel, the Prussian Pleuipotentiary at Paris, is only awaited to sign the protocol. The birth of an heir to the Bonaparte line is the cause of much outward rejoicing in France, and even in England. The British Parliament is not in session. Nothing additional to report respecting American difficulties.

The French and English papers are equally full of details respecting the birth and baptism of the son of Napoleon and Eugenie.

According to official announcement the Empress was taken ill at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 15th, and notice of the fact was immediately sent by orders of the Princess of Essling, grand mistress of the Empress's household, to all the members of the Bonnpnte family, the Ministers, Senato, Deputies, Council of State, and high functionaries of the government. The Senate soon afterwards assembled at the Luxemborg and the Deputies in their chamber, where they remained *en permanence*. The officers of State assembled and remained all day and night of Saturday, in a chamber close to that of the Empress. The Emperor, the Princess of Essling and Madame Montijo, the Empress's mother, remained in Eugenie's apartment.

The Municipal Council of Paris assembled in *permanence* at the Hotel d'Ville, and considerable crowds of citizens around the Tuilleries. At a quarter to 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 16th, the child made his appearance in this sinful world, and the Paris papers inform us, that "the Imperal Prince is of so robust a constitution that he is nearly as big as the child of his nurse, who is two months old (!)" All the officers of state above referred to were present at his birth.

A name was then bestowed upon the infant—Napoleon Eugene Louis Jenn Joseph, fils de France. This appellation was entered in the parish registers and signed by the Emperor, being witnessed by Prince Murat, the Duke of Alba, Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, M. Troplong, President of the Senate, and Count de Morny, President of the Legislature.

On Sunday morning the Senate and Legislature met at 8 o'clock, and received the official announcement of the birth of an heir to the throne, an announcement which was received with every appearance of cordiality.

Addresses and congratulations continue to pour in to the Tuilleries. Paris has been generally illuminated, and the latest bulletin is in the recognized phrase; "Mother and child are as well as can be expected. Pope Pius is the prince's godfather, and the Queen of Sweeden is godmother—in return for which Napoleon and Eugenie undertake to act as godfather and godmother to all legitimate children born on Sunday, the 16th, throughout France. Flags were hung out and salutes fired in the principal cities of Britain in honor of young Bonaparte's birth.

THE CRIMEA.—News from Constantinople by telegraph is to the 8th inst.

The Divan, considering the remonstrances of commercial men, renounces the projected issue of one hundred millions of paper. Rustem Pacha, convicted of malversation, has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and to refund several hundred thousand francs. The Sultan had received the Hospodar Ghika. Five hundred Bashi Bazouks have been brought back from Adrianople. The state of the hospitals have improved, but we have to lament the death of two French surgeons. The dealers at Kalefsch are hoping to sell to the Russians during the armistice. Gen. Mitchell has replaced Gen. Vivian, who is still sick. New Russian troops have arrived at Bessarabia. The Tartars at Eupatoria fear the consequences of a peace. A great number of them will follow the Allies when they retire. Some bandits have been killed at Sarissa. News from Smyrna is to the 6th. An Anglo-Swiss battalion has arrived.

THE DEMERARA RIOT.—By an arrival at New York we have advices from Demarara to 22d Feoruary. The "Angel Gabriel" riot excitement continued, and six or seven hundred arrests had been made. The blacks who had been incited to deeds of violence against the Portuguese by this "Angel," (who is in prison) had pulled down, plundered and set fire to a good many Roman Catholic churches and Portuguese ships. The authorities had sent to a number of islands for vessels of war to protect the place. Business was dull in consequence of the riots.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS.—The railroads have resumed their regular trips.

A New Sugar.

A short time since we published, says the Washington Union, the extract of a letter from a gentleman residing in Provo City, Utah Territory, to Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, giving an account of the manner in which a new kind of sugar had been made in that Territory from a white sweet substance found on cotton-wood trees, and somewhat resembling honey dew. Since then, a cake of this sugar, which had been placed in Mr. B.'s hands for the purpose, was submitted to a chemist to be analyzed. We give below the result of this test:

"The physical characters of the substance resemble muscliable maple sugar of our country. It has however a dark layer on one side which is less sweet than the lighter-colored one, owing probably to the extractive matter evaporated with the leaves of the cotton-wood tree that have been boiled down with the liquor. The sugar is not chrystalized, but granular and porous, and appears to contain a considerable portion of molasses. It is of a clammy touch, unlike the cane or maple sugar, and its taste is second to that of the last two-mentioned kinds. The chemical characters of this sugar are as follows: I have ascertained, to my full satisfaction, that it is a *grape sugar*, or similar to that made from starch. From the copper test has proved beyond doubt that it is not a *cane* sugar. A solution of this sugar, with the addition of potash lye and sulphate of copper, will, after a few minutes boiling, change the green hydrate of copper thus produced into an orange sub-oxide copper, even in the cold at an extremely great dilution. (One grain to an ounce of water,) while for the sake of comparison, a solution of cane sugar treated in the same way with copper, no change of color could be detected, either by boiling or after standing some days. Regarding the origin of this sugar, which, from the details given by your friends, appears to be distributed over a large district in Utah territory, so that the inhabitants were able to produce several thousand pounds of sugar in a very short period, and by the most simple process, such as collecting the leaves of the cotton-wood, washing off the sediment, and concentrating and evaporating the liquor, I was much astonished at first when reading the account, and after some reflection as to the causes that had produced this sugar rain, which some of your friends appear to attribute to a *manna* similar to that upon which God made the Jews subsist while in the desert of Arabia, and which by special favor the same Being has granted to the Mormons, I found that the formation of this sugar could be explained, physiologically, upon natural principles, and in the following manner:

It is a well-known fact that the sap of trees will continue to circulate through the cellular tissue as long as the organic life is sustained by heat and light, while a sudden change in the temperature will produce an interruption in the circulation, and thereby a chemical metamorphose. It has been observed, also, that the leaves of many trees and shrubs will, in consequence of such sudden change as from a very hot day to a cold night, secrete and cover them with a sweet substance exactly in the manner described by the collectors in Utah. I have observed the same phenomenon in the south of Germany in many butternut, walnut and chestnut trees. Therefore, it is a disease in the trees, or an organic disorder called forth by the decomposition or secretion of those matters required for the nourishment and support of the vegetable life. As an illustration of the chemical change, I will mention the potato, which does not taste sweet nor contain in its natural state any sugar, yet becomes sweet when attacked by frost; the juice thereby becoming decomposed and converted into sugar. Properly speaking, it is the *mildew* which is so often observed on many trees, (such as the black alder, linden, and rose bush, occasionally on the beach and oak,) and which corresponds with the secretion of sugar on many leaves, which are less protected, although very tenderly constructed by nature, and are therefore affected easily on a sudden change, and are also exposed to this derangement; as regards the great quantity of the sugar gathered, which may be surprisingly large at first, nevertheless may be explained. The vegetable juice contains in the full of the year the greatest quantity of starch, which is so easily converted by the natural as well as well as artificial process into sugar.

"It may not be out of place here to remark that, in consequence of the formation of sugar mould, lice and other insects are created on those trees. If a steady rain does not soon after the secretion remove all the sugar from them, the mildew is therefore not the cause, but the result, from the creation of those parasites."

The sieve through which the man "strained every nerve," is for sale at half the first cost.

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H. D. McGINNIS, No. 36 Camp street, would respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and others wishing BOOKS and STATIONERY to sell again, to his extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, of every description. Also, a large supply of French, English and American STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds; and in fact, every article found in a first class Bookstore.

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In barrels of about 200 lbs, at 2 cents per lb.
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In barrels of about 200 lbs, at 2 cents per lb.
COARSE GROUND BONES,
In barrels of about 175 lbs, at 1¾ cents per lb.
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In sacks of about 140 lbs, at 2¾ cents per lb.
PHOSPHATE,
Or de-odorized Night Soil, in powder, at $1 50 per bbl.
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At $1 75 per barrel.

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m15 6m

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the medicine that has created such an excitement at the North among the Physicians, and has been pronounced by all who have used it as being far superior to any Cherry Pectoral.

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Obtains the active medicinal qualities of the pure decoction of Wild Cherry Bark, and unite other valuable lung-healing that reader it far better than any other cough medicine in this country.

RECOMMENDATION.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9, 1856.

Dear Sir—The public generally are fully aware of the thousands of remedies for diseased lungs, under the title of Sarsaparillas, Pills, Plasters, Liniments, etc., that are daily brought in their notice through the newspapers by way of advertisements. My object in writing this note for publication is to induce the public, or at least those who are afflicted, to use one that contains articles of real use in pulmonary diseases. I am conscious that in so doing, I am acting most unprofessionally and disreputably to the interests of Medical Science and the regular practitioners of Medicine. I refer to Woodman's Cherry Expectorant, which is a scientific remedy that I have used with more success than any of the usual prescriptions used by physicians.

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This preparation has attained a wide celebrity from the universal success which has attended its use. For thorough coughs, colds, and in fact, any pulmonary complaints, this medicine, from its peculiar properties as a dissolvent, and its soothing power to all irritations of the throat, will probably be preferred to any other offered to the public. As an appetizer, or dyspeptic remedy, it will also be found excellent, its natural and genial warmth keeping the digestive powers in proper tone.

Remember that this is the only cough medicine that has stood the test of the medical fraternity. It is sanctioned by approved of, and recommended by leading physicians of New York City. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded. We guarantee it to be better than any Cherry Pectoral, Cod Liver Oil, or anything else now extant.

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This is an Anodyne Expectorant, prepared on the plan of combining the most active and efficient remedies usually prescribed by the Profession, in all their purity, affording a remedy which is found to give energy and certainty of effect, which cannot be had by using the same remedies as usually prescribed by the physician or apothecary.

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Respectfully, W. M. DEASON.

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500 ounces

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 17.
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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1856.

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Work for Heaven.

If thou hast thrown a glorious thought
Upon life's common ways,
Should other men the gain have caught,
Fret not to lose the praise.

Great thinker, often shalt thou find,
While folly plunders fame,
To thy rich store the crowd is blind,
Nor knows thy very name.

If thou art true, yet in thee lurks
For fame a human sigh,
To nature go, and see her works—
That handmaid of the sky.

Her own deep bounty she forgets,
Is full of germs and seeds;
Nor glorifies herself, nor eats
Her flowers above her weeds.

She hides the modest leaves between,
She loves untrodden roads;
Her richest treasures are not seen,
By any eye but God's.

Accept the lesson—took not for
Reward: from out thee chase
All selfish ends, and ask no more
Than to fulfill thy place.

Charity.

Prithee, what is Charity?
Is she one with heavy eye,
Weeping near to sorrow's bed,
Soothing sinners' hour of dread,
Fearing not that stain may light
On the spotless robe of white,
Though she treads the darkest scene
Where misery and sin have been?
She who points to heaven above;
She whose heart is filled with love;
She who feels no prudish fear,
When the child of shame draws near;
She who bids her not despair,
For God will hear repenting prayer;
She who does her alms unknown;
She who bends at mercy's throne;
Hidden all from human eye—
Trust me, this is Charity!

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

FEMALE COLLEGES.

NUMBER THREE.

In my last number I endeavored to indicate the true mission of the academy, and the most likely method of achieving it.

No one circumstance is a source of great annoyance to college professors and of regret to all enlightened friends of education, as the fact that academies will not "stick to" their own business. Instead of trying to impart to the minds of their pupils that strength and skill which will enable them to grasp and wield to advantage the truths of which the world is full. Instead of laying broad and deep the foundation upon which the college or the individual may continue to build, they vainly attempt to rear the edifice upon nothing. Failure is the result, of course. A "learned" boy or "learned" girl would be a living wonder. The unstrengthened, untrained mind, is incapable of entering successfully upon the study of the sciences; and those academies that essay, in total neglect of this truth, to "cram" their students with mental or moral science, political economy, logic, rhetoric, astronomy, geology, botany, chemistry, natural philosophy and the like, are perpetuating one of the greatest evils connected with our educational operations.

We next come to consider, very briefly, the business of the *college*. But upon this point it is more difficult to speak, that which will receive the assent of all college men. There is a diversity of opinion among them as to the amount of science which should be embraced in the *curriculum*. I believe, however, it is generally admitted by those best qualified to judge in the premises, that every modification of the thorough and extensive study of the ancient languages and mathematics is detrimental to sound education. Colleges have experimented upon this subject in various ways. Some have abandoned the *curriculum* almost entirely, and left every student to pursue such a course as he or his guardian might prefer. Others have adopted the same plan in part. The result has been, that these are excellent institutions for the instruction of *men*, but very poor ones for the education of *boys*. They seem to have missed their aim entirely, and to have contributed to a result the very opposite of that for which they were striving; which was, doubtless, to elevate the standard of American scholarship. Not more than one or two out of every hundred that resort to them ever arrive at *their* theoretical standard; and the great majority fall far below the standard of other colleges.

It may be remarked, just here, that a similar weakness is manifested among *colleges* to the one alluded to in connection with *academies*—an ambition to transcend their appropriate sphere, to cease to be colleges, and become universities and scientific schools. To such an extent is this true, that there are now more than thirty colleges in the United States calling themselves universities, of which not more than two or three have yet realized the full university idea—indeed, I know but *one* in which the three departments of theology, law and medicine are in successful operation.

In this manner the term *university* has been dragged down from its high import, and has become but another name for a college. The history of this transaction is indissolubly connected with the word, and hence there is in its sound a kind of emptiness and bombast very disagreeable to American scholars. It is hoped, however, that after a time it will be rescued from this odium by the advancement to the rank of real universities, of some of those institutions that now have merely the name; and by the establishment of new ones that shall do honor to a designation so comprehensive and imposing.

But, in the meanwhile, all colleges cannot be universities; and it is by no means necessary that they should be. Every university, to be successful, must have a thorough and faithful college for its nucleus—its corner stone; but a college may be as complete, as useful and as distinguished, by remaining simply a college, as by branching out into a university; for all men need to be educated, but comparatively few need to be professionally learned.

The specific office of the college, however, I have not yet undertaken to define; and it may seem presumptuous in me to speak freely upon a matter in which so many wiser and better men than I am are concerned; but I think I may venture to hope for their assent to the statement, that *the college ought, first of all, to complete what the academy begins—education; and that there is danger, in this utilitarian age, and in this nation of swift-winged haste, that the old landmarks will be borne away, and the college course be flooded with a mass of science and literature wholly incompatible with its highest and noblest ends.*

In view of this danger, would it not be well to throw a larger portion of the labor upon the academy, by requiring a more extensive preparation of those who would enter the freshman class in college? If it were insisted upon that they should be complete masters of algebra and geometry, and that they should have a considerably better acquaintance with the Latin and Greek languages than has hitherto been demanded of them; and if it were to be required, also, that they be at least seventeen years of age at entrance, or at least twenty-one at graduation, then, perhaps, the last two years of the course might, without disadvantage, be devoted chiefly to philosophy and the sciences.

Having thus hinted briefly at the relations of the different grades of schools, and at the individual functions of each, we are better prepared to enter upon the consideration of *female colleges* as they now are, and female *academies* and *colleges*, as we think they should be. This will be the subject of our next article.

MENTOR.

(To be Continued.)

FRANKNESS.

Frankness is supposed to be a common virtue. It is most uncommon. It is indeed an extraordinary thing. It requires truth, simplicity, love and genuine goodness. Many speak plainly when they do speak, but they are not open and free. Many speak truth very plainly when they are angry; many speak pleasant truth frankly. But few there are whose souls are so balanced in an atmosphere of love that they speak whatever needs to be said to each and all, plainly, gently, fully. The dearest friends live together for years without daring to speak things which they know, and which each party knows that the other knows. Parents live with a reserve years long towards their children. Children carry untouched, unsyllabled, thoughts and feelings that take hold of their very being. Friends meet and part day by day—friends so true, that they would almost die for each other, or what is harder than this, who are willing to *live* for each other—and never speak of things that each knows is passing in the other's mind. It is very strange to see people come up in conversation to topics that, by a tacit free-masonry, are sacred, and without word or look one glides past on one side, and the other upon the other side, and meet beyond, going down the common channel again. Was there ever a thoughtful, sensitive person that dared to be open, transparent, frank?

But however this may be, there can be no doubt that Christian people are not frank enough for each other's good. If men knew how to speak the truth in love, how rich might one become. A man might stand then in the focus of the wisdom of all his friends. But, refusing to let their light shine, men now grope in the partial light of their own wisdom, distempered by self-love.

[*Independent.*

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MAKING TRACKS.

Mr. Editor:—In my first epistle of travels, I forgot to say, in the right place, that the State Prison of Alabama is near Wetumpka, in which there are over two hundred convicts—some old, some young, some in for life, some for a term of years—all sinners before God and dishonored among men. And yet they are *men*, and have souls. Who careth for them? The chaplain ministers to them the word once on each Sabbath, and each cell is furnished with a Bible; but since the days of the chief magistracy of the excellent Governor Collier, If any one has given them so much as a tract or book, I know it not. Now, the point I wish to make is this—that if any person or if any number of persons will make special donations of money, with instructions to appropriate it to the purchase of some cheap religious books for the use of the convicts in the Penitentiary, I will take great pleasure in placing the books in the hands of Brother Lynch for distribution, and may be thereby a soul will be saved from death.

But to return to my narrative. The first Sabbath in March I ministered an application for aid to the tract cause to my old friends and neighbors, the brethren at Selma. This is a small city—used to be a second-rate village. What has made the difference? Public-spirited enterprise—two projected and progressing railroads. The Churches, however, have had a hard time of it, but they sowed and wept in hope; and, so far as the M. E. Church, South is concerned, there ariseth light—at least very encouraging signs. Under the leadership of the young pastor, (Bro. Connerly,) the Sabbath School is more than doubled during his short sojourn among them, and feeling the worth of that word, "The poor have the gospel preached unto them," what he could not do from the pulpit, he hath sought to do in the humblest family circles. As a consequence, already he hath written about sixty-new names on the church book, and is preaching every Sunday to a full house. One other sign, they gave me about fifty dollars, a considerable advance on last year; and then some of the giving men were not present, but will, I hope, attend to my wants during the year.

The next Saturday and Sunday found me at Union Chapel, Macon county, on or near the old Calcebee battle-ground. On this site, more than forty years ago, that dauntless "brave," Bill Weatherford, led the "native Americans to the mortal fray, disputing the further progress of Gen. Floyd and his invincible Georgians. It was a day of blood and of victory to the Anglo-American; not that the God of Battles hated his red children, but to prove that "whom he loveth he chasteneth"—for after forty years, what do we see? A Georgia Bishop holding conference in the midst and for the benefit of these sons of the forest and their descendants—consecrating some of them to the work of the blessed ministry, and wooing the whole of them to the better life. Through the courtesy of that model man of amiability, Bro. S. Armstrong, I made the appeal in behalf of the tract cause, and although they had just built a new church, and the claim was new, they made up the handsome sum of *seventy-five dollars*. I spent most of the week with Bro. R. M. Saunders, at the house of that distinguished writer and orator, Rev. Wm. M. Samford, with him, on his circuit; but owing to the bad weather small congregations made small collections.

The third Sabbath I stood before the congregation in Tuskegee, and announced the text, "The Lord gave the word; great was the congregation that published it;" and the result of the call was *two hundred and sixty-five dollars*. In the days of political grandiloquence and humbug, I used to hear of "banner States" and "banner counties," and for the present, the banner abides at Tuskegee. And, by the way, it is no vain boasting to say, they have the banner Female College, as far as house and fixtures go; and of the faculty of instruction, I have only to mention such names as Dr. Lipscomb, Rev. M. S. Andrews and G. F. Price. Of the prospects of success, within one month from the opening over one hundred young ladies.

But to return from this digression. It is but justice to say, that for much of my success at this place I am indebted to that soul of all generous emotions, Rev. E. J. Hamill. By the way, he is the author of half of a book just published, being a discussion between himself and Rev. S. Henderson, of the Baptist Church, on the Republicanism of Methodism. Of its merits, I have only this to say, that neither Bro. H. nor his friends will ever be ashamed of his part of the performance.

The fourth Sunday, at Auburn. And who has not heard of Auburn of college notoriety? On which subject they die hard so much so, they do not intend to die at all. For the third time they are renewing their subscriptions, and are sanguine of success. Some may blame their pertinacity, but all must admire their courage and zeal. It was Quarterly Meeting; but the Presiding Elder and stationed preacher, Rev. W. B. Neal, gave me the blandest welcome, and were forward in taking a good share in the pecuniary responsibilities of the day. The result was *one hundred and twenty-three dollars*. This was noble, considering causes known to them and myself, not necessary here to repeat.

The fifth Sabbath, at Summerfield. Bro. Bliss being absent, Bishop Andrew in charge, from whom I obtained permission to present the claims of my agency; and I assure you it took a ready writer to record the responses of the day. The summing up is *two hundred and fifty-five dollars*. Well, have I made a discovery? I think so. It is this: These colleges and high schools have a wonderful habit of making the dwellers thereabouts unusually liberal. All hail! Tuskegee, Summerfield, Auburn—a trio of noble sisters.

Two remarks and an exhortation, and I close:

1. In this notation of sums, there are some odd cents not specified in this showing, but will be on final settlement.

2. All the subscriptions made in any place were not cashed, (most were,) but good.

The exhortation is to the subscribers and the collectors to do their duty speedily.

Yours, truly,

F. G. FERGUSON.

April 10, 1856.

Social Value of Preaching.

Without unduly magnifying my office as a minister of the gospel, I may boldly, and without fear of contradiction, affirm that one truly faithful and zealous preacher of God's word, to what ever section of Christ's Church he may belong, does more to check the progress of vice and crime, to promote obedience to law, to aid the advancement of individual virtue and maintain social order, than a hundred political, moral and philosophical essays, or than the utterance of the strictest view of justice, or the severest inflictions of judgment. It is thus, that the beautiful imagery of the prophet is realized, "Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and those who were once their country's terror and disgrace become its ornaments and defence. Blind is that country, and wretched must it be, where the worth of a faithful preacher is not known till the want of this, the friend of humanity, is proclaimed by the aboundings of iniquity, the prevalence of strife, confusion and every evil work. The pulpit—and let it not be considered a vain boast—next to the Bible, which is intended to explain and enforce, is the strongest pillar of human society: it is the great breakwater that keeps back the mighty surgings of ungodliness, and preserves the land from an inundation of ruin; it is that which alone can be depended upon amid the revolutions of human affairs and the clash of human passions, to preserve to the monarch his crown, to the noble his honors, to the rich man the enjoyment of his wealth, and to the workman the reward of his labor. What lover of his species, then, must not uphold the ministry of the Word—an institution which for eighteen centuries has taught the poor to suffer want, the afflicted in patience to possess their souls, the anxious to care for nothing, and the fearful to hope in God?—*J. A. James.*

A SOLEMN THOUGHT.—It has been observed, with much significance, that every morning we enter upon a new day, carrying still an unknown future in its bosom. How pregnant and stirring the reflection! Thoughts may be born to-day which may never die. Feelings may be awakened to-day which may never be extinguished. Hope may be excited to-day which may never expire. Acts may be performed to-day, the consequences of which may not be realized till eternity.

CONSECRATION.—Entire consecration to God fills the humblest life with sublimity. An unconsecrated mind will be perplexed between spiritual and secular things. It will have one idea of holiness for the minister and another idea for the people, secular and religious duties will be vastly dissimilar. It will be less holy to do work than to pray, to collect money for a mission, than to go out as a missionary.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

HER ORACLE.

BY CRISTIC RANGER.

About seven miles from the city of C——, in the State of Mi., there stands amid the shadowy oaks and tall pines a Methodist church.

It is a delightful place for worship so quiet, so shady; such a sweet solemnity hovers over the scene, with its humble graveyard on the hill-side, and its clear spring bubbling up and rolling its waters gently down the vale.

It is Sabbath evening, and a spirit of calm religion is breathing round the little church of N. H. There are horses tied to the trees, and a few vehicles standing near. I enter, as I have often done before, and find myself in a Sabbath school. I take my seat, and look around over the happy faces of children, gathered from the surrounding neighborhood. I hear the hum of cheerful voices, and see the sparkle of the bright eyes of little pupils, glad with the performance of duties rendered so pleasant. The teachers are earnest in their instructions; the pupils are eager and attentive; the spectators are quiet and respectful; and everything moves in the most delightful harmony.

But the ruling spirit of the scene, and the one which attracts my attention and elicits my deepest admiration, is the Superintendent. Imagine the most affectionate father in the midst of his family, whom he has rendered interesting by instruction and unceasing devotions, and you have him. He moves among the Sabbath School children as the kindest parent might do among his own; he notices every one; he has a kind and affectionate word of admonition for each and all. No wonder that harmony reigns there. I have seen him sit beside a little child whose parents never taught it to pray, and talk to it about Jesus and the angels, and heaven and the little children there, until, with tears of pleasure in its eyes, the little creature would promise to be good and try to go there too. And then the good man would go on searching out those who seemed the most needy, but with kind attention to all, until he had gone through the whole school. And when the recitations were over, before he read the closing hymn, he would talk to the little boys and girls so kindly, and tell them of some recent triumph of religion,—of some little schoolfellow, perhaps, who had died during the week and left a message for them all to follow on and meet him in the skies. I have seen him talk on thus until tears would gather in his eyes, and his voice would falter from emotion; while, every child was weeping, and many "children of an older growth" were not less affected, and I, too, felt a watery response trickling down my cheek. I left that house with a charity for human nature which I had not before—a love for my fellow-creatures that I had not known till then—an aspiration for the heavenly and holy—a desire to do good.

And this Superintendent is our Oracle—the Oracle of the whole community. For, should anyone desire instruction in an agricultural or mechanical scheme, or assistance in the accomplishment of it; or should he wish for spiritual advice, he seeks it, and is very apt to get it, of our Oracle. Has a sinner become concerned for his soul's welfare, he is not so apt to seek assistance from the circuit preacher as from our Oracle, who points him to a "mansion in the skies," and a "kind Physician" there. Is a neighbor sick or afflicted by disease, he sends not for the country doctor, but to the other white house on the hill, for our Oracle, who rarely fails to attend, and does all he can to render his poor neighbor comfortable, or restore him to health. And he generally succeeds, for he seems "posted" on every subject. If any are in distress, he is the first to find it out, and if possible, relieve; and if the poor are at any time in need, they know where to go for aid.

And this "Good Samaritan" is not wrapped up in the habitude of cant; nor does he move along with slow, scarce-moving steps and lachrymose physiognomy; but his face is always sunny with smiles, his bald head shines with good humor, and he has grown fat with healthy laughter and good deeds.

You should see him in a company of young boys and girls assembled to enjoy a social evening, at his own or a neighbor's house. See him move among them, the ruling, mirth-inspiring spirit of the evening—conducting their innocent and juvenile plays, drawing out the diffident and bashful, inspiring the timid with confidence, and spicing the amusements with rare anecdotes, till the whole house resounds with their hilarity, his own hearty, healthy laugh heard among the rest; for he is not one of your Christians(?) who consider laughter and good humor opposed to religion. Ah! 'tis no wonder we all love him, and make him our Oracle, for like dear Oliver Goldsmith, he can "laugh as well as cry," and he has the "milk of human kindness" in his soul.

When the Master shall come to make up his jewels, may our Oracle be among them, bright and shining.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE SYRO-PHOENICIAN WOMAN.

NEW ORLEANS, April, 1856.

As the Savior, in his journeying on his mission of love, came near the coast of Tyre and Sidon, a woman of Canaan came out of the same coast unto him. She is called a Syro-Phœnician woman, because she was an inhabitant of that country so denominated from its being included in the Roman Province of Syria. She is called in the text, a Greek; in the margin, a Gentile. She was not of the seed of Abraham, but one who was regarded as an alien and a stranger to the commonwealth of Israel. This woman had a daughter—whether more than one, we know not; as in the history there is no mention made of the husband or the father, it is most likely she was a widow.

This daughter had long been afflicted. Satan had possessed her, for she was "grievously vexed with a devil." This was one of the class of afflictions not in the ordinary sense medicable. This mother, however, had heard of the wonderful power and equally wonderful benevolence of the Great Teacher. She resolved to go to him. It is most likely that the daughter was too feeble to attempt anything of the kind. When she came into the throng that pressed about the Saviour, she began to cry; in this cry, like a mother, she makes her child's need her own, and exclaims, "Thou son of David, have mercy on me."

According to the custom of the East, when an inferior approaches a superior, she "fell at his feet." From all that she had heard of the saviour's benevolence, his sympathy with human sorrow, she had reason to expect the kindest reception. But, alas! what a disappointment awaited her. He seemed to pay her no attention; "he answered her not a word." His disciples, perceiving that he did not answer her, hastily concluded that he did not mean to help her at all, and, perhaps, somewhat influenced by their Jewish prejudices, besought him to send her away. To this the Saviour did not assent, but spoke to the woman, and said, "I am not sent but to the lost sheep of the house of Israel."

This was a cruel disappointment of her hopes. But she had set her heart too fully on the healing of her child to return without another effort to realize her hopes. She came near and worshipped him, saying, "Lord, help me." What earnestness and humility were here! Surely, that heart that never seemed hard before cannot withstand that touching appeal. Surely, he will help her. But no; he only replies, "It is not meet to take the childrens' bread and cast it to the dogs."

Oh, what an uncourteous and harsh rebuff seemed this! How strange that that great heart, which throbbed with love for all, should seem to contract itself to the narrowness of calling Jews "children," and all others "dogs." We might have supposed that the woman would now think the enterprise hopeless, and abandon it in despair—not only in despair, but with a feeling of wounded dignity, and humble sorrow insulted in its helplessness. To be called a "dog"—oh! how our pride would have resented such an indignity. But not so this sad and loving mother. It was no time for pride with her, no time to talk of offended dignity. Oh, no! she had left at home a sorrowing and suffering child. That child had long suffered; her case had seemed hopeless. But hope had at last poured its cheerful light into their sad hearts. They had heard of the fame and wonders of the Great Teacher; and, what was most cheering to them, that he was the friend of the poor and the sorrowing.

The mother had heard of his coming into their region. It was an opportunity not to be lost. She determined to go and see him. No doubt, with many cheering hopes and inspiring promises she had left the sufferer, to go and see the Great Physician. She had found, had fallen at his feet, and told her sad but humble story. She had begged him to help them; and though rebuffed, if not insulted, could she go back to that poor child and tell her that all her hopes were vain—that her young life must be wasted away in hopeless suffering—that there was no relief, but in the grave? Oh! it was too much. The mother had no place for pride in her sad heart. She could be, she would be anything, even a "dog," but she could not return to feel that earth had nothing more to live for. Oh! this was more than she could bear. She exclaimed, "Truth, Lord; yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from their master's table."

Oh! here was the triumph of humility and the triumph of love. Jesus knew that this wealth of faith and love was treasured up in this humble woman's heart, and he meant to bring it forth for the edification of all after ages. His purpose was accomplished; and promptly and kindly he said unto her, "Oh! woman, great is thy faith; be it unto thee even as thou wilt." What could she will but the speedy healing of her child! "And her daughter was made whole from that very hour."

No pen has ever written the joy of the meeting of that fond mother and her happy child. The gushing tear, that half hides the smile of gladness—the quick and broken words of joy—none may tell. But let us learn the value and the power of humility and persevering love.

J. B. WALKER.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

METHODIST CHURCH LOTTERY,

AT CUTHBERT, GA.

Brother McTyeire:—I enclose you a handbill which speaks for itself. From this it will be seen that the Cuthbert Station, Georgia Conference, will for the future have business to transact which has heretofore been unknown in Quarterly Conferences.

I would suggest that, after they have transacted the ordinary business of a Quarterly Conference, they then adjourn to some "doggery," and request the barkeeper to open with prayer—and that they select a thorough graduate in the mysteries of gambling to turn the wheel for them. Of course, the P. E. of the District will preside on the interesting occasion, while the reverend Treasurer is on hand to make the disbursements.

But seriously, I presume this is a nice scheme of some unprincipled fellows to steal money from the credulous, whose morals do not forbid gambling in lotteries. But the cool impudence with which they use the name of the Methodist Church and her official board at Cuthbert station, is hard to beat. We presume, however, that they are careful *not* to do what they pretend is usually done—that is, to send their circulars principally to the ministers and official members of the Methodist Church. The copy I enclose you was sent to an irreligious young man in this village; the Methodist minister here was not favored with a copy.

During the late session of our State Legislature, a cool fellow, just fresh from Yankeedom, asked for a lottery to enable him to erect a monument to the Hon. Wm. H. King, late Vice President of the United States. This, of course, was done without consulting the relatives of the deceased statesman. It was certainly a rare specimen of Yankee coolness. But those fellows who are secretly sending round their circulars for a lottery to be drawn in Cuthbert, Ga, for the endowment of a Methodist Female College in that place, and representing the whole business as being under the "direction of the Quarterly Conference of the Cuthbert Station, Georgia Conference," are a long distance ahead of our Alabama Yankee.

Those fellows must belong to the same family with the shrewd man, recently arrested in Mobile, who sent letters to many of our business men in the interior, informing them that "a box of their goods" had been shipped to his care, the charges upon which were five dollars—a number were caught, but the rogue was soon found out and arrested.

By publishing this you may prevent some "green ones" from being caught.

Yours, J. E. NEWMAN.

MERIT.—The labor of a whole life directed to the object of establishing a merit of our own, will only widen our distance from peace; and we know of nothing that will send this visitant to our agitated bosoms but a firm and simple reliance on the declarations of the gospel.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

MIRACLES.—It is a significant fact that in the regions were Christ's miracles were wrought their reality was not denied, though they were ascribed to other than divine agency.

The ordinance of the Lord's Supper is like a tree hung full of fruit; but none of this fruit will fall unless shaken by the hand of prayer.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

WHERE—go on per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1856.

HARPER FOR MAY.—We are indebted to H. D. McGinnis, 86 Camp street, for this always welcome Magazine. It presents an attractive table of contents. We have some new books from the same house, too late to notice. They will appear next week.

WHAT NAME?—A subscriber of Columbus, Miss., sends us six dollars, without his name.

A Day of Fasting and Prayer.

By the resolutions appended, it will be seen that the Louisiana Conference, at its last session, recommended the observance of the first Friday in May as a day of fasting and of prayer. This recommendation is usual, and for this reason it is often forgotten. We cannot think that it was designed as a mere display of wordy piety, but an earnest expression of the importance of special prayer to specific objects.

These objects are two: *First*, for an increase of laborers. We need them; and it is Scriptural to pray the Lord of the harvest to send them forth. And, *second*, that "the work of God may be revived." "Oh! Lord, revive thy work," is to be one of the burdens of our special prayer.

We sincerely hope that the coming Friday will be devoted to this purpose, and that services will be held in all the churches within the bounds of the Conference. Let the preachers and the people offer their prayers and supplications at the public altars and in secret:

1. RESOLVED, That we find cause for joy and gratitude to God for the harmonious session we have enjoyed and the gracious influences that have attended our religious exercises during the Conference, and that we will look hereafter to our Conference session with expecting to be re-baptised with power from on high, that we may be better able to go to our several fields of labor in the fullness of the gospel of Christ.

2. That we are grateful to God for an answer to our prayers for the increase of laborers; but as the field is large and more laborers needed, we will set apart the first Friday in May next for fasting and prayer, that the work of God may be revived, and that more laborers may still be sent to this part of his vineyard.

Model Preacher and Model People.

Under this heading we find the following, in a late number of the Christian Advocate:—

I place at your disposal an extract of a letter received a few days ago from a member of the Western Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church, South. The letter refers to the work of last Conference year—

Number received into the Church—	
White	237
Colored	37
	274
Number baptised—	
Adults	48
Infants	30
Colored	8
	86
Number of marriages, 9; fees	$45
Quarterage claim; received in full	300
Table expenses, received in full	200
Presents received by myself—	
One suit of clothes, L. D. B.	40
Sundry smaller presents	10
Presents received by my wife—	
7 dresses	$15
Sundries	8— 23
One pair of canary birds, by Mrs C. W.	5
Presents received by the babe—	
32 dresses	$16
1 cradle, by Mrs. K.	5— 21

The babe, Mary Mildred, was made a life member of the Missionary Society at Conference.

Amount of missionary money $262 50

The condition of the circuit is good; and we commence the present year under flattering auspices. Up to this time we have received fifty-one into the Church. We have had two gracious revivals. I have married three couples—fees, $35—and expect to marry another couple in a few days, for which I expect to get a good fee. We are keeping house, and have everything that is good. I have taken an orphan boy to educate. He has no relations in the United States. He has had the misfortune to lose his left arm, and is a sprightly boy. I hope God will convert and call him to the ministry. If so, I shall be more than paid for my trouble and expense.

The Colored Man at the South.

The New York Observer publishes the following, from a letter received from Rev. E. J. Pierce, a missionary of the American Board, at the Gaboon Mission, in Africa. Speaking of Dr. Adams' "South Side View of Slavery," he says:—

"Doubtless you hear from many with respect to this book, and from many parts of our country, and it may be, from different parts of the world; but I will venture to say, not from many parts of Africa. I think, at times, my companion (Rev. J. Best) and myself are ready to exclaim, 'Would that all Africa were at the South!' Would that tribes and villages of these poor people could be induced to emigrate to our Southern country, and be placed under the influences which the slaves enjoy. My brother thinks that he would rather run the risk of a good or a bad master, and be a slave at the South, than to be as one of these heathen people. He refers, when he thus speaks, both to his temporal and eternal welfare. If the North and South would only work together in love, and adopt the plan of colonizing this part of the country with free blacks from the North and freed men from the South, and for the colored man at home how good it would be! We must change our manner and tone in regard to the South, and study ways to accomplish it. May the Lord make that book the instrument of doing much to effect this change."

GENTILITY.—Gentility consists not in birth, wealth, manners or fashion, but in a high sense of honor and a determination to do what is right to the best of our ability, under all circumstances—that is, "to do justice, to love mercy, and walk humbly before God."

METHODIST PRESS.

The Memphis Advocate has a leader upon Christian holiness, and the connection of this doctrine with revivals. We cordially agree with the writer. Nothing would give greater impetus to revivals than the frequent statement and vindication of this doctrine. As a peculiar and distinct work Christian holiness is losing the prominence which it held with us, and our standard writers during the early time of our history.

Revival influence invariably follows the clear and pointed preaching of entire sanctification.

What this doctrine is, every Methodist preacher ought to know, when it is so explicitly taught in Fletcher and Wesley, and so pointedly set forth in the question to candidates for ordination: "Do you expect to be made perfect in love in this life? Are you groaning for it?" My dear brother, after answering that question in the affirmative, how can you so mystify the old Wesleyan doctrine of perfect love by characterizing it as only a gradual dying unto sin? How can perfect love dwell in the heart which is not entirely dead to the least and last remains of sin?

The doctrine of entire sanctification teaches that after we are justified and regenerated there still lingers (in most cases) the remains of pride, anger and lust in the soul; that these will also be purged away by the Holy Ghost, on the simple condition of faith in the blood of Christ, and that the believer will also receive the Spirit's testimony to this fact of entire purification. Sin then no longer finds a place in the soul, which is sweetly filled with the perfect peace and love of God.

My brother, do you want a revival? That is the doctrine you ought to preach and urge upon every individual of your charge. Let it be an earnest, constant object with you to number, as the seals of your ministry, well-defined cases of entire sanctification, as well as of conversion.

A man is most likely to reap what he especially sows for. If in making up your calculation of results to your year's labor you do not embrace the work of entire sanctification as a prominent item, looking upon it as an incidental matter, which is welcome if it comes, but will not be sadly missed if it comes not, of course you will not be disappointed if you come upon no cases of entire sanctification in your ministerial calls.

If you would see the work of entire sanctification in active progress, you must detote yourself to it. You must not make it a mere doctrinal theme, a point in your creed to be defended when Methodism is assailed on account of it. Here indeed lies, we fear, the secret of the infrequency of this blessed work, at this day, in the Church. There are too many who are more ambitious of showing their polemical skill in defending the Wesleyan doctrine of holiness than of proving their piety by advocating its practical experience in the Church. Others, again, there may be, who subscribe to it in order to complete their body of systematic theology, and then give themselves no further concern in regard to its practical results.

In all this there is a gross inconsistency. Those guilty of it may apply to themselves the declaration of Paul, "Though I have all knowledge," and yet "lack charity, it profiteth me nothing."

Would you have a revival? Present and enforce the doctrine of the distinct blessing of perfect love, needed by all, and to be obtained by all, by a simple act of faith, claiming that God can, will and does cleanse and thoroughly sanctify, for Christ's sake.

In another column is a communication on the Church lottery. The editor of the Southern has a long article on the same subject. Here is an extract:—

The plan is this. Six thousand agents are apdointed, (by receiving the circular,) who are requested to raise $20 each. This makes $120,000. Of this $45,000 is to be retained by the college, and $75,000 to be returned as premiums—the highest, $5,000; then three, two and one thousand dollar premiums, and so on down to five dollars. The number of premiums is 5,999; and that each of the 6,000 agents may receive something, $1,000 is given to him or her (for the ladies are invited to aid) who gets no one of these premiums. Who is to have these premiums is to be determined by the amounts remitted by the 15th of next August. The largest remittance commands the $5,000, and so on down until the 5,999 agents are rewarded; and the $1,000 extra premium is then to be given to him who has received none, provided he has sent in as much as $4 79. The committee of award is to be selected by a Quarterly Conference of the M. E. Church, South! Whatever is left to the college is to form an endowment fund to be invested for sustaining and educating ten daughters of Methodist itinerants, to be chosen by annual conferences—the institution being under the care, it is said, of the Georgia Conference. If so, we beg that Conference to take better care of her institutions, and not let them fall upon any such wild and inexcusable schemes for raising money as this is. We have nothing to say about the financial weakness of the plan, though we might urge much. It is the moral influence of it we are concerned with, and we must condemn it in toto.

There is no valid excuse for this thing—though we are satisfied that our brethren thought there was. We hope they will announce publicly, at once, that they have reconsidered the matter, and withdraw the circulars. We protest against it, in the name of the Church—as a member of the Georgia Conference, we repudiate it.

J. E. Ferguson, writing to the Texas Christian Advocate, calls for recruits. Will not this call reach the consciences of some young men who have but lately entered upon the work of the ministry?

WHO WILL GO FOR I'S?

MR. EDITOR:—In the year 1849 Rev. N. A. Cravens was sent by one of our bishops to Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, and under his ministry many were gathered into the Church and a house of worship built. At the end of two years he was removed, and the place was left unsupplied for two years. The sheep without a shepherd did not do well. Some moved away, and others joined other churches, and some went back to the way of sin. In 1854 the place was supplied by Rev. O. M. Addison; under his administration the church was reorganized, the house repaired, but no preacher was sent to succeed him, and the place has no Methodist preacher. Now who will go for us, to build up the church again, and prepare himself to enter Mexico with the gospel? This is one of the most favorable points for future operations in Mexico. We want a young man, or men, to go out there, to stay until they learn the language and become familiar with the manners and customs of the Mexicans. And not only prepare to preach the gospel to the natives, but to the Americans, who are there in considerable numbers, in the valley of the Rio Grande at various points. This matter has been before the public before, but we want it kept before the public till they see and feel its importance. And we especially commend it to the serious consideration of our bishops, and the General Mission Committee to meet at Nashville in April. And we request all our Church papers to give this one insertion, that our Zion, in all her borders, may pray the Lord of the harvest for laborers to occupy this truly moral waste.

Methodist Tract Society of New Orleans.

We are indebted to the President, W. H. Foster, Esq., for the Annual Report of the Tract Society of New Orleans. The period embraced in the report is less than a year—extending from June 1, 1855, to April 1, 1856.

The Society was organized in March of last year, but did not get into operation until the date mentioned. From the report we notice that this society has employed two colporteurs, who have been actively engaged in the distribution of tracts, books and bibles within the limits of the city.

Besides these regular colporteurs, many voluntary distributors, from the several Methodist Churches, have been engaged in the work. Altogether, 244,908 pages of tracts have been distributed. Books have been sold to the amount of $462 02, and donated to the amount of $42 03. Bibles have been sold to the amount of $80 20, and donated to the amount of $13 51.

The colporteurs and distributors report having visited 7,850 families. This, we presume, is the number of *visits*, and that some families have been visited more than once. Three hundred and fifty families have been prayed with, 67 persons induced to attend church, and 106 Sunday School children secured. The report upon the last points is imperfect. Probably a good deal more has been done than the figures indicate.

This report is rather gratifying—not that the results are satisfactory, but that it shows that *something* has been done, and is still doing. The society, thus far, has been cramped in its operations, for want of money and books. The President informs us that it is impossible to obtain the latter in quantities to meet the demand. Cannot the Tract Department at Nashville help this? And will not the liberal friends of the very best of enterprises see that the funds are replenished? New Orleans is the best field in the world for tract distribution, and this mode of evangelical culture is the most efficient that can be adopted.

We have before us a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society. It is thoroughly and efficiently organized, with a competent Board of officers and managers. At some future time we shall take occasion to present our readers the Constitution and By-Laws. Meanwhile, let us remember the cause.

Centenary College, Jackson, La.

Rev. W. H. Watkins writes as follows of the meeting of the Joint Board, on the 10th inst.

The members of the Board from Mississippi were all present, and three from Louisiana.

We found the excavations all made for the centre building, and the workmen busy hiding our brick away in the foundation of the southwest wing. This looked a little premature—still it was well; for, seeing the good work commenced, the Board authorized its Building Committee to confirm the contract and expend, if need be, fifty-seven thousand dollars in completing the building.

Nine thousand dollars were at once subscribed in aid of the work and the Board seemed in good earnest to prosecute it to its completion.

The plan was drawn by Mr. Simpson, who is employed to superintend the erection of the building, and Messrs. Wall & Thomson have contracted for the work.

The Board appointed a committee to prepare an address to the friends of education, setting forth the claims, necessities and promises of the college.

They also authorised the Building Committee to procure a corner stone, which is to be laid during the commencement exercises, and elected Rev. C. K. Marshall to deliver an address on that important occasion.

They also elected Rev. J. C. Keener to preach the next annual sermon. You will remember that Rev. Wm. Hyer, since deceased, was chosen by the Board in July last.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM BISHOP KAVANAUGH.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18, 1856.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire—

DEAR BROTHER: I did not reach this place until on the afternoon of the 1st inst., and then learned for the first time that the Conference had closed its session on the evening of the previous Tuesday. Though I had occasion to suppose that this would be the case, yet I felt sad to know that I was too late.

I had the satisfaction, however, to learn that the session of the Conference was harmonious, pleasant and profitable. Brother Gober was elected to preside over the deliberations of the Conference, which he did to the general satisfaction of that body. There was a more than usual spiritual enjoyment among the ministers and people; the former, especially, were refreshed and encouraged.

I presume that ere this you have met with the appointments of the Conference, as they were very courteously published in the paper of our Northern brethren of this city, who, during the Conference and since, demeaned themselves towards us as brethren in Christ.

There were admitted on trial at this session of the Conference six preachers, and but one location. The nett increase of members is a little less than two hundred. Some portions of the work had been very much refreshed during the past year. The great desideratum is a good church edifice in the city of San Francisco. It is hoped, on the part of some, that this object may be attained the present year.

I have been but too recently in the country to be entitled to a satisfactory judgment as to the general aspect of the work here. I have spent one week in San Francisco, one day across the bay in Oakland, and nearly a week in the Santa Clara Valley, dividing the time between Santa Clara and San Jose. Preached three times in the former and twice in the latter place. Here as in every place that I have been in California, the attention of the people is as steady to the discourse of the preacher, and their manners in the congregation as good, from the opening of the service to the last word of the benediction, as I have ever seen in my life. Where wickedness is so general and rife, these facts are remarkable.

In the Valley of Santa Clara I had the refreshing privilege of meeting some of my relatives in the family of Dr. A. B. Caldwell, and of mingling in the family of Dr. Lewis Bascom, the youngest brother of our lamented Bishop. There is much in Dr. Bascom, in person and manners, to remind you of the Bishop, and especially in the enunciation of words and the intonation of voice. A man has to be dull indeed who is not well entertained by the Doctor and his gifted wife. The valley here is generally without timber, level, and very fertile. I was quite surprised to find the plain very full of gray squirrels, and that they burrow in the ground; and occasionally you come to numerous holes, where they appear to burrow in neighborhoods; and what added to my astonishment was the guardianship which a little owl takes over the squirrel, and which also burrows with the squirrel. While the squirrel is out, indulging in his sports or gathering his food, the sage-looking little owl (and it is not unusual for two to be together) takes his stand by the side of the hole, and watches the safety of the rambler; and, on the appearance of danger, will give the alarm by a scream, and fly up and flutter over the hole; and if this does not call the squirrel to his place, the Doctor says that he has seen the owl go after the squirrel, and with his wings whip the incautious fellow to his hole. I always admired the sagacious looks of the owl, but did not know whether he maintained his reputation for thoughtfulness by a dignified silence, or whether he had ever really developed so much sagacity as this dominion over other animals has disclosed. And the squirrel is not the only animal, I am told, that he has succeeded in controlling. He dens with the prairie dog and the rattlesnake, and it is said, that he also associates the rattlesnake with the squirrel. And he proves himself entitled to all the confidence reposed in him by those whom he governs. It is said that the prairie dog, with his associates, lives in towns of little hillocks and holes. Whether this is the taste of the dog, the owl or the snake, or the result of consultation, I am not informed.

Mrs. K. and our traveling companions all reached here in health, though we suffered much from heat in the tropical regions. More anon.

As ever, yours,

H. N. KAVANAUGH.

TO SHAKE OFF TROUBLE.—Set about doing good to somebody; put on your hat and go and visit the poor; inquire into their wants and minister unto them. Seek out the desolate and oppressed, and tell them of the consolation of religion. I have often tried this, and found it the best medicine for a heavy heart.

Howard.

Notices of New Books.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, FOR FEBRUARY—Leonard Scott & Co., New York: 1856.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

1. France and Scotland.
2. Dr. George Wilson and Colour Blindness.
3. Scottish Schools for the Middle Classes.
4. Bunsen's Signs of the Times.
5. Mettray and Red Hill.
6. Ben Johnson.
7. Recent sermons—Scotch, English and Irish.
8. Hotels.
9. Italian character and Italian prospects.

THE ELEMENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. Copiously illustrated by familiar experiments, and embracing descriptions of instruments, with directions for using. Designed for the use of schools and academies. By A. W. Sprague, A. M. With 280 engravings. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co., 1856.

This is a 12mo. of 363 pages, well bound, clear, large type, and copiously illustrated. For sale at B. M. Norman's, 14 Camp street.

THE WESLEYAN SACRED HARP—A collection of choice tunes and hymns for prayer, class and camp meetings, chorus and congregational singing. By Rev. W. McDonald and L. Hubbard, Esq. Boston: J. P. Jewett & Co., 1856.

This is a work every way desirable. The lovers of Methodist Psalmody will be gratified by it. See the publisher's advertisement, in another column.

MEMOIR OF REGINALD HEBER, D. D., Bishop of Calcutta. By his Widow. Abridged by a clergyman. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co. 348 pages, 12mo.

The name of Heber is of itself sufficient to secure for this book an extensive sale. It is made up, for the most part, of his own choicest letters and poetry. For sale at B. M. Norman's, 14 Camp street.

MUSIC.—The Modern School for the Piano-Forte. Composed and compiled from the works of the most eminent modern and classical authors and teachers; comprising a complete course of instruction, based upon a new principle, progressive in its character, with anatomical illustrations of the hands, showing the use of their muscles and tendons in playing the piano. By Nathan Richardson.

The First Book for the Piano Forte, written expressly for the use of beginners, and fingered upon the European principle, as found in Richardson's celebrated Modern School for the Piano Forte. By Adolphe Le Carpenter.

The Juniata Ballads—by Marion Dix Sullivan.

Manual of Harmony—being an elementary treatise of the principles of Thorough Bass, by J. C. D. Parker, A. B. All published by Nathan Richardson, Boston.

BOOK EDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

NEW BOOKS.

SUCCESSFUL MEN OF MODERN TIMES.—Revised by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. pp. 186—price 30 cents.

The sketches of successful men drawn in this volume are judicious, and deserve more than a cursory notice. The young especially should study the examples here brought to view, in order that they may be induced to enter upon and prosecute to a successful issue some honorable and useful vocation in life. To promote this end, this work, originally published by the Religious Tract Society of London, has been carefully revised for the present edition. The contents are as follows: A few words about success in general—Successful Merchants, Tradesmen and Manufacturers—Successful Engineers and Inventors—Successful Artists, Painters and Sculptors—Successful Poets, Scholars and Men of Science—Successful public Men—Successful Warriors and Philanthropists—Conclusion.

GLANCES AT THE BALL WE LIVE ON.—By Miss Emily Taylor. Revised by T. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen, 1856.

Whether or not any other "ball" be inhabited by intelligent beings, we cannot say. A "ball" called Earth is inhabited, and that by some ten hundred millions of human beings, and we are of that number. Can anything be more reasonable than that we should make ourselves acquainted with our own home and with our fellow-lodgers? Can anything be more interesting? We can well surmise what is the answer which our young friends will give to these questions, and we can assure them that if they want a guide in their travels over this "terestrial ball," they will find a very safe and pleasant one in the author of this book. This work, by the way, has gone through a great many editions both sides the water; but we have carefully revised it, making some slight additions, and enhancing its interest by pictorial illustration. It is too cheap at twenty-five cents, but it is put at that price in order to take rank with The Desert, Prairie, Mountain, Valley, River and Sea, a series of seven beautiful and interesting volumes which ought to be in every child's library.

THE THREE SISTERS.—A brief sketch of the lives and death of Ann Eliza, Hester Jane and Laura Washington, daughters of Rev. Hartwell J. Perry of the Kentucky Conference of the M. E. Church, South, who were burned to death in May, 1854. Edited by T. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen, 1856. pp. 135.

This is a tribute of parental affection to the memory of three lovely daughters, who in a most tragical manner were hastened from earth to their mansions in heaven. The reader will not only sympathize with the stricken and bereaved father, but also admire that grace which enabled the three sisters, under circumstances so fearful, to "pass through death triumphant home." In preparing this brief sketch for the press the editor has made no material changes in the language of the author, coming as it does from the depths of his heart. We hope the valuable lessons inculcated in this volume will not be lost on the reader—particularly the youthful reader, for whose special benefit it has been prepared.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

An Error—Its Correction.

MOSCOW, ALA., April 3, 1856.

Mr. Editor:—I have just received the Minutes of the Alabama Conference, held in Eutaw, Ala., December 5, 1855, and in looking over the Report of the Treasurer of the Alabama Conference Missionary Society, I see under the caption, "From Circuits," "Glennville—by Rev. J. W. Shores, $10." Now that is an error. How it happened I *know* not, but I can *conjecture*. I think the amount paid by me for Glennville was included in the reported amount from Hatchetchubbee Colored Mission, by Rev. L. Patterson. The amount I paid to the Treasurer, O. R. Blue, was $170 40. This amount subtracted from $337 90—the amount reported from Hatchetchubbee mission—would leave $167 50, which, I think, was the amount paid to Rev. L. Patterson on the mission. This explanation I deem due to Glennville Circuit.

While upon the subject, I would remark that $96 of the amount paid Rev. L. Patterson, and $110 of the amount paid Rev. W. H. Carter, on Glennville Colored Mission, were paid by members of the Glennville Circuit; which, when added to $170 40, reported by me, make $376 40 paid by the Glennville Circuit for the missionary cause.

Respectfully, J. W. SHORES.

The Test of Adam's Obedience.

Why did God test the fidelity of Adam by prohibiting the fruit of the "tree of knowledge of good and evil?" This inquiry is so often put by inquisitive minds, is pertinently answered by Dr. Simon Patrick, in his note on Genesis ii, 17. He says:—

"But still some ask, why should his disobedience be tried in such an instance as this? Not considering that the experiment of it could scarce have been made in any of the moral precepts; which there was no occasion to violate. For what shall tempt him to idolatry or to take God's name in vain, or to murder his wife? How was it possible to commit adultery, when there was nobody but he and she in the world? How could he steal, or what room was there then for coveting, when God had put him in possession of all things? It had been in vain to forbid that which could not be done; and it had not been virtue to abstain from that to which there was no temptation, but from that which invited him to transgress."

Embalming.

The habit, custom, or art of embalming the bodies of the dead, was one of the first and most notable of all the old Egyptian practices. References in the Scriptures induce, if they do not fully authorize the belief, that even then the remains of friends were so preserved. Pettigrew who, in 1834, published at London a long account of Egyptian mummies, has endeavored to give some account of the method by which it was accomplished, so that those who saw the sun when Thebes was as great and as gay a capital as Paris now is, have all their features preserved; and, when unwound from the cerements that wrap them, have a look of torpid humanity. Not long ago one of these antediluvian memeatos was carried through our country as a show.

The old secret for wrestling with decay and keeping the particles of our earth-shell together, has died out, but in our own city a new inventor has sprung up—Mr. Casanave—who claims to have discovered a means by which decay can be prevented. The method is by injecting the veins and arteries with some peculiar preparation that he has found out. We saw yesterday at his establishment, No. 37 Marais street, the body of a gentleman who died on the 6th of April, as shown by a certificate of Dr. Cenas, and it was as fresh and clean as though but a day old. The method of Mr. Casanave is the same as that of Dr. Holmes, of New York city, and has been highly commended there. We have before us a small pamphlet, containing the certificates and recommendations of physicians and undertakers, and stating that bodies thus embalmed will keep free from decomposition in any place or climate. Those whose friends or relatives have died here, and who wish to transport their bodies for burial elsewhere, can do so with ease by the instrumentality of this process; and those bodies which, having been embalmed in this manner, are deposited in the vaults of our city cemeteries, will almost outlast their tombs. No living creature can prey upon them—not a fly, without paying the penalty of death for disregarding its awful sacredness.

It is said that Mrs. Stowe, the author of Uncle Tom's Cabin, will soon put to press a work illustrating the alleged degradation of the poor white population of the South. She expects to make it appear that Uncle Tom's miseries are but part of the results of slavery, his white brethren keeping him company in the same.

THE CURRENT WEEK.

Glittering as it goes, and shining with increasing lustre as it rises, the year mounts upward. Every leaf is greener and more gorgeous; every bud swells with a fuller animation; every bird sings a sweeter song. The miserere for the dead past has died in a cry of *triumphale* for the living present and the prophetic future.

Monday, April 21.—Sts. Anselm, Anastasius II and III, are the patrons of the day, which for its bosom ornament and decoration, wears the cyprus narcisse, dedicated to the first-named saint.

In 753, B. C., Romulus commenced the building of Rome to which he gave his name; and on the day slew his brother Remus for ridiculing the slightness of his walls.

In 323, B. C., Alexander the Great, died: whose life and achievements are too well known to need even an outline of them; who conquered all of the then known world, sought out and defeated unknown nations, and finally died at the early age of thirty from a drunken orgy.

Peter Abelard, celebrated for his platonic correspondence with Heloise, which ripened into an illicit intercourse as famous as any great deed of fame, died in 1142. He was aged sixty-three.

Tuesday, April 22.—The list of saints for the day would fill a column. St. Theodorus and his host seem to be the most important.

The wood crowfoot, dedicated to St. Rufus, is the plant.

The world's chronicles record no great nor peculiarly brilliant achievements to illustrate the four and twenty hours lying within the limits of the day.

In 1793, the President of the United States issued his proclamation of neutrality with regard to the war existing between France and England.

Wednesday, April 23.—St. George, the martyr England's patron saint, St. Gerard and St. Ibar or Ivor, are the patrons of the day.

The harebell, dedicated to St. George, is the plant.

The great query, who was St. George? has never been answered, and his existence, like that of Arthur and his round table knights, is a myth not offering many opportunities for solution.

In 1616, Miguel Cervantes de Saavedra, author of Don Quixote, died.

On the same day and in the same year with Cervantes, William Shakspeare died in England. It was the anniversary of his fifty-second birthday.

In 1838, the steamships Sirius and Great Western arrived at New York. Both left Europe on the 4th of April—one from Cork, the other from Bristol.

Thursday, April 24.—Sts. Fidelis, Mellitus, Bona and Hoda, between 624 and 1067, are the guardians of the day.

The blackthorn, dedicated to St. Fidelis, is the emblem.

In 1846, Gen. Arista, commander of the army of the North in Mexico, announced to Gen. Taylor that "he considered hostilities had commenced, and that he should continue them."

On this day, in 1845, Capt. Thornton and his command, consisting of sixty-three dragoons, were all hushed. Sixteen were killed and wounded, and the remainder were taken prisoners.

Friday, April 25.—St. Mark, Evangelist, and a number of others are the day's saints.

The clarimond tulip, dedicated to St. Mark, is the emblem.

In 1595, Torquatus Tasso, an Italian poet and author of an epic poem entitled "Jerusalem Delivered," as well as of "Aminta," and many small poems, died. He was born at Sorrento, in 1544.

In 1800, William Cowper died at Norfolk, England. He was born Nov. 26, 1731, and commenced writing poetry at the mature age of 50. The gentle sadness and philosophy which distinguishes all of his writings as well as the piety that breathes through them, has caused him to be endeared in many a household.

In 1813, Gen. Dearborn embarked with 1700 men in a flotilla, under the command of Commodore Chauncey, from Sackett's Harbor, New York, to attack the city of York, the capitol of Upper Canada, where was the great magazine of British stores for the supply of Western forts and forces.

Saturday April 26.—Sts. Clitus, Marcellinus, Richarius and Pascharius are the guardians of the day.

The yellow erysemum, dedicated to St. Richarius is the emblem.

In 1716, Lord Somers, Lord Chancellor of England, who, at various times, held many important posts and offices of high trust, died. He has been called the great Lord Somers in order to distinguish him from others of the same family. Macaulay alludes to him in an eulogistic manner.

The flotilla of General Dearborn, in 1813, arrived at York in Canada and commenced debarkation.

Sunday, April 27.—St. Anthimus and many other martyrs at Nicomedia, A. D. 303; St. Anastasius, Pope, A. D. 401; and St. Zita, A. D. 1278, are the accredited and acknowledged tutelar deities of the day.

The great daffodil, dedicated to St. Anastasius is the emblem.

Prince Leopold, of Brunswick, was drowned by the waters of Frankfort-upon-the-Oder, in 1785, while engaged in the uncommonly princely act of succoring the inhabitants of an overflowed village.

Sir William Jones, the eminent orientalist and great scholar, died in 1794, aged 48.

James Bruce, the Abyssinian traveler and explorer, died in 1794, by falling down the stairs of his own house.

General Dearborn's flotilla, in 1813, debarked at two miles west of the enemy's works, at York, Canada. The British, under Gen. Sheafe, were driven into garrison, which Gen. Pike proceeded to attack. Pike and one hundred of his men were killed by the explosion. The troops, however, moved on and took the place.

Jackson Railroad.

The great event of the season—one which has consumed considerable ink and many quires of paper—one that has drawn largely on the public for some weeks past—came off yesterday. From the great experience, sagacity and keenness of the opposing parties, we confidently relied on something approaching a contest worthy the plains of Chalmette or the field of Waterloo. We are grieved to be compelled to admit a great disappointment. We are at a loss to reconcile the boldness and fierceness of the besieged, with the very weak defense they made against the assaults of the besiegers. In fine, it was no battle at all. We were congratulating ourselves at an early hour yesterday on the great and masterly achievement we would have to chronicle this morning, whether by the outs or the ins it was a matter of only momentary consideration, so long as the great object at stake should be carried out and completed. We cared but little which of the rival parties should have the honor of completing the Herculean task of opening the road to Jackson, Mississippi. We honestly and conscientiously believe that both parties have the general welfare and prosperity of the city at heart, and have, with much grief and sorrow, witnessed the acrimony and ill-feeling which have arisen within the last two years, relative to this great undertaking. We trust now all asperities will cease, and that every one who takes an interest in the prosperity of New Orleans will lend a helping hand towards the desired object. We consider the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, which was elected yesterday, as under an implied obligation to have the road completed to Jackson by the first of July, 1857; and, considering them as almost personally responsible, we give the result of the election as held yesterday. It will be seen they are all good and true men—all old and respected residents; and we trust they enter on their duties with full knowledge of the responsibilities they assume, and with a full determination to carry out the mandates of the stockholders, the desires and wishes of the community.

[Daily Crescent.

MERRIMAC.—The war steamer Merrimac, on her late trial trip from Boston to Norfolk, exercised her 8 inch guns, (200 pounders) of which she carries forty. Shells were fired at two miles range, and nearly all exploded about two feet under water, producing terrible commotion. Three shots out of four it is estimated by the ordnance officers, would sink any ship at that distance. In order to obviate the local attraction of the iron guns, the compasses of the Merrimac are fitted with the "improvement" of Capt. Morris.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—Second Round of Quarterly Meetings on the Lake Providence District—

Waterproof and St. Joseph circuit, at St. Joseph, May 3, 4.
Trinity circuit, at New Chapel, May 17, 18.
Bend Prairie circuit, at Hurricane Meeting-House, May 24, 25.
Lake Providence circuit, at Lake Providence, May 31 and June 1.
Swan Lake circuit, at Swan Lake, June 7, 8.
Richmond circuit, at Milliken's Bend, June 28, 29.
Monticello circuit, July 5, 6.*
Bend River circuit, July 12, 13.*
Lake Providence, La. N. A. CRAVENS.

* Places not yet appointed.

Notice.—Mr. Editor: As I have been interrogated upon the subject by one who expects to be before the Committee of the Third Year at the next session of the Alabama Conference, in the absence of the rest of the committee, for the sake of uniformity and convenience in this examination, allow me to recommend to the class of that year the use of Whatley's Rhetoric as the the text book upon that subject. J. L. COTTON, Chairman.

Eufaula, Ala. 1t.

Notice.—To the Members of the Mississippi Conference.—Dear Brethren: Will you take pains to get the names of all the life members in the bounds of your respective charges, as soon as possible, and send me a list of them? I have no other means of complying with Dr. Schon's request. It is a matter of some importance, and requires dispatch. I hope soon to be able to supply you with certificates. Send, also, the names of any who have died since being made members.

W. P. BARTON,
Secretary Missionary Society, Miss. Conf.

Yazoo City, April 3, 1856. 1t

Notice—Second Round Quarterly Meetings, Opelousas District, Louisiana Conference:—

North Rapides Circuit, at Wiley's School-House, May 10, 11.
Harrisonburg Circuit, at Harrisonburg, May 17, 18.
Columbia Circuit, at Black Bayou Church, May 24, 25.
Chicot Circuit, at Bayou DeGlaise, June 7, 8.
Opelousas Circuit, at Plaquemine Brulie, June 21, 22.
New Iberia Circuit, at Queue de Tortue, June 28, 29.
Franklin and Pattersonville, at Pattersonville, July 5, 6.

P. M. GOODWYN, P. E.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th April, by Rev. H. Avery, on Gros Tete, Mr. S. B. BAILEY to Miss MARGARET HUTCHES, all of this State, and parish of Iberville.

On the 1st April, by Rev. J. D. Stewart, of Tennessee Conference, Rev. H. A. BOURLAND, of Ballard county, Ky., to Miss E. A. JOHNSTON, of Hardin county, Tenn.

On the 25th March, by Rev. John B. Bowen, in Covington, La., Mr. ARTHUR K. ISOM to Miss C. C. DEVENPORT.

On the 20th April, by Rev. John B. Bowen, in Covington, La., Mr. F. W. CARR to Miss JULIA ALICE GAUSE.

On the 15th April, by Rev. Calvin McGee, J. S. RASH, M. D., originally of Lunenburg county, Va., to Miss ELIZABETH ELLIOTT, of Pike county, Miss.

☞ Richmond Christian Advocate please copy.

DEATHS.

Died.—On the 24th March, after a lingering illness of several years, Mrs. E. M. PATTON, consort of Robert Patton.

The deceased was born in North Carolina; from thence her parents moved to Tennessee, where she married. From thence she removed to this place, where she professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, in which she lived an ornament until her death.

Her death was the most triumphant I ever witnessed. The heavenly world was near her at her departure. We mourn, but not as those who have no hope. Well may the Church at this place put on her mourning; for her place will be hard to fill. Few of her members walk as circumspectly as Sister Patton.

A FRIEND.

Elyton, Ala.

Died.—On the 11th March, after a very sudden illness, Mrs. AMANDA S. ROBY, second daughter of Francis and Sarah Rose.

She was a member of the M. E Church, and up to the period of her death led the life of a most exemplary Christian. Few knew her better than the writer, and her many noble and generous virtues won for her the universal regard of those around her: and it may be truly said of her that "none knew her but to love her, none named her but to praise." D.

For Mothers' Eyes.—Mothers who encourage their daughtees in superficial accomplishments and bold display, are often preparing for them a lifetime of chagrin and misery. On the other hand, when they are trained at home, by precept and example, in retiring, industrious, studious, virtuous habits, they are prepared to be useful and happy throughout life.

☞ If you are sick, the probability is that the root of your sufferings is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed dyspepsia, languor, oppression in the diaphragm, jaundice, headache, aches, bodily weakness, dimness of sight, heartburn, costiveness, dysentery, and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces thin blood, and therefore destroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the strength of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and dissolve forever all these tormenting and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a persevering use of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. There is no mistake, no failure in their sanative effects. See advertisement. a7 1m

☞ A Masterpiece Outdone.—We have lately supposed that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was the Ultima Thule in its line, and that nothing real keen or would be invented which could at all surpass it in its fine points of excellence as a medicine. But we are confidently assured by those competent to judge on the subject, that Ayer's new Pills excel in high medical artistry even that widely celebrated embodiment of his skill. He has succeeded in making them not only pleasant to take, but powerful to cure the large class of complaints which require a purgative remedy. Lancaster Argus, Ky.

They are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
a19 2m and all city druggists.

☞ Hostetter's Bitters.—Since the award of numerous diplomas in favor of these celebrated Bitters, imitations have made their appearance, which we caution the public against, as they are represented to be the same in their medicinal effects as a trade, for which properties a committee of physicians gave the above award. Dr. J. Hostetter's Bitters, as heretofore, stand unrivalled for their medical powers in giving strength and vigor to a debilitated constitution; and, during this warm weather, we would advise every family to keep a supply on hand. Children, as well as adults, will find the benefit of a trial. For sale by John Wright & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres st., and O. D. Woodman, corner Magazine and Common streets.

a26 1t

The XXII Volume of the Southern Christian Advocate (improved and enlarged) will commence June 1st, 1856. Now is the time to subscribe. Terms, $2 per annum, paid in advance. If payment is delayed six months, $2 50—if one year, $3. When enlarged to the contemplated size it will be the largest religious weekly published in the South.

All Ministers of the M. E. Church, South, are empowered to act as Agents. They are allowed 12½ per cent. on all collections made and the paper is put to them at $1 25 per annum. The collection and forwarding of $10, entitles an Agent to the paper one year. Address H. E. MYERS, Editor,
Charleston, S. C.
a26 1jel

Winer's Canadian Vermifuge.—When a swarm of voracious creatures are in motion in the stomach and intestines, the sensitive lining of those organs is necessarily in a state of intense irritation. This irritation extends, sympathetically to the nerves, the brain and the skin, and affects the organs of respiration, and the condition of the blood. Terrible must be the mischief ensuing from the neglect of such a disease. Worms of all kinds, from the enormous Tape Worm to the Thread Worm, are dangerous to health and life. Remove them, then, and restore the organs they inhabit and irritate to a thorough condition, by using that the ultimate Specific WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE.

Be prompt and remember the name—"Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole proprietors.
☞ Sold by all the Druggists.

Three Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA.

Peace Treaty not Signed.

COTTON QUIET—BREADSTUFFS DROOPING.

The Royal mail steamship Cambria, from Liverpool March 29th, arrived at Halifax on the 14th of April, and left for Boston the same day.

The Cunard steamship America, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool at midnight on Wednesday, the 26th ult., and the Collins steamship Baltic, from New York at 7 A. M., on Friday, the 28th inst.

There is no news of the missing steamship Pacific.

The Peace Conference.

The Peace Conference met again on the 27th. The deliberations were said to be of an important character. It was confidently believed that a treaty of peace would be signed on the 29th, the day the Cambria sailed.

Napoleon had expected that the final settlement of the difficulties would have taken place sooner, and had ordered the guns of the Invalides to announce the conclusion of peace at the same time a *Te Deum* was celebrated for the birth of the Prince of Algiers, but Prussia's claim to the same footing of the other powers which was earnestly resisted by Lord Clarendon, caused delay. Lord Clarendon prevailed, and it was arranged that the allies shall sign one protocol and that the second protocol shall be drawn to be signed by the allies jointly.

The London Times dislikes the demonstrations in favor of peace, and intimates that the people of England will be discontented with the terms.

The armistice is not formally prolonged, but telegraphic dispatches have been sent not to renew hostilities without express orders.

The Crimea.

Advices from the Crimea to the 13th ult. state that the health of the French army had improved.

Several conflagrations had occurred at Eupatoria.

Turkey.

Omer Pacha had a long interview lately with the Turkish Ministry. He determines to resign if satisfaction is not accorded to him.

England.

The interest lately excited in regard to the difficulties with the United States has almost become extinct.

France.

The crew of the Russian frigate Diana, captured in the China Seas, had arrived in France.

A grand review of 100,000 men in Paris has been arranged to celebrate the signing of the treaty of peace.

It was rumored that the Emperor of Russia and Austria would visit Paris soon after the conclusion of peace.

Napoleon has determined to send an extensive expedition to colonise Madagascar, which England dislikes.

Italy.

The American Mediterranean squadron remained at Genoa at the latest accounts.

Germany.

The Assembly of Hamburg had rejected the project for a new constitution to be drawn up by the Germanic Diet.

Austria.

The differences between Austria and Rome had been mutually arranged.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Nautilus, Capt. J. L. Thompson, we have later dates from Brazos St. Iago and Galveston.

The news is comparatively unimportant.

The Indianola Bulletin, of the 19th, says that considerable stock has been taken in the Powderhorn Dredging Company, and that a speedy completion of the work is looked forward to.

Cotton is coming in well, although an immense quantity yet remains to come. Hides have arrived so freely as to cause a decline in prices. The weather is dry, with indications of rain, now very much needed.

The Mexicans are stated to be organized into bands of robbers and several of their depredations are mentioned.

Texas Items.

The San Antonio Ledger of the 12th says:

The weather continues to be delightful, and we trust that it will yet atone for the severity of the past winter. We have of late observed numerous cart loads of hides passing through town to the coast, and as many thousands of cattle have perished from cold and want of subsistence, we much fear that stock-raisers have suffered severely.

Black Cat, the only living child of the far-famed Tecumseh, says the Washington American, is now encamped, with a few followers, near that place.

Capt. Keeoly, of Brazoria county, is trying sea Island cotton as an experiment, and has planted seventy-five acres with seed from Florida.

The cotton crop, says the Columbia Democrat, is promising excellently well, but rain was much wanted.

At an election in Austin, on the 7th inst., for one Magistrate and two Aldermen, the American candidates were elected.

Ex-Governor Horton, and many others who have traveled over Texas, think there will be no sugar crop there this season. The sudden transition from winter to summer, without any intermediate pring weather, has been fatal to the cane.

Ashore.—A report is brought by a vessel from Sabine, that a brig was seen ashore on the coast, about twenty miles East of Point Bolivar. It is feared that this is the brig Mary Hamilton, from New York.

Trinity River.—Letters from Magnolia, of the 10th inst., represent the Trinity river as down low.

The amount of cotton yet to be forwarded from the Trinity valley is estimated at about 15,000 bales, and a rise in the river is very much desired, but many persons think there is little hope for one this season.

San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad.—From the Indianola Bulletin *Extra*, of the 19th inst., we copy the following concerning the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad:

We have just learned, from the most undoubted and authentic source, that the railroad terminus of the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf Railroad, has been located at Indianola. Powderhorn, the lower part of the city, will be the locality for the depot. Col. Osgood has taken the contract from Indianola to Victoria at the rate of $19,250 per mile.

That the Directors have acted with discretion, and fully weighed the matter, is beyond doubt. The location that has so long fettered us is removed, and we may now look forward with confidence to the building up of a great commercial emporium. Business will concentrate, and we are bound to prosper.

Mr. Everett's Oration in Brooklyn.—We had the pleasure of hearing the Hon. Edward Everett deliver his oration or lecture on the character of Washington, in the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening. A finer, more intellectual and appreciative audience we have never seen, of such magnitude. The immense building was filled, although the committee, with the design of preventing an overcrowded auditory, fixed the price of tickets at a dollar. The Mayor presided. Upon the platform we noticed some of the most distinguished citizens of Brooklyn, both lay and clerical. Mr. Everett was enthusiastically greeted. He introduced his subject by some very felicitous allusions to the site of the "City of Churches," and many others were happily introduced in the course of the lecture. It is unnecessary to say anything of the lecture itself. Mr. Everett must have been gratified as a man by the cordial reception given to him, but still more, we can well conceive, as a patriot, by the glow of enthusiasm which ever and anon broke out into flame, which the noble sentiments he uttered enkindled in the breasts of his audience. At one time the emotion was so strong—for it was more strictly emotion than excitement—that it overleaped all restraint. Sedate clergymen on the platform, and young men and old in the audience, simultaneously sprang to their feet, and cheer after cheer resounded through the building. We know one at least, who felt it, in no irreverent sense, "good to be there." At the close, by a rising vote, a resolution of thanks to Mr. Everett was passed, and we have no hesitation in saying that a patriotic devotion to the Union of the glorious confederacy was awakened last night by that one voice of an intellectually and morally great man, that a thousand demagogues can never destroy or fritter away. And the twenty-five hundred sons and daughters of Washington will, from last evening, more than ever love and revere the memory and heed the counsels of their immortal father. [N. Y. Com. Advertiser, 14th.

Wool.—During the year 1855 there was imported into this country foreign woolen manufactures valued at twenty-four million four hundred and four thousand dollars. The duties paid on them would amount to over five million dollars. Could that wool have been brought into the country in the raw state, and duty free, and then manufactured here, more than sixteen million dollars would have been saved to the country, and while the wool growers would not have been injured by it, the woolen manufacture at home would have been greatly stimulated and benefitted. Employment would have been provided for thousands of hands, our indebtedness abroad diminished, and the amount of money in the country proportionably increased.

It is a singular fact that, with abundance of cheap lands, good breeds of sheep, and every facility for growing wool cheap, we have to pay to other countries from twenty-five to thirty million dollars every year for wool and woolens. In the year 1854 it was over thirty-five million dollars. The importation of wool and woolens is fast increasing. There is very little gained by selling provisions to other countries, if their price, and more than their price, is to be every year expended in buying woollens and silks. [Pittsburg Post.

Foreign News by the Washington.

The United States mail steamship Washington arrived at New York, on the 13th, bringing intelligence from Europe, via Southampton, to the 26th of March.

The British Admiralty have, in accordance with an appeal addressed to them through the Times, decided upon sending two steamers in search of the missing mail steamship Pacific. The ships are the Desperate and Tartarus, and were immediately dispatched.

Accounts from the Crimea states that the Allies have commenced the demolition of the inclosure around Sebastopol.

Ismael Pasha was said to be increasing the army of Anatolia. Gen. Mourakiff had received reinforcements by way of the Caspian Sea and Tiflis.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the London Times states that the Danish Commissary had submitted to the Copenhagen Conference the proposal for the capitalization of the Sound Dues, fixing the sum of 35,000,000 rix dollars as the minimum of the indemnity which Denmark claimed. The writer states further that the United States having declined taking any part in the Conference, the question would in all probability be resolved without their co-operation.

Advices from Persia state that Dost Mohammed had taken possession of Candahar, and that Persian troops were marching against him.

A telegraphic dispatch from Jassy states that a courier, who was the bearer of a formal demand for the union of the Principalities, addressed to Count Walewski, had been arrested at Czernowitz.

Advices from Nicolaieff state that a Commission had arrived there from St. Petersburg on the 6th of March, and immediately commenced operations for the abandonment of that place as a military depot. It was stated that it would be a free port.

Intelligence from Paris states that the City of Parma and the surrounding country has again been laid under a state of seige, which arose from renewed attacks of assassination. The Auditor of the War Department had been stabbed in the back while walking with another officer. The Government had become greatly alarmed at cattle murrain which was said to be spreading over the Continent.

The Times' correspondent, writing from the Crimea, says:

"The war party still cherishes hopes that the negotiations may break down. It may suit the French to make concessions, but it ought not to suit us. They doubtless consider that they have done enough for honor and glory and to avenge the reverses of 1812. Moreover they cannot afford war as England can, and their army, however numerous they may show it to be upon paper, is dwindling sadly. Scurvy and fever are playing havoc in its ranks. The mortality in the French is positively asserted to be 120 a day and generally more."

Mr. Buchanan, ex-Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James, was to leave England for New York by the Arago, which was to sail from Southampton on the 8th inst. He left London on the 20th ult., for Paris, where it was his intention to pass a few days before visiting the Hague, previous to his partage for the United States.

The French army in the Crimea is being expended at least as rapidly as it was by shell and shot during the severest part of the siege. A sanitary commission's investigation of the French camp would reveal a startling amount of suffering. Insufficient shelter and covering, and a deficiency of vegetable food, readily account for the sickness that prevails. Of course, everything we can spare is freely placed at their disposal.

Marriage of the Princess Royal.—Victoria Adelaide Maria Louise, Princess Royal of England, who was born at Buckingham Palace on the 21st of November, 1840, is about to marry Prince Frederick William Nicholas Charles of Prussia, who was born on the 18th of October, 1831. He holds the commissions of major, *a la suite* of the 1st Foot Guards, and *chef* and *proprietaire* of other regiments in the Prussian service. He is the oldest son and heir of Frederick William, Prince of Prussia, brother to the King, and heir to the throne. Consequently, if the projected marriage shall become *un fait accompli*, it may be anticipated that the time is not far distant when the throne of Prussia will be occupied by a Princess of England.

Peace.—The probabilities of peace have received a check which it was feared would delay the conclusion of the negotiations for some days. It was presumed that the meeting of the 22d ult. would have been the last, but unanimity did not prevail and the discussion was not so amicable as had been anticipated. There is every probability, however, of the differences being arranged, although it is not positively known by what they were caused. The Times defines the cause to a demand put forth by the Prussian plenipotentiaries to be admitted to sign the treaty of peace on the same footing and in the same character as if Prussia had been a party to the alliance throughout, as if she had accepted all the obligations involved in it, had joined in the ultimatum and declared that she would abide by all its consequences. It is also said that Russia supports Prussia in these pretensions. Another meeting of the Conference was held on the 24th, but nothing had transpired with respect to the nature of the deliberations. Nothing was hinted with reference to the differences of the previous meeting, but it was reported that the signing of the treaty of peace was daily expected. The opinion that the Conference would ultimately resolve itself into an European Congress was greatly believed. A telegraph from Berlin speaks satisfactorily of the Conferences, and states that Austria, while being distrusted by the Western Powers, is detested by Russia.

The London Times says, it seems as if the armistice were likely to expire before its terms are settled. The first difficulty arose upon the demand of the allies to embark things in boats from the South side of the harbor, the object being to ship the cannons, anchors, etc. captured in Sebastopol. But to this the Russians demurred, saying that the seaboard was not ours, and that we could not use it. This is perfectly true, and is a striking commentary upon the oft repeated vaunt that Sebastopol is captured. We have certainly got the town, but the North forts command it, and not a cock-boat can put off from the shore without imminent danger of being sunk.

However, the allies agreed to waive the stipulation, and the delay now arises from certain questions relating to the blockade of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff. It is probable that there will be another meeting of Generals at Traktir-bridge soon.

The New Mexican Tariff.—We learn at the Statistical Office in the State Department, says the National Intelligencer, that the new Tariff of Mexico, promulgated a few months since, has been incorporated in the report on our commercial relations with all foreign nations. The importance of giving the latest changes in the commercial legislation of foreign nations was one of the reasons which influenced the Committee on Commerce in recommending that the report be printed under the superintendence of the office whence it emanated.

We extract, from the Digest on Mexico, the following tariff duties on some of our leading exports:

Candles, spermaceti	$12 00 per 100 pounds.
Candles, common	6 00 " "
Unbleached cotton	03 per yard.
Shirtings, bleached	03 "
Sheetings, unbleached	03 "
Colored ticklings 1¼ yards wide	05 "
do 2 yards wide	10 "
Plain and twilled cottons, for linings	03 "
Colored ginghams ⅞ yard wide	05 "
Cotton hose, men's and women's bleached	45 per dozen.
Cotton hose, children's, small sizes	30 "
Spool thread, 300 yards, Nos. from 22 to 40	45 "
Hat	6 "
Codfish, in boxes of 100 pounds	2 00 per box pounds.
Oysters, in tin cases	3 00 "
Herring, large size	2 00 "
Hoop iron	1 00 "
Nails, assorted sizes	2 50 "
Hams, &c	5 00 "
Cheese	3 00 "
White lead	40 per cent ad valorem.
Steel	$ 1 25 per 100 pounds.
Brandy, in bbls. of 30 gallons	7 00 "
Brandy, in bottles	8 00 "
Teas	25 per pound.
Tobacco, chewing, first quality	75 "
Cigars	2 50 "
Snuff	1 00 "
Wine, champagne	5 00 per 100 pounds.
Wine, claret	3 00 "
Wine, cherry	5 00 "

The report from which we extract the above will prove of inculculable value to the mercantile interests of the country.

Two Men Killed and a Third Seriously Wounded.—On Saturday afternoon two men named Matthew Brady and Michael McKegney, laborers on the canal, were instantly killed, and Lawson Campbell, a coal boatman, resulting in this city, was dangerously wounded under the following circumstances: A coal boat had got aground at the head of the canal, and a line from it was attached to a capstan on the wharf for the purpose of pulling it off. While the men were at work the line parted, and the bars in the capstans struck Brady in the back and broke the neck of McKegney, causing instant death. Campbell was so seriously injured that his recovery is doubtful. Brady has been employed on the canal for fifteen years. His family reside in Tenth street. McKegney's family resides at Shippingport. Campbell has also a family, and resides near the hospital. [Louisville, Journal, 14th.

Appearances.—Upon the subject of dress and appearances, the New-York Times thus remarks:

A coat that has the marks of use upon it is a recommendation to people of sense, and a hat with too smooth a nap and too high a lustre is a derogatory circumstance. The best coats in Broadway are on the backs of penniless fops, broken down merchants' clerks with pitiful salaries, and men that don't pay up. The heaviest gold chain dangle from the fobs of gamblers and gentlemen of very limited means; costly ornaments on the Ladies indicate to the eyes that are well open, the fact of a silly lover or husband cramped for funds. And when a pretty woman goes by in a suit of plain and neat apparel, it is a sign that she has fair expectations and a husband that can show a balance in his favor. For women are like books, too much gilding makes men suspicious that the binding is the most important point.

WOMAN, HER EDUCATION AND HER DUTIES.

BY PRESCENTA.

Do not laugh, Crescent, at the herculean task I have set myself. I well know how arduous I shall find it, but my motto is—Try—therefore, though I have but little hope of doing my subject half justice, I shall try.

We hear, daily, a variety of opinions upon woman and her mission. Some men seem to think women are a necessary, nay, an indispensable yet a somewhat troublesome ingredient in nature. Others, again, grow quite transcendental upon the matter, and declare she was God's last, best gift to man; goddesses fit only for worship and adoration; whose path should be strewn with roses from which every thorn had been plucked.

Woman's manners, habits and customs are varied; according to her country are you apt to find her. Nor will we, in referring to history, find any greater change in the human race than what has occurred to the female part of it. The Queen of the Tournament, or the slave in the field, we find women in olden times housed, petted and caressed by their rough, liege lords, or worked abreast with the oxen; there was but slight medium between the extreme. To look after the wounded, nurse the sick, overlook the household, and work her interminable tapestry, was the employment of the female of rank during the time of the Crusades. Now, to flit from pleasure to pleasure, from fully trouble, like a giddy butterfly, completely ignoring all domestic knowledge, we find the usual employment of those who have not to earn their bread by mental or manual labor.

The education of women is lamentably deficient; so they have a few superficial accomplishments and their heads crammed with high-sounding names of scientific pursuits, there is little attention paid to their being grounded in a knowledge of anything useful. Turn one-half of our botanical graduates into a field or forest, and their knowledge of herbs would not suffice to prevent them poisoning themselves with plant or berry; and the same in other matters. Talk with nine-tenths of our *educated* young ladies and they will turn off a string of rhodomontade calculated to astonish those who are quite as ignorant as themselves; but question them closely and the cloven foot of superficial knowledge will soon thrust forth. Teachers who teach for pay alone, not from a love or desire of benefitting youth, care little, save that their pupils may make a *show*. They have no further interest in the matter than putting them as rapidly as possible through their hands, and receiving their remuneration from their employers. One half of our boarding-schools pay more attention to the turning out of toes, graceful courtesies, sloping shoulders and taper waists of their pupils, than they do the contents of their heads.

Girls return from school and their parents, satisfied if they can thump the piano, sketch, and smatter French, make few inquiries as to the solidity of their education, and their capacity, if necessity should arge, to earn a livelihood by it. Men, in a great degree, are the cause of this. With a puerile fear of female superiority, they sneer at women who educate their mind, and dubb with the ill-name "blue-stocking," all who train their intellect instead of their beauty. Men need not fear *rightly* educated females; there is little danger of a woman whose heart as well as mind has received proper culture ever trespassing upon the rights of man or overstepping the bounds of woman's duty.

Mind should not be cultivated at the expense of heart, nor yet heart at the expense of brain; either extreme will produce unnatural beings. 'Tis the former course that has produced those hybrid monstrosities which now attract attention to our country, and we certainly do nothing by halves in Jonathan's land.

The wife, the mother who calmly moves on the even tenor of her way, keeping her duty steadily before her, rearing her children in principles of truth and integrity, creating a happy, peaceful home around her, a love nest of quiet—supporting her husband by kind glances and cheering words in the hour of adversity—and whose whole life seems a desire so to live that her husband and children may see and feel that there is a truth in what she professes; a reality in her belief in the commands and promises of God; in such women we have a close picture of a woman's duty.

Woman's duty does not consist in donning man's garb, usurping his duty, nor in unsexing themselves in striving to assert the equality of sexes. There is no denial on the part of sensible, well educated men, as to the equality; then why strive to triumph over the ignorant boor? 'Tis time lost. God neither took Eve from Adam's feet, nor yet from his head, but from his side, to be his companion and friend—and if man is more fitted for the sterner duties of life, equally so are women for the quieter obligations that rest upon the human race; for woman can alone rear her children to fill the gaps left by the loss of great and good men. A mother's influence, whether for good or evil, is never lost upon her child; a little word of kindly counsel from a tender mother will in after years haunt his heart, and great deeds may spring therefrom, as we see the tiny acorn fall and lie hidden through winter's frosts, then spring up to become the far-spreading oak. A mother has lessons of purity truth and charity—charity of thought as well as charity of alms—to inculcate; she has vascillating dispositions to strengthen, rough points to smooth down, and despondent heads to raise up.

We need not search far for a very extended course of duty; it will readily fall in our way, do we but wish it. Then let women cast to the "roaring winds" as so many waifs, their idle fancies as to their rights, and find their rights in the duties so clearly laid before them by their Creator—let them cease

"To murder impossibilities; to make
What cannot be, slight work."

[Daily Crescent.

Men of America—Men of the Age.—The greatest man, let the sag-nichts say what they may, "take him all in all," of the last thousand years, was George Washington—an American.

The Greatest Doctor of Divinity was Jonathan Edwards—an American.

The greatest Philosopher was Benjamin Franklin—an American.

The greatest living Sculptor is Hiram Powers—an American.

The greatest living Historian is Wm. H Prescott—an American.

The greatest Ornithologist was J. J. Audubon—an American.

The greatest Medical Chemist of modern times is an American.

The greatest Lexicographer, since the time of Johnson, was Noah Webster—an American.

The greatest inventors of modern times were Fulton, Fitch, Whitney and Morse—all Americans.

Kind Words.—They never blister the tongue or lips. And we have never heard of any mental trouble arising from this quarter. Though they do not cost much, yet they accomplish much. They help one's own good nature and good will. Soft words soften our own soul. Angry words are fuel to the flame of wrath, and make it blaze more fiercely.

Kind words make other people good natured. Cold words freeze people, and hot words scorch them, and bitter words make them bitter; and wrathful words make them wrathful. There is such a rush of all other kinds of words, in our days, that it seems desirable to give kind words a chance among them. There are vain words, and idle words, and hasty words, and spiteful words, and silly words; and empty words, and profane words, and boisterous words, and warlike words. Kind words also produce their own image on men's souls. And a beautiful image it is. They smooth, and quiet, and comfort the hearer. They shame him out of his sour, morose, unkind feelings. We have not yet began to use kind words in such abundance as they ought to be used. [Pascal.

Do Good.—Thousands of men breathe, move and live—pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. Why? They do not a particle of good in the world, and none were blessed by them, none could point to them as the instrument of their redemption; not a word they spoke could be recalled, and they perished; their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insect of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, O man immortal? Live for something. Do good and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storm of time can never destroy. Write your name in kindness, love and mercy, on the hearts of thousands who come in contact with you year by year; you will never be forgotten. No, your name, your deeds, will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind, as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as the stars of Heaven.

[Dr. Chalmers.

A high propeller, weighing eleven tons, was recently cast at the foundry of Messrs. Merrick & Son, Philadelphia. It is composed of copper and tin—25,000 pounds of the former and 2,500 of the latter—the well-known gun metal. It has two blades, has a pitch of 23 feet, and is 13 feet in diameter. It is the largest propeller in the world, and was cast for the new steam frigate.

Dr. Baird's Lecture.

Premising that a residence of twenty-one years in Europe, spent in travelling over all portions of it, had rendered him familiar with the subject; and that, in agreement with the recommendation of others, he had undertaken his discourses, Dr. Baird commenced his lecture, evading before last, by stating that the Russian war would be the subject of the present address.

One-fourth of the human race resides in Europe. Nearly the whole people are of Caucasian origin; but they are distinguished by dialects and dress. The Latin, Teutonic and Sclavonic are the prevailing languages. Eighty millions speak each language, and there is a similar distinction in religions. There are no less than sixty-four governments in Europe, although our own country is equally large.

The French, trying to obtain liberty, goes too far. No revolution is made in vain, but Europe will see many before she reaches our own degree of liberty.

Europe's civilization is on the western side. Russia, Turkey, and Greece, are kingdoms occupying two-thirds of Europe.—The western side is almost insignificantly small.

Nearly all of Russian civilization is in Poland and around the great cities. The Greeks are fast coming up, and will, doubtless, by-and-by, equal their ancestry. England, France, Denmark, Holland and Sweden, have the present wealth, literature and science of the continent. Europe's civilization commenced in Greece and spread into Russia; but it was checked by Asiatic influences. Greece gave civilization, but what would that country be had it not been for our own ancestors? It has advanced and it is probable that the Mahometan religion will finally go down.

In the central part of European Russia there are no hills, nor hardly any ridges. On the Neva, Dneister and Dnieper, there are many steamers. Most of the cities are one-half built of wood. Riga is almost wholly brick. The stone is granite; or gneiss—too hard to be used for building. Schastopol and Simpheropol were of stone, however. An American is reminded of home by bad roads, hospitality and slavery in Russia. A Russian nobleman is much like a Southern slaveholder. In the rear of the nobleman's house stands his theater, his bathing house and his dispensary. Every Saturday evening the inhabitants have a general washing; whether they wash again or not during the week is immaterial. Half the houses in St. Petersburg and Moscow have no front doors, but fully one-half have domes—an idea of Asiatic origin. Neither the Russian nor Polish languages are European. Napoleon said that to pronounce Polish, one must sneeze, then cough, then say tsche—which is a very good rule.

Czar is pronounced Tsar—pronouncing all the letters. In Russia, they drive tandem teams, four horses abreast, and perhaps two more attached to the axles. The Russians drive as hard as a horse can run; never walk nor trot. They wear their beards down to their waists. In the Greek church there are no stoves and very short sermons. No one but nobles are allowed to drive a team like nine of our stage teams. The riding boys wear dresses like our equestriennes. Russian funerals and marriages may be Asiatic; they certainly are not European, and look extremely curious to an American. The funerals seem funny to a stranger, and generally, those present get drunk. The marriages are equally strange and somewhat silly.

The dinner parties have actors and actresses in some portions of the country. If any one says the wine needs more sweetening, the master and mistress, who act as servants at the feast, are bound to kiss one another. If any one thinks the Russians wish to conquer Europe, they are much mistaken. They desire to take Greece and Poland, because they consider them Asiatic.

Russia is not what it will be. Russia in Europe, Asia and America, contains 7,500,000 square miles. Very little of it lies South of 42 deg., none South 41 deg. excepting Georgia. The only portion that can have any population lies between 42 and 60 deg., running through a part of Europe, Asia and America. Alexander won a part of Prussian Poland by stating that he would join Napoleon on his return from Elba, unless that land was given him, and so won it.

The Russian population is about $71,000,000.—Poland, Finland and other Baltic provinces are hardly ever included by a Russian as a part of the Empire. An American Senator once said that there were 54,000,000 people, of whom 53,500,000 are serfs.—There are, however, only 48,000,000 serfs in all.

There is no early history of Russia. It was known formerly as Scythia. The Greeks planted Sebastopol and other Southern cities, and in that lies the secret of the Russian regard for Greece. In 900 to 1200 A. D. the Russians only sought to travel to Greece or Italy, caring nothing for Western Europe. Novagorod was settled by Harold Hardikannte, from Sweden, much as Walker has settled Nicaragua.—When Vladimir lived, Russia was nearly what it now is in Europe. When he died, the kingdom was broken into pieces and easily conquered by the Tartars. After two centuries, the priests and princes saw their fault and the Greek church raised Ivan the First, and the Tartars were cleared out. Czarism is the offspring of the Greek church, through the doctrine then taught, and the Greek church has 50 out of 70,000,000 of the people.

The fraudulent dynasties of Ivan's successors are mentioned by Milton, who records the discoveries of that country near Archangel. The priests are obliged to be married in order to be teachers. When the wife dies, the preacher has to turn tradesman. The army and the priests are both sovereigns over the Czar.

Charles XII was six feet nine inches high, and Peter the Great was almost as large.

In 1840 the lecturer went through the various military schools; and learned there were 300,000 soldiers in the country. The military schools are much like West Point, and both in the military and naval schools English and French are taught and spoken. Elizabeth punished a nobleman by making the offender sit in a great nest and cackle like a goose. Princess Daschkoff wrote an admirable book concerning Russia. She used to ride around, straddle back, among the soldiery. She was a terribly immoral woman, but did much for the Russian Empire.

St. Petersburg is the finest city in the world for public edifices, although only one half the size of Paris. The accession of Nicholas and his character were described: haughty and cold, but brave and bold.

The history of Nicholas' reign was briefly given, and the Polish fights detailed. Nicholas would review a single company as well as whole armies. The present ruler was brought up to be a ruler, and is a man of fine talents, aged about 37. He is an able, powerful man. His mother has a great mind, and is a noble woman. The present Emperor will, probably, pardon all the discontents in Siberia. He has a great regard for the United States, as had his father before him.

The lecturer concluded by saying that Russia now has 1,000,000 of soldiers. She is as yet undeveloped, but very rapidly growing and developing.

The lecture was an exceedingly able, comprehensive and instructive one, and was listened to with the closest attention, notwithstanding its length.

Paternal Duty.—The father who plunges into business so deeply that he has no leisure for domestic duties and pleasures, and whose only intercourse with his children consists in a brief word of authority, or a surly lamentation over their intolerable expensiveness, is equally to be pitied and to be blamed. What right has he to devote to other pursuits the time which God has allotted to his children? Nor is it any excuse to say he cannot support his family in their present style of living without this effort. Task, by what right can his family demand to live in a manner which requires him to neglect his most solemn and important duties? Nor is it an excuse to say that he wishes to leave them a competence. Is he under obligation to leave them that competence which *he* desires? Is it an advantage to them to be relieved from the necessity of labor? Besides, is money the only desirable bequest that a father can leave to his children? Surely, well-cultivated intellects, hearts sensible to domestic affection; the love of parents, and brethren, and sisters; a taste for home pleasures; habits of order, regularity and industry; a hatred of vice and vicious men; and a lively sensibility to the excellence of virtue—are as valuable a legacy as an inheritance of property—a simple property, purchased by the loss of every habit which could render that property a blessing.

[Wayland.

Wolf and Lamb.—A late Illinois paper contains the announcement of the marriage of R. W. Wolf to Mary L. Lamb. "The Wolf and the Lamb shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them"—after a while.

Account Books.

Tare and tret;
Gross and net,
Box and hogshead, dry and wet:
Ready made,
Of every grade,
Wholesale, retail—will you trade?

Goods for sale,
Bill or bale,
Ell or quarter, yard or nail;
Every dye,
Will you buy?
None can sell as cheap as I!

Thus each day
Wears away,
And his hair is turning gray!
He nightly looks
O'er his books,
Counts his gains and bolts his locks.

Bye and bye,
He must die—
But the ledger-book on high,
Will unfold
How he sold,
How he got and used his gold.

Paper from the Bark of Cotton.

We called attention some months ago to specimens of hemp made from the bark stripped from cotton stalks and left at our office for public inspection. We now learn from the New York Day Book, that specimens of the bark have been exhibited to paper manufacturers at the North, which is found to be of a fibrous character, and is considered to be well adapted for the manufacture of good paper. The best period for preparing this cotton hemp will be as soon as practicable after picking of cotton has been finished. The plants should then be pulled up and

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

(From the Chicago Times.)

NAVAL WAR OF 1812.

Engagement Between the Shannon and the Chesapeake.

Having been an actor in that terrible battle, nearly forty-three years ago, and having carefully read the accounts of Great Britain and the United States, James' Naval History of Great Britain, and Cooper's Naval History of the United States; and knowing that all had made each of these authorities abound in errors respecting the engagement, and especially wishing to pay his mead of tribute to illustrious worth, the writer of this is induced to throw some light on that scene in the following disjointed reminiscences:

On or about the 1st of March, 1813, the British frigates Shannon and Tenedos were ordered to cruise off Boston. Each of these ships rated thirty-eight guns. The Shannon mounted fifty guns and two twelve-pounder stern chasers—in all fifty-two guns. Among the fifty guns were two nine-pounders and two twenty-four pounders; the remainder were long eighteen-pounders and thirty-two pounder carronades. The Tenedos mounted forty-nine guns. The U. S. ships President and Congress were laying in their anchorage in Boston harbor at the same time. The President was the flag ship of Commodore Rodgers, and Congress, commanded by Captain Ludlow, was cruising around the Isle of Shoals, Portsmouth, Long Island, and Cape Cod, Massachusetts Bay.

On the 3d of May, in a dense fog and heavy gale of wind, the frigates President, Commodore Rodgers, and Congress, put to sea and sailed for the Banks of Newfoundland, and from thence to Greenland, and made several prizes of British whalers, but left the two British frigates blockading the port. At the same period the frigate Chesapeake, Captain Evans, arrived in the harbor of Boston, with the loss of a topmast in the same gale. Captain Evans was disabled from command by a severe disease of the eyes, and Captain James Lawrence was appointed in his place to the command of the Chesapeake.

Shortly after the arrival of the Chesapeake in Boston harbor the Captain of the Shannon, P. B. V. Broke, ordered the Tenedos off the station, and wrote by fishing boats to Captain Lawrence, that as there was only his frigate now blockading the port he expected Captain Lawrence would come out and try the ordeal of battle in honor of their respective countries. Some of the fishing boats brought word that he would come as soon as he was ready.

The month of May had nearly elapsed when Captain Broke, apprehensive that the Chesapeake would not venture out, for fear that other British vessels-of-war might be lurking in the neighborhood, wrote another challenge and sent it by a fishing boat, proffering to sail with the Chesapeake five hundred miles under a flag of truce, and commence an engagement at a given signal to be mutally agreed upon by both commanders. This last letter was sent about the 30th of May, and it is believed that Captain Lawrence never received it.

On the morning of the 1st of June—the Shannon being close to the Boston light-house—at 8 o'clock A. M., the Chesapeake got under way and came out of the harbor, wind light, in breezes, making a slight ripple on the water. Meanwhile the Shannon under easy sail, made an offing from the coast, thinking that privateers or gun-boats might come out and assist the Chesapeake.

At 4 o'clock P. M. the Chesapeake hove to and fired a gun, being then about four miles distant from the Shannon. The Shannon immediately fired another and hove to; upon which the Chesapeake made sail and hove to, to shorten the distance between the rival vessels.

The Chesapeake approached with five large splendid ensigns flying, one of which was an immense white silk flag with "Free trade and sailors' rights" inscribed thereon in large letters, which could be read by the naked eye at a considerable distance.

The Chesapeake came within about two miles, and was swiftly approaching the Shannon. Captain Broke now turned the tender up, and made a short oration to the men, nearly as follows:

"Brother and boys! bear in mind, that the Americans are a proud nation—that they have sunk or taken several of our ships of war; and they say that English sailors have forgotten how to fight! Remember that they are Anglo-Saxon blood in their veins; and you have not French, nor Spaniards, nor Dutch to fight to-day! You must either take her or go to the bottom!"

Upon which the crew gave three cheers, and simultaneously the crew of the Chesapeake cheered.

The Chesapeake came on beautifully under her royals, top-gallant sails, topsails and courses, and when within less than half a mile gradually shortened sail, steering in the wake of the Shannon until she approached so close that Captain Broke supposed she was going to lay athwart the Shannon's stern and rake here fore and aft. Deeming this to be the object of Captain Lawrence, he ordered the man to lie down. During the whole of these proceedings the perfection of naval discipline was so complete that you might have heard a pin drop.

The Chesapeake came so close that her flying jibboom nearly touched the taffrail of the Shannon, when Captain Lawrence immediately luffed up on the weather quarter of the Shannon, and at the same moment Captain Broke whispered to the quarter-master at the wheel to put the helm down; when the Shannon shot suddenly round—the awful command by Captain Broke was given, "Fire when your guns bear!" and the whole broadside of the Shannon, at half-pistol shot distance, was poured into the Chesapeake more destructively than if it was exactly raking, the Chesapeake being unable to return a single gun. The broadside was very destructive. One hundred men were killed and wounded; most of the officers belonging to the Chesapeake were struck down, either killed or wounded, and five guns on the side of the Chesapeake engaged were dismounted and rendered *hors de combat*.

Under these serious disadvantages the Chesapeake ranged alongside and delivered her broadside, one half of which was pointed at the water line, and the other half at the rigging and masts of the Shannon.—Several shot penetrated below the water line, and every shroud of the fore, main and mizen rigging of the Shannon was cut to pieces. The Chesapeake was then veering ahead, when the best bower anchor of the Shannon caught in the lanyards of her main rigging; grappling-irons both vessels were thrown aboard, and the two ships were fast locked in each other's embrace!

The starter-deck guns and part of the main-deck guns of the Chesapeake played upon the bow of the Shannon, and the forecastle guns and part of the bow guns of the main-deck of the Shannon played upon the afterpart of the Chesapeake. The second, third and fourth broadsides of the Chesapeake were very destructive. Numbers fell on board of the Shannon, and the guns in the bow had to be manned several times from the aftermost guns, caused by the number killed and wounded. The fourth gun on the bow of the Shannon, where the writer was stationed, was left, in a moment of time, with only one man standing out of twelve; the remainder were killed and wounded.

The engagement had lasted now about eight minutes, and four rounds were the most that had been fired by either vessel; when the order of Captain Broke called the boarders away, and about twenty or thirty followed him and First Lieutenant Watt on board the Chesapeake. A few seamen and marines fought gallantly on the forecastle of the Chesapeake, until they were overpowered; some were supposed to have been last overboard, and some gained the main-chains through the bow-ports. Captain Broke was severely wounded on board the Chesapeake.

Then a number of the Shannon's crew huddled around in the stern of the Chesapeake; and in undertaking to hoist the British flag over the American, they made a mistake, and hoisted the American flag over the British. In the meantime, Second Lieutenant Wallis, who commanded the Shannon in the absence of his Captain and First Lieutenant, ordered the firing of two thirty-two pounder carronades, loaded with grape, which killed his own First Lieutenant and ten or eleven of his own crew. A short time previous to this the vessels had separated.

At the expiration of eleven minutes from the commencement of the engagement, the Chesapeake was taken complete possession of. At the same time, the Shannon had about six feet water in her hold, and in five minutes more would have sunk, had the battle lasted so long.

At about the second or third broadside, First Lieut. Ludlow, of the Chesapeake, had called boarders away and boarded the Shannon, expecting to have thirty or forty men at least under his command, when a Portuguese boatswain's mate ran down below like a friend, and the men following his example, only one or two accompanied Lieut. Ludlow, who was wounded on the deck of the Shannon by a bayonet stab in the face, which afterward proved fatal at Halifax. It is confidently believed that at the time Lieut. Ludlow boarded the Shannon, had he been supported by his boarders, he would have taken the Shannon in the same manner as he paralled on board in consequence of the number of killed and wounded.

Lieut. Wallis was promoted for his gallantry to be a post captain and commander. He commanded the La Hogue subsequently, which was taken, after a short engagement, by a United States brig-of-war of inferior force. So much for the brave Second Lieutenant Wallis, who was promoted for killing his own First Lieutenant and his own men.

Master's Mate Entough, a Dane, commanded the first division of guns in the bow, upon the main deck; and when they began to fall, killed and wounded, he dodged under the lee of the foremast. Being recommended for his bravery, in the official account, he was also promoted.

Capt. Lawrence was slightly wounded by the first broadside, and mortally wounded about the third broadside. The last word he spoke was to be a rallying cry of seamen while time lasts—"Don't give up the ship!"

The writer of this was severely wounded about the time Capt. Lawrence was, and no disgrace on account of the loss of the Chesapeake, especially taking into consideration the unequal practice caused by the first broadside of the Shannon. The losses of thirty-two officers and seamen were killed as follows: A round shot, a stand of grape, and a keg of musket balls, each containing about one hundred in number, three bar shot, and similarly loaded were the long 12 pounders, and the long 18 pounder balls consisted of four round shot and fifty. There were four of these guns in the bow, and fifty rounds for every gun in the ship.

Upon the arrival of the Shannon in Boston harbor with the prize, she was brought in-line-of-battle with three hundred and thirty-five men and boys. Thirty or forty of these were boys or old men.

The Chesapeake, according to the muster rolls found on board, had three hundred and ninety men, of which only one or two were boys, and the remainder in the prime of life. She mounted long twenty-four pounders and thirty-two pounder carronades, and had twenty-five guns on the side she engaged the Shannon. Every shroud in the fore, main and mizzen rigging was stoppered, dismond fashion, from the chain-plates to the catharpings. The bulwarks on the quarter deck and forecastle, were secured by a strong spun yarn, nailed in small squares and beautifully painted—to save the officers and crew from flying splinters, which are very destructive in battle.

There were far more rejoicings in Halifax when the prize was brought in than if ten sail-of-the line of the French fleet had been captured, and England herself could hardly contain herself for joy. A Yankee frigate of equal force, was taken—at last.

The destruction of human life was awful, considering the short time the engagement lasted, and the number of men engaged upon both sides. The battles of the Nile, Trafalgar, Waterloo, Sebastopol or Mexico, are no comparison. The only modern battle, by sea or land, which approximates nearest on the scale, is the battle of Bridgewater, where about one-fourth of those engaged on both sides were killed and wounded. It is said and believed that eighty-four of the Chesapeake's crew were here aboard dead; and four British deserters, who were in the maintop when the ship was taken possession of, ran out on the mainyard and drowned themselves, sooner than be taken prisoners; and one hundred and ten were received into Halifax, wounded. Total, one hundred and ninety-eight, out of a crew of three hundred and ninety—more than one-half of the crew. The Shannon had thirty-five killed, or died of their wounds, and seventy-six wounded. Total, one hundred and eleven, or about one-third of her crew.

The wounded of both crews were mingled indiscriminately in the hospital, and were actually like brothers. Were any nice delicacies received by one class, they were shared by the others. Speaking the same language, worshipping the same God, the wounded seamen were endeared to each other. The attention of the surgeons—civil, military and naval—and the hospitality of the citizens of Halifax were beyond all praise. The writer of this had been impressed into the British navy and certainly has no affection for her government. A leading object of his, in giving these disjointed reminiscences, is to place beyond the vile reach of reproach and insinuation the name of Capt. James Lawrence. A more chivalric and gallant officer never lived. He was accused of coming out before the ship was ready—of mustering a heterogenous crew—of being *drunk*. No ship was ever better prepared for action; no crew excelled them in youth, manhood and bravery; (always excepting the cowardly Portuguese boatswain's mate;) and the *lie* about drunkenness ought to have blistered the tongue that uttered it, and if it was ever penned, withered the hand that wrote it. He was buried, with honors of war, at Halifax.

Captain Broke was almost adored by his crew for his humanity and kindness to his men.

Very few of the actors in that scene survive.

From the public prints I perceive a speck of war in the horizon, between both nations, which may the Almighty avert! Should war commence, I would recommend that Palmerston, Clarendon, and the nobles of England in favor of it, lead the van on their sides; and that our legislators, etc., in favor of it, lead the van on our side. In that case we should have no war, or a mighty small one. "SHANNON."

Our Sea Coast Defences.

An elaborate article in Putnam's Magazine for March contains some interesting facts relative to our sea coast defences. Beginning in the eastern part of the United States, the writer of the artle alluded to gives us the designation and location of each fortification upon the coast around to the Mississippi, together with the lake defences on our northern boundary. In addition to this we have an account of the number of men necessary to garrison each fort, the total number of guns now mounted in each, the amount of money already expended upon and the amount necessary to complete each of the forts enumerated.

The first fort enumerated in the article in Putnam is Fort Knox, at Bucksport, Maine. Situated at about twenty-five miles from the mouth of the Penobscot, at a "narrow" in the river, it completely precludes the possibility of passage of a hostile ship. There have been expended already $130,442, and $500,000 more are required to complete it according to the original plan.

Portland (Me.) harbor has been prepared for partial defence by the two forts Scammel and Preble, built at an expense of $111,137, and mounting 111 guns. To complete these works $7,500 is needed.

Forts McCluney and Constitution command the harbor of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. They mount in the aggregate but 73 guns, and were completed at an expense of $38,275.

Boston harbor and city are defended by three forts and two batteries, mounting in all 539 guns. On these an amount of $1,688,163 has been expended, and $124,573 are yet required to complete them.

New Bedford (Mass.) has one fort of 14 guns, completed at an expense of $5,000.

Fort Adams commands Newport, Rhode Island. It mounts 464 guns, has already consumed $1,661,343, and requires $30,000 to finish it.

Fort Trumbull is the defence of New London, Connecticut, mounting 88 guns, and completed at an expense of $250,941.

New York is defended by seven forts and four batteries. These in all mount 1,000 guns. To carry these works as far towards completion as they at present are carried has cost $2,511,464. To perfect them $394,526 more are required.

Forts Delaware and Mifflin, on the Delaware river, are provided with 204 guns. There has been expended on them the sum of $621,913, and $582,000 will be required to complete them.

Fort Monroe, at Old Point Comfort, and Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, have 595 guns, have cost $4,067,467, and require yet $804,332 to complete them.

Forts Washington, on the Potomac, and Severn and Madison, at Annapolis, mount in all 133 guns. They have cost $596,853. The first two are completed; the last requires yet an expenditure of $30,000.

There are two forts prepared in part for the defence of Baltimore—Carroll and McHenry. They mount 253 guns, have cost $281,663, and require an outlay of $865,000 yet.

There is a fort (Macon) on the coast of North Carolina, at Beaufort. It mounts 61 guns, and has cost $460,790. To finish it $3,000 are needed. There is another at Oak Island, Smithville, Fort Caswell, mounting 87 guns. It has been nearly completed at an expense of $571,221. It will require $7,000 to complete it.

Charleston, South Carolina, has three forts—Pinckney, Moultrie, and Sumpter. They have 225 guns, and have been thus far completed at an expense of $795,718. It will take $150,000 to fill out this original plan of these three forts.

Forts Pulaski and Jackson dominate the Savannah river. They have 164 guns, and have cost $1,003,859, and need an expenditure of $80,000 more.

On the coasts of Florida are seven forts from Camberland Sound around to Pensacola. On the ramparts of these are 1,041 heavy guns. These forts have cost $2,410,321, and yet require for their completion the sum of $2,213,862.

Forts Morgan, at Mobile Point, and Gaines, at Dauphin Island, coast of Alabama, have 221 guns. They have cost $1,232,556, and need yet an expenditure of $210,000.

There are seven works of defence on the coast of Louisiana. They have in all 446 guns, have cost $2,385,101, and require $115,500 to complete them.

Forts Wayne, at Detroit, Porter, at Buffalo, Niagara, on Niagara river, Ontario, at Oswego, and Montgomery, on Lake Champlain, have an armament of 342 guns. They have cost $612,650, and require now $353,640 to complete them.

Thus we have of batteries, castles, and forts on our whole coast, sixty-one. For a war garrison for all of them they require 30,400 men; they mount 6,180 guns; they have cost $21,272,186, and the amount required to complete them is $6,436,732.

A NOVEL INVENTION.—We were present yesterday afternoon at a private exhibition of a musical and scientific wonder, in the shape of an automaton performer upon the clarionet and cornet-a-piston. It is the invention of Mons. Van Ockelen, of Java, was made in Holland, and has been six years in maturing and the manufacture. In superficial appearance it resembles a full-sized man. In the body lies concealed a multiplicity of delicate and complex machinery, which, upon being wound up, is made to act upon a pair of bellows for the production of wind, and numerous springs, which represent the muscles of the arms and hands. The same machinery affects the actions of the eyes and lips, and the motions of the head and body. Upon touching a spring, the gentleman makes an obeisance to the audience, his eyes and lips following the natural inclination of such an act. Mr. Van Oekelen then seats himself at the piano, and accompanies him through the performance of some of the most difficult compositions of Bethooven, Von Weber, etc. These the figure executes with a facility and nicety, giving each note a cadenza, and making long trills that would almost persuade the hearer he was a thing of life. His performance extends to thirty-two pieces upon the clarionet, and sixteen on the cornet-a-piston. It is one of the most remarkable inventions of the age, and must have required an amount of patience and perseverance beyond the capacity of ordinary mortals. [Boston Journal.

ST. MARY.—We clip the subjoined items from the Franklin Journal of the 17th instant:

NO RAIN!—No rain yet. Our planters are very much discomfited at the long dry spell we have recently experienced, and which has proved any thing but propitious to the crops. At the present writing the heavens are overcast, and we have some indications of rain.

Since writing the above, we have had a gentle shower.

Much Ado About Nothing.

In December, 18—, we were traveling through one of the New England towns in an old fashioned stage coach, with a friend, whose powers of making fun from the slightest cause were manifest from any passing object that he chose to attack. It was midnight, and as we approached the village of R——, he espied a large mansion close by the road. When we arrived opposite, he asked the driver to stop a few minutes; the request was cheerfully complied with, although we were almost freezing with cold—but what new trick he had in view, none could guess.

The funny gentleman marched directly up to the front door of the mansion, and knocked with his cane loud enough to awake all the inhabitants. Immediately a window sash was raised, and out popped a red night-cap, containing the head of the proprietor, who in a great alarm exclaimed:

"What's the matter? What's wanted at this time of night?"

"Pardon me, sir, for this intrusion; but I have a communication to make to you *personally*, and as the stage is waiting rather impatiently for me, you will be so kind as to hurry to the door for a moment's interview."

The old gentlemen's red night-cap, with its owner in a garment curtailed of its fair proportions, were almost immediately at the door, politely bowing to the funny stranger, who again apologized for disturbing his slumber, and thus unavoidably exposing him to the chilly winds of a December night.

"My dear sir," interrupted Mr. Night-cap, "don't mention it, but pardon me for appearing before you in the plight in which you see me."

"You are certainly quite excusable, and more especially as my great haste prompted this courteous response to my call upon you."

"Be pleased to step into the house, as I notice some ladies in the coach are attracted by my appearance."

"Never mind them, my dear sir; your finely located mansion has arrested the attention of us all—it makes a truly beautiful appearance in the bright moonlight. Speaking of the moon, brings to my mind the question which has recently agitated the scientific world, and in which you undoubtedly have been interested, viz: Is this luminary lahabited or not? The telescope"—

"Excuse my interruption, sir, but allow me to get a cloak, for I am almost frozen, and"—

"Ten thousand pardons, my dear friend—but the stage is waiting for me, and I must lose no time, for of all things in this world, time that"

"Allow me to remind, you, sir, that you desired to make a communication to me. I am now ready to receive it," said Night-cap, impatiently.

"Ah, me! how unmindful I am in the discharge of duty incumbens upon me, and which has been already too long protracted, I must acknowledge."

"Oblige me, sir, by coming directly to the communication which you desire to make to me."

"Again, I beg you to forgive my apparent tardiness in doing so. The fact, my dearest sir, which as a scientific man, I felt it my duty to divulge to you, for your own benefit, for I need not inform you that men endowed with scientific attainments"—

"But, sir, I demand, without further delay, what is the important *fact* you desire to communicate?"

"It is simply this: Your house being situated on the apex of the hill, with sides sloping sufficiently to allow water to flow therefrom, I have stopped the coach this cold night, and aroused you from your slumbers, to apprise you of the fact that you can, with the greatest ease, *drain your cellar from four different directions*!"

"You infernal scoundrel!" shrieked the astonished and infuriated proprietor, "I'll teach you a trick worth a dozen of this," as he seized the funny gentleman's cane, who had commenced a rapid retreat for the coach—the red night-cap and abbreviated garment after him, as fast as two spindle shanks could carry him. But the funny gent gained on his pursuer, jumped into the coach, which was at once put in full speed upon adjoining hill, with the enraged country gentleman, in a curtailed garment fluttering in the breeze, in *cold* pursuit, but whose *hot* imprecations against us all were enough to stifle the mirth of a live Yankee.

On arriving at the top of the hill, by one of those singular coincidences which sometimes occur at the crisis, to mar or heighten one's happiness, we suddenly came in contact with two open carriages abreast, louding to overflowing with ladies and gentlemen, who were returning from a country ball. The attention of the whole party was soon turned to our red-capped, white-garmented pursuer,—who, not liking so many lady spectators, hurled his cane at us, (which, however, glanced by, and struck among a family of pigs by the road side,) and commenced a rapid retrest for home, followed by a dozen squealing pigs, barking dogs, and a flock of squacking geese. The scene presented was the most ludicrous imaginable, and such a wild outburst of uncontrollable merriment is seldom heard; indeed, it was a fit subject for the pencil of Hogarth.

Louisiana Items.

The Shreveport News, of the 12th, contains the following sad item:

We are pained to learn that on last Sunday evening, whilst the steamer Financier was effecting a landing at this place, a young men by the name of Charlton Dickinson, an attachee of a circus company, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a shot gun, which he was endeavoring to remove from among a lot of trunks and other baggage. An inquest was held over his remains by the coroner, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

The following "good 'un" is from the West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter of the 10th:

THE CROPS—SCENE ON ——'s PLANTATION:—*Five negroes in a cane field, sitting in a circle, and armed with shot guns and brickbats.*

Enter SPORTSMAN—"Hello, boys! whot are you all doing here?"

Negro—"Watchin' de crop, massa."

Sportsman—"Watching the crop! where in thunder is the crop?"

Negro—"Dar it is, massa."

Sportsman looks and discovers a solitary stubble sprout just appearing above the ground.

Sportsman—considerably astonished—"Do you call that a crop?"

Negro—Yes, massa; dat's all we got dis year."

Sportsman—still more astonished—"And is that all you're watching?"

Negro—"Hi golly, massa; got to watch even dat now, to keep de neighhors from stealing it."

Exit sportsman, marvelling at the number of hogsheads that plantation will make next season.

Speaking of sugar prospects, the same paper says:

Rain, rain! we want rain. Every one is complaining of the dryness of the weather. What little chance we have had of getting cane enough for seed next year is likely to be lost from the fact that the ground is so parched and dried that nothing can come up. So we go! We are always in the extremes! The ground is either so hard and dry that plowing is impossible, or so wet that you are in danger of being hogged.

The Shreveport News of the 19th says:

The river at this point still continues to fall rapidly. Several boats are hard aground above, without any prospect whatever of getting out until there comes another rise.

This steamer St. Charles, on her last trip up, when a few miles above Bayou Sara, was discovered to be on fire in the hold. By the timely exertions, however, of the officers and others, the fire was extinguished. The amount of the damages to the freight has not been ascertained. No damage to the boat whatever.

The Shreveport Gazette, of the 19th, contains the annexed item of river intelligence:

A private letter which we received from Minden on Thursday morning, contains the following distressing news:

"The water is falling here, or, in other words, navigation is drying up, and the furners begin to fear that corn and cottou won't sprout in red-hot sand."

WIT CONTEST BETWEEN FATHER AND SON.—R. B. Sheridan had a great distaste to anything like metaphysical discussions, whereas Tom had a liking for them. Tom one day tried to discuss with his father the doctrine of Necessity. "Pray, my good futher," said he, "did you ever do anything in a state of perfect indifference; without motive, I mean, of some kind or other?" Sheridan, who saw what was coming, and by no means relished such subjects, even from Tom, or any one else, said, "Yes, certainly." "Indeed," said Tom. "Yes, Indeed." "What! total indifference—total, entire, thorough indifference?" "Yes, total, entire, thorough indifference." "Well, then, my dear father, tell me what is it you can do with (mind) total, entire, thorough indifference?" "Why, listen to you, Tom," said Sheridan. The rebuff, as Tom told me, so disconcerted him, that he had never forgotten it, nor had ever again troubled his father with any metaphysics.

Another amusing incident is the following, in which Prof. Smyth, the tutor of Tom, is concerned:

An incident occurred just as I parted with Mr. S., not a little descriptive of him. "I wrote you a letter lately," I said, "it was an angry one; you will be so good as to think no more of it." "Oh, certainly not, my dear Smyth," he said; "I shall never think of what you have said in it, be assured," and putting his hand in his pocket, "Here it is," he cried, offering it to me. I was glad enough to get hold of it; and, looking at it as I was going to throw it in the fire, lo, and behold, I saw that it had never been opened.

Now.—What is it? That point in duration which links the two eternities; that fitting moment which, as it emerges into the present, vanishes into the past. A beat of the pulse measures it; a heart-throb—a breath. While one utters the word, it comes—is gone.

What of it? Especially this; It is the accepted time—the day of salvation. As it flies, God waits to be gracious. Listen! Divine love speaks. "Unto you, O men, I call. The great expiation has been made. The fountain is open. That blood is sufficient. Whosoever will may live; from death in sin rise to glory. I am a just God and yet a Saviour. But delay not. Now; not to-morrow. Time rushes. Life ebbs. Death hastens. What men are at that last now, they are forever. Its mortal hue colors the illimitable ages."

Will you waste it? What! this breath into which such interests crowd; on which hangs eternity! Waste it! Are you mad? Must truth be unheeded? love rejected? heaven lost? Waste it! Ease, pleasure, gold, fame—throw them all away, if need be; not moments. Seize them—hold them! That undying soul is to be saved, if ever, now!—[Presbyterian.

Ode on Spring.

BY GRAY, AUTHOR OF THE FAMOUS ELEGY.

Lo! where the rosy-bosomed hours,
Fair Venus' train appear,
Disclose the long expecting flowers,
And wake the purple year!
The attic warbler pours her throat,
Responsive to the cuckoo's note.
The untaught harmony of Spring:
While, whispering pleasures as they fly,
Cool zephyrs through the clear blue sky
Their gathering fragrance fling.

Where'er the oaks' thick branches stretch
A broader, browner shade,
Where'er the rude and moss-grown beach
O'er occupied the glade,
Beside some water's rushy brink
With me the muse shall sit and think,
(At ease reclined in rustic state.)
How vain the ardor of the crowd,
How low, how little, are the proud,
How indigent the great!

Still is the toiling hand of Care—
The panting herds repose,
Yet hark, how through the peopled air
The busy murmur glows!
The insect youth are on the wing,
Eager to taste the honied Spring,
And float amid the liquid noon;
Some lightly o'er the current skim,
Some show their gaily-gilded trim,
Quick glancing to the sun.

To Contemplation's sober eye,
Such is the race of man:
And they that creep, and they that fly,
Shall end where they began.
Alike the busy and the gay
But flutter through life's little day.
In fortune's varying colors dressed:
Brushed by the hand of rough Mischance,
Or chill'd by age, their airy dance
They leave, in dust to rest.

Methinks I hear, in accents low,
The sportive kind reply,
"Poor moralist! what art thou?
A solitary fly!
Thy joys no glittering female meets,
No hive hast thou of hoarded sweets,
No painted plumage to display,
On hasty wings thy youth is flown;
Thy sun is set, thy Spring is gone—
We frolic while 'tis May."

Barnum had two suits of clothes and $25 in his pocket on Saturday.—[Boston Post, 18th.

Perhaps it might prove a good plan
For Barnum, so famous for shows,
To exhibit this wonderful pocket
In which he had two suits of clothes.
[Truascript.

IMPORTANT TO THE METHODIST DENOMINATION.

NEW EDITION. Just published, containing Twenty New and Popular Denominational Tunes.

The Wesleyan Sacred Harp,

a collection of choice TUNES and HYMNS, for Prayer, Class and Camp Meetings, Choir and Congregational Singing. By Rev. W. McDonald, of the Maine Conference, and S. Hubbard, Esq., author of several Musical Works.—Price, 50 cents, single; $4 80 per dozen.

This Work is destined to become a very popular Music Book for social meetings with the Methodist Denomination. Rev. W. P. Farrington, Pastor of the Pine Street Methodist Church, Portland, Maine, a man of fine musical taste, writes thus to the Editor of Zion's Herald, Boston;

THE WESLEYAN SACRED HARP: A collection of choice Tunes and Hymns for Social and Congregational Singing. By Rev. M. McDonald and S. Hubbard, Esq.

BRO. WISE: I wonder that no more has been said publicly in favor of this excellent work. It must be that it has not been examined by a practical test, generally, or that it is thought to possess sufficient merit in itself to recommend it wherever it is known. The selection, composition and arrangement of the music and hymns—the latter principally from our standard book—evince a taste and skill which ought to give it an extensive circulation. It is also the book for our family circles and social religious meetings. Having the hymn and music before us, on the same page, it will help to correct the time and harmony, who join in this delightful portion of religious worship, and prevent those grotesque and grating sounds which often assimilate melody, and sometimes the devotional feelings even of those whose ears and voices are scientifically cultivated. Cannot the compiler add, in another edition, some fifteen or twenty carefully selected tunes and hymns, suitable to be used in our public congregations, where congregational singing has been adopted? And we fondly hope that this method of singing will speedily obtain throughout our New England Churches. It is the most conducive to spirituality and union of any mode yet adopted. Success to the "Harp," and let every Methodist Vestry, especially, be generally supplied with it.

Portland, Nov. 6, 1855. W. F. FARRINGTON.

☞ Published by JOHN F. JEWETT & COMPANY, Boston; and JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio.

☞ For sale at all the Methodist Book Depositories, and by all Booksellers. a19 4t

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H. D. McGINNIS, No. 36 Camp street, would respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and others wishing BOOKS and STATIONERY to sell again, to his extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, of every description. Also, a large supply of French, English and American STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds, and in fact, every article found in a Book or Stationery establishment.

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In packs of about 140 lbs, at 2½ cents per lb.
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MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

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School books, stationery, etc., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

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the medicine that has created such an excitement of the North among the Physicians, and has been pronounced by all who have used it as being far superior to any Cherry Pectoral.

WOODMAN'S CHERRY EXPECTORANT

Contains the active medical qualities of the pure decoction of Wild Cherry Bark, and many other valuable ingredients that render it far better than any other cough medicine in this country.

RECOMMENDATION.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9, 1855.

Dear Sir—The public generally are fully aware of the thousands of remedies for diseased lungs, under the title of Sarsaparillas, Pills, Plasters, Liniments, etc., that are daily brought to their notice through the newspapers, by way of advertisements. My object in writing this note for publication is to indorse the public, so at least those who are afflicted, to use one that contains articles of real use in pulmonary diseases. I am conscious that in so doing, I am acting most unprofessionally and derogatorily to the interests of Medical Science and the regular practitioners of Medicine. I refer to Woodman's Cherry Expectorant, which is a scientific remedy that I have used with more success than any of the usual prescriptions used by physicians.

J. M. MAITLAND, M. D.

This preparation has attained a wide celebrity from the universal success which has attended its use. For though colds, coughs, and in fact, any pulmonary complaint, the medicine, from its peculiar properties as a diaphoretic, and its soothing power to all irritations of the throat, will probably be preferred to any other offered to the public. As an expectorant, or dyspeptic remedy, it will also be found excellent, its natural and genial warmth keeping the digestive powers in proper tone.

Remember that this is the only cough medicine that has stood the test of the medical fraternity. It is sanctioned by approved of, and recommended by leading physicians of New York city. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded. We guarantee it to be better than any Cherry Pectoral, Cod Liver Oil, or anything else now extant.

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The cost of the preparation is such that it will not warrant the usual amount of Advertising and puffing resorted to by popular medicine dealers. It must make its way in public favor by its intrinsic merits alone.

The following is one of the many testimonials voluntereed by physicians of the first standing:

FROM DR. W. M. DEASON.

GALLATIN, MISS., May 1, 1852.

O. O. WOODMAN—Dear Sir: I have given your C

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH—H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 13.
WHOLE NUMBER 273.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1856.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—36 CAMP ST.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate,

THE MISER.

The Miser sat in his hovel old,
Feasting his eyes on his yellow gold.
A goodlier sight was never seen,
Than met his gaze on that night, I ween.
His fingers thin are buried deep,
Slowly moving the glittering heap;
His aged head was bowed to hear
The syren voice of his idol dear.

The wind was sweeping that hovel round—
It came to his heart, a lonely sound;
For horne on its wing, above the gale,
Rose the widow's shriek, the orphan's wail.

The old man paused, through mem'ry viewed
The track of years—then once more he stood
A laughing child, at his mother's knee,
Brimming with mirth and innocent glee.
His youth had passed, and life seemed fair,
His future bright, devoid of care.—
Manhood dawned—but with it came,
That blighting curse, a thirst for gain.

The wind was sweeping that hovel round,
It came to his heart a lonely sound;
For it bore on its wings above the gale,
The widow's shriek, the orphan's wail.

The past grew dark—and he gloatingly told
His chiming hoard of blood-stained gold—
His jewels rare, and many they be—
Gems from the mine and pearls from the sea;
But o'er them all that crimson stain,
That no'er for vengeance cried in vain.
That no'er for vengeance cried in vain.
His hour had come—grim Death stood near!
His summons rang in the Miser's ear.

The wind was sweeping that hovel round,
It came to his heart, a lonely sound.
He heard o'er the gale, above its roar,
A warning knock at his bosom's core.

His victims all came gliding back,
Their lowering brows are wreathed in black.
And to his side approaches near
A thin, pale shape—no quakes with fear.
With noiseless speed, now the ghostly band
A circle form round the doomed man.
To break the spell he vainly tries—
"Help! Save me!" he shrieks, and dies!

The wind was sweeping that hovel round,
It swept o'er his heart with a chilling sound,
Like demons' laughter, mocking and shrill;
But he hears it no more—his pulse is still!

EMMA.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

FEMALE COLLEGES.

NUMBER FOUR.

In the beginning of these articles, I stated, for my proposition, that there is at this time a real necessity for a higher order of female schools than exists.

Having taken a rapid view of the premises, we now come directly to the question, what is the position and what are the merits of the existing female schools?

I have already asserted that they are not academies, and that they are not colleges, only in an unwelcome sense. What, then, are they? Let us candidly review them.

To aid us in this undertaking, I will copy from the catalogue of one of the most prominent and successful of these institutions its

COLLEGE COURSE.

First Class.—Arithmetic (continued.)
Algebra.
Use of the Globes.
History.
Botany.
Latin.
Ages, from 11 to 14.

Sophomore Class.—Algebra (concluded.)
History.
Natural History.
Geometry.
Natural Philosophy (lectures.)
Rhetoric.
Latin.
Ages, from 12 to 15.

Junior Class.—Geometry (concluded.)
Logic.
Evidences.
Natural Philosophy (lectures.)
Chemistry (lectures.)
Latin.
Greek.
Ages, from 13 to 16.

Senior Class.—Trigonometry.
Astronomy.
Mental Philosophy.
Moral Philosophy.
Chemistry (lectures.)
Geology.
Latin.
Greek.
Ages, from 14 to 17.

The above ages of the members of the different classes I have added, as the result of careful observation.

Now the first remark I have to make upon that course is, that there is no female school that insists, in practice, upon a full preparation of those who enter upon it. There are very few of the female colleges that have any *Senior, Junior, Sophomore* and *First classes*. I have the catalogues of a large number of them before me, and only a single one gives any evidence of such a classification, except in the "Course of Study." But even those few that are sufficiently mature in their system to adopt this division into classes, find it next to impossible to be rigid in requiring all the necessary preparation. "Arithmetic" is to be "concluded" in the first class! How does this work, practically? A young lady comes and reposes, very often, to enter the junior class. She has studied "rhetorie," and "natural philosophy," and "astronomy," and "Watts on the mind," and several other subjects far beyond her apprehension, and the teachor asks he,

"What algebra did you study?"

"Oh, I have never studied algebra."

"Indeed!" replies the teacher, half amused. "And what *arithmetic* did you study last?"

"I studied——I have done forgot the name."

"Well," pursues the teacher, "how far did you advance in it?"

"How far what, sir?" queries the fair candidate, evidently balked by the teacher's dissyllable.

"I say," he persists, "how far did you *go* in arithmetic?"

"Oh! I went over——I believe I went over——*most to fractions!*"

"You did? Well, can you tell me what the *answer* is called, in multiplication?"

"I reckon it is called the *multiplicand*, aint it?"

"*Hardly!*"

"Well, our teacher *did'nt never* make us *git* the questions. We only *done the sums.*"

And so the examination passes on without material improvement in grammar, geography, spelling, reading and penmanship. And yet this young lady is a candidate for the *junior class*. Her parents have brought her with the understanding that she has already studied several of the "higher branches," and with the impression that she is "pretty good in the "common branches." They assure the faculty that they cannot possibly keep her at school more than two years; and, as they have *looked over* the "Course of Study," they are satisfied that "she can go through very creditably in that length of time."

What is to be done? If this were an isolated case, they could pursue any honest course and be safe; but is a frequent occurrence at all the best female colleges; and as they are without endowment, and therefore wholly dependant upon the good will of the public, they cannot afford to be regardless of that good will in these cases. It will not do for them to inform the young lady that she must go into the *preparatory department*. The most that the faculty can do, if they wish to keep her, (and they *generally do*,) is to recommend her to "enter the sophomore class for the time being, and rise as fast as possible." Thus, you see, arithmetic is not likely to be "concluded" in the *first class*, nor in the sophomore; and, if the truth were confessed, in a majority of instances, it *never is* concluded as it ought to be. Yet this is a branch that ought to be completed in the common school. It ought never to be regarded as academic, much less collegiate.

The next branch in the above course is algebra. This study is academic. But, in my judgment, it ought never to be undertaken until arithmetic is completed. A good arithmetician can learn more of algebra in four weeks, than a poor one, of the same ability, can learn in four months. It is a sad misdirection and waste of effort when a pupil is doomed to a year's labor upon a study for which previous discipline has not prepared her. Her head is in the mist continually, and clear light never falls upon her path.

But we must hasten our review of the above "course." The next item is, "Use of Globes." I suppose that this was put in for *buncombe*; for, although I am aware that globes are very useful in connection with the study of some branches, as astronomy, for instance, yet I have never understood them to be a distinct science.

"History" comes next; and upon this point I can only speak my individual sentiments, not knowing whether they will meet the views of others or not. I am decidedly of opinion that there are but two places in the educational system where this branch is admissable, and those are in the common schools and in the very last part of the college career. I will not say that it is essential in the latter place.

"Botany," the next in order, ought to be among the latest of the college studies, and should be pursued by young ladies, and not by little girls.

"Latin" and "Greek" are both academic and collegiate; but the idea of obtaining even a clever smattering of them in the time allotted to them in the above "course," is preposterous.

Most of the other branches are collegiate; and not only so, but entirely beyond the reach of those youthful, untrained minds that are called upon to study them. Of this in my next.

MENTOR.

(To be Continued.)

Odd Amusement.—The ladies of New Zealand, according to an English missionary, have a way of their own to divert themselves:

The chief amusement of the females was, and still is the *tangi*, or crying. The ladies pride themselves on their doing this in the most affecting way, so that a stranger would be deceived, and not think it possible that it could be mere mockery of woe, and yet it is nothing more; tears are shed in abundance, and the hands are wrung, as if suffering the most poignant grief, whilst the most heart-rending cries excite the sympathy of the company. The ladies have their heads adorned with fillets of leaves, or of dog's hair, and so much joy do they experience in this exciting amusement, that they look forward to a good crying with the same desire a young lady in England does to a dance or ball.

DETACHED THOUGHTS.

BY REV. WILLIAM S. PLUMER, D.D.

As good men sometimes have very great faults, so wicked men, in the midst of their crimes, often show a strange regard to some of their obligations. In a duel, J. A. Haldane raised his pistol saying, "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit."

Looso doctrinal views sooner or later weaken men's regard for the commandments. Macknight, with his lax views of St. Paul's writings, persuaded Dr. Adam, while they were traveling in England, that, as they were now out of the bounds of Presbytery, and under no obligation to countenance prelatic worship, it would be very absurd to allow their journeying plans to be deranged by the intervention of the Sabbath.

In power, nothing equals remorse. Herod, though, a Sadducee, and disbelieving the truth respecting angels and spirits and the resurrection, yet found himself firmly believing that John the Baptist, whom he had beheaded six months previously, was risen from the dead.

When God chooses to work, he is at no loss for means. One of the brightest lights of modern times was aroused from the sleep of death by the excitement of the French Revolution. A few years ago I knew a man to be brought into deep distress, about his salvation by the profaneness of the men around him. Their conversation was the mirror in which he saw his own heart.

The longer I live, the more am I ready to adopt the language of a great man: "When I set out in life, I regarded the inaccuries of conversation between people of character as proofs of a lying disposition; but when I make due allowance for inattention, forgetfulness and misapprehension, I ascribe much that is incorrect to human infirmity rather than human wickedness."

I greatly like that saying of the Rev. Charles Simeon, in a letter to a friend: "If I can have my God to go before me in the pillar and the cloud, I long exceedingly to visit you once more; but if I cannot see my way clear, I am better where I am." Running before Providence is very perilous.

Let us no more think pleasantly of our own works, sufferings and engagements; but only of what Christ has done, suffered and promised. In him we are complete.

Are we not in danger of disparaging the external evidences of Christianity in our endeavors to give prominence to the internal evidences? Jesus Christ often appealed to his miracles; so did the early Christians.

Love of ease is one of the last sins we get rid of.

"In this life," said one, "I shall never get beyond the prayer of the publican, 'God be merciful to me, a sinner.'" Suppose one should get beyond that prayer, how absurd would all Christian religion be.

"He hath ill repented whose sins are repeated." If so, how many professions of religion are in vain.

Every wicked man lays down rules for others, which, applied to himself, would prove him vile, ungrateful and worthy of death. "Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee, thou wicked servant."

If ignorance were the sole cause of error and wickedness, then in Christian countries all men would soon be sound in faith and righteous in all their ways.

Plato confessed there was no more efficacious way of instructing youth than by odes and songs; but said that those of a right kind must be the work of God, or of a divine man. The songs of Zion are the very thing.

There never was a truly happy self-seeker. There never was a philanthropist who did not augment his enjoyment by his self-sacrifice.

That affliction which brings us to the mercy-seat cannot long be esteemed undesirable.

That joy that makes us slight prayer will, in the end, fill us with sadness.

Many a man has rejoiced more in a dungeon than his persecutor in his palace.

No man living would be pleased to see a correct account of his whole life published to the world; and yet a well-written life of himself would be to each man the most interesting book he ever read.

The pleasures of self-gratification are coarse, feeble and short-lived; those of self-denial are refined, powerful and enduring.

The most exalted worth is stripped of its glory when it glorifies itself.

Though vanity is not commonly esteemed malignant, yet it has none of the benevolence of true humility.

There is as much difference between genuine patience and sullen endurance as there is between the smile of love and the malicious gnashing of the teeth.

If Christians believed that the work of the Spirit was as necessary to bring sinners to Christ as the work and sufferings of Christ were necessary to bring in righteousness, would there not be more earnest prayer?

If men forget God, it will be but just in God to forget them. If they are deaf to his calls, he will be deaf to their cries.

Many argue thus, "Our Maker will not damn us." But they forget what God has spoken of the wicked, "He that made them will not have mercy on them, and he that formed them will show them no favor."

All pious ministers deplore their want of fervor in setting forth the love of Christ.

Heaven is holiness perfected, sin conquered, the tempter vanquished, and Christ seen.—*N. Y. Observer.*

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BOOKS AND TRACTS

AND

"A Member of Mississippi Annual Conference."

If you were at our last session in Vicksburg, and were awake, as you should have been, you would remember that I was appointed agent of the Book and Tract Society of the Mississippi Annual Conference; and had you been an attentive reader of the articles addressed by me to the preachers of our Conference and friends of our cause, and the superintendents of Sunday schools, you would have seen that it was by the directions of the Board of Managers I had established a depository of books and tracts in Vicksburg; and had you read carefully the proposition from which you make a garbled quotation, you would have understood the whole subject clearly, and, I trust, become an active colporteur.

That proposition was made to induce local and itinerant preachers to become *colporteurs*. They are expected to labor in the work by selling and giving away books. They are allowed, according to my instructions, to have 30 per cent. on what they *sell*, nothing for what they give away.

It is only to colporteurs that I propose to take back, at the end of the year, such books as are on hand and uninjured. They are not to be left on the circuit or mission, or elsewhere but at the depository.

If you want to work on your own hook," and on the independent line, you can get books from me on just such terms as at Nashville.

There is what we call the *tract list* of books. Those have been reduced in price from 20 to 35 per cent.; and will be so put to those wishing to act as colporteurs.

To enable us to do this, we have to call on those who have the means to help us in a good cause. By reducing a book to 40 cents which usually sells for 60 cents, will enable some poor person to buy; and to put others at 20 cents which usually sell for 30 cents, will enable others to buy. Now, in view of these facts and considerations, will not "A member of the Mississippi Annual Conference" exert himself to get us a few donations from some of his Louisiana sugar or cotton planters? He might send us a hundred or two. Will he try? If he can get persons to give ten dollars or more they will be entitled to receive back *one-half* the amount in books and tracts. Give them a talk, my brother, and see how many will respond to the call. I am receiving donations of one, two, three, five, ten, twenty, twenty-five, fifty, up to one hundred dollars.

Hope to hear from you soon. Just say in your letter, I am willing to take books according to your proposition, and you shall have them on such terms.

Colporteurs are expected to report *monthly:*—

1. How much sold.
2. How much given away.
3. How much stock on hand.
4. How much received as donations for the society.
5. How many subscribers obtained for our periodicals.
6. How many families visited.
7. How many are without Bibles.
8. How many are without religious books.

Also, to make remittances with their reports.

I trust this explanation, is explicit enough, with this item added: You are allowed to give only *one-fourth* as much as you sell, unless in extra neighborhoods, about which we must have an understanding when the books and tracts are sent.

H. H. Montgomery, Agent.

P. S.—We have Bibles, Testaments, List and Psalms in almost every variety of binding and size; the reply to Grave's "Iron Wheel," also.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Fearful Riots at Panama.

AMERICANS KILLED.

PASSENGERS ROBBED AND MURDERED.

Important from Central America.

British Correspondence with Costa Rica Intercepted.

The steamship Granada, Capt. Griffin, arrived yesterday morning from New York and Havana, having left the former city on the 17th, and the latter on the 24th inst. The Granada reports having seen a large American ship on Bay Blanco, near Cardenas. Men were at work on board, dismantling her. It was ascribined at Havana that she was bound for New Orleans, and had been ashore on the Bahamas, and paid salvage at Nassau. The ship's name is unknown.

The steamer Philadelphia arrived at Havana on the 23d, with passengers from steamer Cortero; left Aspinwall on the 25th. Steamer Illinois arrived at Havana on the evening of the 24th, with passengers from steamers Golden Gate and Uncle Sam, leaving at Aspinwall some 400 passengers of the latter ship for want of accommodation. A serious riot occurred at Panama on the eve of the 15th, when a large number of passengers bound for and from California (Americans) were killed and wounded. All the Express mails were destroyed, and a number lost all their baggage. The Panama Railroad was torn up some two miles, and the company's books destroyed.

Among the passengers on the Granada is Parker H. French, Esq., former Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, who reports the capture of the English mail for Costa Rica, wherein dispatches were found from Lord Clarendon, charging and against Walker. The dispatches have been forwarded to Washington in charge of a special messenger.

Important from Panama.

The most important intelligence brought by this arrival, relates to the bloody and destructive riots that occurred at Panama, on Tuesday afternoon and night, 15th instant. We condense from the account furnished by the Panama Star and Herald of the 16th:

On Tuesday afternoon, as we stated before, the 270 passengers, per Illinois, arrived from Aspinwall at the station, for the purpose of embarking on board the John L. Stephens, for California. Owing to the state of the tide, they were detained on shore until a late hour. A little before dark, whilst most of the passengers were around the railroad station waiting to get their tickets registered, others were at the Ocean Hotel, and in the other hotels and eating houses in the Chenega.

Whilst Messrs. McLane, Center and Nelson were standing on the wharf, they perceived a commotion among the passengers, many of whom commenced running towards the town. Sending a messenger to enquire what was the matter, they were informed that a native had tried to steal a watermelon—a pistol had been discharged, and a man slightly wounded. Almost at the same time, and before the party left the wharf, the bells of the Church of Santa Anna commenced to ring the alarm of fire, and immediately after, the natives were seen running along the beach and through the Chenega, and then followed the attack on the Ocean Hotel, McAllister's store and the Pacific House. From the time the first difficulty arose until the attack on the houses, not more than fifteen minutes elapsed. During this time a few shots were fired. Capt. McLane immediately sent a messenger to town for Col. Garrido and the police, and then all three proceeded to the railroad station.

Many of the passengers ran down to the wharf to embark, and others at the depot were anxious to go out to rescue the women and children in the hotels, and a few went, the rest crowding into the railroad office, asking for arms and ammunition. All the arms in the office were a double barreled gun, a pair of pistols, a sabre and fourteen old flint muskets, all private property, which, after some delay (believing there would be no attack,) were given out and loaded for defence, but a sentry was placed at the door to prevent any one from going out and joining in the fight.

At this time Mr. Center sent and had the women and children removed from the Ocean House.

Colonel Ward, U. S. Consul, and Mr. Sabin, his secretary, just then arrived at the scene of action, and endeavored, along with the other gentlemen, to restrain the passengers, some of whom were anxious to go to the rescue of the women and children in the Chenega, and could with difficulty be kept back, although at this time the work of plunder had almost ceased and things were comparatively quiet.

An old cannon belonging to the company was dug out of the sand and loaded, being charged with rivets instead of ball, but Col. Ward, Mr. Center, and all who had authority, gave positive orders that it was not to be fired unless an advance was made by the mob.

The Consul then sent his secretary to see if the police were coming, but as he did not return (having been shot in the leg by a revolver ball,) the Consul himself and Mr. Nelson went forward to see how things stood. They had not advanced beyond the Pacific House, when a crowd of natives advanced through the cane huts, and Mr. Nelson called out to them in Spanish not to fire—that they were friends; but they disregarded the notice, and a number of shots were fired, some of which hit Col. Ward's horse, which caused it to become restive. In vain Mr. Nelson expostulated with the people; they told him to keep out of the way, and not to return to the station, if he did not want to be killed. Seeing that Mr. N. persisted in advancing to the station, a man called out to him to keep to the left, which he accordingly did, and got to the track about a hundred yards above the depot, and then walked down to the building.

In the meantime, most of the passengers and persons at the station had got inside the Company's fonce, and sheltered themselves, as well as possible, from the bullets that now flew about fast, a regular fire being kept up upon the building, and, at this time, many were killed and wounded.

A report was then spread that the natives were coming down the track to attack the depot; and from the direction of the balls, it was evident they were changing their positions. There was no firing at this time from the station or passengers. Col. Ward, Capt. McLane, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. Corwine, then changed their position, and moved to the old mess house, whilst Mr. Center went into the depot to see after the passengers—all of them believing that when Col. Garrido arrived with the police, the whole matter would be speedily terminated.—Presently, the bugle of the police was heard, but by this time the natives had advanced on the freight house and commenced pillaging. One or two shots were at this time fired by the passengers. Still no attempt was made by the police to restrain the mob; but, on the contrary, they joined the people and commenced firing on the depot.

Col. Ward, Capt. McLane, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. Corwine, then returned to town to induce the Governor to come down and stop the massacre. On their way up, they were stopped by a party of armed natives, but allowed to proceed. Reaching the Government House, they found that the Governor was not at home, whilst a crowd around the house, armed with guns, demanded that powder and ball should be given to them.

At last, the Governor was found in Juan De Dios street, and, agreed to return to the station, but said that he had been there, was fired at, and received a ball through his hat. At length he set out, accompanied by Capt. McLane and Mr. Nelson.

Reaching the scene of the riot, they found the people still plundering the Ocean Hotel and McAlister's store, whilst on the beach a man named Dolores Urriola had a cannon loaded, pointed at the steamer Taboga, and could, with difficulty, be induced not to fire it.

They then learnt that Col. Garrido had gone or sent on board the Taboga, disarmed the passengers, and taken away the ship's gun.

When Mr. Nelson and Capt. McLane were thus employed, Mr. Center entered the depot where he saw the natives advancing down the track to attack it. Entering the freight room, he found it filled with men, women and children, trying to screen themselves from the firing, which was then brisk, and all in the wildest state of excitement. From thence he entered the office, (the one nearest the beach at the left hand corner of the depot,) and found many persons there trying to keep the door closed; the room was filled with smoke. Whilst there aiding, he saw one man killed before him, and three more killed or wounded on the floor; there was no firing from the room. Leaving this scene of slaughter, he next managed to get to a plank over the beams of the freight door, and looking out to the Chenega, through a large open door, he distinctly saw the police outside close to the house firing deliberately into it, Col. Garrido, with his sword drawn, cheering and urging on his men. Proceeding to one of the rooms on the upper story, he found two passengers trying to hold the door; he helped them, but in a moment they were both shot—one died instantly, and the other in a few hours. Passing to another place where he could see into the freight room, he saw the natives enter. The passengers cried out for "mercy" and "quarter;" but the people still continued plundering, rifling the persons of the passengers, and cutting open their carpet bags and trunks. About this time the firing ceased, but the plundering continued.

When Mr. Nelson and Capt. McLane reached the station, after leaving the Governor, they found the police outside in a very excited state, and wanting to fire into the upper story of the depot, declaring that they had been fired upon. Promising Col. Garrido to stop the firing, they got from him a lantern and proceeding up stairs found the room filled, chiefly with women and children, the few men that were there declaring that they had never fired.

Mr. Garrido and Capt. Molano then went up a second time to release the women and children, Mr. Nelson remaining with the police to prevent them from ascending the stairs, which they seemed anxious to do. At one time, they raised their muskets, and were with difficulty prevented from firing. Finally, about seventy women and children were brought down and taken on board the steamer.

In examining the offices afterwards, a horrid sight presented itself, many dead and wounded, horribly mutilated, lay all about; the floor was covered with blood, all the furniture, books, papers, etc. of the Company were destroyed, and an attempt made to break open a large iron safe, a hole being actually made on the door, in the outside plate. All the property of the Company was destroyed except that in the room of Mr. Johnson, and the telegraph office. Some of the cars were injured, a rail or two taken up, and the telegraph wires cut, and an attempt was made to fire the depot, but providentially it did not succeed.

A party was then sent out along the beach on the North side, to bring in the stragglers who had taken to the bushes. One party were met, who said they had been robbed by men calling themselves policemen. Fifteen lives were known to be lost, all passengers per Illinois, except two. Five lie still at the station, badly wounded, two at the American Hotel, and some, slightly wounded, went on board the steamer John L. Stephens, and one or two returned next day to Aspinwall. In the whole matter the conduct of the police and the people was most blameable, and the whole difficulty might have been settled without loss of life if the police and the authorities had done their duty.

We are, unfortunately, unable to give the names of the murdered passengers, as the bodies were not recognized. We only know of Robert Marks, from Pennsylvania; Octave Dubois, Frenchman; Stokes, passenger on the Cortes; and Alex. Sweet, of Maine. Twelve others unknown. Nathan Proble, relative of the distinguished American commodore, of that name, was lying mortally wounded in the Railroad Company's Hospital. Patrick J. O'Neil, of New York, was severely wounded, as were also W. A. Fonner and Rev. John Sellwood. Dr. T. C. Barker. Physician to the Railroad Company, had rendered noble service to the suffering.

Col. Totten, the Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad Company, addressed, on the 18th, an indignant communication and protest to the Governor of Panama, who appears to have acted, from all accounts, the part of a scoundrel and coward. After forcibly reciting the circumstances, a history of which is given above, he concludes in the following scathing manner:

Your Excellency well knew the character of the people composing that mob. You knew that their design was robbery—and robbery through blood—and you permitted an indiscriminate massacre and pillage of defenceless strangers, and helpless women and children, which would have disgraced the most savage country on earth, and which it was your duty and in your power to prevent.

Two days have passed since the committal of these outrages, and I have yet to learn whether your Excellency has taken any steps to arrest those who were engaged in them, or purpose any.

Wherefore, in the name of the Panama Railroad Company, whose agent I am, I do hereby solemnly protest against the outrages committed by the mob, composed of citizens of Panama and its vicinity, on the evening of the 15th inst.

I protest against the massacre and pillage committed on the persons and effects of the passengers.

I protest against the attack and pillage committed by the mob and police on the buildings and property of the Panama Railroad Company.

And, I protest against the conduct of your Excellency, the Governor of the State of Panama, in ordering the police to fire upon the Railroad Depot, and the passengers contained therein; in not taking measures to avert the riot, and in not affording protection to the lives and effects of the passengers, and the property of the Panama Railroad Company.

And, I do hereby give notice to your Excellency, that this Government will ho held responsible for the murders and outrages committed on the evening of the 15th, on the persons of the passengers, and for the robberies and damages committed on their effects and on the property of the Panama Railroad Company.

Very respectfully,

G. M. Totten.

On the same day Col. Totten addressed another letter to the Governor, asking whether protection would be extended in future, and requesting an early answer, as the steamer Golden Age was expected that night, "with a large number of passengers and an amount of treasure, which, if your Excellency cannot protect with the police or other force, it will be necessary to protect by other means."

The Governor returned a very civil answer, in which *promises* were freely indulged.

From the Star—second edition of the 10th—we clip the following:

Later from San Juan del Sur.

The pilot boat Joseph Howett, Capt. Clapp, from San Juan del Sur, April 3d, arrived here this morning (19th) with Mr. John Fretz, Mr. Garrison, Jr., and two other passengers. We have been able to learn but little news; but it is said that Gen. Walker is still in Rivas, and that he intends advancing on Honduras.

The Costa Rica army had not advanced beyond their frontier since the battle of Santa Rosa. The place was perfectly healthy, and everything quiet in San Juan del Sur.

Later from California.

By the arrival of the Granada on Monday, our files of California papers are completed to the 6th of the present month. The summary is not so interesting as usual.

A. A. Cohon, whose connection with Adams & Co.'s affairs, as receiver, is a matter of unenviable notoriety, is still in prison. His bail was reduced by the court to $150,000, but, thus far, he has not been able to find acceptable securities.

The Limantour decision, by which the Land Commissioner confirmed his claim to all the southern part of the city, and an immense tract of adjacent lands, is now, by appeal, before the U. S. District Court, in which A. Jouan, the ex-agent and confidential friend of Limontour, is giving evidence to show that the whole claim is one of fraud and perjury! The witnesses are undergoing a severe cross-examination.

The sentence of death upon Adalbert Hoepke, a native of Germany, who was recently convicted of the murder of another German, has been commuted by Gov. Johnson to one year's imprisonment in the State Prison.

The winter, if winter it may be called, may be said to be over, and we are about, to use the quaint language of a friend, entering upon the monotonous days of fine weather! The rains however, never entirely cease until the middle of May.

After an unusually long interval of dry weather, during part of which the thermometer occasionally reached 80 to 82 deg. Fahrenheit, we have been favored with some refreshing showers, and, fortunately, more copious in the country than in the city. The miners are rejoicing thereat, and well they may, for already they are furnishing us with proofs of their indomitable industry, and from all accounts we have reason to anticipate an excess, instead of a diminished product from the placers and mines this season.

Another great real estate case is before the courts: that part of the Folsom property derived by purchase from Wm. A. Leidesdorff, a portion of which has been sold by the executors of Folsom, is now claimed by certain persons of the name of Leidsdorff, in Denmark, on the ground of the illegitimacy of said W. A. L., and their own nearest propinquity.

News reached San Francisco on the 3d inst., of fresh and fierce attacks by the Indians upon the settlements in Oregon and Washington. The town at the Cascades was destroyed and twenty whites killed. The Indians captured and destroyed the steamer Mary. They are eight hundred strong. At Connell's Prairie, in Washington Territory, the volonteers, one hundred and ten men, had a fight with the Indians, whom they routed, killing thirty or forty of them; only four volunteers being wounded. At Crescent City the Indians have also been troublesome, and a Mr. Wright was killed.

For the City six per cent. Bonds, 62½ cents on the dollar were offered on Thursday, April 3.

An effort is being made in the Legislature to obtain an act for building a State Capitol at Sacramento.

The Mission Railroad is begun, in compliance with the charter.

Rich Dirt.—The proprietors of the Bassette Tunnel, in Webber Hill, the Placerville Democrat says, reached the "basin" after having driven their tunnel 2,000 feet into the hill. One pan of dirt, obtained immediately after breaking through, yielded the snug little amount of $400, and from two other pans they took $300—making $1,100 to three pans of dirt.

Henry S. Foote, Esq., the Know-Nothing nominee for the U. S. Senate, has formally withdrawn his name, under the plea that the Legislature will not go into a joint convention whilst he remains a candidate.

A week since, strawberries, new potatoes and green peas made their "first appearance this season." Of course they are not to be bought at "unprecedentedly low prices," but they will soon come within the reach of all men's pockets. The recent rains have greatly relieved housekeepers in the price of milk, butter, etc. Oregon apples are, however, still abundant at the moderate prices of 25 cents all the way up to $2 each.

Troops are being drawn from California and sent to Oregon to act in the existing war.

The Daily News of April 1, says: We are happy to notice the return of Dr. Scott, after a brief absence of several days into the interior for the benefit of his health, which is much improved.

Gen. John A. Sutter has commenced sinking an artesian well at Hock Farm, and already it has been sunk to the depth of 225 feet.

An immense nugget of gold and quartz, of equal proportions, the whole about 14 inches long and eight or nine inches thick and wide, was found lately, which is valued at $1,300.

Further from Europe.

By the New York papers of the 21st, we have the full detail of news brought by the Africa, which we condense into the following account.

Accounts from Cronstradt assert that a squadron was ordered to be got ready for the Middle of May, but for what purpose was not publicly known. It was rumored that its object was to convey the Emperor of Russia and one of his brothers on a visit to France and England. This report was strengthened by the fact that orders had been given to engage pilots well acquainted with the coasts of both those countries.

A Brussels journal says that the coronation of the Czar will take place about the 31st of August, and will be great pomp.

Advices from the Crimea state that the weather had become so intensely cold that the troops found it absolutely necessary to shut themselves up in their tents and huts.

The rejoicings at the conclusion of Peace are general and hearty in France. Paris was illuminated on the occasion as it had not been for years; even the most obstinate Legitimists and Orleanists joining in the display. Mr. Buchanan was at Paris, where it is said that the very first visit he paid was to Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, of New York. At St. Petersburg peace was proclaimed on the 1st inst., the Imperial manifesto declaring that the object for which Russia had urged the war was now attained in the guaranty, by the treaty of peace, of the rights of Christians in the East.

In England there is no general satisfaction at the peace; some classes are glad to have it, but the country at large would rather have fought on in the hope of retrieving England's lost prestige. The military commission, to enquire into the results of the former enquiry into the misconduct of certain aristocratic Crimean Generals, has commenced its sittings.

Spain.

The Madrid Journals of the 28th ult., have arrived. They state that the French Ambassador had given a magnificent ball, in honor of the birth of the Prince Imperial, and that it was attended by the Infantas Isabella and Louisa, the principal ladies of the court, and the greatest political personages.

Sweden.

The Swenska Tainingen, the semi-official journal of Stockholm, contains an article maintaining that the idea of fortifying that city cannot be looked on as a political demonstration against Russia, and that it has not had its origin in present circumstances.

The Baltic.

Kiel, April 1.—The news of peace was not received with much satisfaction. To-day it was announced that the screw line of battleship Majestic and Cossack had received orders to return immediately to England, and that the only other vessels now here, the Cuckoo of three guns, should at once proceed to the Gulf of Finland with dispatches for Capt. Watson of the Imperieuse, containing instructions for the return of the advanced squadron to England without delay. When the squadron calls here on the way home, the last of the British fleet will have been seen here for the present.

London, April 5, 9 A. M.—The Baltic fleet no longer exists in official recognition. It was merged into the home fleet yesterday.

Immediately after the review it is rumored that 10,000 seamen will be discharged from the fleet; these will consist for the most part of the men drawn from the Coast Guard at the outset of the war, and such others as have served fully and longer than the usual term of commission. It is said that there will be a permanent Channel fleet of exercise and training, consisting of twelve sail-of-line adjuncts.

It may be confidently expected that the year 1857 will be far advanced before the last man and the last cargo of shells can pass the Dardanelles on their way homeward.

France.

The details connected with the Danubian Principalities and the liberties of the Christian subjects of the Porte, are the points to be arranged in the renewed Conferences. The Porte objects to any occupation of Turkey by the allied forces, and it is possible that the point will be waived, if the Powers are satisfied as to the safety and privileges of the Christians. If the return home of the Allied armies is performed leisurely, the feeling in official quarters is that a sufficient force will remain for many months to keep fanaticism in check. It grows confirmed that the situation of Italy will form a subject of deliberation before the Conference dissolves.

The French army will return from the Crimea in bodies of 20,000, with corresponding *materiel*. About six months will be occupied in the evacuation. It will begin in May and last over October. The 2d, or Gen. Bosquet's corps, as having most suffered, will arrive first; the 1st, or Gen. D'Autemarre's, next; and then the 3d, or Gen. M'Mahon's. Sailing vessels will be employed for the *materiel*. A dispatch has been received from Marshal Pelissier, which announces an improvement in the health of the army.

The presence of the Western forces in the East is now only a question of months. The British army is said to be provided with food and necessaries for nearly twelve months.

St. Petersburg, April 2, 1856.—By an imperial manifesto peace is proclaimed, "the object of the war having been gained by the security acquired for the privileges of Christians in the East." To avoid future collision, it is added, a fresh frontier line for Bessarabia has been conceded.

England.

Relations with the United States.—Lord Goderich asked Lord Palmerston whether a document that had recently appeared, purporting to be a dispatch written by the British Minister at Washington, acknowledging his having forgotten to submit the British proposal for arbitration to the Secretary of State of the United States, on the 17th of February last, with reference to the existing disputes on the subject of Central America, was authentic?

Mr. Gladstone, before the question was answered, called attention to the delay which had taken place in the production of the papers relative to Central America.

Lord Palmerston replied that the papers relating to Central America were nearly complete, and they would, he trusted, be laid on the table in the course of a very few days. As to Lord Goderich's question, he replied that the dispatch in question was a correct copy of a letter sent by Lord Clarendon to Mr. Crampton; but it must be obvious, from the whole dispatch, that no inconvenience to the public service had ocurred from the accidental delay of Mr. Crampton in presenting the letter, because the same offer of arbitration had been communicated to Mr. Marcy by Mr. Buchanan, the United States Minister to this country.

The U. S. Mediterranean squadron was about to cruise off the coast of Spain.

Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad.—We call attention to the card of Mr. Mallory, the collecting agent of the Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad Company, in another column. Mr. M. will call on the stockholders, as speedily as possible. He informs us that the company had 1,500 tons of railroad iron afloat, for which they have received the bills of lading, and that it will be dispatched to the end of the road opposite this city, with all possible celerity.

[Vicksburg Whig, 24th.

Broke Jail.—We learn from passengers who came in on the cars yesterday, that the prisoners confined in the Hinds county jail at Raymond, made their escape night before last. James H. Nusom, charged with being implicated in the murder of Maj. Sharkey, to be hung on the 14th day of May, for murder of Mr. Irish, indicted for the murder of his brother, and Jacob Vogh, indicted for the murder of his wife, all escaped. We have no particulars as to the manner in which the escape was effected, nor do we learn that there were any other prisoners made free by the nocturnal enterprise. This is the second time that Nusom has escaped from the same prison. [Ib.

Fire in Jackson.—We learn from a gentleman in from Jackson yesterday, that the out-buildings attached to the State Asylum for the blind, were destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The main edifice was in great danger, but by the exertions of the firemen and citizens, it was preserved without receiving much damage. [Ib.

A Singular Discovery.—A correspondent in Virginia, says the Dayton Empire, writes us that some hands employed by Mr. Wm. Kearon, were digging out a cellar in Botetourt county, Va., at a depth of sixteen inches below the surface, struck upon a pot containing a quantity of iron implements of ancient manufacture, and before unseen shape. Several scientific gentlemen have examined into the matter, and have come to the conclusion that the coins, together with the articles of curiosities, must have been placed there at a remotely early date, and hence has given rise to much curiosity throughout the country.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1856.

God Husbandry.

There was a husbandman that always [illegible] good seed but never had good [illegible]. A [illegible] neighbor came to him and said, "Shall I tell you what probably [illegible] the cause of it. It may be," [illegible] you do not sow your seed!" "Why," replied the other; "nor [illegible]." "Yes, surely," said his neighbor, "and I will tell you how: It must [illegible] prayer." When the party [illegible] he thanked him for his counsel, reformed his fault, and had as good [illegible] as other persons. May not this little anecdote afford a useful hint to those whose office it is to sow the good seed of the divine word? Too frequently it is found that but very little good fruit is produced within the limits of their exertions. What can be the cause? Alas! the seed which they sow, although of the best quality, even of heavenly origin, is not steeped in prayer. To the want of scrupulously attending to this practice, may be traced that barrenness of our favored land. Let, then, the spiritual husbandman, in the future, be more diligent in his attention to that important duty, and then may he hope to see the vineyard committed to his care abounding with all the fruits of righteousness.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM HOMER.

Homer, La., April 30, 1856.

Dear Advocate:—Believing that you would like to hear something of the prospects of Homer College, I take the liberty of sending you some cheering information.

For some time fears have been entertained that the citizens of Homer would not display that perseverance necessary to the success of the enterprise. But I am happy to be able to say that they have taken such steps as will prove to the friends of the undertaking that they are in earnest, and will succeed. Fifteen thousand dollars have been subscribed by responsible men.

At our First Quarterly Conference we resolved to lend our best efforts towards completing the college. The day after the Board of Trustees met, and resolved to let out the contracts for building the edifice. They are determined to let the people hear the workmen driving the nails, &c. The ground selected for its location is in the best part of town.

The Preparatory Department has commenced, under the charge of Mr. J. Young, a gentleman fully competent to discharge the duties incumbent upon him. These measures, though but recently taken, had encouraged the people of the surrounding country very much.

Another movement made by the citizens, though not connected with the college business, will tend greatly to its success. They have employed Mrs. T. J. Jackson, of Georgia, to take charge of the Homer Female High School. Mrs. J. has long been favorably known to the people of the South, and the reputation that she has brought has given to Homer a name that nothing else would have given it.

I neglected to mention that the Board has opened a correspondence with distinguished gentlemen of other States, in order to procure by January next a President and Board of Professors for the college.

From this statement you perceive that the Homer people have gone to work, and intend to keep on working till they accomplish their object. All that is now necessary to make Homer College a school that will do honor to our State and Conference, is the hearty co-operation of the brethren in the lower part of the State. This we expect; and we have no doubt but that they will aid us as much as is in their power. F. T. R.

The Redeemer's Tears.—Although the critical philosopher might dare pronounce it weakness in the Son of God to weep, yet the compassionate Jesus thought it not a shame to suffer his benevolent heart to be touched by feelings of pity, and gave vent to his pent-up sorrow by a gushing of tears.

He that is not against his sin, in a [illegible] resistance, is for it in his affections.

Very few men, properly speaking, live at present; but they are preparing to live at another time.

Life is the day of salvation, the golden season when grace may be obtained, the period when the ship of the soul lies in our harbor, bound for [illegible]. Never to be remembered, never to be recalled, never to be [illegible] it by applying [illegible].

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Nashville, April 22, 1856.

My Dear P.—The Missionary Board, whose annual meeting begun yesterday, is still in session, and for several days will be. Attendance full. Bishop Kavanaugh is absent, doing missionary service on the Pacific.

Bishop Soule is failing fast. Sunken features and the tremulous, giving away signs of age, show themselves. Yet he is present and participating: I have heard that he is writing an answer to Dr. Elliott's book, called "History of the Great Secession." He and Dr. Elliot are, perhaps, the only persons that ever read that voluminous story through. Bishop Soule may feel called upon, on account of the official character of that book, (its author's would not challenge his attention,) to supply a refutation of its falsehoods, which are many. He told us, in social converse yesterday, that his *fifty-seventh year* in the itinerant ministry was completed on the 5th of last January. For over thirty years he has been bishop; and in all that time never missed one of his Conferences; and on three occasions, only, arrived too late to open it. This example is not the least valuable of his excellent life.

Mrs. Soule is in very feeble health, and Bishop S. spends every night at his country home, about six miles from the city.

Bishop Andrew has renewed his youth. For these years I have not known him more vigorous in mind and body.

Bishop Pierce is a little fatigued by excessive travel and labor. But his buoyant spirit and well-knit frame require but a few days for recuperation. Demands for his special services are pouring in from every quarter. I hear some from the Crescent City, which I have not yet broken to him, waiting to see how far ahead he is engaged. If not further than next year, I shall put in.

Bishop Paine is in fine health. Most of his time at command is spent on the forthcoming life of McKendree—a treasure in store for the Church.

Bishop Early took, on his way here, a trip down among the rice plantations of South Carolina and Georgia, visiting the negro missions. As usual, on my arrival, Saturday, he had been on the ground two days in advance of me—and I was among the first here!

THE TREASURY.

The Church may get ready to hear of a deficit of about forty-thousand dollars. The receipts of last year were meagre, where full measure had been calculated on in the appropriations. Now the rivers are up, the crop in the market and money plenty, let us look for a general uprising of benevolent feeling and liberal doing. Will the preachers move? If every blank place where *no missionary collections* were taken up last year, had sent up a contribution, then had not the Lord's treasury been empty. But—you will hear more on this point.

BOOK CONCERN.

I regretted, on my arrival, to learn of the resignation of one of the agents, Rev. F. A. Owen. His health is feeble. I seldom see him out. This fact and his private business deprives the Church of his services in that capacity. He retires with that same reputation for fidelity and devotion to Methodism, and that spotless good name, that brought him into office. His successor is now being determined upon by the Book Committee, the Bishops advising. Dr. Stevenson has five presses going, and three more coming. Orders pouring in.

Considering the number of persons brought here together, from various parts, working complicated interests, men in the habit of having a will of their own, there is a delightful harmony maintained among them. Agents, clerks, editors, secretaries, treasurers, &c., dwell together in unity.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

This is the beginning of a movement. In obedience to the invitation of this Conference, (Tennessee,) and to carry out the recommendation of the general Conference, a convention of those engaged in teaching in our various denominational schools and colleges met here on Monday, in the basement of McKendree Church. Dr. Henkle, of Huntsville, Alabama, Chairman; Professor Bonnell, of Frankfort, Ky., Secretary. It is a significant initial meeting, and while I write they are laying out work.

In the convention are: Prof. Dodd, of Transylvania; President Smith, of Macon, Ga.; Prof. Sasnett, of Emory College; Prof. Church, of Tennessee; Prof. Callendar, of Murfreesborough; Prof Darby, of Auburn, Ala.; Prof. Hamilton, of Shellbyville, Tenn; Professor Kirkpatrick of Strawberry Plains; Prof. Casey, of Florence; Dr. Elliott, of this city, and others.

Bishop Andrew and Bishop Early were among the speakers of the convention yesterday. Drs. Green, McFerrin and others made speeches. Professor Sasnett contributed to the light and heat of discussion, as also President Smith.

Steps have been taken for a permanent organization—to have an annual meeting. A uniform course of study will be recommended for the various grades of educational institutions and suitable text-books, from spelling-book and grammar up to editions of the classics and the higher mathematical books. These can be furnished by our Publishing House—at once suitable and profitable.

The dependence of the South and West has been in nothing more felt than in school books. From primmer to the end of the course we send to the North and East. It is a vast drain of wealth. Then the text-books are often offensively unsuitable. Moral philosophy is taught in our colleges out of a text-book that has a strong anti-slavery chapter — the basis of its argument having long been repudiated at the South, morally and politically. Certain geographies are open to the like objections. Certain reading books are objectionable for their ethics. The great Commercial Convention that met at Memphis first, then at New Orleans, and last at Richmond, has been trying to do something in this direction, but thus far has affected nothing. I think this convention, if wisely wielded, can lead off this Southern movement, and realize its object. I will give you more details on this point hereafter. A judicious committee appointed to recommend a suitable text-book on any subject, would, in the run of a year, have every specimen before it from which to choose; or, under this encouragement and opening, Southern talent might essay to furnish the book wanted. At subsequent conventions, amendations, alterations and changes might be discussed and adopted, the subject being annually open to improvement.

Not a trifling consideration in favor of a uniform course would be the saving of money to parents and pupils. On every change of schools, now and different text-books must now be provided.

PLAN OF EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS FOR 1856–'57.

By the kindness of Bishop Early, I have been furnished with a copy of the "plan" just agreed upon for holding the ensuing Conferences.

By resolution, Bishop Kavanaugh has been requested to remain on the Pacific till that Conference is over.

First District—Bishop Andrew.

Tennessee Conference, at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 15, 1856.
Holsten Conference, at Knoxville, October 29, 1856.
South Carolina Conference, Yorkville, November 19, 1856.
Georgia Conference, Americus, December 3, 1856.
Florida Conference, Alligator, December 17, 1856.

Second District—Bishop Early.

Western Virginia, Guyandotte, September 4, 1856.
Kentucky Conference, at Winchester, Sept. 17, 1856.
Louisville Conference, at Elizabethtown, October 1, 1856.
Memphis Conference, at Jackson, October 15, 1856.
North Carolina Conference, at Greensboro', Nov. 12, 1856.
Virginia Conference, at Richmond, Nov. 26, 1856.

Third District—Bishop Pierce.

Missouri Conference, at Louisiana, September 24, 1856.
St. Louis Conference, at Charlestou, Oct. 8, 1856.
Arkansas Conference, at Batesville, Oct. 29, 1856.
Ouchittas Conference, at Princeton, November 12, 1856.
Mississippi Conference, at Kosciusko, Nov. 26, 1856.
Alabama Conference, at Tuskegee, December 10, 1856.

Fourth District—Bishop Paine.

Kansas Conference, at Kicapoo, October 10, 1856.
Indian Mission, at Chickasaw Academy, Oct. 30.
East Texas Conference, at Paris, Nov. 19, 1856.
Texas Conference, at Gonzales, December 10, 1856.

Fifth District—Bishop Kavanaugh.

Pacific Conference, at Gilroy, November 12, 1856.
Louisiana Conference, at Waterproof, Feb. 11, 1857.

Yours, H. N. M.

P. S.—On yesterday, the 25th, the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Rev. F. A. Owen, Book Agent, was filled by the election of Rev. James E. Evans, of Georgia Conference. Mr. E. was one of the late Book Committee. He is an energetic man, of business qualifications. He was next to Mr. Owen in the vote of the General Conference for the hard and responsible office to which he now succeeds. I doubt not he will do well. He is in the prime of life, and a prime man.

The Missionary Board are just concluding their appropriations for the ensuing year, amounting in all to $129,400. Of this amount $10,000 are for missions in Kansas; for China, $9,500; for California, $6,000.

It has been determined that no Superintendent of a district or mission has any authority to sell a draft of the Society until it comes to maturity; and Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers are instructed not to accept such drafts, if presented for acceptance before maturity. Let those interested take notice.

The next Missionary Anniversary to be held at Petersburg, Va.

H. N. M.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"Go Preach My Gospel, Saith the Lord."

New Orleans, April, 1856.

"I write unto you, young men," because I think it more than probable some of you have heard the "still, small voice" of God saying in your hearts, "Go preach my gospel."

We know full well, from some experience, the class of emotions which such a conviction wakes up in the soul. A severe contest ensues between antagonistic aspirations. As young men, we are ambitious, and our country and its institutions hold forth the brightest hopes of a splendid realization. In many paths of enterprise you see the shining footsteps of the glorious dead, who have won immortal names. Your bosom heaves to emulate their glorious example, and achieve the same glorious successes. But when you contemplate the career of the gospel minister, it seems so quiet, so removed from the stirring and exciting pathway of the statesman and the warrior, that your glowing ambition shrinks away chilled and discouraged.

Again, almost every profession offers to you reasonable hopes of an easy and honorable independence; but the life of the gospel minister is one of toil, sacrifice and self-denial. All the motives of worldly wisdom counsel you against a life of little worldly promise.

Then the infidelity of the world coldly sneers at the Utopian idea of the world's conversion, and tells you that prophecy is but a splendid Oriental dream, never to be realized in this utilitarian world; that to become a minister of the gospel is throwing life away in a vain attempt to accomplish an impossible enterprise.

Such are some of the hindrances from without. Within have arisen doubts of moral and mental fitness for the claims and duties of so great a work. But we would say to you, if the conviction has fastened upon your mind that God has made it your duty to preach the gospel, stop not to "confer with flesh and blood." Leave your fortunes to the gracious care of that Providence that feeds the young ravens when they cry. God will see to it that all your real wants are met.

Stop not to ask whether you can reason like Paul, persuade like John, or thunder like Peter. If God has called you to the work, he will give you grace to do such work as it is his will you should perform. If you have such a persuasion, trifle not with it—think not lightly of it. Be assured no happiness can be solid or lasting but that which is based upon consciousness of duty done. How vain is wealth! And who would weigh his immortal hope in the scales with money? How unsubstantial is the light of fame, and how incompetent to fill the measure of an immortal mind! How soon will its brightness fade from the horizon of life; and if we have no other work, how dark will be all that remains! Without the approbation of a good conscience, how poor and evanescent is earthly pleasure, and who that is wise would seek to allure you from the safe and blessed path of duty?

We know that the merchant, the farmer and the soldier have their pleasurable and honorable rewards, But remember, as a minister of Christ you will trade for immortal gain, sow for an eternal harvest, and fight for a crown of unfading glory. True, you may go forth weeping, but you shall return again rejoicing, bringing your sheaves with you Great and more glorious than kingly pomp is the destiny that awaits you when you and the souls you have won shall appear with the risen dead before the bar of God. When the Great Eternal shall say, "Well done!" and all the sainted host respond—"Amen! enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

We repeat, then, if the conviction has fastened upon you, heed the heavenly call; for lo! "the fields are white to the harvest, but the laborers are few." Let us exhort you to enlist in virtue's holy war, for the combat thickens, and the strife extends, and shall until Christ the Lord has conquered a glorious peace, and the song of holy triumph comes up from a thousand lands, "Hallelujah! the Lord Omnipotent reigneth."

Young Christian brother, listen to the call of God; regard the prayer of his Church, and look to the moral and immortal needs of perishing millions. Live for the interest of your immortal nature, this should be the grand concernment of your life. Every other interest, like a lamp before the splendors of the rising sun, falls into insignificance, The largest fortune seems poor, the highest station humble, and the proudest name a vanity, when contrasted with the "exceeding and eternal weight of glory" which is the heritage of the good.

J. B. WALKER.

GO TO RIPTON.

SOMETHING FOR YOUNG MINISTERS.

Rev. Jedediah Bushnell, formerly the pastor of the Congregational Church in Cornwall, Vt., now in glory, was in his day a man of abundant labors, much usefulness, and of corresponding influence. His parish lay at the western base of the Green Mountains, in the neighborhood of the flourishing towns on both sides of Lake Champlain; and throughout this region he was in high repute as a holy and wise counsellor. Of course, applications for his counsel and influence were frequent. He was a shrewd discerner of spirits, and without any foolish eccentricity, had a way of saying things, which was his own.

An accomplished licentiate, fresh from the school, came into his room one morning, and said:

"Father Bushnell, I have called to consult with you respecting a field of labor."

"Right!" said the old gentleman, with emphatic approbation. "Right, James! Ready to roll up your sleeves and go to work—anxious to be at it? Well, I do rejoice to see the boys turning out from the seminary in that temper."

"I am certainly anxious to lose no time," the young man replied; but I suppose you are aware that young ministers need a little assistance from older brethren in finding a place for their labors?"

"Certainly, boy, certainly! We'll find you a place, never fear for that. We'll find work for you—the Lord's work—plenty of it."

"I understand Windsor is vacant. I think I should like that charge. It is a fine parish."

"Can't have it, James. Windsor is in negotiation with a minister in the Bay State. I hope he will come, for he has a family who need the advantages of such a place."

"How about Plattsburg? A classmate told me it was whispered around that there would soon be an opening there."

"Whew! waiting for dead men's shoes? I thought better of you James. Never do that, boy, or your head will be gray as winter before you get to work. Besides, this whispering about that certain places will be vacant soon, is mean. Pay no attention to it; despise it. Plattsburg has a good man now, and there I hope he will remain."

"What do you think of Burlington? There is a vacancy, and the position is eligible?"

"Too late there. Burlington made out a call last week for Mr. ———."

"Well, I am sorry. Things look rather unpromising for me."

"Sorry! Well, now, that is strange talk. Sorry to see the posts of Zion manned! Sorry that the watchmen are taking their places on the towers, each with his trumpet at his mouth!"

"No, Father Bushnell, I did not mean that. But I have strong attachments to this part of the country, and I hope to find a location somewhere among you, but——"

"And what's to hinder? Plenty of work all about us—vacant churches—missionary corners—work enough for your whole class! Starks wants a minister very much; a minister is greatly needed over the lake, at Skeensboro; another at Ticonderoga. They are in demand all around. Plenty of work—plenty—plenty!"

"But you are aware, Father Bushnell, that much expense and long study have been devoted to my preparation, and I hope you will not think me vain and unreasonable if, in view of qualifications so hardly earned, I should wish to look about for some eligible position."

"'Some e-l-i-g-i-b-l-e position!' Ah, well! I understand, now. You want a town church, and large and genteel, at that. Probably you would not object to a tall steeple, and an organ, with salary in proportion. Well, then, James, if my advice can help you to an eligible position, you shall have it. You know Ripton, up the mountain?"

Now, Mr. Editor, if you have any Vermonter at hand, he can tell you what Ripton was twenty or thirty years ago, and why a slightly disdainful pout was on the licentiate's lip when the place was mentioned in connection with his present errand. James had been a Middlebury student, and he knew Ripton. Father Bushnell proceeded:

"Now, pack your satchel, and up to Ripton with yourself! Tell them that you have come to blow the gospel trumpet, and then go to work. Clear away the rubbish and break up the fallow ground. Pray for the Holy Ghost. I know two there who will pray with you. Call down the fire. Set it all in a blaze. Light up the mountain, until the flame shines over the lake and the hills beyond. The people of the villages will run from their houses, calling to each other, 'Look! look! Why, what's all this? Who has set the mountains on fire? We never saw such a blaze before. Why, it looks like glory, and makes Champlain appear like a sea of gold.' Some one will come along and tell them that James ———, a young minister, went up to Ripton, and he commenced working for the Lord, and preached and prayed, to get others to pray; and then the fire came down from heaven, and covered the mountain and lake and shores with its light. When, in such places as Rutland, Middlebury, Burlington and Keeseville, the people will run out and look again, and exclaim, while they cover their foreheads with their hands, 'What a glorious fire! It's just what we want here—why can't we have it here, too?' And if any of them are without a minister, they will say, 'There is the man for us. Call the committee! Tell them to make haste, before we lose him; for there will be enough after him when they see such a blaze on Ripton Hill.'"

The licentiate endeavored to frame some jocose reply to what he was pleased to term the *pleasantry* of Father Bushnell, But the old gentleman added, with great gravity:

"Seriously, James, if you want an eligible position, I advise you to go to Ripton."—*Christian Observer.*

A Good Letter.

HELP FOR CHINA.

We have received, with the following letter, a draft three-hundred dollars. It comes in good time—just as the Editorial Correspondence discloses a deficit of forty thousand dollars in the Treasury. Will not that fact—for it is a fact, and a startling one—induce others to imitate the example of our correspondent?

Dear Sir:—Having never had the pleasure of being personally acquainted with you, but believing that we are both enlisted under the same banner, and endeavoring to promote the cause of our Redeemer, in doing all the good we can for our fellow-beings, that they may be made partakers with us of the same grace that is able to save them from their sins and prepare them for the kingdom of heaven.

I have for some time thought it my duty to contribute something more to the cause of religion than I am doing. My mind has been frequently absorbed in reflecting upon the idolatrous worship of the Chinese, and the obligation that rested on the Christian to make use of greater exertions to enlighten their minds with the knowledge of the one true and living God, and the provision he has made in giving his Son as a preparatory sacrifice for their sins. It is true that we have missionaries among them; but from a letter written by D. C. Kelley, one of our missionaries there, and published in the Christian Advocate of February 23, it is evident that their usefulness is much curtailed for want of means. Little is to be expected until a suitable house is provided for the minister and his congregation to worship in. I have therefore enclosed you a draft upon Messrs. Buchanan Carroll & Co. for three hundred dollars, which I wish you to have applied to the use of the Chinese mission. Should my life be spared another year, you may expect as much, if not more, for the same purpose.

I remain yours,
In Gospel bonds,
JOHN DUNWODY.

Notices of New Books.

Sketches and Adventures in Madeira, Portugal and the Andalusias of Spain—By the author of Daniel Webster and his Cotemporaries. New York: Harper & Bros. 1856.

This book is in the best style of the publishers. Like all books of travel, it opens off Southampton with a storm—weak stomach—a plank between the writer and eternity. The work is not without interest, and will repay perusal. It is about the vine-land and the country of Gil Blas and Don Quixote.

Physiology and Calisthenic Exercises—Illustrated. By Miss Beecher. Harper & Bros. 1856.

This is a small 12mo., of 58 pages, for the use of schools and families. It is adapted to the young—specially to young females. Its general circulation and study would be of incalculable benefit to American women.

Harpers' Story Books, No. XVIII.—The Museum. Harper & Bros. 1856. All for sale by H. D. McGinnis, 36 Camp street.

Courtship and Marriage; or, The Joys and Sorrows of American Life. By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson.

The Roman Exile—By Guglielmo Gajani, Professor of Civil and Canon Law, and Representative of the people in the Roman Constituent Assembly in the year 1849. Boston: J. P. Jewett & Co.

Immersionists Against the Bible; or, The Babel Builders Confounded, in an exposition of the origin, design, tactics and progress of the New Version movement of Campbellites and other Baptists. By Rev. N. H. Lee, of the Louisville Conference. Edited by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen.

Letters from Europe—Being Notes of a Tour through England, France and Switzerland. By E. Thompson, D.D., LL.D. With a Preface by Bishop Morris. Edited by Rev. D. W. Clark, D. D. Cincinnati: L. Swormstedt & A. Poe.

THE CURRENT WEEK.

Brighter and more glorious, sunnier and [illegible] than their predecessors, are the days that [illegible] certains which veil us from the coming week; many angelic scene-shifters are they, if rightly understood, ever laboring to wrest from Nature a broader view for our gratification. Their fair faces shine in an immortal youth, wreathed with the smiles and dimples as when first they, wondering, [illegible] the world. Let us hope that the cornucopia [illegible] slide may pour forth an abundant fortune.

Monday, April 28.—Sts. Vitalis, Didymus, Theodore and Patricius, the latter a Prussian, and the [illegible] Prussian, are named for this day.

The cuckoo-pink, dedicated to Sts. Didymus and Theodore, is the emblem.

During the expedition against the Pequots, in olden colonial times, the English discoved New [illegible] Conn., which, in 1637, was settled by a colony from the Bay State, who kept this day, which happened to be their first Sunday, under a large oak tree. Mr. Davenport, their pastor, preached to them.

In 1760, M. Levi approached Quebec from [illegible] with six frigates, to recapture it from the English. Gen. Murray marched out with 3,000 men, and this day, the battle of Sillery—three miles above the city—was fought, and the English were defeated with a loss of 1,000 men. The English retreated to Quebec, which place the French besieged. An English squadron arrived in the middle of May, the French squadron, and raised the seige.

In 1788, the Convention of the State of Massachusetts assented to the Constitution and joined the American confederation.

Tuesday, April 29.—Saints Peter, Robert, and Fiachna are the saints, from 630 to 1220. The herb Robert, dedicated to St. Robert, is the flower.

In 1779, Dr. John Ash died, whose [illegible] English Dictionary, until the appearance of Todd's Johnson, was the best extant.

In 1822, Sir Isaac Heard, garter king-at-arms, aged 91, remarkable for his knowledge of heraldry from the earliest times.

In our own country, no great event has been chronicled.

Wednesday, April 30.—Sts. Catharine, Marcellus, James and Marian, from 250 to 1380, are the saints.

The cowslip, dedicated to St. Catherine, is the emblem.

Louisiana was admitted into the Union in 1812. Its name was given to the territory in honor of Louis XIV. It was discovered by DeSoto in 1541, being owned by several European powers, it was [illegible] to the United States by France, in 1803, for $15,000,000. Several States have been formed out of it. It was the old territory of Louisiana.

This day paves the way into May—the most beautiful of all the spring months; celebrated in [illegible] land, sung by every poet. The month takes its name from Maia, the brightest of the Pleiades. The Anglo-Saxons used to call it Trimilki, from its [illegible] to one grave author, for that they then began to milk their kine three times a day! Milton has an [illegible] the month, in which he speaks of

"The flowery May, who, from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose."

Tennyson, too, sings his sweetest strains in the universal ballad:

"I'm to be Queen of the May, mother,
I'm to be Queen of the May."

The references to the month are, however, [illegible] merous to be repeated, and all as graceful as the pleasant time of which they treat.

Thursday, May 1.—Sts. Philip, James the less, Sigismund, King of Burgundy, are the saints. The tulip, dedicated to St. Philip; the red [illegible] and the red bachelor's button, dedicated to St. James, are the flowers.

The observances with which May day has been the world over, from time immemorial, are too numerous to be repeated. Every one's own reading will suggest the May pole and the May flower, the Morris dance and the thousand pleasant [illegible] that welcome in the breathing period of [illegible]. Of the events which have occurred in the month the most accurate dates attached, or within our reach can mention a few. In 1497, John Cabot, a Venetian by birth, sailed under the patronage of [illegible] VII, and discovered a land which he termed [illegible] Vista, judged to have been the island of Newfoundland.

In 1810, Congress passed an act excluding [illegible] and French armed vessels from American [illegible]. In 1811, a naval engagement occurred between the frigate President and the British sloop-of-war Little Bolt, in which the latter had eleven killed and [illegible] four wounded, and the former lost but one.

Friday, May 2.—St. Athanasius, Patriarch of Alexandria, A. D. 373, is the patron of the day. Saint Charlock, dedicated to him, is the flower.

In 1519, Leonardi da Venci, the painter, died.

In 1780, a committee from Congress visited the army and reported to Congress that the "army was unpaid for five months; that it seldom had more than six days' provisions in advance, and was, on several occasions, for sundry successive days, without meat; that the medical department had neither sugar, coffee nor tea; wine, nor spirituous liquors; that the [illegible] partment was without money, and had not even the shadow of credit left.

Saturday, May 3.—The invention of the Cross, of the Holy, Cross. 326; and St. Alexander, [illegible] 119, are the observances of the day.

The poetic Narcisso, dedicated to the invention of the Cross, is the flower.

The invention of the Cross, explained by [illegible] mentator to signify the finding of the Cross, [illegible] as a festival, to both the English and Romish [illegible].

In 1845, Florida was admitted into the Union.

Sunday, May 4.—St. Monica, 387, and St. Godard, 1036, are the patron saints.

The stock gilly-flower, dedicated to St. Monica, is the emblem.

In 1471, the battle of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, England, was won by Edward IV, over the Lancastrians.

In 1677, Dr. Isaac Barron, an eminent mathematician and learned divine, died.

In 1795, John James Barthelmy, author of the travels of Anacharsis, died.

Business.—Last Tuesday's operations were much impeded by showers of rain. A fair amount of business is still in progress on the levee, particularly at the upper landing. The boats arriving from the West bring full cargoes, and those departing are carrying away a goodly number of transient passengers, which causes considerable activity. At the lower landing there is a marked falling off, though the [illegible] appears to be well stocked with sugar and molasses, which articles meet with a ready sale and at full rates of prices. It is not quite so pleasant a place for promenade, among those hogsheads of sugar and barrels of molasses after a shower of rain, as a person [illegible] desires to see.

We think it was rather unfortunate the city did not have purchased the Pontchartrain Railroad sugar depot, as there is plenty of room to remove the depot one or two squares further back from the [illegible]. Then, again, there might have been objections about the landing of steamboats at that point. However, we suppose the sugar interests are in the hands of the committee appointed at the convention held in this city.

There is considerable activity in the discharging and loading of vessels, although produce is not being carried for nothing. Ship masters that are loading appear to be anxious of getting away as speedily as possible. The cotton presses and [illegible] houses are fast being cleared of their contents of heavy Western produce, including tobacco, is arriving in large quantities, and the present low freights will bring enormous quantities to our city, there being no immediate prospect of a change in the general [illegible] ing business, for the present at least.

The general city trade begins to shew the [illegible] cline at this season, though the results of this [illegible] business are so much more favorable than last [illegible] that all comparisons are lost. There has been [illegible] merchandise sold this season in New Orleans [illegible] ever sold in any one year before. Real estate [illegible] to feel the effects in some locations. Though [illegible] some kinds of property are very low, perhaps [illegible] too low for the valuation of property, yet we [illegible] will encourage more permanent residents [illegible] fronts. Encourage manufactures of every [illegible] country for our consumption, and we will [illegible] great city, increasing and enhancing [illegible] trade and commerce. Think more of [illegible] and Louisiana, less of Northern cities or [illegible] and we shall do well enough.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LIST OF REMITTANCES

Received at the Office of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, for the month of April, 1856.

A.		J.	
B F Alexander	$10 00	S M Jenkins	2 50
E Ashley	2 00		
H Avery	2 00	K.	
H Avery	2 00	Dr Kilgore	2 00
R H Armistead	2 00	Col Kilgore	2 00
		J Knight	9 50
B.		L.	
W P Brower	2 00	J Lancashire	5 00
T N S Brothers	3 80	Col Long	2 00
J B Bowen	2 00	W E M Linfield	10 00
J M Burgess	2 00	J & T Lewis	2 00
J R Balance	10 00	S H Little	2 00
H D Berry	7 00	T J Lacey	5 00
Wm Buckner		L Luckett	5 00
C.		M.	
W C Crawford	2 00	P Myers	2 00
A H Chappelle	2 00	J McGill	5 50
A Castle	5 00	W M Motley	2 00
J H Cox	10 00	W A Montgomery	4 80
L Cately	5 00	J L McDonald	2 00
D P Cullin	2 00	N Morrison	2 00
J L Cotton	2 00	G T Mason	2 00
E J Chatham	3 00	W Murrah	15 00
T P Crymes	4 00	W Mooring	5 00
J A Clement	5 00	N McLeod	5 00
John Coudey	1 00	G J Mason	5 00
F McCrain	2 00	E McMeans	10 00
D.		N.	
H Dixone	3 00	W H Nelson	5 00
Z Dowling	6 00	W B Neal	5 00
S H Dabney	6 50		
C F Drews	2 00	P.	
H Dews	4 00	M G Palmer	5 00
P H Duffenworth	2 50	A F Plowmen	2 00
R R Dickinson	2 50	W N Peavy	3 00
		T M Penick	6 00
E.		L P Peacock	2 00
J Edwards	2 00	E H Pitts	3 05
S P Everett	2 00		
W H Ellison	15 00	R.	
L Escanbract	1 00	L Roberts	2 00
		J B Russell	2 00
F.		Mrs M B Rives	3 50
W Ford	5 00	B B Ross	2 00
C Foster	2 50	H Roberts	2 00
		R R Richardson	2 00
G.		S.	
L Gardner	6 00	S B Sinnott	5 00
F M Grace	6 00	L J Schooler	4 00
Wm Gilbert	2 00	J E Scurlock	2 00
E W Griswold	5 00	J Stewart	2 00
J Gally	2 08	J Shores	2 00
D S Goodloe	5 00	W Stephenson	5 50
J Y Griffing	4 00		
A G Goodloe	2 00	T.	
R E Goodwin	19 50	H Turney	5 00
		C W Thomas	6 00
H.		J W Thompson	2 00
A W Hand	6 50	W A Turlton	2 00
W Hannington	36 00		
Dr Holmes	5 00	V.	
J W Halston	5 00	W G Veal	2 50
H Hanmer	2 00		
Miss Harris	2 00	W.	
Miss Hunt	2 00	William Wasson	8 50
C E Harris	2 00	T J Wemberly	2 00
C Hoover	2 00	W Wadsworth	5 00
J F Hause	3 00	W H Watson	2 00
D Hunsicker	3 50	J L Wright	6 00
R B Hardesty	2 00	J Watson	2 00
G Hamilton	3 05	J G Whitehead	2 00
E Hawes	6 00	J Webb	2 00
G Hawkins	20 00	B Woodward	2 00
E F Heard	10 00	J Williams	6 50
J M Hughes	3 00	W K Wilson	3 00
I.			
J T P Irvine	0 00		

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—The German Beer Garden Chapel will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God on the 4th of May, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Chapel stands on the right hand side, in Union Street, between Morelles and Urquhart streets, Third District. By taking the Rampart street and Mexican Gulf Railroad omnibus, on Canal street, and geting out on Union street, persons can ride to within two end a half squares of the chapel.

Notice.—There will be a meeting of the Trustees of the East Alabama Male College at Auburn, on Thursday next, the 8th day of May, and the Trustees are earnestly requested to be present, as business of importance will be transacted.

Committee { JOHN B. GLENN, ISAAC HILL, J. B. OGLETREE.

Auburn, Ala., April 14, 1856.

DEATHS.

Died.—On the 5th April, 1856, after suffering a short time with pneumonia, Mrs. MARY M. HOWYE, wife of James Howye, of Clark county, Ala., aged 32 years and nine days.

She joined the M. E. Church about the year 1843 at a camp-meeting near Grove Hill, in Clark county, Ala., and from that time to her death it appears that she lived a consistent Christian life, exemplifying the reality of vital religion in her daily walk.

The state of her feelings at the time of her death is not known, from the fact that she was in rather a delirious state of mind, but her conversation after she was taken sick, previous to her delirium, was calculated to produce the impression that she was perfectly resigned to the will of God, and was willing not only to do, but also to suffer his will, even though she should be called to pass through the dark valley of the shadow of death.

WILLIAM A. SAMPEY.

Died.—On the 10th March, 1856, in this place, Mrs. MARY BELL, in the 97th year of her age.

The subject of this notice was born in Richland District, S. C., in 1760, consequently lived through and witnessed the struggles of our forefathers for that glorious liberty which we now enjoy. She combined in her person the faithful wife, kind mother, the patriot and Christian—for those were days that tried the patriotism of every heart, of whatever sex, that panted for emancipation from a British yoke. Her anecdotes of that period, as of latter date, if collected, would form quite a large volume; for she was a woman of no ordinary mind. She professed religion and connected herself with the M. E. Church about the year 1820 or 20. She lived and died faithful to the cause of her Redeemer.

H. D. B.

Died.—On the 16th April, after a few hours' suffering, JOHN SAMUEL JACKSON LAUDERDALE, son of J. S. and Agatha Lauderdale, of Lowndes county, Miss., leaving behind him a twin brother.

M. M. GRAHAM.

Columbus, Miss., April, 1856.

☞ **Candor compels us, when considering** the wants of the afflicted, to recommend that which is best known and tried, and to recommend Dr. J. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters, would only be adding to what has already been heralded far and wide, not only by a few isolated certificates, but by the people of the land, endorsed by the Physicians and the Press, that Hostetter's Bitters have no equal in restoring and imparting health to enfeebled men. Ladies and children find this medicine invaluable in many of their ills of debility, to which they are subject, especially during the summer season; in such cases it should be taken in small quantities before meals. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally, everywhere. Wholesale by E. J. Hart & Co., 79 Tchoupitoulas street; Cady & Holmes, 7 Gravier street. my3 1t

☞ **If you are sick, the probability is that** the root of your sufferings is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed dyspepsia, langnor, oppression in the diaphragm, jaundice, headache, nausea, bodily weakness, dimness of sight, heartburn, costiveness, dysentery, and a legion of other tormenting diseases. Indigestion produces this blood, and therefore destroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the strength of the stomach; and enable it to throw off and dismiss forever all these tormenting and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a persevering use of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. There is no mistake, no failure in their sanative effects. See advertisement. my1 1m

☞ **A Masterpiece Outdone.—We have lately** supposed that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was the Ultime Thule in its line, and that nothing had been or would be invented which could at all surpass it in its fine points of excellence as a medicine. But we are confidently assured by those competent to judge on the subject, that Ayer's new Pills excel in high medical artistry even that widely celebrated embodiment of his skill. He has succeeded in making them not only pleasant to take, but powerful to cure the large class of complaints which require a purgative remedy [Lancaster Argus, Ky.

They are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., and all city druggists. ap19 2m

EDITORIAL LIFE.

One of the subjects frequently alluded to, but little known—of great importance, and of some, though not sufficient, esteem, is that one with which we have prefaced these remarks—the life editorial.

In a country like our own, where the newspaper is, perhaps, the most omnipotent and omnipresent of all agencies—where it stands as preacher, chronicler, friend, politician, agent, king, and judge; rewarding the good, punishing the bad; encouraging progress, and stating the path and the goal of that progress,—it has the highest crown of any in the royal congress of labor. That it is without reproach, no one will assert. There are bad men, who subvert it to the lowest purposes; ambitious men, who direct it to mere political or pecuniary objects; insane men, who direct it towards what is impracticable and unattainable, as well as to what is undesirable. But the rule, by the verdict of that great jory which comprises our whole country and all of our countrymen—aye, even by the world at large—has been endorsed; so that now it is honorable, as well as responsible, and as influential as it is powerful. The very men who transform it from its true intents, and wrench it into wrong, pay the homage vice must ever render virtue, in so doing.

If an individual has made a grand discovery in mechanics, in philosophy, or in any other department of learning, what is his first stop but to secure the herculean agency of the press? If a grand deed has been accomplished, or a high thought evolved—if progress has been made in any department soever, from abstract philosophy to a patent rat-trap—the world knows that the discoverer is never content with his laurels, unless they are placed upon his brow by the press. It is, in our grand human democracy, a Nemesis to the sinner, but Minerva, with all her glories, to the good, and a great stay and solace to the suffering.

What an illimitable field of labor is opened to it; and with how much zeal, how much ability, honesty, and fidelity—through adversity, against opposition, without reward—does it march on towards the mark of its high calling; like an olden knight, panoplied all in steel, whose progress no power may prevent. There is suffering in the way for those by whom it is served—weak and weary in their everlasting work, to which that of Sisyphus was but a prologue and adumbration. There is more than weakened nerves, wearied brain and a down-letting of all the physical agencies; for a thousand lions, and dogs and hyenas lie in his path, wreathing the banner-man as he marches—ready at all times to besmear his golden standard, though they may not face his trenchant falchion. There is the unending wrestle with the world, in all the mental and material shapes in which it can be presented, and with those shapes subdivided into personal and antagonistic ones. Friends must be defended to the death, though their thanks are more than they will repay for the labor. Foes must be fought, who will come to the encounter, armed with every weapon, to win their cause; and when the terrible combat is ended, does the hero-fighter lie down to repose and rest? New labors and other contests are waiting his taxed powers. He turns only to meet a fresh foe, on as bitter a field as the former, who must be hurled down by his arm—because the good, easy world, knows that he can do it, and gives no quarter if he yields once where he has conquered a thousand times.

And more is demanded the more is done. A piece of unseasonable news—an erroneous chronicling of one man's given name, or of one horse's best time—an inference which, for want of exact knowledge concerning all the promises, happens to be wrong—is visited with reproach and severe censure. The impossibility of perfection below is forgotten, and the Editor is expected to comprehend all the virtues, all the graces, all the heroism and all the goodness of the world. A thousand merciless censors sit around with jagged sticks, to torture him for the slightest failure.

So onward—ever toiling, learning, striving and seeking to improve himself and others, the Editor goes; crowded hard by importunities always—sometimes crippling, but leaping manfully to the front again, and marching resolutely, flag and sword in hand, into the coffin. And as the clods rattle over him, the world says—"Another Editor's dead—a decent fellow—wonder who'll take his place?" Wonder away! Who can fill the vacant seat? Not you—nor you—nor you—unkind, unchantable, ungenerous, on whom his life has been bestowed. For the true Editor is not the thing of a day, but one who has been taught by time, by thought, by bitter pain and experience; and the crucible through which such go is so severe, that many perish in it where one lives—to die. [Crescent.

Later from Mexico.

In addition to what we have already published concerning matters and things in Mexico, we glean from our exchanges, some additional items of interest to those who have relations with that country.

The house of Baron, Forbes & Co., of Tepic, has suffered the displeasure of the government and Mr. Forbes, U. S. Consul at Tepic, has been sent out of the country. Mr. Collin, the manager of their factory, was arrested and kept in confinement four days. These outrages will, probably, induce the interference of our government, as they are constantly occurring, and are such as no nation can overlook.

The most important matter that reaches us from Mexico, by this arrival, is the news of a difficulty between the government and the Catholic clergy, which is complicated with the difficulties of the foreign ministry. The course of conduct pursued by President Comonfort towards the clergy of Puebla, offended the Sardinian minister and the representatives of Catholic countries, so far that all, with the exception of the French minister, only, had demanded their passports. It is stated, as a reason why the French minister was not involved in the trouble, that he had been previously instructed to protect the Pope's Nuncio.

The Picayune has some private information from Vera Cruz, on the 19th, which we copy:

"Order reigns in the Republic. The bands of disaffected in the states of Mexico and Michoacan have been overcome. Something, however, has just occurred, which may have important results. The Government has ordered the holders of bonds of the Spanish debt to deliver them up, or should give security for their value, under pain of embargo. The bonds were surrendered by a convention equivalent to a treaty. It is feared that if this Government does not yield, as is just, since it has no right to act in this manner, difficulties may arise between Spain and Mexico."

It is stated that a decree is about to be issued, commanding the Board of Public Credit to issue bonds to the amount of $12,000,000, and providing that with these bonds alone, payments shall be made in the customs and other government offices; that the said Board shall pay into the public treasury from $400,000 to $000,000 per month, out of the proceeds of the sale of the said bonds, and that the balance shall be placed to the public credit.

Gen. Vidaurri is said to have declared against the government, and 4,500 men have marched against him from the Capital. Vidaurri declares that every merchant, national or foreign, who shall import merchandise into the Republic, by way of Matamoros, or by or through the frontier customs of the North, shall pay into the treasury of the state of Nueva Leon and Coahuila, two-thirds of the import dues to which the imported goods are subject under the tariff; and in case of failure, the cargo shall be seized, without any formal process and without any right to reclamation.

The Government has called for a revision of the Spanish Convention, which was resisted by Mr. Lazas, the Spanish Minister, on the ground that the treaty did not authorize it. The Government ordered many Spanish creditors to return the bonds and the dividends they had received on them, in order that they might remain in deposit during the revision to which the Spanish Government would not assent. The creditors refused to comply with the order to deposit them and the government has laid an embargo on them.

Charles Elsbury, a week ago, went out on Skeneateles Lake in a potash kettle, and paddled in it several rods, winning a wager and the applause of a great crowd.

A LESSON OF ECONOMY.—A woman died in Boston who sold apples by the penny-worth at the corner of the public streets, and who left behind her the snug sum of $1400 in the Savings Bank.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Allen Stevens committed suicide at his boarding-house in St. Louis, on the 21st, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He was between forty and forty-five years of age, and had been a pilot on our Western waters for the last twenty years.

Magnetic Telegraph.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA AT NEW-YORK.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS.

ADJOURNMENT OF PEACE CONGRESS.

THE TROOPS FOR CANADA.

BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The Royal Mail steamship Persia, Capt. Judkins, from Liverpool, on the afternoon of Saturday the 19th inst., arrived at this port early this morning.

European Markets.

COTTON.—LIVERPOOL, March 19.—The Broker's Circular says that the last advices from the United States had a favorable effect on the market, and an advance of ⅛d. was experienced, which afterwards partially receded, but again partially recovered, and the market closed firm at an advance of ⅛ to ¼d. The following are our quotations: Orleans Fair, 6¾; Orleans Middling, 6¼; Uplands Fair, 6¾; Uplands Middling, 6⅛d.

The sales for three days amounted to 20,000 bales, of which exporters took 500.

The whole stock in port amounted to 534,000 bales, of which 392,500 bales were American.

HAVRE, April 15.—Sales of cotton for the week, 24,000 bales. Orleans tres ordinaire 93.

Our advices from Manchester state the market firm.

Breadstuffs.

Breadstuffs have declined considerably. Wheat shows a decline of 3d. Flour is 1s lower, and Corn is a trifle lower.

Provisions were generally unchanged.

The money market was more stringent. Consols for money were quoted at 93¼ to 93¾.

General News.

The Peace Conference closed its sessions on Wednesday, the 16th.

Mr. Dallas has had a civic banquet in London, at which Lord Panmure declared that the sending of troops to Canada is not intended as a demonstration of hostilities towards the United States, but was to replace the forces withdrawn from there during the war.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Flour is a trifle lower. Southern is quoted at $9 50 to $8. Wheat is a little lower. Mess Pork, $19.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—Flour, $5 40 to $5 68. Whisky, 19¼ to 19¾c. Molasses held at 45c.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, April 28.—The river is rising, with six feet six inches on the falls.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1856.—*Senate.*—On motion of Mr. Seward, a resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on Post Offices to inquire concerning the expediency of establishing uniformity in the rates of postage throughout the United States.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee on Patents to consider the expediency of amending the patent laws so far as to allow the inhabitants of the neighboring British provinces to enjoy the benefits of those laws on an equal footing in all respects with the citizens of the United States.

The Senate went into an Executive session, and when the doors were opened,

The bill to authorize and facilitate the construction of a railroad and magnetic telegraph through the territories of the United States, from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean.

Mr. Weller made a long speech in favor of the bill; saying, in the course of his remarks, that the Committee have not designated any particular route. That is left to the decision of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Postmaster General, under the direction of the President. He showed the particular advantages and necessities of such a means of intercommunication between the two oceans. A number of private bills were passed, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Haven caused to be read two letters addressed to Mr. Benson, the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, inviting, through him, the members of both Houses to visit Annapolis to-morrow, for the purpose of seeing the new war steamer Merrimac, and saying that the President and the Secretary of the Navy will leave Washington this afternoon, and will wait until after the arrival of the morning train at Annapolis tom-orrow, before proceeding to the ship.

The letters were laid on the table; when it was resolved that when the House adjourned, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The House took up, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the Senate's amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill. The bill was reported to the House, when the House adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1856.—*Senate.* On motion by Mr. Brown, the bills relating to the District of Columbia were made the special order for next Friday.

A resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate copies of all letters addressed to him during the present year, by Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, respecting the exciting difficulties with the Indians in that territory; and, also, all other correspondence relating to the Indian difficulties in the territories of Washington and Oregon, not heretofore communicated.

Mr. Toombs, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to amend the naturalization laws, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bounty land bill, but at one o'clock it was laid aside, when

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, the Kansas bill being under consideration, replied to Messrs. Seward, Sumner, Wilson and Harlan. He maintained that so far from there being any truth in the alleged "aggressions of the slave power," the South had been ever since the foundation of the government, yielding gradually to the encroachments and usurpations of the North. Owing to ill health, he said he should print the remarks which he intended to submit.

The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. The House proceeded to act upon the amendments of the Senate to the Deficiency Appropriation bill, as reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and by a vote of yeas 59, nays 86, rejected that of three hundred thousand dollars for a continuation of the water works.

Without concluding action on the amendments, the House adjourned.

THE ENGLISH POST SERVICE.—We copy the following from the National Intelligencer, being a note addressed, with enclosures, to that journal. We extract it for the sake of suggesting a comparison between our own post-service and that of a country we call old fogyish, behind the times, etc. In very many respects she is infinitely ahead of us, with all our smartness—particularly in the very important matter to which reference is had. Would it be possible for Brother Jonathan, Uncle Sam, Young America & Co., to do something in *this* line:

I am a regular subscriber to the London Athenæum; but it, happened, on a recent occasion, that instead of that paper, I received a number of the London Times, evidently by mistake. Accompanying the said Times was the following printed note, which I send you for publication, simply for the purpose of showing to your readers, by a single example, how perfectly arranged is the whole postal system of Great Britain,

C. L.

GEORGETOWN, April 22, 1856.

"Several newspapers having escaped from their covers in the Newspaper Office this evening, from the imperfect manner in which they were enclosed in them, they have been replaced as correctly as possible; but, as the accompanying paper may not be the one originally intended for you, I beg to explain that the inconvenience you may be subjected to, has not been occasioned by this Department.

ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, London."

THE OLDEST MAN DEAD!—"Doctor Jim," a well known colored man, in this parish, aged upwards of 125 years, died in this place on last Saturday morning. The old man boasted much of having been the play-fellow of General Washington, and could relate many circumstances connected with the American revolution. He was perfectly familiar with the names of the ancient families about Fredericksburg, Va.; such as Spotswood, Dangerfield, Thornton, Lewis, Willis, Throckmorton, Berton, French, Wellford, Chew, Fitzhugh, etc. Dr. Jim retained, until the day of his death, the full use of all his faculties, and walked several miles daily, and often spoke of getting a young wife. [Shreveport Southwestern.

THE CANADAS.—Quebec has been at last decided upon as the permanent seat of government for the Canadas. The reasons for this are said to be partly military and partly economical; at all events it is a victory for the French Catholic interest of the provinces over the larger, growing and more important interests of the British settlers. Among the *on dits* from the same quarter it is reported that, when the news of the birth of the King of Algeria was received in the Canadian Parliament, in session at Toronto, the English members sang "God save the Queen," and the French "Partant Pour la Syne." The Speaker led off, singing bass, alternately in French and English.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AND ARAGO.

By the arrival of the steamer Arabia, at Halifax, we have dates from Liverpool to the 12th inst.

The Arago left Havre on the 9th, and Cowes on the 10th. The news is not of great importance.

Capt. Dunlop, of the British steamer Tartar, which went in search of the Pacific, had furnished a detailed report of his cruise to the Admiralty. His search was principally directed to the space between the 40th deg. of north latitude and 51st deg. 20 min. longitude. The Tartar having a strong south-east gale in her favor, proceeded as far west as 25 deg. longitude on the parallel of 55 deg. Guns were fired every two hours during the night, and a vigilant lookout was kept during the day. Unfortunately, the search was totally unsuccessful—nothing whatever was heard or seen of the Pacific. The Tartar passed many outward and homeward bound vessels, and spoke two. Capt. Dunlop is confident that the Pacific cannot be south of latitude 53, or else she must have been fallen in with. The Tartar has again to put to sea to continue the search.

THE CONFERENCES.—The Paris correspondent of the Post says the telegraph is constantly employed on the Italian question between Rome, Naples, Vienna and Paris. Count Cavour's propositions having been referred to those Courts, and an answer received, France and England will make a decision.

The festivities of the Plenipotentiaries continue. Ali Pasha was to give a grand ball in Christian style. A banquet by the Emperor to all the Plenipotentiaries is appointed for the 12th. The Paris authorities state that a journal of the proceedings in the Congress is to be published.

The Commission of Austrian and Russian officers to rectify the Moldavian frontier are in Paris awaiting orders.

The Crimea.

The dates received from Constantinople are to March 31. The Russian Palace there, at present occupied as a French hospital, was being cleared for the return of the Embassy. The health of the French troops, both in the hospital and the Crimea, had improved.

It is now said that Austria, which has hitherto shown reluctance to evacuate the Principalities, has yielded to the remonstrance of the Congress.

The Turkish Government expresses its anxiety to be relieved of the presence of the Allies, and says it is quite able to maintain internal order and the defence of the frontier without the aid of foreign troops. The Divan is planning for the erection of permanent garrisons at important points of the Empire.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe will continue as the British Minister at Constantinople. Omer Pasha is restored to favor and resumes the command of the army of Anatolia.

Great Britain.

A British Order in Council raises the blockade of all the Russian ports, and permits the free resumption of commerce in all articles.

Steamers are being fitted out to bring home the army from the Crimea.

France.

Expeditions against the Madagascar and the Kabyles are decided upon. Permission will be sought to send troops through Egypt to the former, and the latter will serve as a cause of the Emperor's visit to Algeria, although he will not himself command the army.

A considerable reduction of the French army, as soon as all matters pro arranged, is contemplated. There were still in the possession of France 610,000 effective men. This number will be brought down to 400,000 directly the treaty of peace is ratified.

The *Moniteur* contains the following:

In consequence of the unfavorable accounts from Paraguay relative to the treatment of emigrants, the French Government has suspended the granting of passports thereto, and colonists are recommended to wait until the situation of the foreigners there shall be placed under better regulation."

Denmark.

Copenhagen advices state that the English Cabinet have officially notified to the Danish Government their refusal to agree to the capitalization of the Sound Dues, and the determination of Great Britain to await other and more acceptable propositions. Russia and Oldenberg set the example a few weeks since. The question of the settlement makes no progress, and will probably stand over till it is seen what action the United States will take.

Russia.

The naval armistice was officially published at St. Petersburgh April 7. After rectification, all ships seized will be released.

The energies of the Russian Government is said to be now devoted to three objects, viz: First, Alliance with France. Second, Completion of the great railways. Third, The manufacture of Russian feelings on the Continent, especially in Germany.

It was believed that Russia would send an Embassador to Turin as soon as the ratifications of peace were exchanged. As Russia always looked, or professed to look upon the native participation of Sardinia in the war as a wanton outrage, this fact was thought to evince a cordial acceptance of the peace.

A ukase has been issued by the Czar to the effect that the two fleets hitherto maintained by Russia in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff are not to be reinstated. The whole naval administration for that quarter seems to be suppressed.

Intelligence has been received at Odessa that many vessels lying there had received orders by way of Trieste, to set sail for Marseilles immediately with their cargoes of corn. A considerable fall had taken place in the corn market at Marseilles in consequence of the great quantity of wheat offered for sale.

A dispatch from Paris states that the Allied Governments had sent orders to raise all measures of blockade which kept Russian commercial vessels in neutral ports; and from Hamburg it was stated that in consequence of instructions from the Governor-General from the Baltic provinces, the departure of the news destined for the row-boat flotilla of Riga had been postponed, and the superior staff of the army of the Baltic removed to Riga.

The Russian Minister of Finance notified, on the 5th inst., at St. Petersburg, that a treaty of peace having been signed, the merchant vessels of the Western Powers will be admitted to Russian ports. The blockade of the Russian ports has been raised.

An article in the Russian Northern Bee has created a sensation in Berlin, in consequence of its virulence against England. "Albion," it says, "has lost its prestige, but Russia is the most vigorous of all empires. Simply its productive powers are not sufficiently developed, and that makes it poorer than other countries."

The new levy in Poland for the Russian army was stopped at the last moment. A telegraph dispatch from St. Petersburg announced it as the first benefit conferred by peace.

Le Nord thinks that the exchange of ratifications would be effected on the 20th.

Austria.

A Grand Council of Bishops will assemble in a few days to discuss the Concordat. The Council represents twenty-nine millions of Catholics, Latin, Greek, and Armenian. The principal object of the Council is to restore the Clerical Marriage Courts according to the Canon law, and to recognize the whole body of the clergy on fundamental church principles. The Concordat abrogates the lower clergy's right of appeal from the Bishop to the Emperor, and hence it is not popular with the inferior priesthood.

Spain.

Disturbances had occurred in Valencia respecting the conscription, and the city and province in consequence had been placed under martial law.

Germany.

The Citizens' Assembly of Hamburgh have for the third time rejected the new constitution proposed by the Senate.

The Terms of the Treaty of Peace.

The *Opinione* of Turin gives, upon good authority, the conditions contained in the treaty of peace, lately concluded at Paris. They are affirmed to be as follows:

First—The neutralization of the Black Sea; Russia not to keep there more than ten ships of war armed, for the defence of her coasts.

Second—Nicolaieff is to be reduced to a merchant port, with an engagement that no ships of war shall be constructed beyond the number agreed to as above.

Third—Russia is to allow Consuls from all the Powers in the ports of the Black Sea and the Baltic.

Fourth—The fortifications of Bomarsund are not to be reconstructed.

Fifth—Russia cedes part of the territory of Bessarabia, comprising the fortress of Ismail.

Sixth—Russia renounces the exclusive protectorate of the Danubian Principalities.

Seventh—Russia equally renounces the Protectorate of the Greeks in the Ottoman Empire.

Eighth—The free navigation of the Danube is guaranteed to all the States, without exception.

Ninth—This article refers to a commission which is to be sent into the Principalities to study the questions of the frontiers and the mode of government.

The *Opinione* denies that any stipulation has been made in favor of Sardinia, and that the Italian question will be discussed at large by the plenipotentiaries in their supplementary sittings.

Russia will, it is said, send an ambassador to Paris, after the ratification of the treaty.

TIFLIS, April 8th.—The Persians have taken possession of the island of Karak, in the Persian Gulf.

Great dissatisfaction exists among the natives of Oude in consequence of the annexation of that kingdom to the British possessions. The King threatens to visit England and lay his complaints in person before the throne.

Portugal.

Galignani publishes a letter from Lisbon, in which it is said that the object of the visit which, as has been announced, the King Don Fernando, is about to make to Brussels, is to arrange a marriage between his son, Don Pedro V., the reigning sovereign, and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium. It adds that orders had been given to prepare the steamer Mindello for him. According to the same letter, it was very confidently believed in Lisbon that a visit from the Queen of England has been definitely resolved on, and will take place within the next two months.

Italy.

It is thought that the Abbe Bonaparte, says a letter from Rome in the *Independence Belge*, will be promoted to the rank of Cardinal at the next Consistory. He has been ordained priest. On Holy Thursday he received the communion from the hands of the Pope, with Cardinal Antonelli and the twelve poor men who represent the Apostles at the washing of feet and the Lord's supper. The Abbe is frequently confounded with his brother Giuseppe Bonaparte. It is Lucien who has devoted himself to the ecclesiastical state. Two of his sisters, the Countess Campello and the Princess Gabrielli, are here at present.

A fine American clipper, the Hurricane, Capt. Varney, arrived at Havre, on the 5th instant, from Calcutta, having made the run in 81 days including the call at Falmouth.

Russia.

The exportation of corn from Russia is now permitted by that Government. The Russian Government will also, in all probability, be the chief exporter. The stores that have been collected in Poland and Bessarabia from its own subjects as war contributions will now be converted into specie for the behoof of the Government, while at the same time it will get clear of all its liabilities towards its own and foreign subjects on the score of the grain on the coast of the Black Sea, the exportation of which it prohibited at an early period of the war, and for which it was under liabilities it could not nor would not fulfil. It is endeavored by many persons to represent this measure of the Russian Government as a concession made by Russia to the Allies, in return for the removal of the blockade; but in fact the permission of the export is as much called for now by her own interests, as its prohibition was formerly by her own necessities.

A letter from St. Petersburg, under date the 31st of March, says as follows:

"A telegraphic dispatch from Paris, received at 11 o'clock last night at the Imperial Chancellerie, brought us the pleasing tidings of the conclusion of peace.—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* published about midnight an extraordinary supplement to this effect: "A telegraphic dispatch from the Aid-de-Camp General Count Orloff, has announced to the Emperor that a treaty of peace was signed at Paris on the 18th (30th) March, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon."

"The clubs, the *cafés*, the public thoroughfares, were during the whole of the day encumbered by an immense crowd, all anxious to learn particulars. The sensation is immense and profound. All the journals of this morning have published the news in large letters at the head of their columns. At mid-day I assisted at one of the finest military spectacles that could be given to the public. A grand review took place of the whole of the reserve corps and the Guard, the crews of the fleet, and the active divisions of St. Petersburgh, to which were added the cadets and the militia. The Emperor arrived on the ground, accompanied by the Grand Dukes, his brothers, and rode slowly along the lines of the troops, who amounted to at least 75,000 men. The guns of the fortress and the bells of the churches hailed the official announcement of the treaty of peace. His Majesty and the Grand Dukes were received with real enthusiasm, and when the *cortege* had returned to the Palace the soldiers had much difficulty in keeping back the crowds that gave expression to their joy and gratitude by the loudest cries. This evening there is a reception at the Water Place, and to-morrow a *Te Deum* will be executed in the chapel. You will see, then, that peace has been hailed by the people of St. Petersburgh with great demonstrations of joy."

The *Patrie* says:

It is positively stated that Count Orloff has received dispatches from St. Petersburgh, informing him that the Czar considers his presence necessary in the grand diplomatic councils which will be held at St. Petersburgh before the end of the month, and that he will be replaced in the Conferences by M. Titoff.

Louisiana Items.

The Clinton Democrat, of the 26th, says:

During the week we have been blessed with copious showers—the weather is mild and pleasant and the planters' prospects highly encouraging at the present.

We clip the following from the Thibodaux Minerva, of last Saturday:

We have had another delightful rain on Wednesday last, which has served to gladden the faces of our planters. The Lafourche is now several feet below high water mark, and still has a downward tendency.

FIRE.—The work shop of Mr. M. Robichaux, on Canal street, together with its contents, was entirely consumed by fire, at an early hour on Monday morning last. Loss estimated at about $600. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Much praise is due to our citizens for the zeal they manifested in preventing the flames from spreading to the surrounding buildings. The escape may be considered almost providential.

The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter, of the 26th, says:

RAIN AT LAST!—On Tuesday evening last the heavens grew dark with heavy and ominous looking clouds which seemed to forbode heavy and violent showers. Sure enough on Wednesday morning it came, and we venture to say nothing lately has pleased our planting friends so much as this truly refreshing rain. The ground was dry and parched to that extent, that but little was expected to come up, or if so, to be killed by the fierce rays of the sun. A truly welcome shower.

The Natchitoches Chronicle has the subjoined items:

Our planters are suffering from the want of rain. We have not had a single refreshing shower for a month, and as a natural consequence, vegetation of every description is backward. The corn which is up, is greatly parched, and without a rain shortly, corn and cotton will have to be replanted.

The river continues to fall. We doubt if another trip through Cane and Little rivers can be made by any of our packets.

The Shreveport News, of the 19th, says:

The river at this point still continues to fall rapidly. Several boats are hard aground above, without any prospect whatever of getting out until there comes another rise.

THE WEATHER—*Crop.*—Since our last we have been blessed with a magnificent rain, which, from the appearance of the clouds, has been general. Such a rain as has been needed by our planters for some time. All the cane that *will* come up, is greatly assisted by the rain; but we fear that it is quite all up. So far as our observation extends, the prospect for a stand is as meagre as we have ever seen it. The fields are interspersed with small patches of cane, and extensive gaps without a stock to cheer the vision. [Franklin Journal, 24th.

CONCORDIA PARISH.—We clip the subjoined items from the Concordia Intelligencer of the 25th:

The Weather.—The rain of last week Thursday morning was so light and so limited and partial in quantity, that but little benefit was derived by the planters from its fall.

On Tuesday night of the present week a much more abundant fall of rain took place, accompanied with thunder. It continued showery on Wednesday, much to the delight of the planters.

Destruction of the Corn Crop.—We are truly sorry to record the partial destruction of the young corn on some of the best plantations in Concordia Parish by the chintz bug. We have specimens of corn so destroyed in our office. The bug makes its attack both upon the root and chief stalk, which it cuts completely off close by the ground. Whitehall plantation, a few miles below Vidalia and the plantation of J. T. McMurran, Esq., in this parish, have particularly suffered. We learn from planters in the neighborhood of Natchez, that the hill plantations of Adams county are suffering from the same cause.

Telegraphic Items.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—John A. Washington has addressed a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, in which he states that he was willing to sell Mount Vernon either to the United States Government or to the State of Virginia, but that as they both have declined the purchase, the place is no longer for sale.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The city councils, after a long and exciting debate, refused to pay the Hon. James Buchanan the compliment of a formal civic reception.

He was met at Trenton this morning by a large committee of citizens. On his arrival here the wharves were crowded with an eager multitude of people, who welcomed him with the most deafening cheers. His reception has been most cordial and gratifying.

THE EDITOR TOASTED.—At a printers' festival at Boston a short time since, the following capital toast was drank:

The Editor—The man who is expected to know everything, tells all that he knows and guess at the rest; to make oath to his own good character, establish the reputation of his neighbors, and cheat all candidates to office; to blow up everybody, suit everybody, and reform the world; to live for the benefit of others, and have the epitaph on his tombstone—"Here lies his last." In short, he is a locomotive running on the track of public notoriety—his lever is his pen, his boiler is filled with ink, his tender is his scissors, and his driving wheel is public opinion—whenever he explodes it is caused by non-payment of subscription.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

CREOLE RAIN.

[illegible] on Sunday, April 27, and [illegible]

[illegible] wonder!
[illegible] thunder,
[illegible] source a warning
[illegible] morning!
[illegible] early looming,
[illegible] heavy booming;
[illegible] shelter,
[illegible] seeking shelter
[illegible] and traveling scenes!
[illegible] how fine the evening!
[illegible] a tiny shower,
[illegible] fall,
[illegible] pouring
[illegible] roaring;
[illegible] gushing,
[illegible] current,
[illegible] river,
[illegible] and gulfs!
[illegible] night
[illegible] rain!
[illegible] and Mayflowers
[illegible] and April showers,
[illegible] away
[illegible] the first of May!

[Crescent.

[illegible] How do you feel to-day, [illegible]
[illegible] I am, thanks; [illegible]
[illegible] Tm [illegible]
[illegible] to be very better.

[illegible] Ohio!
[illegible] who go to church
[illegible] angrily lurch,
[illegible] becomes a sinner
[illegible] his cut-off dinner,
[illegible] ugly frowning,
[illegible] it growing;
[illegible] upward pitching,
[illegible] with catching;
[illegible] with their task;)
[illegible] reckless wading,
[illegible] dainty dry-foot sliding;
[illegible] and worthless crimes,
[illegible] and plunging fusses,
[illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible] in aquatic joys!
[illegible] at last, the closing flood
[illegible] anything bedizened with mud,
[illegible] in that quarter,
[illegible] as I've told, the mud and water
[illegible] the men all rubber-booted,
[illegible] all rubber-booted.
[illegible] we raining still,
[illegible] through the streets to fill,
[illegible] to stop),
[illegible] crops
[illegible] syringe,
[illegible] and Mayflowers
[illegible] and April showers,
[illegible] away
[illegible] the first of May!

[Crescent.

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 14.
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$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—36 CAMP ST.

From the Independent.

The Morning Moon.

In the dim and silent morning,
Ere yet the stars grow pale,
Or the rosy dawn has lifted
The night's o'erhanging veil,

I often wake from slumber,
That I can woo no more,
To see the moonbeams resting
Upon my chamber floor;

And gaze until I fancy,
Each beam an angel's smile,
That's stolen down from heaven
To keep my heart from guile.

The wind in thoughtful whispers
Is faintly moaning by;
Its lightest swell or cadence
I echo with a sigh;

While darkness closes round me,
And nothing cheers the gloom,
But the placid moonlight sleeping
Within my quiet room.

Oh! how I love its shining,
Its calm and tranquil ray,
That soothes my heart's repining
And charms my grief away.

And o'er the deepest shadows,
A lightsome beam can throw,
As dreary waters brighten
When snowy lilies blow.

The rounded moon of evening
May seem a peerless queen,
When over woods and waters
She casts her silver sheen;

And her mellow radiance gleaming
May be beautiful to see;
But the pure and holy beaming
Of the morning moon for me!

DEAN.

BROOKLYN, March, 1856.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

FEMALE COLLEGES.

NUMBER FIVE.

One of the most patent faults of our female colleges is their disposition to yield to the popular haste by advancing the girls to studies which they are not prepared to undertake with profit.

Teachers usually are not the ones to blame in reference to this matter. The patrons demand it, and as they and their children are the chief sufferers from it, the teacher, after protesting against the course as unwise, feels at liberty to yield to the preference of his employers.

I will not say that the patrons are worthy of blame in the matter, but they are certainly responsible for the existence of the evil. It is a fault which inheres in the system, and which, therefore, can only be reached by those who maintain the system, and have the power to demand and secure a change.

Will not the parents of the land and the friends of education and of social progress, take this subject into thoughtful consideration? We are too willing that our daughters should graduate at the early age of *sixteen or seventeen*.

A majority of those who graduate at the Centenary Institute and at the Judson Institute, two of the oldest and most approved of the "Alabama Female Colleges," are seventeen or eighteen years old, at the time of their graduation. A few are older, but a much larger number are only sixteen.

What is the inevitable result of this pernicious haste? What effect has it upon the teacher in the classification of his pupils? The answer is, that it leads him to push them on more rapidly than they can go with thoroughness. He looks at his pupil, and reflecting upon the little advancement she has already made, and the very brief period allowed him in which to take her over so long a stretch as the "college course," he at once concludes that nothing short of extraordinary measures will reach the end. Hence we often see girls studying algebra before they possess even a tolerable understanding of arithmetic, or studying geometry before they have much knowledge of either. We see them, too, studying rhetoric and logic before they have more than a passing acquaintance with the principles of grammar, and studying philosophy, chemistry, &c., before they can understand the meaning of half the words employed in the text book. The consequence is, they never see daylight in any of their intellectual pursuits. Darkness becomes their habitual element, and the grateful fruits of science seldom gladden their mental vision. I assert, moreover, that this is not merely an occasional occurrence, but that it is the history of a majority of the so-called graduates of our female colleges. To a certain extent it bears upon them all, but to the fullest extent it bears upon a large proportion of them. The teachers toil assiduously, early and late, wear out their throat and their lungs, and reduce themselves, at the close of each session, to the merest shadows, in the vain endeavor to impart to their pupils an understanding of the various branches which they are pursuing; but they never can succeed while the present system remains unchanged, nor while girls are expected to get through at the early age of seventeen or eighteen. The best system that could be devised would fail to prepare them at that age to undertake successfully, and with a comprehensive grasp, the more difficult subjects of a college course. There must be a change in this respect, or teachers cannot be held responsible for the results of their labors.

Girls ought to be kept in the common school from eight or ten years old to thirteen or fourteen—then in the academy till sixteen or seventeen—then to college. They cannot be well educated in a less time. There are pretenders in every age and clime, and in every profession; and accordingly we sometimes hear men boast that by *their* system or in *their* school a "complete education" may be obtained "in a very short time." In every instance the authors of such professions may be set down either as incompetent persons, or as deliberate humbugs. Patience is an indispensable element in every educational system. The mind cannot be developed and matured with modern despatch, by steam or electric processes. Its growth may be regulated and greatly assisted; just as you may contribute to the growth and maturity of vegetation by proper nutriment and cultivation; but once take hold of the sprout and undertake by main strength to hurry it up, and, of course, you do harm rather than good.

But it is objected that young ladies will not wait until they can obtain an education before they marry, if it is to be so slow and tedious a process as to last until they are twenty-one or twenty-two years of age.

I answer, that a proper system of education would do much towards correcting this weakness. It is an evil against which society should direct some powerful engine. Nothing short of a prodigious and wide-spread influence can effect the cure. In Germany it is a fixed law, rigidly enforced, that no young lady shall marry under twenty years of age, and no young man under twenty-five! In this country an enlightened public sentiment in regard to such matters must take the place of law; but certainly Germany possesses no statute that reflects more credit upon her law-makers, more credit for true wisdom, than that.

MENTOR.

(To be Continued.)

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

EAST FELICIANA COLORED MISSION.

April 25, 1856.—Whole number on this mission, in full connection and on probation, 829; of that number 58 have joined this year. Not unfrequently from one to six conversions occur at a single meeting. Some as clear as I have ever witnessed among the whites. I have many helps on this work—some very able exhorters and many that are very able in prayer, who show by their daily walk and conversation that they are what they profess to be. The interest through the mission is on the increase. I receive frequent calls from owners to come and catechise their servants and preach to them. Some are even willing to give their servants time in the week to come and hear the word of God. One very important duty of the missionary is to visit the owners, and should he have a good supply of books and tracts along with him, much good could be accomplished in this part of the work. The missionary should ever bear in mind that God is no respecter of persons. He should feel as solicitous for the salvation of the poor African slave as for the wealtey white man, and come down to his capacity and converse with him familiarly upon the great subject of his soul's salvation. It is not enough for the preacher to pretend outwardly to feel for the cause, but he must actually feel as anxious for the eternal welfare of the blacks as for the whites. He must enter into it, head heart and soul—ever bearing in mind that Jesus has died for this poor class of people. Then he may expect that God will save them through his instrumentality. As I go forward in this work, the Lord opens the way. Although I find obstacles before me, they vanish like the morning cloud.—At present I have fourteen appointments, all very well attended. I feel very happy in this work, and should it be my lot spend the remainder of my days in pointing this benighted people to the Lamb of God, I shall not murmur, but ever rejoice that I am permitted to labor in so worthy a cause. To God be all the praise.

Your brother in Christ,

WM. S. TOWNSEND.

RAIN, HAIL, WIND AND THUNDER STORM.—Last Wednesday night we had one of the heaviest rains, accompanied with wind, hail and thunder, that we have had for a long time. The bayou is at full banks. The prairie west of town presented the next morning the appearance of nothing but a sheet of water. For the last few days, we have had enough rain in this parish for all intents and purposes, and in fact a little too much. [St. Martinsville Constitutional, 3d.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Reminiscences of John S. Goodman, of Mobile.

At the session of the Alabama Conference in the town of Auburn, in 1851, I was ordained deacon by Bishop Capers, and appointed to the charge of Toulminville and Westward Church, in the city of Mobile, and here I made the acquaintance of this excellent young man—an exemplar of piety and goodness—who was at that time residing at Toulminville with his widowed mother, a pious Methodist lady, the relict of a Methodist preacher, primarily from Charleston, South Carolina. He being near my own age and similar in temperament and predilection, a pure and generous friendship soon sprung up between us, which warmed into an ardent flame of fraternal love which the cold waters of death have not quenched. The result of this friendship was great intimacy in our social and Christian relations, he frequently came into my study for a pleasant interview, at which time I had various and favorable opportunities for observing the different phases of his social and Christian character; and I must say that I have rarely met with such a young man in the ranks of the laity—so generous, so pure, so holy. He is worthy of all imitation, both among the laity and clergy. That his virtues may be imitated, a friend pays this humble tribute to his memory.

He was eminently social in his habits and disposition, an attribute by no means incompatible with the highest attainments in the grace of God; and he enjoyed social intercourse with his brethren in the ministry with exquisite zest. He was not of that class of frigid and cynical Christians who seem to have been born with the tropic of Cancer, and who imagine that an elongated, Pharisaical face, and cold, forbidding manners, are indispensable prerequisites to the development and perfection of Christian character. As some poet has said, "a man may smile and be a villain," so he thought one might smile and be a Christian. Nor did he repudiate as sinful a little pleasant wit or an innocent jest, because foolish talking and foolish jesting has been quarantined by the sacred dictum of divine inspiration. Rightly judging that the Creator maketh men to differ—that the potter hath power over clay to make one vessel of one character, and another different—that all pipes and harps do not give the same sound, but there is a distinction in sounds, that it may be fully known what is piped or harped. So the Head of the Church has called into his vineyard men of all grades of talent, mental culture, temperament and phase of manners, so that through his ministry he may be "all things to all men," that he may "win some." No one who knew Brother Goodman intimately ever questioned his piety. His religion was not confined to creeds and confessions of faith, nor to the conscientious observance of the external rights and ceremonies of Christianity; it did not rest in his brain, but extended down to his moral powers, and took in the heart with its passions and affections; he needed no interpreter to explain to him what was meant by being "born of the Spirit," and a new creature in Christ," and being made "partaker of the divine nature" for the "love of God shed abroad in his heart by the Holy Ghost given unto him" made all these mysteries plain. He had an unction from the Holy One, and needed not, that any should teach him.

Nor did he rest in the principles of the doctrines of Christ," but went on to perfection," he "crucified the flesh with its affections and lusts, until he was enabled to say, with the great apostle, "I am crucified with Christ, nevertheless I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me, and the life which I now live in the flesh I live by the faith of the Son of God, who loved me and gave himself for me." He "cleansed himself from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, and perfected holiness in the fear of the Lord." He "sanctified the Lord God in his heart," and daily naming the name of Christ departed from iniquity. Having "presented his soul and body a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable unto God," he felt that he was not his own, but that he belonged to God"—time, talents, person, fortune, all were God's property, had been bought with a price, not gold and silver, but with the precious blood of Jesus Christ, and henceforth he neither lived nor died unto himself, but unto the Lord who had bought him; and living or dead, he was the Lord's property. And I confidently trust that his whole soul and body, and spirit was preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ," and that he is now wearing the robe of righteousness, bought and made white by the blood of the Lamb, and that his voice is mingling with the heavenly choristers in swelling the anthem of redeeming grace and love amid the jubilant host that march around the throne of God.

How strange and inscrutable that the hand of Providence should pluck this fresh and fragrant flower, shedding its sweet odor upon the atmosphere all around it. Bereaved friends, Jesus says, "what I do thou knowest not know, but thou shalt know hereafter." He was only an exhorter and class-leader, but eminently useful in his sphere, and his death has produced a vacuum in the Church which I fear will not soon be filled. There is now less love and less faith in Mobile than when he lived, but although the Church is poorer, heaven is richer—another jewel sparkles in the diadem of life. From a boy he had led a class in the city, with eminent usefulness, and loved the class-room as the nursery of grace. He was nearly always present and took part in the religious exercises at Toulminville; and who that ever heard him can forget his earnestness and power of exhortation? He plead with sinners as one who fully realized the imminent peril to which they are exposed, and as though he would lay hold upon the skirts of their garments and pull them out of the fire. It will be a fearful thing for the young men about Mobile who die impenitent, the colemporaries of John S. Goodman, to meet him at the future Day of Judgment, as his soul was deeply imbued with the spirit of Christ, or the fruits of that spirit were fully manifested in his heart and life. Humility, faith and love were prominent characteristics of his Christian character. Raised in the city, his dress was elegant and his manners those of a polished gentleman; yet there was no foolish pride or ostentation about him. On the contrary, he was clothed with humility as with a garment, and often illustrated by his words and acts what the heathen poet expressed, "nil ago nil habea, sumnil; in pulvere sespo"—I do nothing, I have nothing, I am nothing; I creep in the dust. He was eminently like his master, "meek and lowly in heart." Nor did he consider it beneath him to shake or grasp the hand of the meanest servant, especially if he was a child of God. His heart being filled with the love of God, as a natural result, he loved his neighbor as himself; and his affection and sympathies flowed out towards all men. He put on bowels of mercy, which yearned for the salvation of his fellow-men. He had the badge of discipleship, love to the brethren. But the Methodist preachers especially were nearest his heart. These he loved supremely, nor was it only "in word and in tongue," but in deed and in truth." He was not satisfied until he gave some testimonial of his warm regard. As an illustration, the first sermon the writer preached in Toulminville, on coming out of the church, he said to him, "I will give you the finest white hat in Mobile"—nor did he forget to redeem his promise. He loved to contemplate the words of the blessed Jesus, that it is "more blessed to give than to receive." In private conversation he told me that he had stood on the corner of the street, with his hand upon his purse, earnestly desiring that some object of charity might pass along, that he might have opportunity to give something—that he had bought provisions and fed the poor; to appreciate his benevolence, it must be remembered that he was himself poor, was a clerk in the city, and supported a widowed mother and family on the proceeds of his labor. I can never forget his loving letters, exhorting me to faithfulness in the ministry, mingling warm words of encouragement from his own heart with the sweet promises of Christ, in which he had implicit confidence. I have gone with him to prayer meeting, when all was dull and flat, when clouds and darkness had gathered around my own soul, and I felt with the Psalmist, "All thy waves and thy billows have gone over me," and after a few introductory remarks he would read his favorite Psalm, "As the hart panteth for the water brooks, so panteth my soul for thee, O God," and then kneel down and pray with such earnestness of supplication that every Christian heart would be melted into penitence and love and sinners gaze on with interest or turn restlessly upon their seats. Hundreds now live who could testify to his great power in prayer. Truly, when his hands were uplifted to God "Israel prevailed," and the spiritual Amalakites of the church were routed and put to the sword. He prayed as one asking a favor from a faithful and opulent friend whose word was pledged to grant it, and the delay of its coming did not weaken his confidence. He remembered the unfortunate widow and the final success of the Syrophenecian woman, and imitated their perseverance. Placing the right foot of his faith on the promises of Christ, he stood like the "men of Galilee gazing up into heaven," confidently expecting to realize the full fruition of all that was promised. He laid hold upon God through his promises, like Jacob upon the angel, and wrestled with him, "I will not let thee go until thou bless me;" and waxing warmer he would earnestly cry out like Esau, "O my Father, hast thou not a blessing for me also?" And ere he closed "the place was not shaken, nor did cloven tongues of fire rest upon the disciples," but they were equally filled with the Holy Ghost." More than four years have whiled away into eternity since I heard him, but the tones of his voice deeply impassioned in prayer, still linger upon the ear of memory; and his face when he rose from his knees, radiant with the outbeamings of indwelling grace, is still ingurrentyped upon my mind. But he is gone, he only lit upon earth long enough to re-plume his wings for a loftier flight of immeasurable altitude. His soul is imbosomed beyond the clouds. He died in the Lord and his "works do follow him." He needed no monument pointing its marble shaft to the skies, *exegit monumentum perenius* are in the hearts and minds of his friends. Pure, generous, lofty spirit, *requiescat in pace* until the resurrection morn, when the clangor of the Judgment trump shall peal upon the ear of thy sleeping dust, and the voice of the son of man

"Shall bid thee arise
To fall him in triumph descending the skies."

Farewell, my beloved friend and brother, I shall meet thee again on the eternal shore.

T. F. C.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PERSIA.

The Royal mail steamship Persia, Capt. Judkins, arrived at New York on Thursday, the 20th, after a rapid passage of less than ten days. She left Liverpool on Saturday, the 10th inst.

She made the passage to the bar in nine days, ten hours and fifteen minutes.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that the Conference closed its sittings on Thursday, and that the ratifications will be exchanged ere the close of the month. Immediately after the promulgation of the general treaty, the protocols will be published and the labors of the Conference will be made known in detail. The questions considered at the last sessions were—

One—The free navigation of the Danube.

Two—The interior Regime of the Principalities and the arrangement of the Frontiers.

Three—The situation of the Christians in Turkey.

For those purposes three Commissioners were appointed.

It is reported at Paris that diplomatic movements of importance are on foot with respect to Italy.

The Austrian Ambassador is to go immediately back to Rome on a special mission.

It is rumored that this mission refers to the Concordat, but the Italian journals say that it relates to the general state of Italy.

Count Orloff goes to Naples immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, to see his son, who was wounded in the Crimea.

England.

CIVIC BANQUET TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.—On the evening of Thursday, the 17th, the Lord Mayor of London entertained Mr. Dallas at dinner, at the Mansion House, in honor of his arrival in England, as the representative of the United States.—About 200 guests were present.

After the removal of the cloth the usual loyal toasts were drank and responded to.

The Lord Mayor then said he rose to propose the health of one of his honored guests that evening, his Excellency the representative of the United States. (Cheers).

Mr. Dallas, on rising to respond, was greeted with cheers. He said:

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen: The very kind and complimentary manner in which your Lordship has prefaced the last week, and the cordial manner in which it has been received by this distinguished assembly, are entitled to, and, I hope, will receive my return of gratitude. In truth, I am almost bankrupt in the language of thanks; for ever since I landed in the dominions of your illustrious Queen, as the representative of the American Government and people, I have met with nothing but a series of the most flattering demonstrations of welcome and hospitality. (Cheers.) I perfectly well know that these manifestations are not addressed to an individual so utterly unworthy as myself, and that they are the profound and generous tribute to a nation whose messenger I am. But on its behalf, with a sensibility that I know it would unanimously feel, I beg this distinguished company to accept the assurance of my profound acknowledgments. There are some subjects on which it would be ill-timed, and more enterprising than wise, for me to touch on this occasion and in this presence. Indeed, my arrival is so recent, that I scarcely can pretend to know the subject which would be most acceptable to you. I dare say, however, I shall incur but little hazard if I venture, according to a provincialism natural to a Western tongue, to "guess" that the spirit and purpose of a new comer may have excited at least some little curiosity. (A laugh.)

Well, my lord, let me say that I am not authorized to feel, and do not feel, any desire other than that of giving my energies and exertions unreservedly to the restoration of the most harmonious sentiments and friendly relations. (Cheers.) Animated by this spirit, and aiming at such a purpose, if I fail—and I may fail—it will be because of some inexorable overruling State policy, or some foregone conclusion not to be undone by uniform, steady, persevering, frank and honorable conciliation. (Renewed cheers.) My lord, permit me, in conclusion—for my object is to be brief—to tender to your lordship, and the guests here assembled, my congratulations on the great event consummated, since my arrival among you—the restoration of peace to Europe. (Cheers.) War, although undoubtedly accompanied by its moral benefits or alleviations, is at best, an evil; and the vast powers of this empire, although for a time, and however gallantly enlisted and ably directed, will find more genial and fruitful employment in those channels, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing, and those pursuits which have hitherto so signally illustrated the exertions of her people. (Loud cheers.) My lord, I again thank you.

The Lord Mayor then gave, "The House of Lords."

Lord Stanley, M. P., briefly acknowledged the compliment. It was bold, he said to undertake in any company, still more in their presence, to be the spokesman of Parliament. But there was one idea which predominated in all their minds, and on that subject he thought he might venture, without presumption, to say that he could express the unanimous feeling, not only of the Legislature, but what was quite as important, of those far whom the laws were made. (Hear.) He thanked the Lord Mayor for having given him the opportunity—an opportunity of which others had availed themselves—of expressing aloud that which was in the thoughts of all, namely, their deep, earnest, and almost passionate desire that, be the chances and changes of political events what they might, England might retain inviolate that national alliance of which they had among them at that moment the living representative—an alliance which had its root in no consideration of temporal or political expediency, but which, on the surer basis of the common origin, the common language, the common laws, the common energies, and the common aspirations of two mighty empires, and even in that which they must all acknowledge—a common family likeness in common faults and failings. (Cheers and a laugh.)

Upon the union of these two nations depended the hopes of mankind and the peace of the world, and if they went on as they had done for a long time past, within a century from the present time the earth would be inhabited by three hundred millions of the Anglo-Saxon race—the most energetic, industrious and enterprising people that ever tilled its soil. It was upon the cordial union of that vast multitude of men, our descendants, that the future hope of mankind rested—a future of rational progress and well-ordered freedom, in which the knowledge of man should be extended, his power over nature increased, and his command of the appliances of civilization multiplied, and it rested with England and the United States to act on that principle. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cardwell, M. P., in acknowledging the toast of "the House of Commons," said he was sure the Commons of England would not fail to reciprocate those fraternal feelings which had been expressed by the American Minister. They could not forget that free institutions, whether in America or England, were alike derived from Anglo-Saxon ancestors. Mr. Cardwell then proposed the health of the Lord Mayor.

The Lord Mayor briefly acknowledged the compliment.

Mr. Dallas then, in graceful terms, gave the health of the Lady Mayoress, which was drank with acclamation.

The Lord Mayor, in responding to the toast, told Mr. Dallas he was authorized by the Lady Mayoress to say, that if his diplomacy was equal to his gallantry there could be no fear of the success of his mission. (A laugh.)

Troops for Canada.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Elgin would put a question to the Government. A report was current to the effect that large bodies of troops and great quantities of ammunition were about to be dispatched to Canada. The report had caused a great deal of anxiety to the public mind; and he desired to know whether there were any foundations for the report.

Lord Panmure replied—There is a general impression, out of doors, that a very large force is about to embark for British North America. It is quite true that it is our intention to send back to North America a certain number of regiments which were taken from that part of the Queen's dominions for the purpose of carrying on the war, and it is not improbable that in the new organization of the army, by division and brigades, which is contemplated, there will, over all the North American provinces, be a small addition to the British army; but an impression that we are about to send thither a large force, for the purpose of aggression, is entirely without foundation. It is also stated—and I am glad to have the opportunity of explaining that too—that large quantities of munitions of war are being sent to British North America. The fact is, that during the war we drew from the British North American stores almost all the munitions of war, in the shape of gunpowder and other materials, which they contained. All that is now being done is to replace the stores that were drawn thence.

The American Papers.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. Henry Baillie asked Lord Palmerston if he could give an assurance that the American papers would be forthcoming within a reasonable defined period. Lord Palmerston said he had only just received the groundwork of the reply to the last communication from the United States. It required to be carefully considered, so that its terms should neither envenom the discussion, nor omit anything essential to the case of Her Majesty's Government. It was satisfactory, therefore, to know that Lord Clarendon, although absent in Paris, had yet been able to bestow some attention to this and other important subjects, and in a few days Lord Clarendon would have finally settled the reply to be handed to Mr. Dallas. In all probability he would have returned to London by the end of the week, and no doubt the papers would be produced early next week. Mr. Baillie said, under these circumstances he should postpone his motion condemning the recruiting in the United States.

Miscellaneous.

The Queen held a levee at St. James's Palace on Tuesday. Among the members of the diplomatic circle present was Mr. Dallas, the American Minister.

France.

A very splendid fete was given on Monday night, at the Hotel de Ville, in honor of the Plenipotentiaries. One-third of the Galerie de Fetes was cut off and converted into a temporary theatre, in which the actors of the Opera Comique performed a piece entitled the "Concert a la Cour."

Italian Affairs.

The following is an extract from the Paris correspondence of *Le Nord*, the Russian journal of Brussels: Dining, a few days ago, with a high personage of the court, Count Cavour did not conceal his complaints against the Conference for refusing to interfere in the affairs of Italy against Austria, which power had in its favor the majority of the plenipotentiaries. He ended with saying there will be revolutions in Italy before the year is out. The minister of Victor Emmanuel, adds *Le Nord*, uttered his prophecy with some show of reason—the moment a Piedmontese army from the Crimea is about to enter the Papal States, Austria brings her troops to the frontier of Piedmont. It is easy to foresee the possibility of a conflict. England will sustain Piedmont. France also would cordially interfere with the object of reconciling the revolution with the interests of the Pope. Austria, who left Russia to combat singly with the allied powers, could not, in the case of a conflict in Italy, rely upon Russia.

A Paris correspondent says: All the talk of the diplomatic and political circles is at this moment about the speech which Lord Clarendon delivered on the state of Italy, in a recent sitting of the Congress. In this speech his lordship denounced, in very vehement terms, the system of government which prevails in Naples and Rome, declared that it is a danger, not only to Italy, but to Europe, and that it is impossible for any government, in the present advanced state of civilization, to disregard altogether the popular will, and to govern according to its own arbitrary pleasure. His lordship, it is said, required that his speech should be mentioned in the minutes. It is said also that the speech caused great offence to Austria, as was natural, not a little to Russia, and some to France.

"It is affirmed," says the *Steele*, "that with the unanimous consent of the plenipotentiaries, the treaty of peace signed on the 30th of March, expresses in the most flattering terms, the high esteem of Europe for King Victor Edmond, and for his Government and army. According to the terms of the convention signed between the Porte and Austria, the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities is to follow within forty days after the exchange of ratifications."

Russia.

A letter from Berlin, of the 13th ult., says: "The grand dinner which the Minister of Commerce, M. Von der Heydt, gave in honor of peace, was very brilliant. The Ambassador of Russia proposed, in eloquent and cordial terms, a toast to the Queen of England, the Emperor of the French, and the King of Prussia. The propositions made by Russia, relative to the extension of the commercial and customs treaties of 1818 and 1825, have reached the Government, but the concessions of Russia are much less important than had been expected."

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 7th ult., says: "A *Te Deum* was sung yesterday afternoon, in the chapel of the Winter Palace, in honor of peace. All the court, and a number of superior officers and high functionaries were present. All the foreign embassies were also represented, and there were a great many other persons."

A letter from Warsaw, of the 4th, in the Hamburg News, says: "Prince Gortchakoff has informed the principal capitalists that vast enterprises are projected in Poland and Russia, and that they will act in their own interest, and at the same time give proofs of patriotism, in arranging matters so that money will not be wanting when required. He mentioned at the same time that the Emperor wished that the manufactures of Russia should be no longer worked by foreigners, and that he Majesty desired to bring into play the abundant resources of the country."

Spain.

THE INSURRECTION AT VALENCIA.—The Madrid journals of the 9th and 10th of April contain details of the insurrection at Valencia.

On the morning of the 6th, whilst the municipality was proceeding to draw for the conscription, numerous body of insurgents rushed in, crying: "Down with the authorities! No conscription!" and amidst threats of death to the members of the municipality, proceeded to break the urns. The alcalde, M. Escribe, who attempted to restore order, was fired at several times, and was miraculously preserved by a sergeant of the civil guard. The insurgents were headed by firemen and national guards, but were for the most part laborers from the railway. After expelling the mayor and his colleagues from the building, the insurgents proceeded to the Plaza San Francisco.

The captain-general, hearing of what had taken place, published a bando, but as it produced no effect, he marched against the insurgents at the head of a column of 200 infantry, 50 cavalry and 4 pieces of artillery. The insurgents, who were in the balconies and the windows, received him with a sharp fire, which caused him some loss, and he fired his cannon against them; but the insurgents resisted desperately, and bands of them spread over the city and attacked several guard houses. After three hours combat, in which the cavalry took part, the insurgents were dislodged from the houses, and were compelled to retreat. The number of killed and wounded on both sides was about forty; and it is now said that amongst the slain were six, not as first stated, three, soldiers and a lieutenant.

The last telegraphic accounts published in the Gazette announced that tranquility continued, but that groups, displaying considerable agitation, persisted in remaining in the streets. The Gazette publishes the decree, dated the 9th, which, as stated by the telegraph, removes Gen. Villalonga from the Captaincy-General of Valencia, and another which appoints Gen. de Zabala, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the post, with powers of a special commissioner of the Government, Marshal O'Donnel, Minister of War, being charged with the administration of the Foreign Department during his absence. A report was current in the capitol that the troops of the garrison of Madrid had been kept in their barracks owing to the fear of disturbances; but the *Epoca* says that it was not true. A grand review of about 30,000 of the garrison and National Guard of Madrid had been ordered.

The *Epoca* says that the movement of Valencia had ramifications at Murcia, Carthagena and Barcelona.

THE U. S. STEAM FRIGATE MINNESOTA.—*Navul Workshops.*—We paid a visit to this new frigate on Saturday, and were surprised to find that steam would be got up on board of her this week. The machinery is all in place, and it reflects the highest credit upon the engineers and workmen employed in its construction. The work was all performed at the Washington Navy Yard, under the direction of government officers. The hull having been built at the same yard, the Minnesota will be from keelson to truck—from propeller to piston, a Washington ship—and her constructors may well challenge the world to produce her superior. Her anchors, tanks, etc., etc., were also made at the Washington Navy Yard.

The foremast of the Minnesota is already in place, and in thirty days she will be ready for sea. Her destination is the Brazil station, and it is reported that she will be assigned to the command of Captain Forrest, now commanding on this station.

A large number of workmen are now employed at the Navy Yard, and when the bell strikes at 6 P. M., they emerge from its walls like an army of the bone and sinew of the land. Several new buildings of extraordinary dimensions, are in course of completion, and in the shops will be considerably augmented.

[Washington Organ, 28th.

GUANO.—The American Guano Company, says the New York Tribune, have received further and important evidence of the almost inexhaustible deposits of guano on the island which belongs to them. Three or four captains of whalers have recently exhibited to the officers of this company their log-books, showing that they landed at this island and saw the grave of the American seaman buried there. The existence of the island and that it is really covered with guano, appears to be placed beyond a doubt. One of the captains alluded to, offered to abandon the voyage upon which he was bound and take charge of a ship to load with guano at this island. This is one of the most important discoveries for this country that has ever been made, as it makes the United States entirely independent of Peru for this valuable fertilizer.

Mr. Thomas Rogers, the celebrated locomotive builder, died at Paterson, N. J., May. He began life in New York, as a carpenter, in poverty. At the time of his death he had in his employ seven hundred and fifty men, working one of the largest locomotive manufactories in the world. He was sixty-five years of age.

SHOOTING AT MILLIKEN'S BEND.—We learn that Sexton Ingram, of Claiborne county, Miss., who was very dangerously wounded by a shot from Cherry, at Milliken's Bend, La., last Thursday, is dead. Ingram and Cherry had some angry words on the evening previous, and as soon on Thursday, as Ingram was passing to his dinner, Cherry fired, charged a double-barrelled shot gun from a place where he had secreted himself. Notwithstanding the severity of his wounds, Ingram was considered out of danger yesterday morning, and his physician had some hopes of his recovery. Cherry was immediately arrested, and is in jail. [Vicksburg Whig, 30th.

TOBACCO.

The Lynchburg Virginian reports the tobacco market in that vicinity as being quite animated. Large quantities have been coming in, it says, since the late rain. Qualities are fair and prices high.

MAY PARTY AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

The advent of the floral month, we are sure, was never more beautifully celebrated than it was on Friday night, at the Odd Fellows' Hall. As our readers already know, it was gotten up by a committee of our gallant young citizens, in compliment to the young ladies of the First District High School; and the result, we are assured, exceeded even their most sanguine anticipations. The attendance was very large, and was not limited to any particular section of the city. Each of the four districts was represented by bevies of its brightest belles and gayest gallants; for, in addition to the attraction that the Odd Fellows' Hall holds out to the lovers of dancing, on any and every occasion, there was the additional allurement, on this occasion, of the ancient and charming ceremony of crowning and paying court to a Queen of May: the High School girls, to whom the party was given, furnishing the Queen and conducting the coronation.

At the head of the hall, an elegant throne, parlatically and poetically canopied with flags, flowers and evergreens, stood on a carpeted stage, with a broad flight of steps ascending to it from the floor. Tasteful inscriptions in evergreen proclaimed the purpose of these preparations, before it was made apparent by the arrival of the Queen and her train. This event came off at nine o'clock, all the side-seats in the vast hall being crowded with lady spectators, and gentlemen standing about in lieu of seats. A troop of little Floras appeared at the main entrance, supporting an arbor of roses and evergreens, beneath which walked the Queen and her attendants, followed by a procession of young ladies in various poetical characters—the whole forming a most charming spectacle. After marching around the hall, singing, in chorus, the song of "Charming May," the procession ascended to the stage. There the Queen, kneeling, received the crown, and a poetic address from each of her followers. The addresses and the costumes of the young ladies were very appropriate to the parts they represented in the ceremony, and were equally pretty to listen to and behold.

The Queen of May was personated with great taste and dignity by Miss Margaretta Law. Miss Isabel Otway placed the crown upon her head, and Miss Atalie Batet bore her sceptre. Misses Mary J. Reynolds, Annie Taylor, Mary Turner and Annie Etter, acted as maids of honor. The poetic characters were very charmingly represented by Miss Emma Faysoux, as Sunshine; [Miss Alice Solomon, who had been appointed to represent the Morning Star, was unfortunately absent from indisposition;] Miss Rosa Benjamin, as Storm; Miss Sallie Collier, as Rainbow; Misses Mary Almuduger, Mary McStae, Charlotte Boullidlet and Virginia Redwood, as the Four Seasons; the little Misses Virginia Nichols and Minnie Levy, no Fairies; and Misses Caroline Lutt, Lucy Campbell, Angusta Boullemet, Lucy Broadhead, Fannie Benedict, Mary Stringer, Julia Blakesley, Clementine Schneider and ——, Brodie, as Floras.

The Queen, having been duly crowned and installed upon the throne, issued her mandate, that thenceforth music and dancing should be the order of the evening. The band of music at once struck up a lively air; and in a short time the Queen and her train were scattered about amidst as bright, beautiful and gay a multitude as ever tripped it over the floor of that hall of gay multitudes.

A great many of the young ladies who attended as spectators of the coronation, were so gaily decked with ribbons and flowers, in honor of the occasion, that it was difficult to distinguish them from the school girls when they became mingled together in the mazes of the dance.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the hall which followed the coronation and annihilated the night. It seemed to us, as if all the pretty faces that we have encountered at all the balls we have attended the past season, were there, conspiring to render this ball a grand climax to all its predecessors; and this, with the good management that was visible, as well as the abundance of temperate refreshments that counteracted the warmth of the weather, rendered it a ball to be lovingly and regretfully remembered, until such time as a hope of its repetition may be indulged in. We are quite certain that another such party will be generally clamored for in May next.

We had the pleasure of recognizing, in the crowd Miss Lochrey, the Principal of the High School, to the pupils of which the party was given; Miss McTler, the Principal of the Third District Girls' High School; and other accomplished ladies, whose rare attendance at balls in general, renders their presence an additional charm to the few balls they do attend.

[Crescent.

Miss Florence Nightingale has been gazetted officially as Directress-General of all the hospitals in the British Dominions. No nurses can, for the future, be appointed in any public hospital without her sanction.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

Published for the proprietors, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1856.

Rev. James A. Miller, of the New Orleans Circuit, informs us that a good meeting is in progress at Algiers. Some twelve have professed religion, and others are seeking. The interest is increasing, and the congregations are good.

Scandalous.

Two marriage notices, published in the Advocate of April 19, have proved to be hoaxes, palmed upon us by some witless villain. The parties to the marriages as given were: "April 1, by Rev. James W. Glenn, of Alabama Conference, Mr. H. W. Purnell, of Noxubee, Miss., to Miss Julia C. Cummins, of Alabama." "April 1, by Rev. J. D. Stewart, of Tennessee Conference, Rev. P. S. Bourland, of Ballard county, Ky., to Miss R. A. Johnson, of Hardin, Tenn." The notice, in both cases, is a hoax, fabricated by some base and brainless individual, whose exposure we shall take pains to make as soon as possible. We are sorry to believe that so mean and vile a thing was perpetrated by any white man or boy south of Mason & Dixon's line.

Fellowship in Prayer.

No thoughtful observer can fail to see that men who stand together in the same Church and often mingle in the same acts of holy worship, have in many instances no more living relation to one another than particles of sand upon the sea-shore; indeed, spiritual communion is a thing so little known or regarded in the more popular sections of the Church, that the very idea of it seems in danger of being totally lost. Could this state of things continue if the Church were fervently prayerful? No. Prayer, in the freedom and fulness of more abundant life, would include the fellowship of believers, and be accompanied with such manifestations of fraternal love as would bring joy and strength to many hearts. Christians would then rejoice to carry out the much-neglected precept of Church life, "look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others." Many a devout man who, though in the Church, now walks to heaven by a solitary path, would be claimed by his brethren as a fellow-traveler, and cheered in his journey by the sweet society of those whom he expects to meet in the far-off home. Every one might then lean on his brother for help, while every one would most thankfully endeavor to "comfort the feeble-minded and support the weak"—thus turning church membership into a thing of life, and significance, and blessing. What happy Sabbaths the Church might then spend with God! How hallowed and attractive all her seasons of social worship would then become, and what a privilege men would find it to belong to a praying Church!—*Gleanings's Praying Church.*

Fruit Unto Holiness.

"Walking in the country," says the Rev. W. Jay, of Bath, "I went into a barn, where I found a thrasher at his work. I addressed him the words of Solomon: 'My friend, in all labor there is some profit.' But what was my surprise when, leaning on his flail, he said, with much energy, 'No sir; that is the truth, but there is one exception to it. I had long labored in the service of sin, but I got no profit by my labor!' 'Ah, then,' answered I, 'you know somewhat of the Apostle's meaning when he asked, "What fruit had ye in those things whereof ye are now ashamed?" 'Thank God,' he replied, 'I do; and I also know that now, being freed from sin, and having become a servant unto righteousness, I have my fruit unto holiness and the end unto everlasting life.'"

Anecdote of Mr. Wesley.

A lady once asked him:

"Mr. Wesley, supposing that you knew that you were to die at 12 o'clock to-morrow night, how would you spend the intervening time?"

"How, madam?" he replied. "Why, just as I intend to spend it now. I should preach this evening at Gloucester, again at 5 to-morrow morning. After that I should ride to Tewkesbury, preach in the afternoon, and meet the society in the evening. I should then repair to friend Martin's house, who expects to entertain me, converse and pray with them as usual, retire to my room at 10 o'clock, commend myself to my heavenly Father, lie down to rest, and wake up in glory."

"Blessed is that servant whom his Lord, when he cometh, shall find so doing."—Luke, xii. 43.

It is cause enough for humility to know that we are not humble.

Country Christians in the City.

Amongst many subjects of reflection which these present, one has more frequently pressed itself upon us than any other. We allude to a proclivity for worldly amusements, and the general and thorough worldliness which characterises the deportment of many of them whilst sojourning in the city. It is held by most Christian denominations, and by Methodists in especial, that theatres, operas, and resorts of kindred nature are not to be attended or patronized by professors of religion, and that such indulgence is highly inexpedient, if not sinful. Pastors in the city are at much pains to warn their flocks against the evil of it, and persistance in it is considered ground of disciplinary action. The argument, in its breadth, against these amusements, is admitted by most, and the policy of Church restraint, as enforced upon home communicants, as well. The point which many of our country brethren have practically determined involves a principle in Christian casuistry that is far from clear—to wit, that the circumstance of their being strangers and visitors releases them from the obligations of home Christians.

This circumstance does not affect the general argument against these amusements. That their tendency is bad, is evident to those who have lived where their influence is seen and felt. It is highly demoralizing, and often ruinous to the young, and it always leads to backsliding or apostacy in church members, when the habit of attendance upon these amusements is formed. Perhaps no one thing operates more against religion in the city. By it more are kept out of the Church and out of heaven than by almost any other cause. This of itself nearly accounts for the scarcity of young persons in the several churches, and for the fearfully large number of persons who have been members elsewhere, but are not here. It is worldliness, but eminently this seductive form of worldliness.

If it be an evil so monstrous, and so surely felt by our resident Christians and by the churches, can its indulgence on the part of visiting Christians be vindicated by any circumstance whatever? The fact that they are visitors does not lessen the stubborn fact that they are patronizing and sustaining what does the cause of God amongst us incalculable mischief. What we are preaching against and praying against, they are countenancing and paying for. If they are doing no harm to religion where they live, does that justify the withering influence of their example here?

Giving the advantage of the admission, which cannot be held, that it is no injury to their personal piety, the example is baneful in the highest degree. It is sometimes urged that as strangers, their example is nothing. But in reality it is a great deal. They help to swell the great aggregate of worldly influence—an influence which is felt by those who do not know the individuals whose combined character and actions make it up. There is an influence of example that every one has, not as he is a Church member, or Mr. A. or Mr. B., but as a man. The units of our humanity are so many examples. Whoever goes to the theatre, if he does not go there as a known Christian, goes as a known man! In most cases the religious profession *is* known by some. Few come here who are not known by at least a small circle; and, so far as that circle is concerned, the example has the force not only of a man's but of a Christian man's influence.

There is in this objection, a radical lameness at best. But it is; besides, a confession which, in the light of religious duty, condemns him who pleads it. In our character as Christians it is doubtful whether we have any right to travel *incog.* We are commanded to let our light shine, to shine as lights in the world. The obligation of positive religious example and activity is made imperative. If the religious profession of theatre going Christians is not known, it ought to be. They have a right to conceal everything rather than this. The circumstance of being a visitor does not release us from that unshrinking avowal of faith which the gospel commands. The responsibility of the Christian man is not of this flexible nature. The character is his—it is himself—not a cloak that he can put on and off at pleasure, but a character to be maintained and illustrated everywhere. Were this character maintained boldly and consistently; were they to consort with God's people here who are struggling against every odds, our religious friends of the country, instead of unconciously helping to crush, would do much to sustain the cause and the character of the Church, and to encourage and aid those who labor for its welfare.

Christian parents come themselves and bring their children. They must at least go to the theatre once or more. It is important that they should see the world. Their visit would be incomplete without it. Besides, the young people, the girls and the boys, whilom dedicated to the Lord, and the subject of many anxious prayers, have never seen the world—they must see for themselves. The attendance but once of all the Christian parents and their children would keep our theatres going forever. Neither the managers nor the devil would ask any more. The reasoning is so absurd that it will hardly bear analysis. Do evil that good may come. And yet the evil done only leads to coming evils of greater magnitude. But suppose that good were to come of it—how, a more acute casuistry than we are master of can show—is that good a sufficient reason for the evil entailed upon the cause of religion here? It is a gratifying acknowledgment we make, that our country visitors afford many exceptions to the examples which have directed these observations, and that amongst the latter are very many of the good and useful. We beseech you, brethren, suffer the word of exhortation, and so much the more as you see the day approaching.

The Lamb of God.

The most signlficant and remarkable type introduced into the divine ordinances, as well as into Israel's history and ritual, was the lamb. It even meets us at the threshold of Paradise, in the sacrifice of Abel, as an object particularly acceptable in the sight of God. Later on, the lamb, with its blood, consecrates the commencement of the history of the Israelites. The sprinkling of the door-posts with the blood of lambs was the means of Israel's preservation in Egypt from the sword of the destroying angel, and the departure of the people from Pharoah's house of bondage. From that time the Lamb continued to be the most prominent figure by which God typified the future Messiah to the children of Abraham. Henceforward it acquired an abiding footing in Israel's saorificial rites in general, and in the yearly passover in particular. In the latter, each house was enjoined by the Mosaic law to bring a male lamb, without blemish or infirmity, to the sanctuary, there solemnly confess their transgressions over it, then bring it, typically burdened with their sins, to the court of the temple to be slain; and after it was roasted, consume it entirely in festive communion, with joy and thanksgiving to Jehovah. That which was so prophetically typical in this ceremony was so apparent that even the most sinful mind could not mistake it. Every one who was only susceptible of that which was divinely symbolical, felt impressed with the idea that this divine ordinance could have no other aim than to keep alive in Israel, along with the remembrance of the promised Deliveror, the confidence and hope in him.

John the Baptist appears in the wilderness; and the first greeting with which he welcomes Jesus, which was renewed whenever he saw him, is, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin, of the world!" thereby directing the attention of the whole world to Jesus, as if there were thenceforth nothing else worth seeing in heaven or on earth than this Lamb of God; and by so doing he certainly directs us to the greatest and most beautifying of all mysteries, and to the pith and marrow of the entire gospel. For if Christ had been only the "Lion of the tribe of Judah," and not at the same time the "Lamb," what would it have availed us? As the Lamb, he is the desire of all nations, the star of hope to the exiles from Eden, the sun of righteousness in the night of sorrow to those whom the law condemns, and the heavenly lamp to the wanderer in the gloomy isle of death.—*Krummacher.*

GOLD IN THE GREAT SAHARA.—According to the *Center Algeria*, the great desert of Sahara, which it states is not so uninhabitable as has been described, is rich in gold dust. In the month of January last, the Touregs, a race inhabiting the desert, sent a deputation to Governor-General Randon, proffering their friendship and their protection to trading caravans coming to their country, or passing through to the Soudan or to the land of the Niger. Among the articles which they named as inducements for trading caravans to visit them were gold dust, ivory, fragrant gums, etc.

Another Algeran journal, the *Akhbar*, in confirmation of the report of auriferous deposites in the Sahara, quotes the following passage from the works of Ebu-Khaldon, the historian of the Berbers:

"The King of Mailli (city of the Eastern Sahara) arrived at Cairo with eighty loads of gold dust, each of three hundred weight. A well-informed man of Sedschelmassa related to the king's interpreter that in the county of Kaakas (among the blacks) the Sultan Dahata, successor of Mousa Mussa, sold the famous rock of gold, which was the most remarkable treasure of the sovereign of Mailli. It weighed twenty hundred pounds, and was kept in the same condition as when first discovered.

AMERICAN TOBACCO IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—It appears from official documents just prepared by the State Department at Washington, that the duties on American tobacco, in various foreign countries, are as follows: Bremen, 2-3 of one per cent. per pound; Great Britain, 72 cents per pound, and 5 per cent. additional; Holland, 28 cents per 221 pounds; Belgium, $1,86 per 221 pounds; Sweden, 5 5-6 cents per pound; Norway, 4 1-2 cents per pound. In France, Spain, Portugal, Austria and Sardinia tobacco is a government monopoly.

The following statement exhibits the quantity of American tobacco exported from the United States to the countries designated, with the duties paid thereon, during the commercial year of 1855:

COUNTRIES.	QUANTITY—Lbs.	AMT. OF DUTIES PAID.
Bremen	36,058,000	$ 16,652
Great Britain	24,203,000	$18,297,468
France	40,866,000	$16,800,000 annual rev. to Fr. Gov. for monopoly.
Holland	17,124,000	$ 21,405
Spain	7,524,000	$ 4,000,000 annual rev. to Spanish Gov.
Belgium	4,610,000	$ 15,749
Sardinia	5,311,000	$ .....
Austria	2,945,000	$ 129,585
Sweden and Norway	1,713,000	$ 68,505
Portugal	536,000	$ .....

Mansfield Female College, De Soto, La.

A letter from the President of this institution, Rev. H. C. Thweatt, informs us that it is now more prosperous than ever. We clip the following notice of it from the De Soto, Columbian.

"It is with considerable satisfaction, that we announce the arrival of M. C. Plagge, and lady, who are now connected with our Female College. They are in every respect competent to discharge the duties that devolve upon them as teachers in our school. Mr. Plagge is a regular graduate, and was for three years professor of music in the Russian College, Buren, and was for more than six years engaged in the public schools of Cambridge Massachusetts, besides organist in several churches, and leader of two large musical societies. Mrs. P. is a thorough, and efficient, teacher of the piano, guitar, and the French language,—having had ten years experience in teaching the above branches under the special supervision of her husband. All of the professorships of the Mansfield Female College, are now filled with professors who would be bright ornaments to any College in the Union. The large and splendid brick building will be ready for the reception of pupils by the commencement of next session, at which time, the trustees confidently expect to be able to place upon the pages of the catalogue, over two hundred pupils, the number having already exceeded one hundred and twenty five. They will certainly procure the extensive apparatus already appropriated for, in the completion of the college building. Mansfield is decidedly one of the most rotired and beautiful towns, and presents more ample facilitie for the erection and support of high public schools, no doubt, than any other village or town in the entire state of Louisiana. The press and the whole people of the State, should speak out and respound with a spirit of laudable liberality to the enterprise so cheerfully manifested by the founders and supporters of the Mansfield Female College."

John Knox's Call.

Knox's call to the ministry is thus related by McCrie:

These persons were so well pleased with Knox's talents and his manner of teaching his pupils, that they urged him strongly to preach in public, and to become colleague to Rough. But he resisted all their solicitations, assigning as his reason that he did not consider himself as having a call to this employment, and he would not be guilty of intrusion. They did not, however, desist from their purpose; but, having consulted with their brethren, came to a resolution, without his knowledge, that a call should be publicly given him, in the name of the whole, to become one of their ministers.

Accordingly, on a day fixed for the purpose, Rough preached a sermon on the election of ministers, in which he declared the power which any congregation, however small, had over any one in whom they perceived gifts suited to the office; and how dangerous it was for such a person to reject the call of those who desired instruction. The sermon being concluded, the preacher turned to Knox, who was present, and addressed him in these words: "Brother, you will not be offended, although I speak unto you that which I have in charge, even from all those here present, which is this: In the name of God, and of his Son Jesus Christ, and in the name of all that presently call you by my mouth, I charge you that you refuse not this holy vocation; but as you tender the glory of God, and the increase of Christ's kingdom, the edification of your brethren, and the comfort of me, whom you understand well enough to be oppressed with the multitude of labors, that you take the public office and charge of preaching, even as you look to avoid God's heavy displeasure, and desire that he shall multiply his graces unto you." Then addressing himself to his congregation, he said, "Was not this your charge unto me, and do you not approve this vocation?" They all answered, "It was, and we approve it."

Overwhelmed by this unexpected and solemn charge, Knox, after an ineffectual attempt to address the audience, burst into tears, rushed out of the assembly, and shut himself up in his chamber. His countenance and behavior, from that day until the day he was compelled to present himself in a public place of preaching, did sufficiently declare the grief and trouble of his heart, for no man saw any sign of mirth from him for many days together.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—*Dividend Declared.*—At a meeting of the board of directors of this road, recently held, a dividend of three per cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th of May. The books were closed on the 5th of May. The vote for a dividend stood, nineteen for to seven against it.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.—Since the commencement of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1855, there has been a total of foreign merchandise imported at New York amounting to $159,978,226. During the same time there has been exported of produce and miscellaneous goods $65,514,366, and of specie $16,689,729.

WHAT HARM IS IT.

One often hears this question asked for the purpose of settling decisively the fitness of particular actions. It is asked by that pretty numerous class of worldly people who have some degree of conscientiousness, and a general intention to do about right, according to their mode of judging. These do not mean to allow themselves in any thing which is clearly wicked; and they are so little enlightened in regard to their real responsibilities, that they take to themselves no small credit on the score of this virtuous purpose.

It is asked, too, by many professing Christians. Such persons must feel, of course, that any bad action would, in them, be unbecoming and improper. Even the most inconsistent and imperfect, however they may fail in practice, are sufficiently correct in theory not to defend, or to claim the right of doing, any act that is palpably immoral. All are agreed that wrong actions are inconsistent with Christian obligations, and are not to be indulged in; and there is, unfortunately, but too much evidence that the views of many professed disciples extend but little beyond this. They are to be careful to commit no crime. This seems to be about the whole of their ethical system.

Indeed by both these classes, the question to which we have referred, is asked as though it were undeniably a test question in regard to the rightfulness of actions. It is taken for granted, in propounding it, that if there is no harm in any course of conduct, that is to say if it be not in itself and necessarily sinful, it may be beyond a doubt innocently and properly adopted. But is it so? Ought it, in every case, to satisfy an enlightenrd conscience, that an action done, or proposed to be done, is not in its own nature criminal? Are the demands of duty, especially of Christian duty, merely negative? Do they rise no higher than the non-commission of crime, so that they may be quite fulfilled by merely abstaining from what is evil? Certainly there are right things to be done, as well as wrong things to be avoided. The grand inquiry with every Christian man or woman ought to be, not simply, What evil shall I shun? but What good can I accomplish? Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?

But even this is not enough. It does not follow of course, that one is in the way of duty because he is engaged in doing things which in themselves are right. It is the simple truth, and no strange paradox, when we say, that one may be doing only lawful things, and yet be acting in a very criminal manner. For what can be plainer than that among many good things which, at a given time, it may be in my power to do, I am bound to choose the best? Who will not allow that I am bound, in general to do those things, in preference to others, which promise to be most useful to myself, most advantageous to my fellow-men, and most honorable to religion and to God? Who will venture to deny, that since in the wide range of possible right actions, some one thing which I may do will accomplish a thousand-fold more good than something else, I may not incur the most heinous guilt by doing the latter, when I ought to do the former? It is doubtless a good deed to give a sixpence to a deserving blind man; but if I should busy myself with this, while a child was drowning at my side, the whole world would reproach me, and that justly, I must take care not only that what I do shall be a good thing, but that it shall be the best thing that is, at the time within my power.

When, therefore, you ask, Disciple, in regard to any action, any indulgence, any occupation, or any course of life, what harm there may be in it, the answer plainly is, that is not the question to be determined, if you wish to know your duty. Admit that there is no harm. That will decide nothing. It may be very criminal in you to do it notwithstanding. It is harmless! Very well; but can you not do something positively good instead? Something which may yield real profit to yourself or others? It is useful, you are able to affirm perhaps. Yes, but you are bound to look further still. Is it the most useful thing that, in the circumstances, can possibly be done? In reading that book, in keeping that company, in indulging in that amusement, in conforming to that fashion, in adopting that course of life, are you doing the very highest and most noble thing, the thing most worthy of yourself and most pleasing in the sight of God that lies within your power? If not, then you are doing wrong; incurring guilt, more or less aggravated as the case may be. Your powers and opportunities are not given you without the obligation to use them in the wisest and best manner. You are bound to make the very most of them; and for all that you fall short of this, you will be held delinquent at the bar of Eternal Justice.

Let it not content you then to ask about the harm involved in this or that. To look no further than this, argues a melancholy want of proper moral feeling, a sad lack of spiritual discernment and affection. Paul would never have thought of asking such a question. His soul was alwys full of loftier views and more exalted aspirations, than are implied in the mere desire to do no mischief. How did he burn with holy ardor to achieve the greatest possible things, at whatever personal sacrifice and even suffering! How small a thing did it seem to him to please himself, in this or that particular, might he but show himself a man, and win the prize of his high calling in Christ Jesus! You see that this was right, was admirable in him. You cannot withhold your homage from that self-forgetfulness which counts all things but loss for Christ, and can be satisfied with nothing short of self-crucifixion for his sake, and a supreme and unceasing devotion to his glory. Go thou and do likewise. Keep far within the dubious, twilight region that lies along the line that separates between good and evil. Attempt the best things. Live to the highest ends. The reward will be a conscience void of offense, a character of solid excellence, and the perpetual consciousness of God's approval here, and then at last the reward of the faithful servant. This is the true idea of Christian living.

[Independent.

Dedication of the Beer-Garden Chapel.

Those interested in the German Mission of New Orleans will be gratified to learn that this edifice is completed, paid for and dedicated. It will be remembered that the enterprise was initiated, by planting a Sabbath School in a Beer Garden, near the swamp, in the rear of the Third District. The Chapel is several squares from the Beer Garden, but in an eligible position, for usefulness amongst the German people. It is right in the midst. This is carrying the gospel war into Germany, the opening of a fountain of truth where it is most needed. We were at the opening and dedication on last Sabbath evening. The capacity of the house is for about three or four hundred. It was more than comfortably full, and many went away who found no room either to stand or sit. The Scriptures were read in German, and the singing was in German. The latter was excellent; better we think than the music of some of our more protending choirs. These Germans are hearty in their worship. Strong in praise and strong in the amens. The sermon was in our tongue, by Rev. J. B. Walker, "God is a Spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in Spirit and in truth." The text was expounded with special reference to the nature, obligations, and benefits of public and religious worship. The cost of Chapel and ground is eighteen hundred dollars, six hundred was unpaid at the close of the sermon—but the amount was raised on the spot, before the benediction was pronounced. It took some special and rather hard begging but it was done, and the house was given to the Lord clear of incumbrance. This is a good example. Is it not a mockery to go through the form of dedication when the premises are but half paid for? A thought was brought out and dwelt upon during the raising of the collection—the difficulty of giving to the Lord, and of persuading even Christian men to give. Other enterprises are easy. Docks, ships and hotels are built readily. Men spend their dollars, fives, tens, twenties and fifties. They risk and lose these amounts, and rest under the loss. The building of a little chapel is greatly more difficult than the most costly worldly enterprise. The talking, writing, managing, praying, to accomplish substantially so little, is amazing. The Church dollar is the largest dollar—its magnitude grows upon the gaze of considerate and pious stinginess. It is like a full moon on the edge of the horizon. It is the biggest, brightest dollar—the hardest dollar to let go. This illusion must be dissipated. Fifty dollars given in such a cause is only fifty dollars. Just the same that it is when expended upon lust, extravagance or worldly enterprise.

This is not a comment upon the six hundred dollar collection of the occasion. The givers were few and poor. It was the widow's mite acted over again, illustrated and enforced upon our attention. It was a rich paragraph of living, practical gospel. We hope the friends of missions will ponder it well.

But the chapel is a fact. It is a mark made where a mark is needed. It is a step forward, and something to encourage hearts and strengthen hands. And yet is this and all that has been done but an earnest. The field is expanding and weightier designs are on foot. Five chapels already; a handsome and commodious brick edifice is to be commenced immediately—something worthy the name of a church. As Americans, we should feel honored by the privilege of ministering and providing for the spiritual wants of the Germans, a people who claim the national kindred of Luther and Melancthon, and to whom Methodism, indirectly, owes a debt which she can discharge in no other way.

☞ The Convention to form a State Government for Utah is to meet soon. The estimate of Judge Drummond that the Territory has a population of 100,000 is thought to be nearly correct.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

PASTORAL VISITING.

MINDEN, LA., April, 1856.

It is only by knowing, from constant observation and painful experience, that the importance of any enterprise does not always secure for it that attention which it deserves, that we can restrain our astonishment at the lamentably common neglect among ministers, of pastoral visiting. To set forth all the motives to this from duty, interest, pleasure and success, would suffice for a volume instead of the space for a newspaper article. A glance, however, at some of them, may serve to "stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance."

It is necessary to attend to this in order to fulfill the command of Christ to Peter, "Feed my sheep." Some can not be fed at all, unless they are sought at their homes. It is not unfrequently the case that those who are "bound in affliction," and thus kept from the house of God, are the most pious of the flock. Their piety yields a purer and stronger light to the little circle about them than that of the more favored children of health. It is impolitic as well as unjust to neglect these; for often and often the discouragements the minister feels, and to these he is no stranger—he will be more comforted by a single interview than by any other means. The careless will feel a new interest from such a visit, and, girding on the armor afresh will strike with new energy.

The acquaintance he will obtain with his people is another strong motive to the performance of this duty. He thus becomes acquainted with their real wants. He learns their cares and troubles, and can adapt his preaching to them—binding up their broken hearts with the hand of felt sympathy, and soothing their woes with the balm of religion. This important advantage is entirely lost without pastoral visiting. A bond of attachment too is thus formed between the minister and his people that death cannot sever.

Its advantages extend also to the unconverted. He is brought into contact with them at their homes, and an influence is exerted upon them to be Christians. He knows how to approach them, and how they will be most easily moved to action—ascertains their difficulties and hindrances, and is prepared to remove them. His associations with them gives him a claim on their attention, and they pay him a deference which they will by no means accord a stranger.

In addition to this, the minister furnishes convincing credentials of his call. The world is prone to regard the ministry as a mere profession. They are apt to suppose that he entreats men to repent because it is "in his line." And it must be admitted that, when the zeal of the minister is exhausted in reading a lecture on some abstruse point of theology, the pretext for such a conclusion is too plausible. But, let him seek the humble, converso with them closely—comfort and pray with them when none but God can hear—as they will confess—unwillingly it may be—that he is a true minister—that truly the love of Christ urges him forward and sustains him in the conflict. His influence will be powerfully controlling.

As a further motive, his own success will show the benefits. Nothing will tend more to increase his own stock of "wisdom's costly merchandise" than faithful attention to this duty. Preaching may stir his soul with emotion, thrill it with triumph, but it is intimate communion with the pious and the heart-searching conversation that, most surely of all indirect means will deepen his piety, settle his peace and establish his faith. How often would the storm be hushed, and the dark cloud caused to roll away by a timely call on some pious member, or a religious interview.

All this is confirmed by the distinct voice of history. Pastoral fidelity has always been an important element of ministerial success. Those who have faithfully prosecuted it have reaped abundant harvests. God has especially honored their drafts on his converting grace. Witness the astonishing prosperity of Mr. Caughey—a most indefatigable pastor—and the far-famed usefulness of Payson, one of the most successful ministers of his school, whose was an untiring and efficient pastorate. Look about you and see, by a law of nature as well as of grace, "fruit unto eternal life" rewards the labors of those who are faithful in this respect. Duty calls loudly, and with the retributions of eternity in view, enjoins this work. Interest, happiness and honor, time and eternity, echo the sound. Affection, friendship, the pains of the lost and the songs of the ransomed, strangely join in unison to lead you onward in this all important work.

ZION PILGRIM.

LOVE.—Love is happiness. He who grows, in love grows, therefore, in happiness. God is love; and love is his image within us. If I would resemble him, let me strengthen love, never allowing a degrading selfishness to reign in my heart.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

PLAN OF EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS FOR 1856–7.

First District—Bishop Andrew.

Tennessee Conference, at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 15, 1856.
Holsten Conference, at Knoxville, October 29, 1856.
South Carolina Conference, Yorkville, November 19, 1856.
Georgia Conference, Americus, December 3, 1856.
Florida Conference, Alligator, December 17, 1856.

Second District—Bishop Early.

Western Virginia, Guyandotte, September 4, 1856.
Kentucky Conference, at Winchester, Sept. 17, 1856.
Louisville Conference, at Elizabethtown, October 1, 1856.
Memphis Conference, at Jackson, October 15, 1856.
North Carolina Conference, at Greensboro', Nov. 12, 1856.
Virginia Conference, at Richmond, Nov. 26, 1856.

Third District—Bishop Pierce.

Missouri Conference, at Louisiana, September 24, 1856.
St. Louis Conference, at Charleston, Oct. 8, 1856.
Arkansas Conference, at Batesville, Oct. 29, 1856.
Ouchittas Conference, at Princeton, November 12, 1856.
Mississippi Conference, at Koscinsko, Nov. 26, 1856.
Alabama Conference, at Tuskegee, December 10, 1856.

Fourth District—Bishop Paine.

Kansas Conference, at Kicapoo, October 10, 1856.
Indian Mission, at Chickasaw Academy, Oct. 30.
East Texas Conference, at Paris, Nov. 19, 1856.
Texas Conference, at Gonzales, December 10, 1856.

Fifth District—Bishop Kavanaugh.

Pacific Conference, at Gilroy, November 12, 1856.
Louisiana Conference, at Waterproof, Feb. 11, 1857.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th ult., by D. M. Wiggins, Esq., at the residence of Mrs. Mead, Dr. HORNE to Miss MARY B. NASH, all of Clinton, Hinds county, Miss.

On the 15th ult., by Rev. S. J. Kelley, in Warrington, Fla., Mr. J. E. WOOLSEY to Miss SUSAN STEARNS, all of Warrenton, Fla.

On the 28th ult, by Rev. S. J. Kelley, in Warrenton, Fla., Mr. WM. SEALS, of Butler county, Ala., to Miss HENRIETTA STEARNS, of Warrington, Fla.

On the 29th ult, by Rev. D. F. Lewis, Mr. WM. H. LEMON, of West Feliciana, La., to Miss ELLEN N. NEWMAN, of Wilkinson county, Miss.

DEATHS.

Died.—At the residence of her father, in Greene county, Alabama, Mrs. BEATTY W. IRBY, consort of Richard T. Irby, of Noxubee county, Miss.

She was the eldest daughter of H. L. and E. J. Kennon; was born on the 25th of April, 1832, and died the 17th of April, 1856. In the summer of 1846 she embraced religion and attached herself to the M. E. Church, of which she remained an acceptable member until called to her reward.

From a long and intimate acquaintance with the family, I had it fairly in my power to make a proper estimate of the virtues of the deceased, and without partiality or flattery can say, I have rarely known one who possessed more excellencies. Though dignified and pious, she was not austere, and while all loved her and sought her company, because of her cheerfulness and vivacity, she was free from a spirit of levity. She was a dutiful daughter, an affectionate sister, and a most amiable and interesting companion. She had just taken her position in society with the most flattering prospects, when the dread spoiler came, whose touch blights the fairest flower and converted the happy dwelling into the house of mourning. But the awful summons did not find her unprepared, for laying made her peace with God, her confidence in the Saviour's merits was unshaken. She expressed a willingness to depart, in the full assurance of a blissful immortality. Her last words were, "give my love to all my friends and relatives, and tell them to meet me in heaven." Our feelings of selfishness may cause us to mourn her absence, and we cannot but deeply sympathize with the bereaved family, especially the heart-stricken and disconsolate husband—yet believing it to be better" to be with Christ, we could not wish her return to the world of woe."

Too mean for her, a world like this,
She's landed on that happy shore,
Where all the saints partake of bliss,
And Christians meet to part no more.

L.

Died.—In this city, on the 27th ult., after a painful illness of six months, Mrs. ELIZABETH BREWSTER, aged 56 years.

This notice will inform the friends of the deceased that she has "finished her course," and departed to realize the "rest that remains for the people of God."

Mrs. Elizabeth Brewster was born in the year 1800, in the Eastern part of Tennessee. She was for thirty or more a resident of this city. Her disease was a cancer of the breast, and her sufferings were of the most distressing character. She possessed faith in Christ and joined the Methodist E. Church South in August, 1840. Sister Brewster's Christian character was marked by zeal accordiug to knowledge—by unwavering consistency and cheerful resignation.—Though her last sufferings were great, her patience, cheerfulness, and strong confidence, never failed her for an hour. Her afflictions were sanctified to the strengthening and comfort of many. The church has lost a saint, but heaven has gained an angel of purity and love.

J. B. WALKER.

☞ Hear what the Medical Faculty say of Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS: LANCASTER, Pa., January 1, 1854—*Dr. J. Hostetter, Pittsburgh, Pa.*—Sir: From my experience with the remedial qualities contained in your inimitable Bitters in chronic diseases, such as Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, etc., also as a preventive of disease and toste, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best medicine with which I am acquainted, and take pleasure in recommending your valuable Bitters to dyspeptics particularly, and to the profession generally. Yours, very respectfully, H. A. SMITH, M. D.

For sale by John Wright & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres street, and C. C. Woodman, corner Magazine and Commeus streets.

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Interesting from Nicaragua.

We copy the following from *El Nicaragnense* of the 19th:

"He that taketh the sword shall perish by the sword." War is at all times, and under all circumstances, a terrible calamity, a fearful evil, a great national misfortune. A war of aggression, of invasion and destruction, is ten times more disastrous to the invaders than to the invaded, unless the cause be a just one and the act justifiable before God and the world. We are in a state of war—our State is invaded, the enemy are at our doors, and threaten to utterly exterminate a portion of our people—and wherefore? Why are the Costa Rica men on the soil of Nicaragua? Have we been faithless to treaties? Have we broken the word of nations?—annoyed the citizens of that State, or in any other manner, denounced the peace of States, and violated the faith of governments? No, nothing of this kind is complained of by Costa Rica. But she has declared war upon us, nevertheless; and upon the illusive pretence of restoring *order* in Nicaragua, she sends her army here to burn our towns, destroy our property and murder, in cold blood, our citizens who happen to be of American origin. Costa Rica has assumed a fearful responsibility, and invoked a dreadful arbitrament. Has she fully calculated the chances? Has she measured the results, in all their extent? Has she considered the end of all this blood and desolation which she has called down upon her own head, provided she cannot thus cast them upon us? We believe not. We believe that her rulers and statesmen are but the tools and instruments of another and a greater power, cunning, faithless, bloody and unscrupulous in her policy, as ever nation was. England is the *real* enemy in the field against Nicaragua, and Costa Rica will ere long see how fatally she has been misled, deceived and *ruined* by listeaing to the advice of that ever-scheming, ever-treacherous government. * * *

England has long had her hand upon these States, making of this or of that party, the tool with which she has overturned these governments, until poverty and desolation reigns where riches and prosperity ought to smile on every hand. People who ought to be united as one, are kept divided into parties and factions, each striving to conquer and suppress the other, instead of directing their energies for the general good, and striving for the public weal. Cannot the statesmen and leading soldiers of these States see the effects of their discords and divisions? * * *

Be this as it may, the star of destiny is in the ascendant, and it leads forth a bright and glorious train, pointing out a brilliant future for Central America. Costa Rica will be the first to join the procession, keeping step to a new and lively march. Thoughtlessly has she entered the ring, and her conquest will be as sure as the coming day. A momentary success has heated the imagination of her soldiers and swelled her anticipation into unwonted proportions. The man of destiny is at the head of the Nicaraguan troops, and, ere the Costa Ricans are aware, he will be upon them with the avenging sword, and the deadly rifle, to wipe out all disasters and sweep away every foe. There is no such word as fail with Gen. Walker; and the brave troops under his command are all confident of the victory. From this time forward there will be no halting, no holding up, no resting for the enemy, until his country is overrun, and his capital bows to the flag of Nicaragua. Costa Rica has taken the sword and the sword shall be her portion.

THE WOUNDED.—We are gratified to announce the good condition of the wounded. Major Markham, Capt. Cook, Capt. McCardle, Capt. George Leonard, Lieut. Dolan, Lieut. Ayers, Lieut. Jamison, Lieut. Latimer, Lieut. Potter, Sergeant Hodgins, Sergeant Dunnegan, Sergeant Rettle, Sergeant Pittman—arm amputated—Sergeant Evelyn, Sergeant Sarsfield and Corporal Neary Whiting are all recovering. The medical staff are busy, night and day, with the wounded, and the superintendence of Dr. Mores is spoken of very highly. Mr. Langsdale, a private in the Voltigeurs, whose gallant performance on the day of battle, became a matter of notoriety, is also recovering from the wounds he received in the fight.

DISCIPLINE.—The troops are now drilled on the Plaza every morning, for one hour. The necessity for a stricter discipline is apparent to all, and the present course will soon remedy an evil much complained of by the officers at Rivas.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.—Under a general order, the whole army has been re-organized into two battalions, one of Rifles. The equalization of the different companies is now being carried out, and, in a few days, the drill on the Plaza will show all the companies of the same numerical strength.

GALA.—On the day of the return of the American troops from Rivas, the town was ornamented with flags, and the morning was ushered in with fireworks and other signs of rejoicing.

THE BATTLE OF RIVAS.

We glean the following particulars of the great battle of Rivas from *El Nicaragüense* of the 19th ult. The intelligence will be read with interest. In addition, we append the names of the killed and wounded in the army of Nicaragua:

In our last issue, in relation to the second battle of Rivas, we stated that "the battalion under command of Lieutenant Col. Sanders was ordered to enter by the street leading along the West side of the Plaza, and the East side was to be charged by the force under command of Col. Fry." In making this statement we committed an error, which justice and a sense of duty requires should be corrected. The mode of attack was arranged and ordered after the following manner: Companies A. B. C. and D., of the 1st Rifle Battalion, under command of Lieutenant Col. Sanders, were required to begin the assault from the North side of the plaza, and simultaneously from the South side, a charge was to be made by Companies E. F. and G., under the lead of Major Brewster. The former Companies were officered respectively by Captains Anderson, Rudler and Mason. They were the first to reach the plaza, and although not exceeding eighty men in the aggregate, they pushed forward, through a galling fire, with fearless intrepidity. The small command under Major Brewster displayed signal gallantry and did remarkable execution.—Company E leading the advance lost seven killed, and five wounded. Among the latter were Captain Frank Anderson, one of the original "fifty-six" of the Vesta, who was wounded in the arm and side, and Lieutenant T. Doland, who was wounded in the arm. In the first battle of Rivas, Capt. Anderson was twice wounded, and although scarcely recovered from the former afflictions, with a truly commendable heroism he submitted to encounter the perils of a second engagement. In this last conflict he was afflicted again with two severe, but happily, not dangerous wounds. Company F, formerly Voltigeurs, but transferred to the First Rifle Battalion, under the direction of Capt. Rudler, a most gallant and meritorious officer, sustained itself with a courage inferior to none. Its killed and wounded was little less than that suffered by its associated company. Company G., under Capt. Mason, was the greatest sufferer in the conflict in the number of killed and wounded. In view of the smallness of the number composing the companies under command of Major Brewster, and the extremely perilous position to which they were exposed, too much praise cannot be awarded to the fearless officers and the indomitable few sustaining so difficult an assault.

The companies under command of Lieut. Col. Sanders, in the attack from the east and along the north side of the plaza, behaved with most the gallant and exemplary heroism. The number of killed and wounded in that command, gives attestation of their devotion to their officers, and their fidelity to the cause for which they were imperiled. Capt. Harrell, of company D, was killed, and in him the army has lost a valuable officer and an accomplished gentleman. Among the wounded of company B, are Lieutenants Leonard, Porter und Ayers, officers of acknowledged gallantry und men of appreciated merit. Lieut. Leonard was another of the "Vesta Band," and has, throughout the war, conducted himself with such becoming courage as entitles him to most flattering commendation. Captain Coycee, of company C, was severely wounded in both of his hands while leading his men in the desperate charge upon the enemy's cannon. He is a man of desperate courage, and his men confronted danger at his behest, with the utmost alacrity. Lieut. Latimer, of his company, was also severely but not dangerously wounded.

The command under Col. Natzmer and Major O'Neil was ordered to enter the plaza by a cross street from the south side, and the native troops under Col. Machado by a cross street from the north side, simultaneous with the entrance of the commands of Lieut. Col. Sanders and Major Brewster.

From some misapprehension of the instructions, Col. Machado with the native force, instead of entering the city at the point designated for his command, kept with the command of Lieut. Col. Sanders, but proved, however, of essential service in the desperate conflict which followed. His gallantry was attested by his death, and in his fall the native army has suffered an irreparable loss. The immediate officers under him behaved with great courage, and too much credit cannot attach to the conduct of the troops they officered.

The Light Infantry Battalion, under the command of Col. Fry, was held as a reserve force, and entered the plaza about ten or fifteen minutes after the commencement of the assault. They entered a whoop, and were soon mingled with their comrades in arms, in the dangerous conflict. Capt. James Linton, of company D, than whom there was no more gallant gentleman on that perilous field, fell mortally wounded at the head of his valiant and devoted men. Lieut. James C. Jamieson, of company E, an officer of tried merit, and a man of doubtless courage, received in the leg a painful wound.

In the Second Rifle Battalion, under command of Col. Natzmer, Second Lieut. Anderson of Co. D. received an afflicting wound.

An interesting feature in the battle of Rivas was the presence of some of those gallant spirits who first adventured at that place the experiment of battle under the dubious auspices only of fifty-six men. Of the original number that embarked in the Vesta, and first met the enemy on the disastrous field of Rivas, there were sixteen who participated in the recent engagement. These were Maj. J. B. Markham, Capt. Frank Anderson, Capt. D. K. Bayley, Capt. Peter Veeder, Lieut. L. G. Gay, Lieut. S. M. Leonard, Lieut. G. Gist, Sergeant Wm. Sarsfield and Privates Moses Anderson, J. Blanch, J. Colmers, H. Lyons, Dr. Matthews, Jake Norris and C. Travella. These men, without exception, behaved with a gallantry meriting the highest admiration and applause. Of this number, Lieuts Stoll and Gay were killed, and Major Markham, Capts Anderson and Bayley, Lieut. Leonard and Gist and Sergeant Sarsfield were wounded. Lieut. Stoll, the aid of Col. Den Ilmno Natzmer, did most efficient service. It is authentically said that not less than thirteen of the enemy fell by his single hand, before he paid by his death the penalty of his gallantry. Lieut. Gay fell in the charge which he himself projected, and which required a courage of the most desperate character to prosecute. Then Capt. Veeder there was no man who displayed more heroic valor, or one who by his desperate fearlessness, commanded more the respect and admiration of the army. The whole of this little remnant of the "Vesta band," by their intrepid action, are deserving of even enthusiastic praise.

In company with the "Vesta band" of patriots there are others whose praiseworthy conduct entitles them to flattering mention. They were not connected with any especial command in the army, but acted on an impulse of patriotism, and courage impelled them to the desperate chances of the conflict. It is with pride and pleasure that we commend the gallant action of Col. C. J. McDonald, Captains Cook and Bradley and Drinker of the Quarter-Master Department; Major W. R. Rodgers and Captain Mahon, John Pelliccer, of the Commissary Department; Major Webber, a citizen volunteer; Lieut. J. S. Lyons, formerly attached to Major Brewster's command; J. Armstrong and J. Finney, of the Pay-Master Department, and Michael McCarty, a volunteer orderly to Gen. Walker. The reckless exposure of himself to peril stamped McCarty as a man without fear. All exhibited a brilliant and dashing courage, and are entitled to a similar encomium. Of this number Armstrong was killed, and Cook and Bradley and Lyons and Finney were severely wounded. McDonald and Webber are missing, and the apprehension is felt that they have not escaped the disaster of the battle.

Take it all in all, the conflict at Rivas cannot but be regarded as a glorious victory. We have lost indeed some good, and valiant men, but their deaths have been atoned for in the blood of numerous sacrifices. The enemy are disheartened at their defeat, let them linger within the limits of Nicaragua, and they too, will soon be offered oblations at the shrine of Liberalism upon the altar of Democratic progression.

The names of many privates could be mentioned, but to name one would require that all should be spoken of, and our space will not allow of it.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

STAFF—KILLED.—Lieutenant Morgan, Aid-de-Camp to the General.

ASSISTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE—KILLED.—Capts. Thueston and Clinton.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—KILLED.—Lieut. Stall.

QUARTER MASTER'S DEPARTMENT—WOUNDED.—Capt. Cook.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—WOUNDED.—Lieut. Gist and Sergeant Sarsfield.

UNATTACHED—WOUNDED.—Lieut. Joces.

NATIVE FORCES—KILLED.—Col. Murchado, commander of the native forces.

LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION.

COMPANY B.

KILLED.—Capt. James Linton, Corporal Robert Kellet, Privates John Bridley, J. M. Jennings, J. H. Lane. Total 4—aggregate 5.

WOUNDED.—Privates Joseph Springer, C. H. Terry (wounded accidentally on the return march.) Total wounded, 2.

COMPANY E.

KILLED.—Privates Wm. Gould, George Dickerson. Total 2.

WOUNDED.—First Lieutenant James C. Jamerson, Privates Patrick Thomas, Louis Lott, Albert Adams. Total 3—aggregate 4.

FIRST RIFLE BATTALION.

COMPANY A.

KILLED.—Lieut. S. Gay, Privates P. Lynn, —— Rorrer. Total, 2—aggregate, 3.

WOUNDED.—Sergeant A. Pittman, Privates S. Kipp, Geo. Cook, T. Lane. Total, 4.

MISSING.—A. Du Jan, L. Pache. Total, 2.

COMPANY B.

KILLED.—Privates Bradley, —— Stone. Total, 2.

WOUNDED.—Lieut. Leopard, Lieut. Porter, Lieut. Ayers, Corporal Chandler, Privates Ashbro, Heury, Hodgdon, Martin. Total, 5—aggregate, 8.

MISSING.—Privates Augustin, Jackson.

COMPANY C.

KILLED.—Sergeant Wm. McCarty, Privates Barnhouse, A. G. Gates. Total, 3.

WOUNDED.—Capt. Caycee, Lieut. Latimer, Privates Wnolf, Barker.

MISSING.—Privates Gleason, Geary, Gilligan. Total, 3.

COMPANY D.

KILLED.—Capt. Harrell, Privates Blackburn, Flinn, Whites, Barstow. Total, 4—aggregate, 5.

WOUNDED.—Sergeant Hutchings, Private Bulger. Total, 2.

COMPANY E.

KILLED.—Privates Knox, Logan, LeClerc, Stickner, Dart, Davidson, Barr. Total, 7.

WOUNDED.—Capt. Anderson, Lieut. Dolan, Privates J. Miller, J. Briner, Jones. Total, 3—aggregate, 5.

MISSING.—Privates Heary, Wilson, Mooney, Gray. Total, 4.

COMPANY F.

KILLED.—Sergeant Chestnut, Privates McMurpey, Duncan. Total, 3.

WOUNDED.—Sergeant Dunnican, Sergeant Halliday, Privates Burns, Ferney, Williams, Langsdale, Cody. Total, 7.

MISSING.—Cody.

COMPANY G.

KILLED.—Lieut. John Doyle, Sergeant Risner, Privates McMahon, McGruar, De Lancey, Houston, Fisher, Miller, Hernshan, Townsend, Milty, Winchester. Total, 11—aggregate, 12.

WOUNDED.—Privates Latta, Miller, Jones, James, Shaffer, Spearman, Mayer, O'Malley, Dollau, Furgnson. Total, 10.

SECOND RIFLE BATTALION.

COMPANY A.

KILLED.—Privates Eldridge, Milholland. Total, 2.

WOUNDED.—Private Howell.

MISSING.—Private Strawhouse.

COMPANY B.

KILLED.—Serg't Stackl, Privates Bogliger, Winkler, Webber, Este. Total, 5.

WOUNDED.—Sergeant Ketter, Private Leslie.

COMPANY C.

KILLED.—Private Edwards.

WOUNDED.—Private Lockwood.

MISSING.—Corporal Roden.

COMPANY D.

KILLED.—None.

WOUNDED.—Second Lieuten't Anderson, Corporal Whiting. Total, 1—aggregate 2.

MISSING.—Privates Jeandrew, Huckley, Reeves. Total, 3.

MOUNTED RANGERS.

KILLED.—Lieut. Philip Gillis, Acting Lieuten't W. Winters, Private Scott. Total, 1—aggregate, 3.

WOUNDED.—Sergeant Cornin, Sergeant Evelyn, Privates Lyncy, Barray, McPard, Howard. Total, 5.

THE EMPRESS.—A recent letter-writer in Paris says:

"The Empress is doing well, and little Napkia is getting on bravely. It is said that Dr. Dubois, the accoucher who let him into this "fleeting show" of ours, has received a fee of 30,000 francs; Dr. Conneau, as assistant doorkeeper on the occasion, has received 8000 francs, and other medical bystanders, each 6000 francs. Napkin has a guard over his cradle, (in the next room,) not of infantry, as you might fancy, but of full-grown imperial dragoons. Their commanding officer receives his orders only from Napkin's governess. Now, how it would surprise and amuse a French traveler in America, and be text for a page or two in his chapter on "Women in the United States," when he returned home and published, if he should discover somewhere, in the course of his observations in our country, that Mrs. Colonel Jenkin's child's nurse had command of a corporal's guard of the Colonel's regiment!"

A PETRIFIED SHIP.—The Beardstown Illinoisian says: "While visiting a friend in Sangamon Bottom, in this county, a short time since, we were called to examine a specimen of stone which he had lately taken from a neighboring quarry. The curiosity consisted of two sandstone rocks, which were found joining each other in contectual form, which, when separated, the face of one presented the appearance of having been a part of the side of a vessel, near the gunwale. There seems to have been an over-lapping of the timbers, in the form of moulding, around the vessel. The work of art is as plain to be seen on the stone as on the floating vessel. The holes formed by the nails are very distinct, as well as the fossilized texture of the wood. There are also pieces of iron with the specimen, which seem to have been used, instead of caulking, between the strips of ida k."

"Look here, Jones," Professor Pudd's idea is dat de whole world is but de vulue ob a dollar.

"Why, how is dat?"

"Case, he says it only contains four quarters.

☞ If you are sick, the probability is that the root of your sufferings is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed dyspepsia, languor, oppression to the diaphragm, jaundice, headache, nausea, bodily weakness, dimness of sight, heartburn, sourness, dysentery, and a legion of other horrible diseases. Indigestion produces this blood, and therefore destroys the strength and vigor of the system. To restore the strength of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and dismiss forever all these tormenting and dangerous complaints, nothing is necessary but a persevering use of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. There is no mistake, no failure in their sanative effects. See advertisement. of 1m

☞ A Masterpiece Outdone.—We have lately supposed that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was the Ultima Thule in its line, and that nothing had been or would be invented which could at all surpass it in its fine points of excellence as a medicine. But we are confidently assured by those competent to judge on the subject, that Ayer's new Pills excel in high medical activity even that widely celebrated embodiment of the chill. He has succeeded in meshing them not only pleasant to take, but powerful to cure the large class of complaints which require a purgative remedy [Lancaster Argus, Ky.

They are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., and all city druggists. al9 2m

EUROPEAN NEWS.

We find in our Northern Exchanges some farther details of the news brought by the Arabia:

The Bay Islands.

On Thursday, the 10th, appeared a copy of the Queen's warrant for erecting the Islands of Ruatan and certain other Islands on the coast of Central America into a colony, under the name of "Bay Islands," to be administered by the Governor of Jamaica. The warrant was issued on the 10th March, 1852, and the right of revoking it is reserved to the crown. The Islands are those of Ruatan, Bonacca, Utilla, Helena, Barbarat and Moxat.

Miss Nightingale has received a slight injury from the upsetting of a vehicle—her back is hurt. She is at the Castle Hospital in the Crimea.

The Emperor of Austria has pardoned 62 political offenders, who in 1848–and 1850 were sentenced by the military courts to terms of imprisonment varying between ten and twenty years.

Prussia.

By a ministerial ordinance strong measures have been taken against stock-jobbing. Brokers are forbidden to negotiate foreign scrip. National shares partly paid up, and foreign shares fully paid up, are to be sold only for transfer.

The King of Prussia is said to have invited the Prince of Prussia to take up his fixed residence at Berlin. It is anticipated that the marriage of the Prince's eldest son with the Princess Royal of England, will place the august brothers on terms of much greater cordiality.

Rumors of ministerial changes still continue. Nothing certain can be ascertioned, but the rumors have touched too many officers and lasted too long to be entirely without foundation.

THE STIPULATIONS IN THE TREATY OF PEACE.—In the Paris Debats, M. S. de Sacy undertakes to unveil the transactions of the Conference with reference to the fifth article of the well known Esterhazy conditions—that by which the Allies reserved the right to produce ulterior conditions in a European interest.

The Russian plenipotentiaries, it is said, did not defend either the military arsenals of Nicholaieff or their naval establishments in the Black Sea, in the Sea of Azoff, or upon the shores of the Sea of Azoff. The treaty of peace proclaims in the widest and most absolute sense the principles of the neutralization of these two seas. Sebastopol will not be rebuilt. The Russian ports and cities will be accessible to all governments, who will be free to exercise an active surveillance by means of consular agents. All the Russian forts which have been constructed upon the Eastern coast of the Black Sea, along the Caucasus until the extremity of the Russian Territory, not far from Batoum, will be destroyed, and cannot be replaced.

M. de Sacy intimates that the demolition of the line of forts extending to the south of the Caucasus, between the Black and Caspian Seas, was demanded by Russia, and that the demand was refused on the ground that the forts were necessary for the security of the frontier, that no European interest calls for their destruction, and that they cannot be brought within the scope of the fifth article. The Allies, it is said, gave way; but it was agreed that the Russo-Turkish frontier on that side should be defined so as to avoid future conflicts, the Russians meanwhile retiring from the Turkish Territory.

It is also affirmed that the Turkish plenipotentiaries demanded of Russia an indemnity for the expenses of the war, and for damages sustained through repeated invasions of the Principalities by Russia. These latter damages, it is said, have been frequently admitted by the Russian Government which has promised reparation, but hitherto has not kept its word. This demand the Russian plenipotentiaries rejected.

The treaty forbids the Russians—so M. de Sacy is assured—the fortification of the Isles of Aland. The prohibition is absolute, and admits neither fortified barracks nor entrenched posts.

The question of the future constitution of the principalities, the Debats affirms, has scarcely been advanced beyond the vague principles of the propositions accepted at St. Petersburg last January, and is beset with difficulties.

THE POPE AND THE AUSTRIAN CLERGY.—The official advisers of his Holiness are preparing a surprise for the monastic orders in Austria, which will hardly be to their taste. Some years ago the Papal government was in unusually great financial difficulties, and it was proposed to apply to the different Catholic monarchs for pecuniary assistance; but the Roman Minister of Finance chanced to recollect that the loyal sons of the Church are seldom in possession of superfluous cash, and the idea was relinquished. Rome has now a better plan for raising the wind. She is about to order the heads of all the Austrian convents (some of which are extremely wealthy) to send in an exact account of their annual revenue and expenditure, and they will at the same time be given to understand that a part of the surplus ought in future to be employed in assisting Mother Church. Now, the Austrian monks are in general pious men and excellent Catholics, but they are extremely fond of the good things of this life, and therefore the demand of his Holiness upon their purses is not likely to meet with a very favorable reception. As it is possible that the foregoing little piece of news may be contradicted by the Ultramontain party, it may be well beforehand to state that it is correct, and that the words quoted are copy-lined in the original document, which is in Latin.—[Vienna Correspondent of the Times.

THE EAGLE PEN.—The eagle pen, which was taken from the king of birds to sign the treaty of Paris, was extracted by M. Feuillet de Couches himself. It requires more than the strength and *savoir-faire* of a *chef de protocole* to deprive this fiery bird of one of its feathers. The task is not an easy one. The eagle in the *Jardin des Plantes*, in undergoing this operation, was entangled in a strong net. The powerful bird made a long resistance, and in the scuffle with it the workman who took it upon himself to make this extract was dashed to the ground in no very gentle manner. This was done exactly a week previous to the signing of the treaty, as the pen had to be prepared before it could be used for writing.

SUICIDE OF A LOVER.—Our paper of yesterday contained an account of a death in the watch-house from the effects of laudanum. The name of the unfortunate man was registered at the station-house as Augustus Byson. We stated that several empty vials which had contained laudanum were found upon the person of the deceased and that there was nothing known explanatory of the matter. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of self-murder.

On Saturday we learned the following facts in relation to the matter which disclose that the unfortunate man "had loved, not wisely, but too well." The deceased was a native of Germany and named Augustus Wesser or Welser. Some time since he fell in love with a young and handsome German girl living in Frankfin street, and asked her hand in marriage. Mamma was opposed, the young lady was obedient, and Augustus was duly rejected. After brooding a few days over his disappointment he determined to end his life, and about ten days ago swallowed some three or four ounces of laudanum. His friends, however, discovered the act and had the powerful soporific pumped out of his stomach. The demented Augustus was not to be thwarted in that manner, and on Friday last he pawned a portion of his clothing to raise the means to purchase more laudanum. He went to four different drug stores and purchased a half ounce vial of his favorite life exterminator.

After writing a letter to his brother who resides in this city, informing him of what was intended, he retired to a pile of lumber and there swallowed a portion of the poison. He was then removed to the watch-house by a policeman, who found him in a stupid condition, and he doubtless drank the contents of the other vials in his cell. [Chicago Tribune, 21st.

FONDNESS OF GREAT MEN FOR CHILDREN.—Richter says that the man is to be shunned who does not love the society of children. Henry IV was passionately fond of them, and delighted in their gambols and little caprices.—One day, when crawling round his room on all fours, on his hands and knees, with the Dauphin on his back and the other children about him, urging the King to gallop in imitation of a horse, an Embassador suddenly entered and surprised the royal family in the midst of their fun. Henry, without rising to his feet, asked:

"Have you children, Mr. Embassador?"

"Yes, sir."

"In that case I proceed with the sport," replied the King.

The Duke of Wellington was extremely fond of children, and was a general favorite with them. He enjoyed their gambols, took part in them, and was constantly presenting them with little keepsakes and presents. The opera was his chief amusement, and he was a frequenter of both houses, as well as of the ancient and first class concerts.

Leibnitz used to pass months together in his study, engaged with his laborious investigations. At such times his only relaxation consisted in collecting about him in his study children of both sexes, whom he watched, and sometimes he took part in their frolics. Seated in his easy chair, he delighted to observe their lively movements, to listen to their conversation, and to observe their several dispositions; and when his soul had sufficiently enjoyed the innocent spectacle he would dismiss the children with sweet-meats, and return to his studies with renewed energy.

Louis Racine says of his father, that he took part in all the children's sports. "I remember a procession we once had," says he in his Memoirs, "in which my sisters played the part of the clergy, I was the curate, and the author of Athalie, singing in chorus with us, carried the cross."

Napoleon, like Wellington, was fond of children. He used to take the infant King of Rome in his arms, and standing in front of a mirror with him, there made the oddest grimaces in the glass. At breakfast he would take the child upon his knee, dip his finger in the sauce, and daub his face with it; the child's governess scolded, the Emperor laughed, and the child, almost always pleased, appeared to delight in the rough caresses of his father. Those who, on such occasions, had a favor to solicit from the Emperor were almost sure of being favorably received.

There has been a serious freshet in the North river. At Albany, on Tuesday, the water was up with the docks. The Genesee river is also overflowed, and in Western New York the Alleghepy is some ten feet too high for rafting. All the lowlands along its course are overflowed.

Texas Items.

RAINS.—Abundant and refreshing rains have fallen at Galveston, and in all parts of the interior from what we have heard—producing the best effects upon vegetation. The crops are now highly promising.

A little orphan boy, living with Richard Barkley, in Fayette county, was killed a few days since, by having tied a rope, with which he was leading a mule, around his waist. The animal ran off and dragged him to death. [Gal. Civilian, 26th.

We hear from gentlemen, from different parts of the country, that the rains have been very general and abundant. We trust, therefore, that our next accounts of the crops will be more favorable. We are also encouraged to hope that our rivers may again be navigable, so that our planters may be able to send the balance of their cotton to market. It is estimated that there are now about fifteen thousand bales on the Trinity, awaiting an opportunity for shipment down. [Gal. News, 20th.

Mr. R. S. Parsons has just received the first cargo of lumber from a large mill erected on Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, La. The vessel also brought 1,500 beef hides, and returns with a full cargo of assorted merchandize. Two or three schooners will run regularly in this trade, bringing lumber, corn, hides, vegetables, poultry, etc., and take back provisions, merchandize, etc. Calcasieu is said to be a rich country, and peculiarly favorable to the lumber trade. [Gal. News.

The Brazos and Trinity rivers are both down at low water mark, with but little prospect of affording much profit in the way of navigation this spring, meanwhile our railroads are progressing finely, the uncertainty of an inland navigation affording a strong argument in favor of the necessity. [Houston Tel., 28th.

THE WHEAT REGION.—The Dallas Herald of the 19th says the ground is parched, crops grow slowly, and farmers are anxiously awaiting a refreshing season of rain.

We learn from the Liberty Gazette, that Joseph White, who was convicted of murder last spring, and confined in Grimes county jail to await the decision of the Supreme Court upon an appeal, was rescued by an armed mob from the sheriff and his guard, *en route* to Liberty to receive the sentence of the law, the judgment of the Supreme Court being averse to him. He has not been re-arrested.

The prospects for crops in this county are rather more promising than they were last season this time. We are suffering severely for rain, although Providence has favored us with a small shower recently. [Brazos Statesman, 25th.

THE RAILROAD.—We feel a pleasure in announcing to the friends of Western Texas, that Col. H. A. Ogden has succeeded in obtaining the contract for building that section of the San Antonio Railroad lying between Victoria and Powderhorn. Under the contract, we learn Col. Ogden has the election to commence either at Powderhorn and build the first section, to save the charter, before July, 1857, and complete the remainder to Victoria on or before March, 1858, including a side cut from Lavaca, which would meet the main road a few miles this side Chocolate Bayou, or to commence at Lavaca and build the first section to Victoria and afterwards to build from Powderhorn to join the main line. No active measures will be taken before the middle of May, about which time a commencement may be expected confidently; but we hope, whatever may be determined upon, that the road will be built, even although some parties may be sacrificed in the event; the *public good* is, and must always be, paramount to all private interests. Therefore, we say, build the road, run the iron horse, something must be done, and the sooner it is done the better. [Lavaca Herald, 26th.

We clip the following from the La Grange True Issue:

We were visited, on the night of the 22d inst., by a most violent storm of wind and hail. Fences were razed to the ground, trees were uprooted and houses unroofed. Many of the planters of the county suffered serious damage. Our friend, A. H. Oates, one of the largest planters of the county, says his plantation presents truly a discouraging appearance. Some five hundred yards of his fence, strongly "staked and ridered," was blown down, and the rails scattered to the wind; his peach orchard ruined, and trees broken off, and blown in some instances to the distance of hundreds of yards; the roof of one of his houses blown off; but worse than all, about half of his crop destroyed. All his early corn and cotton are so badly beaten down that it becomes necessary to plough up and plant again.

TEMPEST.—The Bastrop Advertiser of the 26th ult., says:

On Tuesday last we were visited with a storm of hail and rain of uncommon severity. Trees were uprooted, and one house, partially finished, totally demolished. The hailstones in the county are represented to have been immense, some of them as large as hen-eggs.

The Los Angelos Star learns that a quicksilver mine has been discovered eight miles East of San Bernardio, which is said to be very rich.

GRASSHOPPERS.—These insectile intruders are still depredating upon farms and gardens. Their ravages have not been as extensive as was feared. A farmer in the neighborhood says, it takes them just five minutes to cut down a knee-high stalk of corn and eat it up. He declares his inability to tell the number that will settle upon one stalk. There is little identity of these insects with the genuine locust. They are growing slowly and will not leave until their capacity for flight is fully developed. State Times, 26th ult.

Louisiana Items.

Our country exchanges, received yesterday, furnish us but few items of interest. The Plaquemine Sentinel, of Saturday last, says:

We regret to learn that a valuable servant belonging to Mr. John A. Dardenne (whose plantation is a few miles below our town, on the Bayou,) was killed by lightning on Thursday morning last. It appears that he was on his way to the sugar house with a crowbar on his shoulder, as we understand, when he was struck by the electric flash, which burnt off his hair and clothes and killed him instantly.

The Monroe (Ouachita) Register, of the 26th, has the following:

The Ouachita river is falling very fast. Navigation will soon be closed again, as usual.

The second clerk of the W. W. Farmer, fell overboard on her last trip up, and was drowned. We did not ascertain his name.

Our planters are suffering from the want of rain. We have not had a single refreshing shower for nearly a month, and as a natural consequence, vegetation of every description is backward. The corn which is up, is greatly parched, and without a rain, shortly, corn and cotton will have to be replanted.

The Bayou Sara Chronicle, of the 3d, says:

DAMAGE TO THE RAILROAD.—We learn that the heavy rain and storm of Wednesday night seriously damaged the railroad between here and Woodville. Seven miles of the road is rendered impassable for the cars, and they will not be able to run for a week or ten days.

Says the Thibodaux Minerva, of Saturday last:

A few days ago

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

What to Me this Truth has Taught.

(This is truth that's worth revealing.)
More oftend from want of thought
Than from any want of feeling—
Were deem any want of feeling—
If advice we would convey it,
If we've but a word to say,
There's no time to which to say it.

Oh make lovingly the tongue
Touches on a chord so aching,
That a word or accent wrong,
Pains the heart almost to breaking—
Many a tear of wounded pride,
Many a fault of human blindness,
Has been soothed or turned aside
By a gentle voice of kindness.

Many a luxurious flower decays,
Through we tend it e'er so much—
Something secret in it preys,
Which no human aid can touch.
Many a lovely breast
Has some canker-grief concealed,
That, if breathed in sweet opprest—
Just unto itself is healed!

The Magical Isle in the River of Time.

BY MARY E. BAUCHELER.

There's a magical isle in the river of Time,
Where softest of echoes are straying,
And the air is as sweet as a musical chime,
Or the exquisite breath of a tropical clime,
When fanned with the roses is staying.

In these Memory dwells with her pale golden hue,
And music forever is flowing, [through,
While the low-murmured tones that come tremblingly
Softly trouble the heart, and yet overflow it too—
As South-winds o'er waters when blowing.

There are shadowy halls in this fairy-like isle,
Where pictures of beauty are gleaming, [smile,
With the light of their eyes, and their lips' sunny
Only found the heart, with a wildering wile,
And leave us to know 'tis but dreaming.

And the name of this isle is the *Beautiful Past*,
And we hurry our treasures all there;
There are beings of beauty, too lovely to last,
There are blooms of snow, with the dust o'er them cast,
There are tresses and ringlets of hair.

There are fragments of song, only Memory sings,
There are the words of a dear mother's prayer,
There are vows long memoried, and a fate without strings,
There are flowers all withered and letters and rings,
There are relics that love used to wear.

Was the dead, the bright, beautiful dead there arise,
With their soft-flowing ringlets of gold; [eyes,
Their voices are hushed, and o'er their sweet
The unbroken signet of silence now lies,
They are with us again as of old.

In the stillness of night, hands are beckoning us there,
And with joy that is almost a pain
We delight to turn back, and in wandering there,
Through the shadowy halls of this island so fair,
We wander our *lost treasures* again.

Oh this beautiful isle with its phantom-like show,
Is a vision enchantingly bright,
In the river of Time in its turbulent flow,
It is fanned by the voices we heard *long ago*,
In the sweet land of dream of delight.

From the German.

Oh! would'st thou delve, my lady,
Within my depth of eye—
To see if there be hidden
Some pearl of rarest dye?

Oh! seek it, my lady,
And thou shalt find the best,
For there, reflected, lie the rays
Of thy own heart at rest.

The Republican, of the 26th, has some late advices from New Mexico, received by the Wagon Road of the day before. The news is up to twenty-eight days later.

The advices of the 28th March announces the arrival of Col. Bonneville, Majors Grier and Carleton, and Capt. Davidson and Lieut. Williams, 1st Dragoons. The three first named officers were to constitute a Court of Inquiry in the case of Capt. Davidson.

Col. Chandler's command, detached to move against the Gila and Uregoyon Apaches, are now in the field.

The Topographical Engineer, with his party, left Fort Fillmore, on the 3d instant for the "Llano Estacado," and El Paso, to continue the duty of determining the practicability of procuring water by means of deep wells upon a portion of the arid plains, which present a serious obstacle to the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean.

The escort to this party will be reinforced at Fort Union, and the whole will be provisioned for four months and fully prepared for efficient service.

Information has been received at the Department of Head Quarters that the animals taken by the Navajos have been returned, or an equivalent given for them by Manuelito, to whose band the depredators belonged. Delgadito, one of the Navajo chiefs, and consplcuous for his hostility at the treaty of Laguna, met Major Kendrick and proclaimed himself friendly.

In the vicinity of Trinchera, some Apaches ran off 6000 sheep, and mortally wounded the Majorno, on the 25th of February.

Orders have been given for a military party to visit the scene of this occurrence, and investigate all the facts in connection with the depredation.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Capt. Davidson, 1st Dragoons, adjourned. After a patient investigation of the accusations against him, the Court found no cause of censure.

Colonel Miles writes, under date of the 12th inst., that the Mescaleros are quiet and peaceable.

On the 20th of last month, Marco, and a brother of Cuerno Amino, (late chief,) with ten others, sent out from Fauncon by Thuna, their principal chief, and came on a friendly visit to Fort Stanton. These are the first Indians that have ever visited that post. They professed a desire to be on terms of friendship.

They were informed that they would always be kindly received, so long as their conduct was good.

Major Kendrick left Fort Defiance on the 10th inst., to turn over some Indian goods which he had engaged to deliver in person to Moquis. Heavy snows have also fallen in the Navajo country during the winter.

We understand that a general court martial has been directed by the President to convene at this place on the 21st proximo, for the trial Capt. Seamon, Topographical Engineer, who was charged with the construction, and repair of roads in this Territory.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

Interesting Letter from Jenny Lind—Her Sympathy for Barnum.

A friend in send'g &c.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, to a lady in this city, of which the following is an extract:

"I had been apprised, some time previous, of his difficulties with the Company, (Jerome Clock,) but not the least idea he was so deeply involved. Now, that the crash has come, and ruin and poverty stare him in the face, I feel that he has all my sympathies, do most deeply sympathise with him. The American people will hardly believe him totally ruined. This is to be expected, as he has had the reputation of being a smart, shrewd business man, the truth of which I can myself bear witness to. Mr. Barnum had other qualities for which the American people knew little or nothing; his nature was the very acme of generosity, and thousands of untold and unheard of generous deeds will fully atone for any errors of judgment he may have, and doubtless has committed. You know, my dear friend, those gift and charity concerts, which were made to participate in, not that it did not meet with my cordial approval, yet they all sprung from Mr. Barnum, which, although he was shrewd enough to know would return again ten-fold, yet his soul was in the act, nor would he listen to my remonstrances that he, too, should share in whatever credit might be bestowed or attached to them. I know, also, that he was continually importuned by needy people for assistance, which I can most positively assure you, as I believe to be the case, that none ever left him unassisted, when in the least deserving. I think, however, that genius and talent will not long permit [illegible] in impoverished obscurity. His debts will soon arouse him to action, and in a short space of time he will have surmounted the difficulties now surround and oppress him, and would have paralyzed the energies of an ordinary [illegible]

I will not dwell longer upon this subject. It is, indeed, painful for me to contemplate. I believe a friend should [illegible] will be (Barnum) to [illegible] Under no circumstances [illegible] this, shall [illegible] (which, [illegible] to [illegible] that [illegible] as [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 15. WHOLE NUMBER 275. | NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1856. | $2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—30 CAMP ST.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Educational Institute of the M. E. Church, South

Adopted April 23, 1856.

In obedience to a resolution of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at its session in the city of Columbus, Ga., in the month of May, 1854, and to a more recent recommendation by the Tennessee Annual Conference, the undersigned, members of the Methodist E. Church, South, engaged in teaching, and other friends of education, members of said Church, resolve ourselves into a permanent association, to be governed by the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

SEC. 1, This Association shall be known by the name of *The Educational Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.*

SEC. 2, Its objects shall be,

1st, To further the elevation of the standard of education, by urging upon the Church the importance of the ample endowment of all our higher institutions of learning.

2d, To elevate and render more efficient the teacher's office, by encouraging the establishment of departments in our higher schools and colleges for the special training of teachers.

3d, To improve the character of our text-books, and to adapt them to the circumstances of the South; encouraging the production of this class of books by Southern authors, by securing, as far as possible, uniformity in the text-books adopted in various institutions of the South.

4th, To define and recommend the course of study proper to the various orders of literary institutions, securing thereby uniformity in the course pursued by all those of similar grade.

5th, To promote, by the dissemination of right ideas upon the subject, every possible improvement in the discipline and internal arrangement of schools.

6th, To propose plans for enlisting the benevolence of the Church for the extension of educational advantages to the poor.

7th, And finally and in general to adopt any measures which may seem to be more conducive to a general development of the interests of education, and a more efficient application of its agencies to the furtherance of the cause of God.

SEC. 3, To accomplish these objects a free interchange of sentiment during the sessions of the Institute will be encouraged; reports from Committees upon various topics as appointed at previous meetings will be presented; volunteer and appointed lectures will be delivered; and, as the funds of the Institute may justify, its proceedings will be published and circulated.

ARTICLE II.

SEC. 1, Any of the members of the Methodist E. Curch, South, who are or have been engaged as teachers, may become regular members of this Institute upon subscribing this Constitution and paying to the Treasurer an initiation fee of one dollar.

SEC. 2, Any other member of said Church, specially interested in education, shall, upon election by the Institute, become a regular member upon the same terms.

SEC. 3, All regular members shall continue to pay an annual fee of one dollar to the Treasurer; or, on failure thereof for two successive years, shall forfeit membership.

SEC. 4, All ministers of the Methodist E. Church, South, or other friends of the educational interests of our denomination, are eligible by a unanimous vote to honorary membership in this Institute.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1, The officers of this Institute shall be a President, five Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be elected at an annual meeting, and serve until their successors shall be chosen.

SEC. 2, The Recording Secretary shall give previous notice of the regular meetings of the Institute through the Church papers; shall keep a record of its proceedings and preserve its archives.

SEC. 3, The Treasurer shall collect and receive all moneys due to the Institute, disburse them at its order, keep a true account of these operations, and make an annual report thereof.

ARTICLE IV.

The meetings of this association shall be held annually, commencing on the third Monday in April, in the city of Nashville, Tennesse; but any three officers of the Institute may call a meeting of the same whenever they may deem it necessary.

ARTICLE V.

SEC. 1, By-laws in accordance with this Constitution may be made at any meeting.

SEC. 2, No alterations shall be made in this Constitution, unless agreed to by two-thirds of the members present at any meeting.

M. M. HENKLE,	WM. J. ROSS.
THOS. STRINGFELD,	R. L. KIRKPATRIKK,
OSCAR F. CASEY,	JOHN DARBY,
JOHN M. BONNEEL,	WM. J. STREET,
C. D. ELLIOTT,	O. L. SMITH,
J. O. CHURCH,	A. L. HAMILTON,
JAMES H. DODD,	C. W. CALLENDER,
A. S. KING,	A. R. ERWIN,
JAS. F HAMILTON,	CHARLES R. JEWETT,
R. PAINE,	G. F. PIERCE.

The Institute then proceeded to the election of officers for the succeding year, when the following were chosen:

Rev. ROBERT PAINE, D. D. President,
Rev. GEO. F. PIERCE, D. D. Vice Pres't.
Rev. M. M. HENKLE, D. D. " "
Prof. JAS. B. DODD, " "
Rev. C. D. ELLIOTT, " "
Rev. O. L. SMITH, " "
Rev. A. L. HAMILTON, D. D., Sec'y.
Prof. C. CALLENDER, Treasurer.

On motion, two committees were appointed, one to select themes for lectures and essays, and the other to assign subjects for reports to be delivered and presented at the next annual session of the Institute.

Said Committees reported as follows: The themes for these lectures, essays, etc., and the persons appointed to prepare them, are as follows:

1st, Opening lecture by the President, on the proper method of introducing the Bible as a text book in all our institutions.

2d, Lecture by the Rev. J. O. Church, D. D., on the importance of our itinerant system of educating the children of our traveling preachers free of expense for tuition and board.

3d, Lecture by Prof. John Darby, on the importance of Natural History as a branch of education.

4th, Essay by Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D., on the importance of thorough English scholarship, and the means of attaining it.

5th, Essay by Rev. J. R. Thomas, on the best method of school government and discipline.

6th, Essay by Prof. O. F. Casey, on the best method of teaching Ancient Languages.

7th, Report on the proper course of study for Male Colleges and High Schools, to be prepared by Rev. W. M. Wightman, D. D., and Rev. W. J. Sasnett.

8th, Report on the proper course of study for Female Colleges and Academies, to be prepared by Rev. A. H. Mitchell, D. D., and Rev. O. L. Smith.

9th, Report on the expediency of providing, as far as possible, a system of Common School Education by benevolent effort or otherwise, to be prepared by Rev. J. M. Bonnell and Rev. W. H. Anderson, D. D.

10th, Report on the proper time and length of vacations, to be prepared by Prof. A. R. Holcombo and Prof. J. B. Dodd.

11th, Report on the expediency of establishing a scientific school journal under the patronage of this Institute, to be prepared by Rev. E. E Wiley, D. D., and Pres. J. Darby.

12th, Report on the subject of the endowment of our higher institutions of learning, to be prepared by Rev. George F. Pierce, D. D. and Rev. W. A. Smith, D. D.

On motion, Vice President Elliott and the Treasurer and Secretary of this Institute be appointed a committee of arrangement for the next annual meeting, and that they shall have power to secure volunteer lectures and essays, in addition to those above mentioned.

On motion, Pres. J. O. Church, Profs. Kirkpatrick and Casey, were appointed a committee to receive and report all books which any authors or publishers may desire to lay before this Institute.

A reconsideration of the above motion was called for, pending the discussion of which the Institute adjourned to meet again at a quarter to eight o'clock, P. M.

M. M. HENKLE, V. Prest.
A. L. Hamilton, Sec'y.

HAPPINESS IN GOD'S SERVICE.—The Christian does not serve God for happiness, but God by a sublime necessity has attached happiness to his service. Along the ranks of his army goes the command to rejoice; above it floats the banner of love. Felicity is the light which rests over it all. From the helmets of the seraphim that light is flashed back in full unclounded blaze; on us of the human race who, as Isaac Taylor says "beautifully" seems to stand almost on the extreme confines of happiness," its first rays are even now descending. Happiness is the spherical music in which God, whose name is Love, has ordained that holiness must voice itself; his light, as it sweeps over the Æolian harp of immensity, kindling every dead world into beauty breaks forth in the Memnonian anthem of joy.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

FEMALE COLLEGES.

NUMBER SIX.

If it were distinctly understood that no young lady could graduate at a first-rate college, under twenty years of age, an incalculable benefit would result to society. The marrying period would be deferred, and time gained for the cultivation and improvement of the female mind and character.

Were I to say that the women of the present day are no credit to the age in which they live, nor to the intelligent race of which they form an integral part, I should probably speak in terms too sweeping and severe, and should be visited thereupon with the "righteous indignation" of all the "Fanny Ferns" that might chance to rend me. Of course then, I shall say no such thing, but must confess that such a remark has been upon the very point of my pen more than once. Some great and noble exceptions there are—and, indeed, in almost every community are to be found those whose native good sense and judicious parentage have saved them from the general imbecility. But, alas for the remainder! "Wherewithal shall we be clothed?" and wherewithal shall we pass away the time? are the chief problems of their existence. In the solution of the first, they well nigh save themselves the trouble of solving the second, inasmuch as they thus dispose of a large portion of the troublesome hours. Sensible reader, did it never occur to you that in the wise scheme of God's creation, so sublimely beautiful a creature as woman could not have been made for so trifling an occupation as this continual talking, and toiling, and expenditure about frills and frippery, flounces and flummery, fashion and foolery? Has not the wish often arisen from the depth of your heart, that you might see no more powdered and painted faces? no more shamefully exposed and half-murdered forms, pinched and stayed and heaped; bedizened from head to foot with costly, worse than useless finery? "Yes," you answer, "of course I have, a thousand times. Nothing is more common for me than to remark, that chaste and plain simplicity of dress is the only becoming style of female attire." But, are you very sure, my sensible friend, that you are not in any way contributing to perpetuate the same evil? To this question, investigation and reflection may compel you to give an unfavorable answer.

But in the solution of the second problem above alluded to—"wherewithal shall we pass away the time?" There is, if possible, a still greater display of human weakness and folly. I do not mention these things because they form a pleasant subject of remark, but for the single purpose of calling attention to them and suggesting a gradual but certain remedy. It certainly is a source only of mortification to every well-wisher of humanity, to be compelled to allude to the foibles of any portion of the human species, but more especially of that portion that seems to exist in almost entire dependence upon the other.

But, here again, my friend Mr. "Sensible" wishes to know "what is the use of exposing their faults?" and declares that "their reformation is hopeless"—that "there is no conceivable cure for them"—and in his most sensible vein he adds that "women, young and old, *will* put on airs and make pretensions"—that "they *will* deck themselves out like peacocks, and appear about as vain"—(rather harsh, my friend)—that "they *will* talk scandal about their neighbors, because their minds are empty of everything else—(too true)—that they *will* say to a fashionable friend making them a fashionable call, "Oh I am delighted to see you," when, in reality, they are no such thing"—and that "they *will* make themselves silly and ridiculous, on a multitude of occasions and in a variety of ways, for the want of that real, hard sense which alone enables a person to act at all times like a reasonable, intelligent being."

Spoken like Mr. Sensible himself, and like no one else. But really, my friend, I am not so hopeless as you are. I believe with the illustrious John Wesley, that as woman was taken from man's side, she was designed to be his equal, his partner, his companion—that she is endowed by her Creator with a mind not less penetrating and comprehensive, and a heart certainly not less true to the noblest attributes of humanity.—But I am also satisfied that the habits of society at the present day, and the systems of female education, tend directly to implant and foster the very follies and imbecilities over which you so justly lament. Systems of education that pretend to do a great many things which it is impossible for them to accomplish—systems which give a smattering of a vast number of subjects, but a thorough knowledge of none—systems that wholly neglect the basis of an education, and propose to speak into existence, with magic-like brevity, a magnificent and gorgeous temple—*such systems* must surely contribute to vanity, deceitfulness and pride.

Where then shall we look for the remedy for all the faults to which we have directed attention? Most unquestionably to my mind, such a remedy is to be found in *a well-directed system of Christian education.*

To the elucidation of this thought we shall devote the next article.

MENTOR.

(To be Continued.)

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MAKING TRACKS.

Mr. Editor:—I believe we have in English verse "The Pleasures of the Imagination," "The Pleasures of Hope," etc. etc., but who has sung The Pleasures of Travel? No one, to the best of my knowledge and belief—and why? For if we are to judge people by what they say and do, and then consider how much traveling is done, and done by pleasure-seekers, at great outlay of time and money, we might be tempted to think that all paths of travel are peaceful and flowery, therefore poetic. And yet no one has sung their delectabilities, nor will they ever, for the very good reason that the line of travel and the line of pleasure do not form a "Union Line,"—nor do they run parallel, but at right and acute angles. At least such is my experience, and I am in the twenty-seventh year of the experiment. If any ask, why continue? The only answer that satisfies my own mind is, the "love of Christ constrains me," and but for this, I sometimes think, I never would again be found ten miles from the place called home. But so it is, I have it to do, and without further delay, proceed to tell of what befel me during the month of April. Or rather tell how the Tract cause was received and estimated in the different localities visited—my griefs and pleasures only being incidental.

The second Sabbath at Newbern, Greene county—it being the time of the quarterly meeting—Brother Starr, the Presiding Elder, gave me an open field, and there being no other services in town, and a beautiful day, my expectations were large. The result fifteen dollars and some cents.

By appointment, I was to be at Greensboro at night, the seat of "The Southern University." I did my best, and realized forty dollars and five cents. I ought to have told that the Brother who keeps the ferry on the Catawba River, as he was roping the boat across, upon a single hint, pulled out his pocket-book and gave me five dollars.

Monday evening, leaving Greensboro with Brother Crowson, we journeyed a few miles and tarried all night with a kind brother, who kindly entertained us, bought some of our books, and gave me four dollars for the cause, promising to do more when I shall fill a certain appointment, then made.

Next day we reached Entaw, the flower town of Alabama. In the evening, fell in with class meeting; after which, at the suggestion of some of the sisters, the young pastor asked me to preach at night, which I did, to a congregation of respectable size for week-night on short notice, but took no collection, reserving this pleasure until my next visit.

My next stopping was in the town of Pickensville, with Brother Murrah and his kind family. After a day or two we went over to Carrollton, the county town of Pickens county, a small but growing place. I preached several times, and on Sabbath presented the claims of the Tract Society, and without much trouble or extra effort received ninety dollars! The day was unpleasant, the congregation under the usual size, and yet the result! I said something in a former number about "a banner." Candidly, everything considered, Carrollton is entitled to that distinction. Tuesday night following I was to hold forth in Pickensville, but a heavy shower defeated the collection. I received in private donations eight dollars and fifty cents. This is a small and rather ancient village, noted at present for the existence and maintenance of a flourishing female academy, under the Presidency of Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, of the Presbyterian Church.—Leaving this place I next stopped in Columbus, Miss., which might with propriety be called the city of buds and blossoms. It is situated on the Bigbee river, not at the head of navigation, for navigation on this river as well as some others, is constructed on the sliding scale, sometimes running away beyond Aberdeen, and then sliding down to Demopolis, and even lower. But so it is, it is a city, small but growing, and must in time be much enlarged, for it is now within fifty miles of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which is daily coming on, so that they expect to see the Iron horse by next New Year's day. The Sabbath came, preceded by a heavy night's rain—the morning dark and lowering, nevertheless a pretty good congregation came out.—The collection summed up, before I left next day, one hundred and sixty-six dollars. I forgot to say, in the order of things, that the Saturday previous I had an appointment at New Hope, seven miles from C. There were about ten persons all told, present. I preached, and collected eleven dollars and fifty cents. In Columbus, I met many old friends that knew me twenty-six years ago, on my first circuit. I formed some new acquaintances that I judge are worth remembering. Indeed the kindness of Brother Oliver, the stationed preacher, and Brother Graham, the stationed missionary, together with many good brethren and sistors, made me feel that the place, at least the Methodists, are "given to hospitality." Apropos, a sensible brother jocosely reminded me the other day that my account of travels was well enough, when compared with some of our distinguished "note takers by the way," with this exception, that I had failed to tell how many good dinners I had eaten, and how these were graced by the politeness of mine hostess. I plead guilty, and can offer nothing in extenuation lest I offend the whole generation of good eaters and flatterers.

Once more homeward bound, I forbear details. Suffice it to say that, mounting the mail coach at 9 o'clock Monday night, and it crowded to its utmost capacity, we set forth in the midst of darkness, rain and thunder.—This continuing, we soon had signs of high waters. These we soon realized, and by a miracle of mercy were prevented plunging into an overflowing creek, in which some of the women and children in all probability would have been drowned. It were long to tell how we swam one creek, that is, the horses, while the passengers escaped wot feet by mounting the seats. How we lay over a day at Clinton—how we waded another creek, that is, the gentlemen passengers. How through much mud and rain, sometimes walking, sometimes riding, we at last reached Selma Thursday noon, 1st day of May. From this showing my readers will agree that my caption "making tracks," was appropriately chosen.

Yours truly, F. O. FERGUSON.

May 7, 1856.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

RECIPE FOR QUITTING THE USE OF TOBACCO.—First, resolve that you will use no more tobacco. Second, resolve that every time you feel a disposition to use tobacco that you will pray till the appetite for it abates. The cure is certain.

ONE REFORMED.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

The Annals of Southern Methodism for 1855.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., May 6, 1856.

Rev. and Dear Brother:—I have today mailed copies of the "Annals of Southern Methodism," to all those who ordered the work directly from me.

The delay in its appearance is much beyond my expectation, as it was beyond my control. A few typographical errors in names have occurred, probably, however, fewer than usual in so large a work; and a few sentences and paragraphs remain which I had intended to exclude. They will be noticed probably by only the most critical readers.

To compensate for the delay, there are twenty-five closely printed pages of valuable and interesting matter over and above the amount promised in my prospectus. Upon the whole I have reason to hope that each subscriber will feel that he has received much more than the worth of his money.

A supply will be kept at the Methodist Publishing House, Nashville, and at the Repositories in St. Louis, Charleston and Galveston, and at the stores of Bro. Knotts, Memphis, Tenn., and Mr. McGinnis, New Orleans. Preachers and booksellers can obtain them in quantities from those houses. Those who desire copies sent by mail will please address me.

Allow me to express my gratification at the liberal patronage bestowed upon the work in advance of its publication.

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES F. DEEMS.

From Washington.

The Question of Receiving the New Nicaraguan Minister—Reasons For and Against—The British Interposition in Behalf of Costa Rica—Nothing in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty against it.

The decision of the Cabinet upon the question of the reception of the new Minister from Nicaragua has not been made known. Some assume that he will not be received, for the reason that the government cannot suddenly change its policy on the eve of the Cincinnati Convention, and that the original reason for refusing to recognize Walker's government, to wit: that it was not a civil government, still exists.

That on the other hand, it is urged that the present government has the almost universal support and confidence of the Nicaraguans, and that it is more permanently established than any previous dynasty for some time past, and that there can be no personal objection to the new Minister, who is a native Nicaraguan, and connected with the hierarchy of that State, which has an influential and permanent element in the government, and cordially supports the present regime.

The new Minister is in New York, but will not come to Washington uninvited, nor present himself an unwelcome applicant for recognition to Mr. Marcy.

It is also a question before the administration whether any and what notice shall be taken of the interposition by the British Government in behalf of Costa Rica in the present conflict. There is nothing in the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty which restricts either party from forming alliances, offensive and defensive, with any or all of the Central American States, still less from selling arms to either of them. The question for our own government to consider is, whether they shall imitate and go beyond the example of Great Britain, and after recognizing the new government, proceed to afford it material aid.

It will require no appropriation—no repeal of the neutrality law to do this—as we have recently seen, in the fact that Walker is receiving reinforcements from New Orleans and other quarters, without the slightest hindrance from the government.

The answer to be received within a week or two from the British government in regard to the enlistment case, will be one which will irritate the administration, if not the people; and it is very possible that Central America may afford necessary causes for dispute. [Cor. Balt. Sun.

The Panama and Nicaragua Trouble.

Through our private correspondence from Washington we learn that several members of the Cabinet are warmly in favor of prompt and bold action in regard to the recent outrages on American citizens at Panama and Virgin Bay. It is doubtful, however, that their counsels will prevail. A war vessel is ordered to Aspinwall, and another war vessel is supposed to have already arrived at Panama; and orders will be sent to the commander directing him to remain and afford protection to our citizens crossing the Isthmus. What course will be taken to obtain reparation for the murders and robberies committed by the infuriated mob, countenanced by the authorities and aided by the police, has not yet transpired, if it has been decided, which is problematical.

The massacre of unoffending American citizens, at Virgin Bay, by the Costa Rican soldiery, is a matter of even graver importance than the Panama affair, barbarous and blood-thirsty as it was in all its details. At Virgin Bay the Costa Ricans, acting under the direct orders of their commander and officers, wantonly fired upon and killed a number of our citizens in no wise connected with, or participating in the war waging between Costa Rica and the Republic of Nicaragua. The Costa Ricans had entered the place unopposed, and therefore no provocation had been given them by the victims of their savage onslaught. They were peaceful men in the employ of the Transit Company, and their only offence was that they were Americans.

We have not yet heard what our Government intends doing to avenge the outrage, but as it has the leading facts already in its possession, the country will expect prompt and decided action on the matter. Certainly, the Panama and Virgin Bay outrages afford the Administration an opportunity to redeem its foreign policy from much of the discredit into which it has fallen. But it must not be prompt and inflexible towards the Panamenos and slow and vacillating with the Costa Ricans, because the latter are incited and encouraged, and to a certain extent are under the protection of the British Government. If it would make the persons and the rights of American citizens respected, it must be as fearless and zealous in defending them against the intrigues and enmities of the strong, as against the weak who merely give rein to their vicious passions.

We hope that our Government will arrive at the resolution to pursue an independent, American policy, and pursue it without regard to what European nations may think. We do not intrude ourselves in their difficulties and quarrels, and we should let them know by our actions that we will resist their interference in matters that specially concern us and the States of this continent. If we adopt this policy, and show them that we mean to adhere to it, we will avoid complications of our relations and difficulties in the future, which, otherwise, will become inevitable, and perhaps force us into obstinate and destructive wars. [New York Sun, 5th.

War with England.

The following sensible article is from the London Daily Telegraph:

"Those who are disposed to attach but little value to the preservation of peace with the United States, should carefully examine the Blue Book which has recently appeared. They will there find that the value of the exports to foreign countries in the year 1854, of the products of the United Kingdom, was as follows:

To Russia	£24,801
Sweden and Norway	756,958
Prussia	7,96,434
Hanse Towns	7,413,745
Holland	4,573,574
Belgium	4,464,933
France	13,196,000
Portugal	1,370,803
Spain	1,270,464
Cuba and other Spanish Islands	1,078,190
Egypt	1,233,855
Brazil	2,891,840
Buenos Ayres	1,267,122
Chili	1,421,605
Peru	949,200
China, (exclusive of Koughong)	582,699
United States of America	21,127,631
Total	£61,877,054

Thus we are furnished with a result which should always be prominent in the public eye of every patriotic Briton, that the United States consume £21,127,631 of the industrial products of these Isles, while the other foreign countries designated take only £30,159,560.

The declared value of the raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom in 1854 was £20,173,393. The declared value of the cotton goods exported during the same year, including cotton twist, was £31,745,851. No one is so ignorant as not to know where and in what manner this cotton was produced, upon which, after supplying ourselves and our colonies with the manufactures proceeding from it, we are enabled to furnish the rest of the world with a surplus to the amount of £11,570,464.

AN AMBASSADOR FROM THE CANADAS AT WASHINGTON.—The proposition to send a resident Minister to Washington, to represent there the interests of the Canadas, is very seriously debated there. The Toronto Board of Trade make it the subject of special argument in their recent report. We quote what they say:

"In approaching this very important question your Council has not undervalued the difficulties which surround it, nor have they arrived at a hasty conclusion: The chief difficulty which suggests itself to us, as British subjects, proud of our connection with and alliance to the parent State, is, that if the proposed representative at Washington be an ambassador from the Government of Canada to that of the United States, which he should be to have any weight attached to his suggestions there, that the proposals to establish such representation may be looked upon as an infringement to the Royal prerogative, which your Council would be the last to suggest.

It cannot be denied that great necessity exits for some active, intelligent and influential representative of the commercial interests of Canada near the controlling power of the United States—and that, under the rapid growth and daily increasing importance of our commercial relations with that country, this necessity is every day becoming more keenly felt. We see and point out the want, leaving to the Governments of this country and Great Britain the task of supplying the remedy. Should neither Government see fit to take action such as the commercial men of Canada deem necessary, it will then be a matter of consideration for the different Boards of Trade throughout the Province whether a simply commercial delegate should be appointed."

AMERICANS IN CANADA.—Of late, many Americans, induced by the cheapness of lands, ubundance of certain varieties of instructed labor or other causes, have settled in Canada and established their various branches of manufactures. We notice a recent instance of this kind mentioned in the Rochester Democrat. A Rochester tobacconist has commenced in Toronto the manufacture on a large scale, of plug tobacco. He has nine presses, and intends erecting six more. But probably the great secret of his selecting that point for the business is, that he is there enabled to procure, at comparatively low wages, the services of experienced negro workmen, fugitives from Virginia, whom, of course, he could not expect to employ upon our soil. Forty-nine of these, all accustomed to the business, he has now at work in his factory.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—*Senate.*—Mr. Pough presented the resolutions of the Ohio Legislature in favor of the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, with her free State Constitution.

On motion of Mr. Clayton, the Secretary of State was requested to furnish the Senate with the original journal of proceedings of the American Commission in Paris in 1803 and 1804, for liquidating and auditing the claims of American citizens against France for spoliation on commerce.

Mr. Bayard addressed the Senate at length on the subject of the Naval Retiring Board, advocating a proposition which he had submitted, namely, restoring to their former rank all the officers who have been placed on the reserve list, and to investigate the capacity and fitness of those dropped officers who may desire it by courts of inquiry. Without concluding his remarks, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The House under the operation of the previous question, passed a Senate bill appropriating forty-five thousand dollars for deepening the channel over the St. Clair Flats, Michigan, and also the bill specifically defining the objects for which the balance of the appropriation for the improvement of the Savannah river, shall be expended.

Mr. Clingman asked leave to offer a joint resolution for the better protection of American citizens and property, proposing, for this purpose, that the President of the United States protect the thoroughfare between the Atlantic and the Pacific States by the employment of any part of the naval or land forces, and any proper number of volunteers.

Mr. Stephens said he is willing to suspend the rules to admit the resolution, but not for its passage.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said he understood that the resolution authorized the President of the United States to take possession of Central America. He was not prepared for that.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, intimated that he wished to offer an amendment looking to the annexation of the British provinces.

Mr. Clingman said he would make no motion to cut off such an amendment. He wished to get the resolution in; leaving it to the House to refer it or not.

A motion was made that the House adjourn.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1856.—*Senate.*—The Senate spent the morning hour principally in discussion relative to the proper site for the armory for the District of Columbia.

The bill making an appropriation for the construction of a harbor at Marquette, on Lake Superior, in Michigan, was taken up.

Mr. Adams asked for the yeas and nays, insisting to make a test vote.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, was not sure that this would be a proper test, believing it to be a new work.

Mr. Cass remarked it was a new work because Congress had never expended a dollar on Lake Superior.

Mr. Stuart said the bill appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars, and provided that the work should not be commenced unless that amount would complete it.

Mr. Hunter opposed the bill, and Messrs. Cass and Stuart advocated it.

House of Representatives.—The House passed the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. Bennett, of New York, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting alternate sections of lands to Iowa, in aid of railroads in that State. He remarked that Arkansas and Missouri had each received three millions of acres, and this bill did not propose to give Iowa more than half that quantity. The Committee had other bills of a similar character, but first desired action on this, to ascertain the disposition of the House concerning such measures.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, made an ineffectual effort to introduce an amendment, extending all rights, privileges and liabilities contained in this bill to the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, and the territory of Kansas, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from Vicksburg, Miss., by Shreveport, La., Fulton, Arkansas, and Springfield, Mo., to Lecompton, Kansas, and that public lands to the same extent, and on the same terms, limitations and restrictions, be granted.

Mr. Bennett feared that such an amendment, proposing sixteen hundred miles of railroad, would be fatal to the bill.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that the bill be laid upon the table, but the motion did not prevail—yeas 45, nays 75.

A substitute for the bill was agreed to; but before further action on the subject, the morning hour expired.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that the House proceed to the business on the Speaker's table; his object being to reach the bill defining the duties of the Commissioners of Election in the city of Washington, and for other purposes. But the motion did not prevail—yeas 33, nays 90. The House adjourned.

SALE OF WASHINGTON'S CRAVAT AND JEFFERSON'S LETTERS.—On Saturday, Mr. Anthony J. Bleecker sold by auction, at his rooms, a number of autograph letters, chiefly of Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe and others, in number sixteen, formerly the property of a late Captain of the United States Senate. One lot was a cravat worn by Gen. Washington in the war of the Revolution.—This was bought by the auctioneer for $65. It presented no peculiarity, its color faded, dirty white, and in form not unlike the black stocks in ordinary use, only containing no whalebone or stiffener.

A letter from Hon. Thomas Johnson to Rev. Mr. Hatch, sold for $7.

A letter from George Washington to Hon. Thomas Johnson, asking his acceptance of an appointment in the Supreme Judiciary of the United States, dated Philadelphia, July 14, 1791, sold also for $7.

One from THOMAS JEFFERSON to Rev. Mr. Hatch, relating to both business and social matters, sold for 50 cents.

One from James Monroe to the same—a social letter referring to Judge Nelson—brought 50 cents.

One from Thos. Jefferson to the same, containing a critique upon the Constitution of the Library Society, and a request to accept a dish of sea-kale; dated Monticello, April 26, 1823, sold for $3 50.

Another from Thos. Jefferson to the same, referring to his children, his library and his friends, dated Monticello, Sept. 9, 1821, sold for $2 75.

Another from Thos Jefferson to the same, referring to the "good old Feudal times," and inclosing a gift to his Pastor, as an "offering of duty," dated Monticello, Dec. 8, 1821; sold also for $2 75.

Another from Thos. Jefferson to the same referring to the Charlottsville Library Society, and suggesting the purchase of books of general instruction, and excluding novels, and professional and sectarian books, dated March 13, 1823, brought $2 25.

Three or four other lots sold for similar prices, only a few persons being present.

[New York Express, 30th.

DARING AND SUCCESSFUL HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. Richard Joyce, a cotton broker residing in James street, was attacked on Saturday evening by three men who robbed him of a wallet containing $160 in bank bills, and notes of hand and other papers to the value of nearly $3,000, with which they escaped. It appears that shortly after 9 o'clock in the evening he had landed at the foot of Roosevelt street from one of the ferry boats, and was proceeding toward his residence when three men came up to him, one of whom jostled against him while another struck him a powerful blow in the face which knocked him to the pavement. The thieves then stole his wallet and two of them ran off with it, while the other remained to rob Mr. Joyce of his valuable gold watch. Mr. J. was determined if possible to save his watch and also to secure the robber, but the fellow was too strong for him and fled with the watch, leaving behind him, however, his coat and a black velvet cap. Mr. J. followed the rascal and recovered his watch, the fellow having dropped it in his flight, but was unable to overtake him. The whole transaction was the work of only a few moments, and it was all over when the police arrived on the spot. The robbers are not known, and it is very doubtful whether, even if arrested, Mr. Joyce would be able to recognize them.

[N. Y. Tribune, 5th.

WHERE ARE THE OWNERS?—Some time ago we referred to the condition of the telegraph line on this side of the river, and making inquiries as to the whereabouts of the proprietors. We have not been able, so far, to obtain any information as regards the proprietors, or why other intelligence concerning it. We have been requested to call attention again to this matter, as some of our residents have evinced a determination to pull down the posts and throw the wire into the river. The cause of this is simply because their cattle have been injured by becoming entangled in the wire, and in some instances the cattle have been killed.

We give notice to all persons interested in the line, or its proprietors, if this caution can reach them, that unless the line is taken down from the posts and put away, those persons whose cattle have been injured will do it for them, and that too in some place where they will not be likely to find posts or wires.

[West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter, 10th.

THOSE MORMONS.—A large party of Mormons, numbering 536, went off last evening, in good shape, from the Providence depot. The party filled seven cars. They went on the Plymouth Rock to New York, to follow the party that preceded them over the Erie Railroad. A cleaner, better looking lot of immigrants never came into the port of Boston, whatever their creed may be. [Boston Chron., 3d.

A QUARTETTE.—The wife of Mr. Washington French in Atala county, Miss., presented him two boys and two girls at one birth. Mr. French was 45 old when he married Miss Eleanor Henley, of Miss., and had been married one year.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

TERMS—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1856.

To the Preachers.—You get the paper free. We hope ever to continue it so. Do what you can. Your utmost and friendly diligence we invoke, in collecting its accounts and increasing its circulation.

Mrs. Belton's Return.—Rev. S. H. Cox, writes from Pickens county, Ala., May 6: "Sister Belton arrived at her father's residence on the 2d inst. She looks feeble and care-worn, but we hope home associations and comforts will soon restore her health."

February 4, 1857, is the date for the next Louisiana Conference Session at Waterproof, La. The 11th, as published, was erroneous.

Church Architecture.—J. P. Jewett & Co. have in preparation an important work on this subject, which, judging from the testimonial accompanying the advertisement, is likely to supply a want that has long been felt, and if so, will confer a lasting benefit on the churches of our land.

Rev. James Caughey is now laboring at Brockville, Canada. He spent most of the winter at Bellville, where a very glorious revival rewarded his labors, some five hundred souls having professed to receive Christ under his ministrations.

Southern Methodist Quarterly for April.—This number contains a portrait of Robert Newton, and the following articles: The Chronology of Creation; Spencer's Social Statistics; Prayer, by Dr. Winans; Scholastic Philosophy; Views of Female Education; Searching the Scriptures; Giesc-ler, the Church Historian; Ewald's History of Christ; Notices of Books; Miscellanies.

Sabbath School Holidays.

The Mobile Methodist Sabbath school scholars and officers had a pleasant time of it yesterday week. The Eliza Battle was chartered, and about three hundred children, with their teachers, passed over the Bay to Hollwood, where among trees and breezes and grass and fruit and lunch and speech-making, was a merry time. They returned to the wharf in the evening, under a full gale of song.

The Methodist Sabbath Schools of the Upper District of New Orleans had a nice time of it also, last Tuesday. They went by the cars to the Lake, and under the live-oaks rejoiced in swings, songs and pic nics and suitable dialogues. The Railroad Company acted generously—took out the two hundred and fifty children and brought them back free. D. Maxwell, Esq., bore the chief burden of the day, and he sympathized in his intense anxiety, that no accident should mar the innocent festivity—as none did. One little boy fell into the canal, but was picked out without any further damage than to his "Sundays." We had the pleasure of returning with the happy band on the 6 o'clock train.

These are good and genial signs. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is true of the Sunday school too. Grown up people may be at much worse business than making children happy. Get into their hearts, then you may get something into their heads.—To teach them to shun theatres, circuses, and Sabbath breakings—is but half the work. Lead them forth to innocent amusement. These will be strong and pleasing associations with Sabbath School instruction, and open the way to recreations that cultivate the affections and leave no stain behind.

Death of Rev. J. W. Ellis.

Santa Clara, Cal., April 18, 1856.

Brother McTyeire:—One of our most efficient men has fallen. Rev. J. W. Ellis departed this life after an illness of three days, at the Monte, near Los Angelos, on the 30th March. He came to California with Bishop Andrew, in January, 1855, and labored one year on the Mariposa Circuit with acceptability and usefulness. At the last Conference he was appointed to Los Angelos and Lexington. He removed immediately to his work, but his Master called and he was ready to go. He leaves a widow and two children. His friends in Alabama and elsewhere, may rest assured that they will be taken care of. Brother Ellis is the first to go up to heaven from our Conference—but God rules and we submit.

A. M. BAILEY.

Plenty.—There are thirty-six persons advertised here and there, reading Hiawatha.

Steamboat Gambling—A Good Law.

Traveling up and down the Alabama river within the last month, we were impressed with the absence of card and dice playing, and their usual concomitants, drunkenness, swearing, rowdyism and blackguardism. On the Magnolia going up, and the King coming down the river, there was quietness and decency in men and things. What can the cause be, we inquired?

"The new law has done it," said the clever clerk of the King. "It works like magic." In this verdict other knowing ones joined.

We had not heard of the law before. It was passed by the last Legislature. We wish the name of its author were in our possession, for it deserves to be honored.

Every Captain of steamboat on which gambling is permitted, is fined five hundred dollars for each offense, half of this amount going to the informer. The Grand Jury of any county in the State can find a true bill, and in any county the fine may be collected. There is no dodging jurisdiction—no shifting responsibility. River navigation has been cleared at a stroke of these moral snags and sandbars.

Many a youth returning home with the price of his father's or widowed mother's cotton has been fleeced by gamblers on steamboats. Plying with drink and stratagem these light-fingered gentry have got considerable pickings from older persons. They followed a steamboat as sharks do a ship. If cheating at the table did not succeed, more violent forms of robbery, as trunk breaking, were resorted to. But now their occupation is gone, and they have disappeared with it. The traveling community has improved in manners and morals accordingly.

Soon after the passage of the law, the Captain of an Alabama boat was approached for permission to have a game. "Gentlemen, you can have it by depositing with me five hundred dollars—not without."

A good law. Pass it round.

Methodist Episcopal Church, North.

The Rev. Dr. Hannah, delegate from the British Wesleyan Conference to the General Conference, is also the delegate from the British Foreign Bible Society to the American Bible Society, whose anniversary was held 8th inst., in Broadway Tabernacle, New York.

The General Conference assembled at Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 1st inst. It is said the Legislature of the State generously placed the State House, with its halls and rooms, together with attendants and all necessary appliances, at the disposal of the Conference.—Bishops Waugh, Morris, Janes, Scott, Simpson, Baker, and Ames were all present on the first day, as were also 205 of 222 delegates.

Rev. Prof. Harris, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, was chosen Secretary; and Rev. Messrs. Griffiths, of New York, S. D. Simonds, of California, and J. S. Martin, of Baltimore, Assistant Secretaries. Committees, composed of one from each Conference, were then appointed on Episcopacy, Itinerancy, Boundaries, Slavery, Book Concern, Missions, Education, Tract Cause, Sunday Schools, Revisal of Discipline.—Smaller Committees were appointed on the Temperance Cause, on the Bible Cause, on Temporal Economy, and on Expenses of Delegates.

Rev. Dr. Hanna, of the British Wesleyan Conference, presented an address from his Conference, which was read. After assurances of Christian love and esteem, it alluded to the recent excitement looking to war between the two countries. They were happy to assure their brethren on this side of the Atlantic, that the excitement had subsided, they trusted not to exist again.

Rev. Dr. Hanna replied to the reception of Bishop Waugh, in an address abounding in Christian sentiments and affection. Rev. Mr. Jobson also replied.

The British delegates were invited by resolution to freely participate in the deliberations of the Conference.

A Model Subscriber.

Grenada, Miss., April 10, 1856.

Mr. Editor:—I herewith send you two dollars to pay my subscription for the Advocate for the sixth volume. My receipts show that I have paid to the close of the fifth. I generally prefer paying an agent, and always in advance. I attempted to do so some time since, but the preacher on our circuit refused to receive money, 'saying that he had nothing to do with your paper; that it properly belonged to another conference. It sounded rather strange to me, and rather bothered me, for I had never written a word nor sent a dime to an Editor in all my life. So here it is, for I must have your paper and you must have the money. Don't, Mr. Editor, tell any one the name of the Itinerant preacher in Mississippi that won't receive money for the Advocate. He is from T. Success to the Advocate.

L. P. PEACOCK.

P. S.—We publish *that* without apology.—[Ed.

Preaching the Gospel.

Dr. Sprague tells the following anecdote of an evangelical clergyman of the English Church, named Jones. The story was told him by the Rev. George Burder.

Mr. Jones had a classmate, who entered the ministry at the same time with himself, but was a mere man of the world, and knew little and cared nothing of the true gospel. This man, conversing one day with Mr. Jones, said to him, half jocosely, half seriously,

"Why is it that you are so popular as a preacher, and so few come to hear me, when every body knows that at the University I was considered greatly your superior?"

"Why," said Mr. Jones, "the reason is that I preach the gospel."

"The gospel?" said the other, "so do I, almost every text I preach is from Matthew, Mark, Luke or John."

Said Mr. Jones, "You may do that, and yet never preach Jesus Christ."

"Well," said the other, "lend me one of your sermons, and see what effect it will have."

He actually did lend him one, and he preached it, as he had engaged to do, and as he was coming out of the church at the close of the service, he was accosted by a young man, who, in listening to the borrowed discourse, had been thrown into a state of anxiety in respect to his salvation.

Says the minister, somewhat confused by the strange result of the preaching, "Wait, wait, say nothing about it till the people have gone out."

After the congregation had retired, the anxious inquirer began further to himself, when the clergyman interrupted him by saying,

"But what is the matter with you? I see no occasion for making yourself so unhappy."

"Matter," replied he, "why, your preaching has made me feel like a condemned criminal, and I fear there is no mercy for me."

"Well, really, said the minister, "I am very sorry that I have wounded your feelings—I had no intention of doing it—but, since you have got into this uncomfortable state, I advise you to go and see Mr. Jones."

Traces of a Father.

In a late history of Braddock's Defeat we have a very touching illustration of the manner in which truth long buried may be brought to light, by one of very slight but conclusive signs which Providence seems to have given as if for the very purpose of knitting together those members of the great skeleton of history which otherwise would lie scattered, unobserved and unknown in the deserts of the past. Sir John Halket, a brave and much respected English officer, had been one of those who had fallen in the terrible route that had befallen the English and colonial regiments in their attack on Fort du Quesne, but such was the number slain and the completeness of the defeat that no means were taken at the time to secure his burial. In 1756, however, Fort du Quesne having been reduced, his son, Sir Peter Halket, proceeded to the battle-field, to see if there remained any thing which would enable him to identify his father's body. In reply to his anxious question, we are told, "one of his tawny guides had already told him that he recollected, during the combat, to have seen an officer fall beneath such a remarkable tree as he should have no difficulty in recognizing; and, at the same moment, another rushing to his side was instantly shot down, and fell across his comrade's body. As they drew near the spot the detachment was halted, and the Indians peered about through the trees to recall their memories of the scene. With speaking gesture they briefly discoursed in their own tongue. Suddenly, and with a shrill cry, the Indian of whom we have spoken sprang to the well-remembered tree. While the troops rested on their arms in a circle around, he and his companion searched among the thick fallen leaves. In a moment, two gaunt skeletons were exposed lying together, the one upon the other, as they had died. The hand that tore away the scalps had not disturbed their position, but no signs remained to distinguish the relics from the hundreds of others that strewed the ground. At this moment Sir Peter remembered him of a peculiar artificial tooth which his father bore. The bones were then separated, and an examination of those which lay undermost at once solved all doubts. 'It is my father,' exclaimed the unhappy youth, as he sank into the arms of his scarcely less affected friends."

Rev. Alexander Speer.—This distinguished divine died at LaGrange, Ga., on the 28th ult., from paralysis, in the 63d year of his age. His family passed through Atlanta on the 28th on their way to Culloden, where his remains will be interred. In early life Mr. Speer took high rank as a politician in South Carolina. The prime of his manhood was devoted to the service of the church.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Butler Circuit, Ala. Conference, Apl. 3, 1856.

Brother McTyeire:—I have nothing cheering in the way of religious news to write. We have had an extremely cold winter for this climate, but spring, in all its magnificence and beauty has opened at last. Hark, how the feathered warblers sing,

'Tis nature's cheerful voice,
Soft music hails the lovely spring
And woods and fields rejoice.

Our second quarterly meeting has just closed, and though we had no peculiar manifestation of revival power, yet from the size of the congregation, and their serious attentiveness to the word, we trust some permanent good was accomplished.

On Sabbath morning, after a few pertinent remarks from our Elder, Bro. James A. Heard, on the subject of missions, a missionary zeal, quite uncommon in this section, was manifested among the brethren and friends of the cause. A call being made for contributions to this glorious enterprise, the response "put me down five dollars," "put me down five more," "put me down two and a half," was heard over the house till the handsome little sum of eighty dollars was readily made up. This was done here on Butler Circuit, at Ebenezer Church, a little log cabin not much larger than a common country school house, and in a poor neighborhood when compared with some others in point of wealth. The Lord bless the kind brethren and friends.—I trust to be able to bring up a good report from this work at the end of the year. I would like very much to have our Tract Agent visit this circuit. I know he cannot visit every deserted and sin smitten corner of Alabama Conference, but if he could spend a few days with us at Butler and Mount Sterling, I believe he could raise three times as much money as he did a few weeks ago a little west of this. Can't you come, Brother Ferguson? We have no railroad I know to Butler, but then how did Wesley, how did Asbury use to get from place to place? On horseback and sometimes on footback. Don't go around us then. True, we have one or two groceries here, but grocery-keepers do not like to be passed over any more than other folks. Some of them love to give, and do give of their substance, while some church members do not give and will not give. This is a shame, but it is a fact. We need help in this part of the Lord's vineyard. The fields are white unto the harvest and the laborers are few—but one local preacher on the circuit, and he nearly worn down in his Master's cause. The state of religion is not so promising as one might wish to see; but while some faithful members, good and true, are standing on the top of the high places, at the entry of the city, at the coming in at the doors, daily watching at their posts the signs of the times, I hear a voice, watchman tell us what of the night—what its signs of promise are? I look, I think sometimes I see a cloud about the size of a man's hand and hear the sound of much rain. Let it speedily arise, and come pouring down like a mighty rushing wind, till we are all baptized anew with the holy fire of love.

Come? Holy Spirit, heavenly dove,
Descend with all thy fire of love,
Destroy in me the man of of sin,
And make and keep me pure within.

Yours, in Christ, G. HAWKINS.

Duddemonia Circuit, La. Conference, Apl. 23.

Though I had nothing of interest to communicate in the letters that I have written to you previous to this, I now feel to bless God that I can adopt the language of the Apostle, "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to his abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a lively hope." He that inspireth heareth and answereth, prayers hath heard the cries of his people, and the darkness that seemed impenetrable is beginning to give way, and the Lord has begun to "pour out refreshing showers upon his people."

On the second Saturday and Sabbath of the present month, I held a two-day's meeting at Spring Hill Church, where the members of the church in general were blessed; several mourners and three accessions to the church. On the third Saturday and Sabbath of the same, I held a meeting at Hickory Spring Church, where the Lord powerfully blessed the members, the most of which shouted aloud and praised God. Seven conversions—five accessions to the church. The work is generally looking up.

D. P. CULLIN.

Mobile, April 21, 1857.

Bro. McTyeire:—The Rev. C. C. Calloway, our worthy agent of the Southern University, left here on Friday last.—During his stay here he received in good subscription and cash, over sixteen thousand dollars, and the assurance that it should be twenty thousand dollars at least.

In addition, one of our worthy members is considering the noble enterprise of endowing a professorship.—Should this be done, and we hope it will, Mobile will have done a noble part. The agent is well fitted for his station. He makes many friends to the enterprize by his presentation of its claims, and offends none. I hope he will find favor wherever he goes.

One thing is much to be regretted, both here and elsewhere. Some of our worthy men express a warm friendship for the enterprise, yet failing to get their consent to do as much as others of perhaps less ability, they take counsel of their pride and refuse to give at all. All should bear a part in this noble enterprize.

We hope to have our institution well endowed. A strong faculty giving superior educational advantages. No where better. Yet we want this secondary to the higher object of moral and religious training of our sons. We want a faculty of piety and religious zeal—one that will exemplify Methodism in her simplicity and purity. We want to give gratuitous education to the sons of our Itinerant ministers—the orphans of deceased ministers—indigent young ministers, and worthy indigent young men—paying tuition and board. Our literary institutions should ever be the nursery of the church. We have no fears the Southern University will be among the foremost in the various departments of useful development.

May we not hope to enlist your ready pen in favor of presenting the claims of our cherished institution before the public.

Yours, respectfully, D.

REVIVALS.

Good News from the Old Capitol.

Baton Rouge, La., May 10, 1856.

Bro. McTyeire:—We have recently closed a meeting in this place that has resulted in the blessing of many of the faithful followers of Jesus—the conversion of several souls to Christ and fifteen accessions to the church. Brother A. E. Goodwyn, of Alexandria, was with us, and preached with his usual ability and success. His visit will be long remembered by us.

Our city is interested on the subject of religion at this time, which is manifested by the large assemblies that patiently listen to the preaching of the word—and the number of seekers, inquiring for the way that leads to God. In Mrs. Read's school especially, an intense interest is manifested. Never have I seen a school in which more pains have been taken to inculcate religious principles. Not one of her students is boarding with her who is not the subject of religious impressions.—Many of them have been converted this year—many more are seeking the pearl of great price. Never have I seen a female school in which greater advancements, moral and intellectual have been made, than those made by her students. I could say much relative to our church in this city, but at present desist, hoping that what has been said may prove to be the budding of better times. Pray for us.

Yours in Christ, Saml. B. Suratt.

H. Mosely writes April 25th, to the Presbyterian, cheering news of a meeting held in Jackson, La., the seat of Centenary College:

At the Synod of this Presbytery, Dr. Baker was invited to labor in our bounds as an Evangelist. Immediately after the Spring meeting of the Presbytery, he began his labors in this place, and preached to large and solemn audiences every night, for nearly two weeks.—His preaching roused this community to deep thought and attention to eternal things. At the request of the Session, Mr. Castleton, of Baton Rouge, came to our assistance as soon as he left, and the meeting was continued through a third week. The result of it all has been, under the blessing of God, a deep, genuine, thorough revival of religion. The church has been refreshed and edified, and there have been twelve additions to its membership, and will be, probably, five or six more. Our Methodist brethren took the meeting up, when we ceased, and prosecuted it with their usual zeal, and as the result of the two meetings combined, have received more than a hundred members.

The whole community has been shaken to its centre, and even the most wicked, careless, thoughtless men have thought for once, and some of them rejoice in a Savior's love. Our church has been enriched by the ingathering of several of her own baptized children, besides several of the most solid and interesting citizens of the place. The preaching was indeed of the most thoroughly Calvanistic character, and the doctrines of total depravity, total inability, God's sovereign grace and electing love, were held up continually side by side, with the full, free, overflowing salvation in Christ Jesus.—Sometimes the preacher depicted with startling power the sinner "corrupting in his own corruption," ruined, helpless, justly condemned; so that he seemed to hang over the very pit of hell; then again he dwelt with touching tenderness upon the infinite, the sovereign mercy of God, the completeness of Christ's salvation, and the wonderful simplicity of faith.

Both minister and people have been sweetly refreshed and strengthened.—We thank God for it, and set to our seal that he is good, that he is faithful to his promises and to his Son; that he is truly a covenant keeper and prayer hearing God. We would tell to our brethren what he has done for us, and say rejoice with us. And to those who are pleading for similar mercies, we would say, "Wait on the Lord; be of good courage, and he shall strengthen thine heart; wait I say on the Lord."

Yours, respectfully, H. Moseley.

Lagrange, Ga.—The M. E. Church is enjoying a very interesting revival at Lagrange, which commenced on the 17th April—since which time there have been about sixty conversions—mostly members of the Female College, forty of whom have connected themselves with the Church.

Summerfield, Ala.—Hon. R. A. Baker writes, 9th inst. "I am pleased to say that for several days, a most interesting meeting has been going on in our church here. About forty mourners at the altar, and eleven conversions; among them persons of much influence in the community. We hope for large results."

Recent Publications.

Through H. D. McGinnis, 36 Camp street, we have received from the publishers, Harper & Brothers, these their latest. Mr. McGinnis has them on sale:

The Rise of the Dutch Republic.—A History—By John Lothrop Motley. In three volumes. Harper & Bros.

On reading Prescott's last volumes Philip II, we felt a sharp appetite for Motley's forthcoming work. Mr. Prescott often alludes to it, quotes from its unpublished sheets and commends it. Now we have it, and are not disappointed. It is a work of sterling value and dramatic interest. Republicanism did not *begin* in this country. The idea of ecclesiastical and civil freedom was developed, the struggle begun and constitutional government essayed by William Silent in Holland, 16th century; William of Orange, in England, 17th century, carried it forward; and George Washington, in America, 18th century, crowned the cause with glorious success.

Besides the satisfaction of announcing a new work, the press announces a new man. This is the author's first deliberate effort at authorship. With such wealth of knowledge, skill of research, and writing in such fine taste and spirit, Mr. Motley cannot stop, even with these volumes that put him in company of chief historians.

A Lady's Second Journey Roun the World; from London to the Cape of Good Hope, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Celebes, Ceram, the Molucas, etc., California, Panama, Peru, Ecuador and the United States. By Ida Pfeiffer. 12mo., pp. 500.

Madam Pfeiffer is an Austrian lady, whose ruling passion seems to be a love of travel and adventure, which one "journey round the world" did not suffice to gratify. She has raised her children (takes care to let you know that) and gone a pleasure taking round the world twice. This globe we live on is a small affair, very l. Madam P. is a genuine female traveler, minute in observation, delicate of perception.—Has a piquant style of telling. Has no mercy on a boor, for a captain of ship or steamboat, or for traveling companion or Consul at foreign port either. Let it be known that such a person is out and it will put the whole carrying, traveling and taverning public on its best behavior. She has boldness in adventure; wisely calculates upon the gallantry even of cannibals, to woman! Her adventures among the Malays and Dyaks, of Borneo, and the Indians of Oregon, are intense passages. A savage struck her—gashed her arm, and was proceeding to eat her. She told him she was old and tough and not fit to eat. She finds opportunity for indulging a Martineau vein in disparaging allusions to foreign missions that came in her way. The American and English missionaries and families she represents as entitled to no sympathy for hardship—as fareing luxuriously, etc. The Dutch missionaries in India are the only ones living modestly and consistently. Her items are numerous and newsy, and little and big. At the French Market, in New Orleans, the world is informed, among other things, that "a person can get a cup of coffee or chocolate and three biscuit for five cents only."

The Teacher. Moral Influences Employed in the Instruction and Government of the Young. By Jacob Abbott. Harper & Brothers. 12mo. pp. 553.

This is a new edition of a well-known work, with the author's careful revision. It is apparent that it is the result of an extended experience, combined with minute observation, excellent common sense, and an earnest devotion to the best interests of humanity. We commend it to public teachers or those conducting home education.

The Tragedies of Æschylus—Literally translated; with Critical and Illustrative Notes, and an Introduction. By Theodore Alois Buckley, B. A. To which is added an Appendix, containing the new readings of Hermann's posthumous edition. Translated and considered by George Burges, A. M., 12mo., pp. 394.

This is the latest issue of Harper's Classical Library, which is designed to furnish a literal prose version of the principal ancient classics; a work that cannot but be acceptable both to the student and general reader.

The Spanish Conquests in America—vols., 8vo. By Arthur Helps, 18[illegible]

The discoveries and settlements affected by the "great Spanish Nation are related chronologically, from the day when "land, land," was sung before the mast of the Pinta, to the final conquest of Mexico. To us, it no small satisfaction to be able, these volumes enable us, to go back the early annals and trace the progress of colonization and conquest in a region of country now assuming importance. To understand the people and institutions existing in Central and South America, it is necessary to know what they have been and what influences have been at work. The problem of their regeneration requires this. The author is after a particular thing in this—not appearing on the face of the book. Assuming that the old slavery was military, the fruit of war, and shattered by war, and died with the Roman Empire, his theory is that the present system of domestic servitude is commercial, and sprung out of the discovery of the Western Coast of Africa, and the New World—events of the latter part of the fifteenth century. He therefore begins with Portuguese explorations along the Gold and Guinea coast down to Good Hope Cape. Commerce in negroes begins—but there is no room need in Europe. As Providence has it, America looms up, with mines to be worked and lands. Slavery is inaugurated by experiment on the Indians. In 1501, A. D., the first African importation is made. The trade grows with the system takes shape, under what auspices, influences, checks, etc., the author, who is *anti* in every respect purports to follow out minutely and commit to the historic page. The thread upon which the details of Spanish conquest are strung. Maps are given, illustrating island and and mainland as they came into being by discovery and settlement.

Annals of Southern Methodism, for the past year, 1855.—pp. 384.

By mail we have a copy. Dr. D. has gotten up what we expected, a resume or repository of denominational facts, feelings, sayings, writings and doings, projectings, discussings, electings, buildings, dyings, deathings, journeyings, paragraphings, conferrings, as leaves little to be desired in making up the current history of 1855. He has culled the best things out of the Advocates. It is a chronicle-post and sign-post. McGinnis has it for sale.

PLAN OF EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS FOR 18[illegible]

First District—Bishop Andrew.

Tennessee Conference, at Hunts[illegible] Ala., Oct. 15, 1856.
Holsten Conference, at Knoxville, [illegible] ber 29, 1856.
South Carolina Conference, York[illegible] November 19, 1856.
Georgia Conference, Americus, De[illegible] ber 3, 1856.
Florida Conference, Alligator, De[illegible] ber 17, 1856.

Second District—Bishop Early.

Western Virginia, Guyandotte, Sep[illegible] ber 4, 1856.
Kentucky Conferrnce, at Winche[illegible] Sept. 17, 1856.
Louisville Conference, at Elizabeth[illegible] October 1, 1856.
Memphis Conference, at Jackson, [illegible] ber 15, 1856.
North Carolina Conference, at Gr[illegible] boro', Nov. 12, 1856.
Virginia Conference, at Richmond, [illegible] 26, 1856.

Third District—Bishop Pierce.

Missouri Conference, at Louisiana, [illegible] tember 24, 1856.
St. Louis Conference, at Charles[illegible] Oct. 8, 1856.
Arkansas Conference, at Batesville, [illegible] 29, 1856.
Oucliittas Conference, at Princeton, [illegible] vember 12, 1856.
Mississippi Conference, at Kosci[illegible] Nov. 26, 1856.
Alabama Conference, at Tuskegee [illegible] cember 10, 1856.

Fourth District—Bishop Paine.

Kansas Conference, at Kickapoo, [illegible] ber 10, 1856.
Indian Mission, at Chickasaw Ag[illegible] Oct. 30.
East Texas Conference, at Paris, [illegible] 19, 1856.
Texas Conference, at Gonzales, [illegible] ber 10, 1856.

Fifth District—Bishop Kavanaugh.

Pacific Conference, at Gilroy, N[illegible] 12, 1856.
Louisiana Conference, at Waterp[illegible] Feb. 4, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wanted.—A situation as Teacher, by a young man of considerable experience. He is prepared to teach Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics. Apply to Rev. J. C. Miller, President of Centenary College, or either of its Professors. my17-2t

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Keener, Mr. W. H. BAMERON, of this city to Miss COURTNEY M. NORTON, of Greenville, Jefferson Parish.

On the 1st inst., in Wynnton, by Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce, HUGH B. DAWSON, Esq., of Columbus, Ga., to Miss ELIZABETH FLEWELLEN, daughter of the late Dr. A. H. Flewellen,

On the 17th ult., in Cuthbert, Ga., by Rev. J. L. King, Mr. A. J. LIGHTFOOT to Miss JANE M. BUCHANAN.

On the 22d ult., near Auburn, Ala., by Rev. Samuel Armstrong, Mr. ROBERT R. BARNETT, of Columbus, Ga., to Miss MARY E. ALFORD, of Augusta, Ga.

On the 22d ult., by Rev. E. J. Hamill, JAS. J. AMERCROMBIE, Esq., of Columbus, Ga., to Miss PARTHENIA E. ROSS, of Tallapoosa county, Ala.

On the 24th ult., in Muscogee county, by Rev. L. Pierce, Dr. FRANCIS A. BYARS to Miss ELIZABETH W. McMILLEN—both of Muscogee, Ga.

On the 24th ult., in Montgomery, Ala., by the Rev. T. W. Dorman, Mr. MILO BARRETT to Miss EUGENE C. BLUE, daughter of Neil Blue, of Montgomery.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of Rev. Wm. M. Jayne, in Rankin county, by Rev. C. K. Marshall, Miss LOUISA V., youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Kemion, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., to W. G. RICHARDSON, Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Mississippi, at Oxford.

On the 22d ult., by Rev. C. K. Marshall, EDWARD L. BOWER, Esq., of Yazoo City, to Miss GEORGIANA WASHINGTON CARTER, daughter of Mrs. Mary B. Carter, of Warren county.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. H. Avery, WM. G. BOZEMAN to Miss ANNA J. SMITH, all of West Baton Rouge, La.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

LETTER FROM BISHOP KAVANAUGH.

NEVADA, Cal., April 18, 1856.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire—

My Dear Brother, I have purposed for some time past, to communicate a few items in regard to some of the provinces of Central America as opening fields for missionary enterprise, but have delayed to do so to the present time.

During my stay on the Isthmus I had conversations with the Rev. Messrs. Wheeler and Rowell. The former the Seamen's Chaplain at Aspinwall, and the latter at Panama. They concur in the sentiment that New Granada, as a missionary field, is white to the harvest. All religions are tolerated by the constitution of the country, and this toleration is sustained by public sentiment. Each of these brethren testify that they have sold thousands of copies of the Scriptures in the Spanish language, and that these are read with eagerness and interest.

The corruption of the Roman Catholic religion, and the profligacy of the priests is a matter of general dissatisfaction among the people. Any judicious minister of the gospel, who can preach in the Spanish language, would have a wide and most inviting field for usefulness opened before him in New Granada. There is too, a docility and tameness of spirit among the natives that makes them accessible to a missionary of the cross. I would rejoice to see this field appropriately filled.

In Carthagenia, a very liberal and tolerant spirit is obtaining ground, which is shown by the fact that the Rev. Ramon Montsalvage a converted Spaniard, preached for a few Sabbaths in Spanish to large and attentive audiences, who have so far encouraged him that he has gone to the United States to collect funds to build a Church edifice.

Without naming particular points, several of which the Rev. Mr. Rowell enumerated to me, the sentiment of religious toleration is not only a growing sentiment in the various provinces of Central America, but also in South America. In the legislative bodies at various points, attempts have been made to establish religious toleration; but as yet without success. The aspects of the subject, however, are so encouraging that the friends of the cause will persevere with the confidence of final success.

That, in God's Providence, Protestant ministers will soon be called for in these various sections of the country, is so certain, that young ministers who may feel their minds inclined to this part of the Lord's moral vineyard, should at once devote themselves to the study of the Spanish language, which I learn from many is a matter of easy acquisition.

CALIFORNIA.—Since writing to you last, I have been traveling pretty extensively in this very interesting country, going to some points where we have churches, and to others where we have none, and am striving to gather such facts as will entitle me to a clear and satisfactory opinion as to the true state and prospects of the church, before I shall commit myself to any position in regard to it.

The country has been lately greatly refreshed by copious and much-needed rains, important alike to the farming grazing, and mining interests of the country, all of which are now very promising.

This is an exceedingly sublime country. The mountains, valleys, forest, and vegetable productions are all out of the ordinary kind, and are ever inducing surprise and pleasure; but one of the most captivating peculiarities of this country is its climate—the most agreeable I ever realized in my life. It is peculiarly bracing, and the most refreshing country to sleep in, that ever revived a wearied frame.

Mrs. K. and myself have had excellent health since our arrival in the country, and particularly since being revived from the lassitude induced by a tropical climate.

As ever, truly Yours,

H. H. KAVANAUGH.

The Methodists in France.

This is not the first time, says the Paris *Debats*, that we have had to speak of the regretable position in which members of the Evangeligal Protestant creed known by the name of Methodists, are placed in several departments of France. The common law interdicts their holding any meetings without authorization; and that authorization is frequently refused, and the tribunals before which the matter is brought can only apply the law as it stands. A fresh case of this kind has just been brought to our notice. In consequence of a meeting held at Valleraugue, in the Gard, the preacher, M. Gallienne, and an inhabitant who had lent his house for the occasion, were summoned before the cival tribunal of Vigan.—The accused persons were defended with much zeal and talent by M. Raisin, and the preacher also made some remarks which could not but acquire for him the sympathies of the tribunal.—"We are compelled," said M. Gallienne, "to choose between a violation of the laws of the country and a violation of the most sacred laws of our conscience." The tribunal, however, had no alternative, and could only apply the law, which it did, admitting, however, extenuating circumstances, and the accused were each condemned to 50f fine and costs. We cannot say anything against the decision of the tribunal; all that we can do is to unite warmly with those who call for a modification of the law.

Studying Latin.

The New Era relates a story of a young farmer whose son had for a long time been ostensibly studying Latin in a popular academy:

The farmer not being perfectly satisfied with the course and conduct of the young hopeful, recalled him from school, and placing him by the side of a cart, one day, thus addressed him:

"Now, Joseph, here is a fork, and there is a heap of manure and a cart; what do you call them in Latin?"

"Forkibus, cartibus, at manuribus," said Joseph.

"Well, now," said the old man, "if you don't take that forkibus, pretty quickibus, and pitch that manuribus, into that cartibus, I'll break your lazy backibus."

Joseph went to workibus forthwithibus.

This very classical anecdote reminds us of one told concerning old Matthew Thornton, whose name is numbered among those on our declaration of independence.

Riding one day in a stage coach, wherein were a number of sophomoric young pedants, he got wearied by their school-boy quotations of Greek and Latin, as well as somewhat offended by their impertinence. Taking advantage of a lull in conversation, the old gentleman requested them to translate for him the following lines from Ovid:

> "In pix carix,
> In okeanum is;
> In mal, cisar,
> In clayvan ar."

It is needless to remark that their efforts at solution were all failures; whereupon, the generous old gentleman turned himself into a translator, as follows:

> "In pine, tar is,
> In bark, none is;
> In mule, sea ass,
> In clay, nose are."

The custom of "treating" was not then common, or they might have been justified in enquiring whether he was dry.

BERANGER, (says the London Athaenum) is taking revenge for the slights put on his literary brethren, and on literature itself, by the present rulers of France. His sarcasms, it is true, are not printed in France; but they circulate in copies by thousands and thousands, and are chanted in *cafes* and workshops in spite of the police. Here is the old singer's epigram on the Imperial Prince:

> Il est Hollandais par son pere,
> Il est Ecossais par sa grand'mere,
> Il est Anglais par alliance,
> Il est Espagnol par naissance;
> Quelle malheureuse chance,
> Qu'il ne manque à l'enfant de France,
> Que d'être tant soit peu Francais!

French compositors, who have lost their living by the system of suppression, are finding, we are told, a new resource in copying these Beranger verses, and other clandestine productions of the same class.

The sense of the above lines of Beranger is not far from the following:

> By his papa he is Dutch,
> By his grandma he is Scotch,
> By alliance he is English,
> By his mamma he is Spanish,
> What a most unlucky chance
> That this darling babe of France,
> Wanting of nought else a pinch,
> Should'nt have a bit of French!

Carlyle says, "Make yourself an honest man, and then you may be sure there is one rascal less in the world."

☞ A learned writer, Dendy, says: "Dryden, to ensure his brilliant visions of poesy, ate raw flesh; and Mrs. Radcliffe adopted the same plan. Green tea and coffee if we do sleep, induce dreaming. Baptista Potta, for procuring quiet rest and pleasing dreams, swallowed horse congee after supper: indigestion, and that condition which is termed a weak or irritable stomach, constitute a most fruitful source of visions. The immediate or direct influence of repletion in totally altering the sensations and the disposition in waking moments, is a proof of its power to derange the circulation of the brain and the mental faculties in sleep. People who are troubled with indigestion, may surely get relief from Hoofland's German Bitters," sold exclusively in this country by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, and by his agents. See advertisement. my17 1m

☞ Cholera being the disease above all others most dreaded, it will be well for all to bear in mind the as a preventive. Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S celebrated Stomach Bitters stand at the head, and therefore all should keep a supply at hand during this warm weather. Its effect upon the Stomach when disorganized by diet, and its vivifying influence upon the system, is truly astonishing, and cannot be described, but felt when used as per direction on the bottle. Further comment upon their worth be superfluous, as they are known far and wide, and for sale by dealers generally all over the United States. Sold wholesale by E. J. Hart & Co., 79 Tchoupitoulas street; Alexander Norton & Co., 2 Poydras street. —my17 1t

☞ A Masterpiece Outdone.—We have lately supposed that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was the Ultima Thule in its line, and that nothing had been or would be invented which could at all surpass it in the fine points of excellence as a medicine. But, we are confidently assured by those competent to judge on the subject, that Ayer's new Pill Maxwell is high medical artistry even than the widely celebrated embodiment of his skill. He has succeeded in making them not only pleasant to take, but powerful to cure the large class of complaints which require a purgative remedy. Lancaster Argus, Ky.

They are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., and all dry druggists. a17 3m

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Nicaragua---Important Debate.

We have heretofore alluded to the debate which took place in the United States Senate, on the 1st instant, upon Senator Weller's resolution, calling upon the President for full information in regard to Central American affairs. Since, a full account of the debate has reached us, in the columns of the Washington Globe, of the 2d instant. We copy the important portions of the discussion:

Nicaraguan Affairs.

Mr. Weller—I ask leave to submit the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate copies of all correspondence between this Government and our Minister at Nicaragua not heretofore communicated."

I desire to remark, Mr. President, that I am in receipt of many letters from persons residing on the Pacific coast who are anxious to know whether I have been sustaining the Administration in the policy adopted in regard to the Nicaraguan Government. I speak of that Government which is now in existence. I desire to take this occasion, here in my place, to say that I have no information on this subject other than that which is published in the newspapers of the day; and upon the facts thus presented, I have no hesitation in saying that I do not approve of the course which has been pursued. If, when Colonel French came here and applied for the recognition of the new Government, there was proof to sustain the charges alleged against him in the public press, impeaching his integrity as a man, the Administration was justifiable in rejecting him; but it ought to have been placed on personal grounds. Our Minister to Nicaragua should have been instructed at once to say to that Government, "If you will send some other person to whom there were no personal objections he will be received." Whether this has been done or not I do not know; but I presume it has not.

Our usual practice has been, so soon as any of the South or Central American States have revolutionized and given evidence of their stability or of their power and capacity to maintain the new Government which they have thus constituted, to recognize them. I need not say that this course is peculiarly proper in regard to Central America. These States are often convulsed by civil wars; and revolution succeeds revolution in such rapid succession, that any other course would be found impracticable. The route from here to our Pacific possessions was through Central America, and this alone would compel us to suspend communication with that coast, or recognize at once the existing Government. We have now to pass through Nicaragua or Panama to reach the State from whence I come. Although it might be against the true interests of this Government to acquire or annex Central America at present, yet we are interested, and deeply interested, in having a stable and fixed government on that part of the continent. You will have no stability in any of the Central American States until you have infused a large amount of North American blood into their veins. The true policy, then, would have been to encourage rather than discourage emigration to Nicaragua. I do not ask that your neutrality laws or treaties should be violated. These I would have at all times maintained in good faith; but I do not approve the means which have been adopted to prevent our countrymen from emigrating to that country. The proceedings in New York to arrest persons going to San Juan del Norte were, in my opinion, not only unnecessary, but wholly unjustifiable—proceedings which neither existing laws, public treaties, nor good faith required, and which sound policy forbids. However devoted I may be to the principles which have generally governed the present Administration, it is due to my own honor to declare that these acts to which I have alluded do not receive my sanction.

A state of war is now existing between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The army of the former has invaded the territory of the latter, although no war has been declared. Because North Americans aided in bringing the present Government into power, and because an American is at the head of the army, and some of his countrymen enlisted under his banner, Costa Rica only declares war against them. The people of Nicaragua are now united, and their dissensions no longer exist. They have a president, a native of their own country, selected by them, at the head of the Government. Some of these North Americans are now in her army, and General Walker is the Commander-in-Chief. Is Costa Rica to proscribe Americans from entering into the service of other States? Is she to dictate the birth-place of the man who shall be placed at the head of her army? I have in my hands a decree, or proclamation, issued by the General commanding the invading force from Costa Rica, to which I invite the attention of the Senate:

> JOHN R. MORA, *President of the Republic of Costa Rica, General in Chief of the Army of Nicaragua.*
>
> All the filibusters taken with arms in hand, will be subject to all the rigor of the law, which is death; but all the filibusters who have not used their arms against this Republic, and give up, out of free will, their arms and persons in officers of the Costa Rica army, shall be pardoned. JOHN R. MORA.
>
> RAFAEL S. ESCALANTE,
> Sub Secretary of Department of War.

I passed through that country for the third time in 1854; a civil war was then raging. A part of the Nicaraguans, by many supposed to be a majority, were arrayed against the existing government. The "Democratic party," so called, avowed liberal principles, and wanted a government similar in its constitution and laws to ours. Proclamations, signed by their leader, were posted along San Juan river and on Virgin Bay, inviting North Americans to join his standard. Under these invitations, General Walker and others, residing on the Pacific, went there and ventured their destinies with the revolutionary party. They succeeded. The old government was destroyed and a new and far more liberal one established. The Government at once offered large grants of lands, etc., to induce our people to emigrate. Costa Rica now wages a war of extermination against these countrymen of ours. Her chief declares they shall be shot if they are taken prisoners, and some of them have already been executed. Are we to stand still and see our people denied the rights of prisoners of war, and shot down by a brutal soldiery? Is not this such a violation of the law of nations as to demand immediate redress?

I intimated sometime since that on a suitable occasion I would reply to the charges made in the Senate against General Walker. The protracted illness of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Clayton) has prevented me from doing so; and I only propose now to say a few words by way of prefacing a letter received this morning. It is from General Walker. It presents some facts and some points which ought to attract the attention of the Senate. But, you must allow me to say before I read, that there is no man whose character has been more shamefully misrepresented in this country than General Walker. I have known him for several years on the Pacific coast, as a quiet, unobtrusive, and intelligent gentleman of uncommon energy and decided character. His integrity—his honor was never impeached in any quarter. After being invited, he went to Nicaragua, not as a "freebooter;" he did not go there for plunder. He neither coveted their lands nor their money, for no one has less of the sordid feeling than General Walker. He was actuated by high and honorable ambition—a patriotic desire to aid in establishing free institutions in Nicaragua, and ultimately confederate, in a peaceable manner, the Central American States into one great republic. This was his ambition—this the object which he sought to accomplish. Many gentlemen of the highest character, residing on the Pacific, actuated by the same motives, rallied under his banner. It is a great mistake to suppose that these men are desperadoes and freebooters!

But, sir, I will read the letter—

GRANADA, April 15, 1856.

HON. JOHN B. WELLER, U. S. Senate:

My Dear Sir—By the last papers from New York I learn that when I was denounced in the Senate for the conduct which Nicaragua has pursued towards the Transit Company, you were so generous as to undertake to defend me from the aspersions of men utterly ignorant of my character. In consequence of this, I take the liberty of writing some facts in relation to affairs here, and these facts will, I think, prove not unimportant to the Government of the United States.

You have, doubtless, learned from the newspapers, how pacific was the policy Nicaragua proposed to pursue towards the other States of Central America. Notwithstanding all our overtures of peace, the neighboring Government showed themselves, if not positively, at least negatively hostile to the actual administration of Nicaragua. It was constantly asserted, not only here, but throughout Central America, that the states were stimulated to this conduct by Englishmen and French agents. But it was not until the correspondence of the Consul General of Costa Rica in London was intercepted by me, a few weeks ago, that positive evidence was afforded of this active sympathy the British Government manifests for those who oppose the Americans in Nicaragua. The correspondence shows that England is furnishing arms to our enemies, and at the same time, the whole British West India squadron is sent to San Juan del Norte, in order that the moral weight of the English Government may be thrown into the scale against our Republic.

I do not know how these facts may appear to the people of the United States, but to me they seem directly at variance with American principles and American feelings. These facts with the general truth, and their significance is apparent to the most superficial observer. There are other circumstances connected with the present war waging in this State and in Costa Rica which may require interpretation in order to make their importance felt.

The Government of Costa Rica has never yet declared war against the Government of Nicaragua; yet it has invaded our territories and has murdered American citizens who have never forfeited the protection of the United States Government. This has been done under cover of a decree issued by the President of Costa Rica declaring war against the Americans in the service of Nicaragua. That decree was against the forces in the service of Nicaragua and not against Nicaragua herself as to deny in the most positive and offensive manner the right of Americans to engage in the service of a foreign State. Not only has this declaration of war been made in this offensive and unheard of manner, but another decree has been published declaring all the American prisoners of war taken by Costa Rican forces to be shot. This is to deny to Americans engaged in a foreign service the common rights to which soldiers are entitled by the laws of war. Such decrees as those I have mentioned not only throw Costa Rica, as a nation, at the mercy of all civilized nations, but they directly affect the honor and dignity of the United States.

They (the Costa Ricans) attempt to control the American people and keep them within a limit which the American Government itself has never prescribed. Costa Ricans say Americans shall not emigrate to Nicaragua and take arms in her service. It remains to be seen whether she can sustain herself in so singular a position. In such a war they are certain of success, and there can be but one result. They may destroy my single force—a circumstance I deem almost impossible—but they will every American now in Nicaragua, but the end is sure and not all the force of Spanish America can prevent the fruit from coming to maturity. The more savage the nature of the war they wage against us, the more certain the result, the more terrible the consequences. I may not live to see the end, but I feel that my country men will not permit the result to be doubtful. I know that the honor and the interests of the great country which, despite of the foreign service I am engaged in, I still love in full pity, are involved in the present struggle. That honor must be preserved inviolate and those interests must be jealously maintained.

So far, we have had great moral odds against us. The slow element to which we are naturally loyal for aid and comfort has lagged in its path coldness and disdain. There has been no encouragement to enlist or to aid in "kind speed." Nothing but my own sense of the justice of the cause we are engaged in and of its importance to the country of our birth has enabled us to struggle so far as we have done. We may perish in the work we have undertaken, and our cause may be for a time lost if we fall, we feel it is in the path of honor. And what is life or what is success in comparison with the consciousness of having performed a duty, and of having co-operated, no matter how slightly, in the cause of improvement and progress? I beg, sir, however, to leave facts, and therefore will conclude.

I remain, with high regard, your obedient servant,

WM. WALKER.

Mr. Cass. What is the date of that letter?

Mr. Weller. April 15th, the day before the battle. So you will perceive the British Government has given orders to furnish the Costa Ricans with arms *to expel North Americans* from Nicaragua! And the Clayton and Bulwer treaty is still in force! —

Mr. President, the Government of Nicaragua ought to have been recognized long since. The weight of argument against the party now in power. They have for six months past given satisfactory evidence of their ability to maintain a government. If our countrymen desire to settle their destinies with Nicaragua, let them go without being dogged around your wharves by police officers. These are my opinions and I frankly avow them.

Let me say before I dismiss this subject, that the interference of the British Government in this contest may induce Guatemala and San Salvador to form an alliance with Costa Rica, and assist in the effort which is now being made to drive North Americans from Nicaragua; but if General Walker can obtain sufficient supplies for his army in the way of food and clothing, the whole Spanish race in Central America cannot expel him. Notwithstanding they are openly provided and worse paid, no troops ever had more confidence in their leader, and in their cause. Although the odds are against him, I still think he will be successful. If he fails, it will be because of the aid and comfort given to his enemies by British agents and emissaries.

We have difficulties, too, on the other route. Thirty Americans have been slaughtered at Panama. As the very latest feeling has always existed between the Government of New Granada and the United States, I have no doubt the full power of that Government will be immediately used for the purpose of redressing these injuries. And I have a right to believe that those in power here will see that that Government makes ample reparation for the outrages which have been committed. It was one of those violent outbreaks which occasionally happen when strangers and people of different nations and tongues are thrown together. The local authorities were too weak to control the movements of the excited populace. Steps will be taken, as I am assured, on the part of this Government, to prevent a recurrence of such outrages. Reparation, for properly destroyed must be made, and the amplest security given for the future. The line of communication which has thus been interrupted through Panama will soon recover from the shock it has sustained. As this is the route over which our mails are transported, I expect to see prompt action on the part of our Government. Besides, we carry over this Isthmus some $1,500,000 of gold dust every month, the non-arrival of which in New York at the proper time would inflict great loss upon our banks and merchants. I hope Senators will see in our present position the necessity for constructing at once a safe and convenient road through our own territories. But I will not trespass further upon the courtesy of the Senate.

Mr. Seward. I suppose it is the desire of the honorable Senator to have the resolution considered now.

[Senator Seward here explained, that a similar resolution introduced by him three or four weeks before, and adopted by the Senate, had not been honored with a motive from the President. Senator Weller interrupted him, as follows:]

Mr. Weller. The Senator will allow me to interrupt him. I supposed that resolution had been answered.

Mr. Seward. No, sir.

Mr. Weller. I knew that the resolution was adopted several weeks since, and therefore I have inserted in this resolution the words, "not heretofore communicated."

Mr. Seward. It has not been answered, and the reason is, undoubtedly, as I have stated. There is no impropriety, however, in our passing this resolution; and I rose chiefly for the purpose of giving the information which I have already communicated to the Senate, and those to bring the former requisition to their remembrance, to the end that it might be understood that the President will now receive this as an earnest call for an answer to the previous resolution.

[Senator Seward continued his remarks at length, and evinced a disposition to act fairly in the premises. This was unexpected from such a source. But, as we believe in giving the devil his due, we say this much freely. Senator Douglas then entered upon the discussion:]

Mr. Douglas. Mr. President, I have refrained, during the whole session, from uttering a word on the Nicaraguan or Central American question. I take it for granted that no member of the Senate will presume that this silence has arisen from any want of interest in the events which were transpiring in those countries. My opinions on the Clayton and Bulwer treaty were stated when it was ratified by the Senate, and subsequently, when its provisions became the subject of discussion in open Senate. I do not deem it necessary, on this occasion, to repeat the objections which I then urged to the provisions and terms of the treaty. It is sufficient to say, that subsequent events have in no wise diminished those objections. It has now become obvious to every one, that with the construction which the British Government has placed on the treaty, and the line of policy which she is pursuing under it—or rather perversion of its provisions as understood by a majority of the Senate at the time of its ratification—all American interests in Central America are to be sacrificed and destroyed.

I think the time has come when the Government must consider seriously how much longer we can allow that treaty to remain a compact between the two countries, and permit the English government to deny to us all its benefits, while refusing to comply with its stipulations. That it has been violated in regard to the Ruatan and the Bay Islands—that it is now being violated every day by a substantial blockade of the San Juan river and the whole coast, are facts too well known to the country and to the world, to require proof.

It has, therefore, become a great question, how much longer we shall submit to these invasions of our rights in violation of solemn treaty stipulations. Our government has been actuated by a spirit of forbearance and moderation which has not been appreciated, much less reciprocated, by the British Ministry. Our administration has observed a scrupulous regard for the obligations of treaties and of the laws of nations, and for the rights of all countries arising under either. If the administration has erred at all in connection with the Central American question, the error will be found to consist in allowing its scrupulous regard for good faith and international comity to carry it beyond the point required by the laws of nations, and our own neutrality laws, in restraining our citizens from emigrating to Central America, under the inducements from the existing government of Nicaragua. The error, if may has been committed, has been on the side of peace, moderation, and international comity.

I have not chosen to go into the discussion of the question, because I knew that a foreign policy could not be originated or directed in the Senate, nor in Congress. Our foreign relations must be managed by the executive branch of the Government. We cannot know all the facts that are known to the State Department bearing upon the question; we cannot fully appreciate the embarrassments that surround it. I have had faith that our administration would manage this subject prudently and wisely, and that the results would show that American interests and American rights had not been yielded or sacrificed. I have that faith yet; but while this is the case, I cannot acquiesce in the condemnations which I have heard in the Senate upon the existing Government in Nicaragua. I hold that that Government is as legitimate as any which ever existed in Central America. I think it is the firmest, the most stable Government that has ever existed there since the Spanish yoke was thrown off, and the Colonies became independent States. I believe that justice is more impartially administered, that the rights of men and the rights of property are more carefully protected and guarded under the existing Government than under any which has ever prevailed in Central America.

Nor is it any objection with me that an American by birth, whose name indicates his origin, is in command of the Nicaraguan army. I suppose that the right of expatriation is as sacred and conclusive in the United States as it is in Europe. I suppose that Nicaragua has as much right to become an asylum for emigrants from the United States as our country has to become the asylum for emigrants from Europe. I suppose that Nicaragua had as much right to naturalize General Walker as we had to naturalize General Shields. Then, I suppose, that she had as much right to intrust him with the command of an army as we had to intrust General Shields with a command in the Mexican war, or to intrust the care of our armies to Lafayette, Steuben, De Kalb, and that host of liberty-loving heroes who fought so gallantly for us in the revolutionary war. It is no objection to me, therefore, that a man of American birth is in command of the Nicaraguan army. They have a right to intrust that command to him if they choose to do so.

I go further. It is no objection with me that they send a man of American birth here to represent the nation, if he be a man of suitable character and qualifications. Whether it is wise for them to do it is another question. I am not prepared to deny that they have as much right to send a man of American birth here to represent them, as we have to send a man of European birth to Spain, to Naples, to Holland, or to any other European country, to represent the United States. Hence I am not prepared to admit that the fact that there are Americans connected with that Government, and in its employ, changes the nature of the question, or presents it in any different light than that in which it should be regarded if the government were entirely controlled, and all the offices filled, by the natives of the country. I do not subscribe to the doctrine that birth-place is necessarily a disqualification for office, either here or in Central America. We must deal with the existing government of Nicaragua as the legitimate government of the country established by the people themselves. If they choose to avail themselves of the services of men of American birth to administer that government, it is a matter for themselves to determine, and for no one else to interfere with.

I, sir, would not be willing to do any act that would impair our neutral position as a nation to aid in sustaining the government with which General Walker is connected. I would violate no treaty stipulation; I would not violate the laws of nations. I would do no act which could be considered as an infringement of our good faith towards all nations. Yet we cannot conceal the fact that we have great interests which should lead us to sympathize deeply with the movement now going on in Central America. Our interests are involved to a great extent in that movement, and would be promoted by its success. I am not prepared, therefore, to do any act, or express any opinion, calculated to discourage or weaken the efforts of those who are striving to consolidate and perpetuate a system of government similar to our own, in Central America. My sympathies are with that government which has so many Americans connected with it, and administering its functions. I believe that the cause of progress, of humanity, of civilization, will be promoted by the extension of that American influence. Whether it will ever lead to a connection with this country, let time develop. If the time shall ever arrive when they become thoroughly Americanized, when they come to understand the principles of our Constitution, and of our system of government, and can administer one in conformity with those principles, the question would arise at that time whether their interests and our interests required annexation. I am willing to adjourn the decision of that question until the period when it shall arrive.

I was opposed to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; among other reasons, because it made a pledge that we never would annex any of the States of Central America to the United States, or exercise jurisdiction over them. I was not willing to tie our hands in the future; I was not willing to make treaty stipulations that we would not do that which our interest, our honor, and our safety, might compel us to do in the future. I thought that our children would be as capable of deciding that question for themselves as we are now. I did not wish a treaty stipulation pledging our faith in regard to a point, when we might be compelled, in the vindication of our rights, and interests, and honor, to violate that treaty. That was one of my objections to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

I do not propose now to take any step for the purpose of annexing that country to us; nor do I propose to make hot-beds in which a premature growth may be forced into existence. I propose that we shall adhere strictly to our treaty stipulations until we get rid of them, and that we shall require Great Britain to comply on her part. I propose, furthermore, that we shall enforce our neutrality laws as they read and as they mean; but I would not go a hair's breadth beyond the line of duty and of good faith, to check a movement in which civilization and humanity, and especially American interests, have so deep a stake.

I have felt called upon to make these remarks in consequence of the elaborate discussion which has taken place on this question during the present session, and my entire silence throughout in regard to it. I am not prepared to say that I think it wise to adopt the resolution of the Senator from California at this time.

Mr. Weller. I desire to say to the Senator that I took it for granted that the resolution which was passed some two or three weeks ago had been responded to by the President. I certainly should not have offered this resolution this morning if I had known this fact, that the former one had not been answered. With the belief that it had been responded to, I framed this resolution so as to call for "all correspondence not heretofore communicated," so as not to make it necessary to send copies of that which I supposed we had received two weeks ago.

I do not desire to occupy the position which the Senator from New York assigned me, of endeavoring to hasten action on the part of the President; and I take it for granted that the reason why we have received no response from him is a good one—that it was against the public interest at that time to send in this correspondence—that our negotiations with that government were of such a character as would prevent a compliance with the resolution at that time. If that reason existed then, I suppose it does yet. When the Senator from Illinois shall have concluded I propose to withdraw this resolution.

Mr. Douglas. I have only a word or two more to say. I think that the resolution heretofore adopted is a sufficient intimation to the Executive of the desire of the Senate to see the correspondence so soon as the public interest will allow its publication. I presume that every Senator is prepared to take it for granted that the executive branch of the Government will communicate it at the earliest moment when the public interests will permit it to be done. Intelligence from Central America of an exciting and important character appears in the newspapers of this morning. I doubt whether the mails have arrived here, but the telegraph has announced the news.

Mr. Weller. The mails reached here this morning.

Mr. Douglas. That may be. I think that the wiser course for us is not to show any undue excitement in regard to those affairs. If the intelligence contained in the newspapers be true, the British government is taking a position there which must command the serious attention of the Senate, of the government and of the whole country. It becomes a grave question—too important for us to act under sudden impulses. I trust that when we take our position, it will be taken calmly and maintained firmly, no matter what shall be the consequences.

I will not say now what my own opinions are as to the precise form of action; I choose to wait until we hear from the Executive, and learn what the correspondence is; give it a calm consideration first in the committee on foreign relations, and then be prepared to take a step and mark out a line of policy that shall carry no threats, but a fixed purpose never to yield from the incipient step that we shall take, not to cease until we carry it to its final consummation.

Mr. Seward. I hope the honorable Senator from California will not misunderstand me. I suppose he was absent when my resolution was adopted by the Senate, and was not aware that it had been passed.

Mr. Weller. I knew that it had been passed, but I supposed it was answered.

Mr. Seward. No, sir.

Mr. Butler. I understand that the purport of the resolution is to call for information that has not already been furnished. On more occasions than one I have been embarrassed by topics connected with our foreign relations being introduced into the debates of the Senate before we acquired information through the only responsible medium that I know in this country on such questions—the Executive. I have been in some measure blamed, by a portion of my constituents, who feel a great interest in this question, for not bringing it forward. Except, perhaps, Texas and the Gulf States, Georgia and South Carolina are more interested in this question than any other two States—they are the South Atlantic States.

But I now say here, that the issues of war and peace are the gravest issues that can be made by nations, and I no one of those who believe that they ought not to be made except upon the gravest consideration. I will never countenance the idea that we are to be involved in a war with any nation by the intermeddling of any military adventurer who may think proper to take a position.

Now, sir, what the relation may be between General Walker and the Nicaraguan Government, I know not. I have no doubt that he is a gallant man; but I will not go further; I should be trespassing on the very line of propriety which I indicated if I were to say another word. I hope the resolution will take its ordinary course without further debate.

Mr. Weller. I withdraw the resolution.

Louisiana Items.

The Franklin Journal, of the 5th, says:

The gloomy prospects of the coming crop, and the inclemency of the weather for the past week, form sad subjects for comment in every circle. With the exception of the late intelligence from Central America, we have had nothing to excite us. There is a perfect calm in the political world.

The Richmond Advocate, of the 2d, remarks:

HEAVY RAINS.—During the past week a great quantity of rain has fallen throughout our parish. On Saturday night the heavy fall was accompanied by high wind, which did much damage by the blowing down of fences, trees, etc.; and on Tuesday night a heavy shower of hail preceded one of the hardest rains we have ever seen fall, which continued during the next day.

The Concordia Intelligencer, of the 9th, says:

THE CROPS.—The plenteous showers, soaking the soil, have destroyed the chintz bug that was injuring the corn, and have been beneficial to both corn and cotton. They have made the weeds and grass flourish, too, like a green bay tree, and the race will soon be between grass and cotton for mastery.

The Monroe Register, of the 3d, has the following:

SEVERE STORM.—Last Tuesday night we were visited by a severe and, in some instances, quite destructive storm. It rained incessantly and in perfect torrents during the night, and the wind was as severe a one as we ever witnessed in Ouachita blowing down trees, sheds, fences, etc., in its mad career. We heard it stated that about eighty-five miles below us the wind blew a perfect tornado—tearing down dwellings, negro cabins, gin houses, and leveling the forest for miles in extent in every direction. It is said the damage done is almost incalculable. Fortunately, however, we have heard of no loss of life.

Our river is again rising. The recent heavy rains experienced in this section will doubtless produce a sufficient rise to afford uninterrupted navigation up to Camden for a few weeks to come.

PRAYER UNANSWERED.—The Rev. Mr. Kilpin passed a very profane man, and having failed to rebuke him, he awaited him in the morning at the same place. When he approached, Mr. Kilpin said, "Good morning, my friend; you are the person I have been waiting for." "Oh, sir," said the man, "you are mistaken, I think." "I do not know you; but I saw you last night when you were going home from work, and I have been waiting some time to see you." "Oh, sir, you are mistaken; it could not be me; I never saw you in my life that I know of." "Well, my friend," said Mr. Kilpin, "I heard you pray last night." "Sir, now I know that you are mistaken; I never prayed in all my life." "Oh," said Mr. Kilpin, "if God had answered your prayer last night, you had not been seen here this morning. I heard you pray that God would thrust your eyes and damn your soul." The man turned pale and trembling, said, "Oh, sir, do you call *that* prayer? I did, I did." "Well, then, my errand this morning is to request you to pray as fervently for your salvation as you have done for damnation; and, may God in mercy hear your prayer." The man from that time became an attendant on Mr. Kilpin's ministry.

Magnetic Telegraph.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The United States Mail Steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, from Liverpool on the afternoon of April 30th, arrived at this port this morning. Her advices are four days later than those by the America.

Cotton.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Some circulars quote prices "easier, but not quotably lower;" while others report a decline of ¼d on lower qualities.

Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Orleans Middling 6 5-16d; Uplands Middling 5¾d.

The sales of four days preceding the departure of the steamer amounted to 20,000 bales, of which only 1,000 bales were taken on speculation, and 3,500 for export.

Breadstuffs.

Breadstuffs show a slight advance generally. Flour has advanced from 6d to 1s. Wheat is from 1d to 2d. higher.

Corn is firm, with an upward tendency. Some circulars quote an advance of 6d.

The business in breadstuffs had been moderate.

The money market was more stringent; a new loan being anticipated. Consols were quoted at 92¼ to 92¾.

The Asia arrived out at Liverpool on the night of the 28th.

The Treaty of Peace had been published officially.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ATLANTIC.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Cotton is quiet with a downward tendency.

The principal feature of the week's news is the official publication of the Treaty of Peace with three appended conventions.

The first has reference to the passage of the Dardanelles.

The second arranges the details relative to the naval force to be kept in the Black Sea.

The third declares that Aland Island shall not be fortified.

There is also appended an important declaration of maritime law, abolishing privateering, and settling that a neutral flag shall protect all cargoes except contraband, and that neutral goods under an enemy's flag are exempt from capture.

The details of the Treaty are the same as received per America.

The raising articles, five and six, relate to the general amnesty, and exchange of prisoners.

Articles seven and eight admit Turkey into the European political system and secure European arbitration in case of a dispute with her. Peace has accordingly been formally proclaimed.

Important meetings of the different political parties in Parliament presage trouble to Palmerston.

The Parliamentary Blue Book, containing all the documents relative to Central American affairs has been published.

A GREAT RISE IN THE UPPER RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—The river here is out of its banks already, and is still rising fast.

The Northern and Western rivers are all overflowing, and it seems the end is not yet.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Cotton is ⅛c

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The Panama Troubles.—Official Correspondence.—Pierce still a Candidate.—Negotiation with Spain.—Lord Warrenbe.

WASHINGTON, May 3.

The President sent a message to Congress to-day, enclosing the correspondence between the Postmaster General and the Panama Railroad Company, relative to the compensation for carrying the mails—the latter claiming a greater amount than heretofore allowed. The Department offered 14 cents per pound, but the Company insist on being allowed 21 cents, which for the year ending March last, would amount to nearly $100,000.

The Postmaster General says he unwillingly yields to the unjust and unfounded demands of the Company, rather than risk the consequences which might follow a refusal to accede to the exaction—the Company having threatened to refuse transportation of the mails, and that route, at present, being the only direct and expeditious channel of communication—the Nicaragua line having been withdrawn.

The President endorses the recommendation of the Postmaster that the latter be authorized to contract with the Panama Railroad Company for the convey ance of mails across the Isthmus, at a price not exceeding $350,000 per annum.—Also for a semi-monthly conveyance of the mails from New York and New Orleans to San Francisco via Nicaragua, alternately, at regular intervals, with the present line via Panama, at a sum not to exceed $300,000 per annum.

An alleged well founded rumor published in the Washington Sentinel, this morning, that President Pierce will decline the use of his name at the Cincinnati Convention, is entirely destitute of foundation.

A communication from the State Department to the House of Representatives, in reply to a resolution calling for information, states that the Georgiana and Susan Loud cases, with others, for indemnity from Spain, are still subjects of negotiation.

The total number of land warrants issued under the law of March, 1855, are 227,000; requiring upwards of 15,000,000 acres. The number of claims received are 243,700. Upwards of 14,000 warrants, covering 1,700,000 acres, were issued in April.

[New York Express, 5th.

THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT.—This distinguished scholar was born in Dorchester, near Boston, in 1794, entered Harvard College at the age of thirteen, and graduated with distinguished credit in 1811, when 17; when only 16 he was appointed Latin tutor at Harvard, and Greek tutor at 21; commenced preaching in the Unitarian church at 19, and before he was of age published an admirable defence of christianity. Displaying an extensive acquaintance with biblical literature. In 1815, he traveled in Europe, and made the acquaintance of Scott, Byron, Jeffry, Campbell, McIntosh, Romilly, Davy and other distinguished literary and political characters. From 1820 to 1824 he was editor of the North American Review, to which journal he contributed from time to time no less than 110 articles. From 1824 to 1834 he was member of the House of Representatives at Washington. From 1835 to 1849 he was four times elected Governor of Massachusetts, and needed only one vote to secure a 5th election. From 1841 to 1846 he was a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. From 1846 to 1849 he was President of Harvard College On the decease of Daniel Webster, Mr. Everett was appointed Secretary of State of the United States, in and 1853 he succeeded John Davis as a national Senator for Massachusetts. The failure of his health obliged him to resign the seat in the national councils, and he has since been living in retirement at Boston, occupied in the preparation of a great work upon international law.

FROM KANSAS—*St. Louis, May 5.*—A letter from Westport, Kansas, says: "Hopes are entertained that Sheriff Jones will recover."

Col. Sumner arrived at Lawrence on the 25th ult. with his whole command. Governor Robinson charged the act of firing into the soldiers' tents on the pro-slavery party; but Col. S. denied this, and said if the Governor would leave the matter to him, he would soon settle it.

Springfellow demanded to appear on the behalf of Kansas before the Congressional Committee, either in person or by counsel, to introduce testimony and examine witness. Mr. Howard, chairman of the committee, refused the demand.

The Deputy Sheriff of Douglas county was having writs issued to arrest one hundred citizens of Lawrence, charged with the commission of crimes under the Territorial laws. The troops will remain at Lawrence until all the arrests are made and the parties are sent to Lecompte.

THE RESULTS FROM QUARANTINE.—The passengers from the Empire State, who were sent on shore at Quarantine, some seven days since, on account of small pox, have been thoroughly cleansed and purified of the infection, and were released from Quarantine and sent to Castle Garden yesterday morning. Aside from being properly cleansed, they were all well vaccinated, among other things. Days enough have elapsed since any of the disease has appeared among them, and the vaccination, to make it entirely safe for them to proceed to the West, whither most of them are bound. The Empire State was exceedingly unfortunate in the choice of her passengers. A crowd of persons more thoroughly infected from small-pox has not crossed port for many years. Out of 516 emigrants on board, over 60 were sick, and many of them have died of this disgusting disease—all of which was concealed by the pauper emigrant, who clandestinely smuggled himself on board, so as to escape the notice of the Port Physician at Liverpool. Most of those who escape the infection had never been vaccinated. Those who had been vaccinated, though long exposed, had in no case anything worse than a furred tongue, foul in the back, and depression of spirits—but never an eruption. [N. Y. Times, 7th.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS AND THEIR CAUSES.—This is the title of a very interesting volume, just published in Boston. We learn from it that from 1840 to 1852 there were 4,476 individual casualties on the English roads, of which number 1,823 were killed, and 2,648 wounded. They are classed as follows:

	Killed.	*Wounded.*
Passengers	298	1794
Persons not connected with the road	315	84
Persons standing on the track	386	84
Engine drivers	73	94
Firemen	116	123
Conductors	126	100
Workmen and brakemen	117	68
Other employees	543	221

The passengers killed were in proportion to those ...ried as 1 to 2,300,000. The passengers wounded ... in proportion to those carried as 1 to 340,000. Among ... the causes of accidents there were 308 collisions, ... which 38 were caused by bad weather, 8 by ... of motive power, 34 by defects in the ma... or cars, and 238 by inattention ... on the part of the employees. Of the 308 collisions, 110 occurred at stations. It is remarked that fewer accidents happen to express than to other trains.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIAN.—We regret to state that Dr. John C. Warren, one of the oldest as well as the ablest of our resident physicians, died yesterday morning at his residence in Park street. Dr. Warren, in the course of his long and useful career, acquired a renown in his profession rarely equalled in this country. As a surgeon and anatomist he stood in the front rank, and his death will be a deep loss to the medical fraternity, as well as the public at large. He died while sitting in his chair, of a disease of the digestive organs. His age was 77 years.

[Boston (Mass.) Chronicle, 5th.

A MORMON JOB.—A very painful event occurred in Taylor Co., Va., recently. On a Sabbath morning the youngest son of Mr. Boyd was taken sick; in the evening another was taken down in a similar manner; and on the next morning a little girl was taken like the others. They all died, and were laid in the same grave. On the day of the funeral two other children were taken ill and one died. Thus, in one week four were laid in the grave. Before the death of the last one, the fires which have been raging so extensively lately in Virginia broke out about two miles from his residence, and in one hour Mr. Boyd was stripped of all he possessed—house, barn, wheat, hay, oats and corn-cribs! The child was hastily removed, and when brought back there was not a place to lay him on to die. [N. Y. Mirror.

SYMPATHY FOR GENERAL WALKER.—A meeting was held last evening at the St. Charles Saloon in Broadway, the head-quarters of the filibusters, to make preliminary arrangements for a grand mass meeting of sympathy for General Walker, and of hostile demonstrations concerning the interference and secret influence of the British Government in the United States. Some fifty were present, of whom Alderman Clancy, of the Sixth Ward, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Alexander Robinson, Secretary. After various speeches expressing the necessity of doing something, and that right early, it was finally agreed to hold a general mass meeting on Friday evening of the present week, at National Hall in Canal street. After appointment of a Committee of Arrangements, whose duty among other things was to provide speakers for the occasion, the meeting adjourned.

Shortly after adjournment it was announced that a telegraphic dispatch had been received from Senators Douglas and Weller, promising to speak at the mass meeting, should their engagements render it possible for them to leave Washington.

[New York Times, 7th.

MEDICAL.—The Medical Gazette for May, gives the following table of graduates for the Medical Colleges for 1856:

Jefferson Medical College	215
University of Pennsylvania	140
University of New York	90
University of Nashville	70
Medical College of South Carolina	68
Medical College of Georgia	65
University of Virginia	60
Louisville Medical College	60
College of Physicians and Surgeons	50
Transylvania Medical College	47
Pennsylvania Medical College	37
University of Maryland	36
Medical College of Alabama	30
Philadelphia College of Medicine	29
Vermont Medical College	28
Harvard Medical College	18
Medical College of Ohio	17
Dartmouth Medical College	15
Berkshire Medical College	13
Medical College of Savannah	13
Bowdoin Medical College	12
Baltimore College of Dental Surgery	12
Ohio College of Dental Surgery	10

The Prize of East Indian Empire.

Louis Napoleon has already prepared new work for his Crimean heroes, to keep them away from Paris and mischief. He is about to march them across the Egyptian battle grounds of his great uncle, with the same purpose, that of conquering Indian Empire—and augering from the greater success of the nephew in his war upon the Czar, he will meet with no Acre or Sydney Smith in his pathway to the East, which he designs to follow down the Eastern coast of Africa to Zanzibar, and thence to the opposite shores of the great island of Madagascar—an insular continent—stretching 1,040 miles in length, and averaging 400 in breadth, with a population of between three and four million of souls; with a rich soil, covered with a prolific and valuable vegetation; abounding in numerous herds of cattle, producing sugar and coffee; yielding abundant harvests of rice and other grains, and calculated to be the basis of a larger commerce than three or four Cubas, or all the West Indian Archipelago.

This great Island commands the Western verge of the Indian ocean. Louis Napoleon has already planted the French eagles upon New Caledonia, and islands commanding the South Eastern limit. He has, we know from high diplomatic sources, been negotiating with Holland concerning New Guinea in the South, and with Spain about Magindinao in the North; and thus sooks to encircle Malaysia—an Indian Empire—greater than the one that Alexander conquered, that England now holds, or that the great Napoleon ever thought of or coveted—the one that shall make the power, fully capable of controlling and developing it, the master of the richest commerce of the world, and consequently of the world itself.

England, with seeming contentment in her continental Asiatic possessions, is coyertly marking out a path for more extended insular Indian empire. She is establishing commanding positions on the shores of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Persia; strengthening her posts at Malacca, Pinang, and Singapore, in the Straits of Malacca, that great highway of Eastern commerce; controlling the coal mines at Formosa; has her vessels of war at Lebuan; in the Mindoro Sea; watching New Caledonia from New Britain; and then her settlements on the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria; her influence in the heroic-Island of Bali, and her strongholds at the Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope, make a circle of positions and operations wholly enclosing the coveted Indian empire of Napoleon, vast as Oceanica, and mighty as British maritime enterprise.

No other champion appears to dispute for this gorgeous prize. The Russian retires to his fastnesses to heal his wounds and recruit his strength; the spirit of maritime enterprise is dead in Spain and Portugal; and Holland, once merged in the French Empire, and restored to her possessions and nationality by British power, has held her position in the Eastern Seas through the sufferance of the Cabinets of St. James and the Tuileries; and these two courteous allies, with their potential armaments, prepare to contend for the Indian prize, without any fears of the rivalry of a third.

Yet such a one may be found in a quarter little thought of. The four millions of Australians are ripe for independence; and have recently been aroused to think the more strongly of it, by the establishment of French troops in New Caledonia—almost in sight of their coast. They have sent remonstrances to the Imperial Parliament against the movement; they have notions of a kind of Monroe doctrine with regard to Australia; and if the Home Goverment will not heed them—or pleads that her hands are tied by treaties, or concessions to an ally—then they talk of "cutting the painter" adrift from the ship of State; and then those four millions of Anglo-Saxons will drive away French-men, Dutchmen—even their own British brethren—and establish themselves the great Empire of Oceanica.

But a fourth disputant may rise up in a quarter still less thought of. The master races of the East Indian Archipelago are gifted for a high degree of civilization, for a great nationality, and to be the controllers of the inexhaustible treasures of their isles, to be disposed in free trade with the world. Having a common language, literature, laws, and religion, they are, however, divided into many hundred petty sovereignties—an easy prey do any monopolizing trader of Europe.

The higher races of Malays in the Archipelago—the Normans of the East, want a rallying point, a free and powerful flag, as a nucleus for a great free entrepot—a common centre of unshackled Archipelagian trade, where Eastern tropic wealth can be exchanged for the manufactures of Western hands; and where Western intelligence can direct and organize Eastern imagination; where, in fact, American enterprise, not trammeled like the European, can lay the foundation of a development of the mighty resources of the East Indian Archipelago; commencing with the establishment of a coal and naval depot, as we urged upon the attention of our merchants a few days ago; and thus might Baltimore, once the leading American port in East Indian commerce, initiate an American Malayian movement, that shall lead to the winning of the paramount sovereignty of the much coveted East Indian empire. [Baltimore Patriot.

A FRENCHMAN'S OPINION ON THE UNITED STATES.—M. Alfred D'Alembert has published a book on America. On slavery he is neutral; but maintains that the condition of the slaves, physically, is superior to that of the peasants in many parts of France. Of the inferior cast into which free blacks at the North are converted, even by the Abolitionists, after speaking of their exclusion from all participation on an equal footing, in the business and pleasures of white life, their exclusion from public offices, from theaters and hotels, and railroad cars, he adds:

Death itself does not rehabilitate them; they have a separate burial place! And it would not surprise me if the Americans should pretend that God had set apart for them a *hell* and a *paradise*, so that the classification might be observed in the other world. Do not forget that this is the case in the Northern States, where slavery has long since ceased to exist, and where they manifest the greatest impatience at not seeing it abolished by their neighbors.

He writes as follows on the subject of American gallantry:

I am profoundly humiliated; I blush to the roots of my hair; I know not where to hide myself. On the faith of tradition I had hitherto believed that the French people were the most gallant people in the world. Everything supported this conviction. Songs, ballads, the good opinion we generally entertain of ourselves, and the error of foreign people, who say from habit: "Gallant as a Frenchman."

A profound error which I have recognized with shame and surprise! Gallantry is not dead. It has deserted Europe; it has taken refuge in the United States. I proclaim it openly—it is in America that I have seen true gallantry universally practiced, spontaneously, disinterestedly. There woman is respected for her own sake, because she is woman; because she is, or will be, the mother of a citizen. If a good thing could be carried to an excess, I should say that the rights attributed to the fair sex are pushed to exageration. The women know their power, they abuse it as tyrants do who know that there are no limits to their authority.

In summer when it is too warm to stay at home, all America travels, by railroad and by steamboat, to interior watering places, to sea-side resorts, or wherever else the inhabitants of the United States are supposed to amuse themselves.

It is in these excursions that one can judge better than anywhere else of the extent and degree of this true gallantry, and of the eager deference shown, invariably, to women. They arrive late; all the seats in the cars are occupied; twenty gentlemen immediately rise, at the risk of remaining on their feet, or even of losing their journey; they quietly seat themselves, without as much as saying "thank you." The least sign of gratitude to the men is superfluous.

Thomas Carlyle.

Mr. Carlyle has been variously estimated, according to the predispositions of those who have judged. Excellence, when it appears in a novel shape, is sometimes estimated below, often much above, its merit; rarely according to its desert. The natural eye, we know, is deceiving as to the distances and magnitudes of objects, when it cannot compare them with other familiar objects, and the mind is still more prone to misconceive the proportions of those things which it cannot refer to some wonted form. So it has fared with Mr. Carlyle; he has been unjustly condemned, and has been extravagantly praised. Not that we think he has been, upon the whole, too highly estimated by any class, were their applauses somewhat more discriminating. We should be glad to believe that there were any persons, amidst the mob of talkers about Carlyle, who were capable of valuing to excess the excellencies which he unquestionably possesses. His peculiarities they esteem too flatteringly; his greatness they scarcely appreciate at all. For ourselves; we cannot give him the rank of a first-rate intellect; we cannot approve his writing as a whole; but we admire many of his qualities as brilliant and admirable, and we think him possessed of some capacities which are as rare as they are excellent. One of the most striking peculiarities of Mr. Carlyle's character, is his intolerance of cant in every shape; whether it be the traditionary cant of moral enlightened opinion of the time; the cant of the nation, or the cant of a noisy sect; the dogmatizing cant of the age, or the flippant cant of the hour. Now, undoubtedly, an infinite deal of sense is in solution with all these kinds of cant, and in unsettling or dissipating the strength or weakness of any one of them, the defences of truth in its fastness, or the supports of truth in its open marches, are to some extent enfeebled. Still it is of incalculable value to every reader to have before him an example of a writer who is laboring only to judge sincere judgments; who brings the conscience of his intellect, not its prejudices or affections, to investigate everything, in its search after truth. The influence of such an example is of salutary moral tone, and it invigorates and strengthens the intellectual temper. Mr. Carlyle belongs, undoubtedly, to the skeptical school: his mind is naturally fertile of "obstinate questionings" of everything. But he does not make his sword his worship; he does not mistake the method for the end. His object is truth and its repose; the means he employs are skepticism and its disorders.

"Tom, you sot," said a temperance man to a tipling friend, "what makes you drink such stuff as you do? Why the very hogs wouldn't drink that brandy." "That's cause they is brutes," said Tom. "Poor creatures! they don't know what's good."

THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

BY E. S. THOMAS.

The British in possession of Boston had learned that a quantity of public stores were deposited at Concord, nineteen miles distant, and determined to destroy them. Another and and a much more important object of the expedition was, to capture, if possible, John Hancock and Samuel Adams, who were known to be in that neighborhood and upon whose heads a price had been set.

On the night of the 18th of April, 1775, the British landed eight hundred men in Charleston, who took up the line of march through Mentony (now called West Cambridge) and Lexington, to Concord. It was a calm starlight night, and they moved with all possible stillness; at West Candbridge they passed my father's house, and their tread awoke him; he arose, stood at the window and counted their phitoons. As soon as they had all passed, he seized his musket and started across the country, every road of which was familiar. In his progress he fell in with numbers on the same errand—that was to get ahead of the enemy, and alarm the country, in both of which they succeeded, so that when the British arrived at Lexington, eleven miles from Boston, at five o'clock in the morning, they found the militia assembling; they had received intelligence of the enemy's movements, some hours before, and were promptly assembled at the beat of the drum. When the British came within striking distance, Major Pitcairn rode forward and called out, "Disperse, you rebels, disperse!" and without waiting to see whether they would or would not, fired his pistol which was a signal for a volley from the advance, which killed eight; the others dispersed, and the British pursued their way to Concord, where they arrived without interruption, but Hancock and Adams had made their escape. They then commenced a retreat, to do which they had to pass the north bridge; at the foot of it Capt. Davis had drawn up his company, (the Concord Light Infantry,) and then and there the first volley was fired by the Americans, in that cause which gave Independence to America and freedom to the world. In the meantime the minute men were pouring in from all quarters, and the British found themselves so hotly pressed, that had it not been for a reinforcement of about a thousand men, with two field pieces, under Lord Percy, whom Gov. Gage had dispatched to their assistance, not a man of the detachment would have reached Boston. The reinforcement met the retreating column near Lexington, greatly diminished, almost exhausted, having taken no refreshment since they left Boston, whence they were yet distant eleven miles, and had to fight every inch of the way.

The plan then adopted by Lord Percy, was one of the most savage warfare; his troops fell off from the front, entered the houses of the Americans, plundered them of whatever they could carry; set fire to the house, and then joined the rear, thus giving an opportunity to their whole force to plunder; but so hot was the pursuit, a large portion of the fires were extinguished before they had done much damage. When they had passed the foot of the rocks, they entered the plain of West Cambridge, seven miles from Charles river, and quite a village for about two miles; at least I found it so when a school-boy ten years after, and there was no appearance of any addition to it since the Revolution.

It is proper here to remark, that there were two taverns near West Cambridge—one kept by a Mr. Cooper, the resort of the Whigs, the other the resort of the Tories kept by a Mr. Bradish. There were three families on the road within a fourth of a mile; by the name of Adams, a name hateful to the British; in one of those a lady was confined the night before; the enemy entered the house, took the bed on which she lay with her infant at the breast, and carried them into the yard and left them there. A little boy about five or six years old had taken shelter under his mother's bed—his foot projected from beneath the drapery—a British soldier thrust his bayonet through it, and for a minute pinned it to the floor; the boy did not even utter a cry: this fact I had from his mother. They then plundered the house and set it on fire, but the Americans entered in a few moments, extinguished the fire, and restored the mother and infant to their room and bed. Their next exploit was at the Whig tavern, into which they fired more than a hundred bullets; the holes made by them were filled up but the marks are visible to this day. It was a singular fact that three old men, seventy years and upwards each, who were Tories, the battle coming on so unexpectedly, took shelter in this tavern, (Cooper's) where the British found them and put them to death.

The name of one was Winship. I well remember his son. The heavy discharges of musketry at the tavern brought my mother into the streets or road, who had learned nothing certain of what was going on since my father left her on the previous evening. To her utter astonishment she saw the battle raging at less than half a mile distant; she instantly returned to the house, secured a large bag of currency so much wanted at this time, and a few small articles, then taking one child of two years old in her arms, and having two older hanging to her apron, she sallied forth to go to a Captain Whittemore's, about two miles distant across the fields, on the bank of the Mystic river, (women and children had already fled there, to the number of a hundred of the former, and two or three hundred of the latter.) She had scarcely set foot on the road when one child cried for bread; she returned to the house, and cutting a loaf, gave a piece to him that wanted it and wrapping the remainder up in her apron, she was again in the road. In the meantime the battle had approached so near she was within point blank shot of the retreating enemy, who let go a whole volley at her, which did no other damage than to pass two balls through her cap. The Americans saw her perilous situation and called out to her, "Run, good woman!" She did so, and arrived safe at the house of refuge.

The enemy in the meantime, sent out a flanking party with the intention of cutting off the retreat of the mother and child—an object which they came nigh accomplishing—for the Americans did not succeed in turning their flank until they had approached the house near enough to lodge bullets in it—and a very large elm tree, within twenty-five feet from the house, was spattered with them and I took great pleasure in cutting them out ten or twelve years after.

After my mother's escape, they entered the house, took every article of clothing and bedding, except the beds themselves, which they ripped open, split up the furniture, and then set fire to the house—but the building was saved. They also killed a horse in the stable and some hogs in the pen.

Near my father's dwelling was Bradish's Troy tavern. When they arrived at that, Mrs. Bradish who was in delicate health, rose from her easy chair to retire from the front of the house; she had not left it a minute when a ball passed through the back of it: it was the only one fired at the house, and was probably done inadvertently. The British officers, who had been in the habit of making trips to the country, particularly on Sunday, knew every family which was near Troy, for many miles around, and dealt with them accordingly, when they had the opportunity. It was not until dark that they arrived in Charleston, when the Americans withdrew from the contest, and the British encamped on Bunker's Hill. The next morning they entered Boston.

The loss on both sides has been differently stated, and my memory does not serve with certainty on this subject; but a pamphlet which I remember to have read, affidavits of many occurrences of the day, it seems to me put down the loss of the British at 245, besides many wounded, and that of the Americans at 140—but I am not certain, nor have I any authorities at hand to refer to on the subject.

STATISTICS OF LONDON.—London covers at present a space of 122 square miles. It contains 327,391 houses, and 2,362,236 inhabitants, the annual increase of the population being upwards of 40,000. The length of all the different streets is 1,750 miles. The paving of them cost £14,000,000, and the yearly cost of keeping the pavement in repair is £1,800,000. London has now 1,800 miles of gas pipes, and the same length of water pipes. The introduction of gas cost £3,000,000. There are 360,000 burners in the city, which consumes every night 13,000,000 cubic feet of gas, valued at £500,0000 or two million and a half of dollars. The bankers of London have under their control a capital of $64,000,000, and the different insurance companies have in cash capital of £10,000,000, and £78,000,000 in negotiable paper.

The tax on houses amounts yearly to £12,500,000. The furniture of these houses is insured to the amount of £166,000,000. Twenty thousands persons are constantly employed in keeping the docks in repair. London consumes yearly 277,000 oxen, 30,000 calves, 1,480,000 sheep, and 34,000 hogs, worth all together, £8,000,000.

London consumes every year 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 65,000 pipes of wine, 2,000,000 gallons of brandy, 43,200,000 gallons of porter and ale, and 19,215,000 gallons of water, 3,000,000 tons of coal.

It has 350 charity associations, which distribute every year £1,805,635 to the poor, which sum increased by private charities will amount to £3,500,000. The city from the showing of its official documents, has 143,064 persons who have no visible means of support. Among these are 4,000 vagabonds, who cost the city 50,000 a year to support them. There are besides in London 110 professional house-breakers, 107 street thieves, 40 robbers, 783 pickpockets, 3,675 ordinary thieves, 11 horse thieves, 140 dog thieves, 3 forgers, 24 counterfeiters, and 317 individuals who live directly by the profits of illicit trade, 141 swindlers, 182 people who speculate on charity with false documents, 343 receivers of stolen goods, etc., etc., in all, 122,000 criminals who are known to the police, and who steal every year to the amount of £42,000.

After a contiouous drought of several weeks, from which vegetation was beginning to suffer very seriously, we were yesterday blessed with a succession of refreshing and copious showers throughout the day, as was correctly predicted by our old friend Miller, in his Almanac. The cisterns, which had begun to give out very generally, were also replenished by this timely and so much desired fall of rain.

[Charleston (S. C.) Courier, 1st.

ICE CROP OF 1856.—The ice delivered in Boston the present year is of the best quality ever known. It is very thick, and as clear as pure crystal. The expense of cutting was very heavy the past winter, and consequently the prices will be little if any lower than in 1855. To large consumers the price will be 17 cents per hundred pounds.

For two days past some citizens have expressed apprehensions of a frost. That danger, however, we think is past. It has been extraordinarily cool, producing agues, but we have no suspicion that the eccentricity of the season will wind up with a freeze. It is but one of the least remarkable incidents of the season that there are no mosquitoes. The mosquitoes have unusually come in between the first of March and the beginning of April. This year it is nearly the middle of May, without any of these pests. Two months ago we saw one of the little ruffians, but that was the first and last of them. Who knows? Perhaps we shall get rid of the mosquitoes and the yellow fever together.—[Mobile tribune, 11th.

SPLENDID ARCHITECTURAL WORK.

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This work is designed to meet a want which has been long felt. Among all denominations of Christians, plans for chapels and churches of moderate cost have been needed, from which committees may select a style appropriate to their wants, and not too expensive for their means. This want the author has endeavored to meet, by presenting a series of designs, ranging in estimated cost from $1,500 to $20,000. He has also added designs for country and city parsonages, such as will commend themselves to the good taste of all. The working plans for these drawings are not furnished, for the reason that the work would be too costly, but all such plans and specifications can be had on application to the author. The principal design of the work, however, is to enable committees to decide on some style previous to making application to an architect, so that they may convey their ideas and wishes clearly. With this end in view, the work is commended to the public.

At a meeting of the Boston Conference of Methodist Ministers, the following resolution in regard to the above elegant and timely work, was passed unanimously:

BOSTON, Feb. 25, 1856.—The Committee appointed to examine Plans of Church Architecture, by Brother George Bowler, have attended to their duty as far as they have been able, and would report the following:

Resolved, That the Plan and Sketches of Church Architecture, designed and drawn by our brother, Rev. George Bowler, evince, in a high degree, correctness of taste and skill in execution, combining in themselves, to an extent seldom equalled, beauty, economy and convenience; and we feel confident that the publication of the work would be of essential service to the churches in this country.

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Portland, Nov. 6, 1855. W. F. FARRINGTON.

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Assistant Teacher in the Elementary branches.

N. B.—In a few weeks a gentleman of distinguished reputation will be added to the present corps, his name occupying the vacancy of Professor of Music and Modern Languages.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$12 50
Academic Department	15 00
COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.	
Freshmen and Sophomore classes	20 00
Junior and Senior classes	25 00
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.	
Music on the pianoforte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Vocal music	5 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water and chromatic painting, each	15 00
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Incidental expenses	2 00
Fee for Graduation and Diploma	5 00

No extra charge made for Modern or Ancient Languages.

Payment to be made at the close of each term. Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would, however, respectfully urge all parents and guardians, who design placing their daughters or wards in the Institution, to do so at the earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils and the general prosperity of the school. Facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches efficiently.

School books, stationery, etc., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates

The scholastic year consists of ten months will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July; at which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, etc., to be made to the President of the College. m1 1y

A SOUTHERN REMEDY.

Made by O. O. Woodman, New Orleans, La.

HAS received the appointment from the proprietor for the sole agency of

Woodman's Cherry Expectorant,

the medicine that has created such an excitement at the North among the Physicians, and has been recommended by all who have used it as being far superior to any Cherry Pectoral.

WOODMAN'S CHERRY EXPECTORANT

Contains the active medical qualities of the pure decoction of Wild Cherry Bark, and many other valuable ingredients that render it far better than any other cough medicine in this country.

RECOMMENDATION.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9, 1856.

DEAR SIR—The public generally are fully aware of the thousands of testimonies for diseased lungs, under the title of Sarsaparillas, Pills, Plasters, Liniments, etc., that are daily brought to their notice through the newspapers by way of advertisements. My object in writing this note for publication is to induce the public, or at least those who are afflicted, to use one that contains articles of real use in pulmonary diseases. I am conscious that in so doing, I am acting most unprofessionally and derogatorily to the interests of Medical Science and the regular practitioners of Medicine. I refer to Woodman's Cherry Expectorant, which is a scientific remedy that I have used with more success than any of the usual prescriptions used by physicians.

J. M. MAITLAND, M. D.

This preparation has attained a wide celebrity from the universal success which has attended its use. For though coughs, colds, and in fact, any pulmonary complaints, this medicine, from its peculiar properties as a discutient, and its soothing power to all irritations of the throat, will probably be preferred to any other offered to the public—as an appetizer—dyspepsia remedy, it will also be found excellent, its natural and genial warmth keeping the digestive powers in proper tone.

Remember that this is the only cough medicine that has stood the test of the medical fraternity. It is sanctioned by, approved of, and recommended by leading physicians of New York city. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded. We guarantee it to be better than any Cherry Pectoral, Cod Liver Oil, or anything else now extant.

For BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS it will be found superior to all other remedies.

O. O. WOODMAN,
New Orleans.

And by all the Druggists in the South. ap9 6t

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS.

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CORNER OF COMMON AND MAGAZINE STREETS, NEW ORLEANS.

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CHOICE DRUGS, SELECTED MEDICINES, PURE CHEMICALS, ESSENTIAL OILS,
Medicinal Extracts, Fine Perfumery and Fancy Soaps,
PATENT MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN WINDOW-GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, ETC.

☞ Druggists, Physicians, Country Merchants and Planters who purchase medicines, may rely upon being suited. Orders Promptly attended to.

300 DOZEN CHERRY EXPECTORANT—FOR THE CERTAIN CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS INFLUENZAS, Bronchial Affections, Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs, in the incipient stage. Also for the relief of Consumption, in the advanced stages of the disease.

This is an Alterative Expectorant, prepared on the plan of combining the most active and efficient remedies usually prescribed by the Profession, in all their purity, affording a remedy which is found to give energy and certainty of effect, which cannot be had by using the same remedies as usually prescribed by the physician of apothecary.

It is not designed that this shall be a secret remedy, and the formula, with the proportion of each ingredient, will be readily submitted to physicians.

The cost of the preparation is such that it will not warrant the usual amount of Advertising and puffing resorted to by popular medicine dealers. I must make its way in public favor by its intrinsic merits alone.

The following is one of the many testimonials volunteered by physicians of the first standing:

FROM DR. W. M. DEASON.

GALLATIN, MISS., May 1, 1852.

O. O. WOODMAN—Dear Sir: I have given your Cherry Expectorant a fair trial, and am well pleased with its effects—better than any other article I ever met with. I would be pleased for you to send me a half a dozen bottles by the bearer.

Resp

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 16. WHOLE NUMBER 276.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1856.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—36 CAMP ST.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF NEGROES.

NO. V.

We have, in former numbers, spoken of the obligations of the Church to use all the means in her power to aid in the religious instruction of the slave population of the West and South-west. We have, also, briefly glanced at some of the dangers to be guarded against in responding to this call. No grand and important movement can be conducted to its issue without peculiar exposure to mistakes, more or less painful, in the details of its management; and here it is necessary for the church to scrutinize closely and weigh maturely every step taken in carrying out its great plans; as it is very possible that a few false steps allowed, especially in the incipient and early stages of the movement, may operate disastrously during its whole history. And even where they do not ruin the entire scheme, yet they may, to some extent mar its usefulness.

The missionary operations of our church among the slaves of the country has been a great and prominent fact in the history of the times, and its success or its failure (little as some may be inclined to think of it,) must have an important bearing upon the fortunes of church and country. Deeply impressed with this conviction, we have undertaken the preparation of this series. We may be mistaken in our views—for we claim no exemption from error—but of one thing we are certain, we are honest. We love the church, and we love it in our very soul, this department of her work. These articles are the offspring of a long and deeply cherished care for it, and an honest concern lest we should even in the smallest degree be of success in our efforts in this great field of Christian enterprise. We have no fear of doing harm by pointing out evils as they exist—nor will it do any harm to lift up our note of warning as to possible dangers ahead. It may serve at least to make us look well to our movements—for it is possible, in conducting so great a public interest to commit serious blunders, even with the purest intentions.

We have already made some remarks on the importance of acting discreetly in the selection of proper fields for the establishment of missions among the colored people. This part of the subject demands further consideration; and we may also notice, as somewhat connected with it, the selection of proper men to occupy those fields. May it not sometimes happen that certain neighborhoods are recommended as a proper mission field because some very worthy local brother can be employed to fill the work, and the P. E. says "he is the very man for it—is very willing to take that particular work because it will be no inconvenience to him to labor there—his plantation, or his school, or his business, whatever it is, is near this field—he is a very man, and, withal, his heart is in the work." Well, we shall see.

The mission is made and left to be supplied, with the understanding that this excellent brother is to take charge of it. All very well, but you come to take the appropriations. This mission is called, and it would be fair to infer from what you had previously heard that, inasmuch as the work would not in the least degree trench upon the time of this good brother, as he will only spend the Sabbath at it, and will not make one bale of cotton the less on his plantation, or one dollar the less in his school or his mechanical operations; and, moreover, as he professes a most ardent love for the souls of the negroes, that he would gladly do this work for nothing.

But his friends tell you that there must be some appropriation to quicken his zeal—some two or three hundred dollars will be asked, just by way of having the work well done. So that he makes as much by his secular employment as though he were a missionary, and what he receives from the Missionary Society is so much clear profit.

Now, my doctrine is, that in all such cases, if the preacher tells the truth when he says that God has called him to preach the gospel, and if he loves the souls of these negroes as he says he does, he ought joyfully to take this field for nought; and if, under the circumstances which I have above supposed, he demurs, let him go.

Or, it may be, that some traveling preacher has grown rather weary of perpetual change. He selects a home; says he cannot any longer wander about and drag his wife from pillar to post; he must in some measure localize his work. There are a number of large plantations and numerous slaves who need the gospel, and who are likely to suffer for the lack of spiritual instruction because the regular pastor will not pay them proper attention. Perhaps he has traveled most of the surrounding circuits, and judges of the future from the past. Now the P. E. and his brethren generally regard him as an exceedingly clever man. 'Tis said he loves the work, can't bear the thought of locating, but will be necessarily compelled to do so, unless he can be accommodated with this particular field of labor. Now, what is to be done? The case is represented to the Bishop at Conference. He is told that the planters in the vicinity greatly desire this brother as a missionary to their slaves, and he is appointed.

One thing, however, has not been duly considered, viz: These planters don't expect to support him, but are very willing that he should come provided the church supports him. And when the appropriation is made, it will be found a very clever support is expected for this brother, for whose accommodation this work was organized. He enters upon his work, preaches on Sundays, probably sometimes on Saturdays; stays all the week at home; pays very little attention to catechising the negroes; perhaps less to class meetings and church discipline; and after he has been accommodated for two or three years, the mission runs down on his hands, simply because he is utterly unfit for the work, as any man must be who enters upon it with worldly motives, or for his own accommodation and ease instead of seeking the glory of God and the salvation of souls.

This seeking our own ease and profit, and making the ministry tributary to these worldly ends, must always end disastrously to the individuals concerned, and to the people whom they serve. In all such cases, it seems to me the proper course would be to let the brother locate at once, and let the planters, if they choose to do so, employ him and support him themselves, without charging the missionary funds with that burden. If the brother loves the itinerancy as he professes to do, let him continue to take the same fare as his brethren take. If he can't afford to do that, let him retire, and become in name and in fact, what he is already in health has failed him, so that he says he can't do the work of a circuit. If we can find some snug little nook of a colored mission, he thinks he could do that, and so it may be, think some of his friends. Won't do brother—this is a hard work, and we must have men of strength—men who can do a good deal of work. Let us see—here is preaching twice or thrice every Sabbath—meeting the classes—regulating the leaders and classes—catechising the children—visiting the old, the infirm, and the sick negroes. You can't do this. You know you have been grunting for the last two or three years over your throat, or your heart, or your chest, or your legs, your lungs or some other part of you, and have not been able to hold ten class meetings in all that time, because of your manifold infirmities. Now you are asking for a more laborious work, that you may neglect it after the same fashion. It won't do, brother—no, never.

But, possibly, another case may occur. Here is a very fine brother in the local ranks, who is just exactly one of the cleverest; a good man, a first-rate preacher, and withal, he has an itinerant soul, though unfortunately his body is local, and there is such a weight on him in the shape of lands and negroes and business, that it is almost impossible to make that body itinerant. He is just the man we should like to have in the Conference. His character, his talents and his influence would be of great service. So we can make a mission to suit his convenience and get him in. Stop, if he is the man you say, you will continue to have his influence as in times past—and if he is not, better be without him than act on the bad principle of cutting out particular work for men, and receiving men into the Conference for a particular work, and who, if found unsuitable for that work, cannot be removed to another.

J. O. ANDREW.

"In the multitude of words there wanteth not sin, but he that refraineth his lips is wise." [Prov. 10: 19.

"Riches profit not in the day of wrath, but righteousness delivereth from death."

Every promise in God's word is intended to disperse your doubts, and to produce confidence, hope, comfort and gratitude in your heart. Have they this effect?

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

FEMALE COLLEGES.

NO. VII, CONCLUDED.

If any sensible man were to be asked whether the daughters of our land ought to be well educated, his answer would unquestionably be that they ought.

Ask him again, "Should they be *thoroughly educated?*" and he replies with equal emphasis, "*They should.*"

But ask him once more, "Ought they to be *extensively schooled?*" and there is no longer a uniform response. Some affirm, others deny.

Here then we arrive at the real difference of opinion among thinking men on this subject. Some, placing a higher estimate upon christianized mental culture, desire it to a greater extent than others, in our female schools. But, upon all hands, it is agreed that girls should be thoroughly educated.

Now, universal experience has determined, beyond controversy, that this cannot be accomplished without what is usually termed academic discipline. To meet this authoritative demand, we ventured, in our last number, to suggest that our female colleges assume the academic function—perform the laborious and noble, though restricted work of the academy. If *they* do not do it, nothing is more manifest than it will not be done at all. Every one agrees that it ought to be done—every one, therefore, implicitly declares that *they* ought to do it.

But what is to be done for all that large and intelligent class of parents who wish their daughters extensively educated? Must they be content with academic advantages? Shall we have no real *female colleges*, to graduate at which would imply an acquaintance with the studies usually embraced in a *male college curriculum?* Must young ladies always be denied the luxury of studying the sciences upon the strength of well-disciplined minds, and under the liberal auspices of a great and wealthy college?

These questions develop to our minds most clearly, the truth of the proposition which we have laid down at the beginning of these articles—*that there is a serious demand for a higher grade of*

My second suggestion, therefore is, *that such a grade of public schools be created as soon as possible.*

At once the objection is raised to this that it is *impracticable*. "It is," says the objector, "a visionary conception, which, though very desirable and excellent in itself, can never be realized."

To this I have to reply that no great reform would ever have been accomplished in the world, if the appearance of impracticability had been allowed to rule men's movements. This same cry of *impracticable*, has been a fetter upon the swift foot of progress ever since the world began, and will be while the world shall last, unless the race of timid men expires. Those who stand by and raise this cry, at the inception of any desirable reform, ought to bethink themselves that the chief impracticability consists in their own inertness and want of sympathy with the movement.

The proper question, in the case before us, it seems to me, is, does the cause of sound education, does the good of society demand the proposed grade of institutions? If this question be answered affirmatively (as I believe a knowledge of the facts that bear upon it, and a candid consideration of them will compel every man to answer it,) then manifestly it is our duty—not to stand and cry impracticable—but to set ourselves to work at once to devise plans and means for the success of the enterprise.

But to this suggestion of impracticability I wish to reply again, by suggesting a plan that is believed to be entirely feasible. It may be expressed in a few words: Let female colleges of the proposed grade, be established by liberal endowment, taking some of the best of the present female colleges for a foundation. Let, for instance, the friends of the Centenary Institute at Summerfield, or of the Judson Institute at Marion, or of the Tuskegee Female College, or of any other prosperous institution of the kind, that has a host of warm and wealthy friends, gather at the approaching anniversary; and let them resolve, first, to set down all present facilities and expenditures to the account of academic education; second, to inaugurate at once, a thorough academic course of study; third, to establish, and richly endow a *Female College*, into which the young ladies can pass from the academy, and wherein, with well-trained and appreciative minds, they may enjoy all the superior advantages usually afforded the young men in first class male colleges.

As I have not time to discuss this subject further, permit me to conclude these articles with a few pertinent aphorisms:

1st, Discipline is of more value to a young mind than knowledge.

2d, No one can be truly learned without first being properly educated.

3d, It is better to send your daughter four years to a faithful academy, and never to a college, than to send her four years to a college and never to a faithful academy.

4th, It is better that a woman marry at twenty-two, with a well cultivated mind and heart, and no money, than marry at seventeen, uneducated, with a patrimony of five thousand dollars.

5th, No institution, without endowment, can justly be expected to elevate the popular standard of education—for while it is dependent upon the public for existence and support, it will, of course, serve according to the preference and taste of the public.

6th, A well-endowed institution can furnish a better education, at a less price, than one not endowed, (*ceteris paribus.*)

7th, A richly endowed college can educate the poor and the deserving *gratis.*

8th, If a great public reform is manifestly needed, it is unworthy of wise men to expend their time in wrangling and recrimination in order to locate the responsibility of existing evils. It is worthy of them to concert measures for the immediate accomplishment of the desired reform.

MENTOR.

The Impending Sentence and a Present Pardon.

BY THE REV. JOHN COX.

Most persons have heard of Sir Walter Raleigh, and many have had their pity and indignation excited by reading the story of his eventful life and tragical death. This celebrated man flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with whom he was a particular favorite, being employed by her in many high offices of state. He was also a great navigator, and made several voyages of enterprise and discovery. On [illegible] country, that most useful article of food the potato root.

Soon after the accession of James I, to the throne, this highly talented man fell into disgrace; he was charged (most writers say unjustly) with being guilty of treason against his sovereign, and on this charge he was condemned to die; but the sentence was not executed until more than fourteen years afterwards. Twelve years of this time he spent as a prisoner in the tower of London, where he wrote the History of the World and other works. About two years before his death, with the king's permission, he went on a voyage to America in search of gold mines.—This enterprise was altogether a failure, and on his return his implacable enemies succeeded in procuring the execution of the sentence before referred to. He was beheaded on Tower Hill, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.—During the long period of fourteen years, this sentence hung over him—wherever he was, whatever he employed himself about, or amused himself with, he was still a condemned man, and as such was brought forth to execution.

This historical fact may yield instruction and warning as regards the spiritual condition and prospects of many now living, and the importance of the subject may well claim the attention of all. Every man should be anxious to know how he stands with relation to the great King of heaven, and what his prospects for eternity; any one may ascertain these points if he will earnestly use the means provided and seek the instruction promised.

In the book of God, that word which shall judge all men in the last day, it is written, "He that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed on the name of the only begotten Son of God;" and again, "He that believeth not the Son of God, shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him" (John iii. 18, 36). There are many like words in the Bible, but these may suffice; and it will be well if all whom they concern will ponder them, until, deeply convinced of their truth and terror, they are constrained to "flee from the wrath to come."

It is a solemn thing to lie under the sentence of Divine condemnation. For a man to have it written over against his name, and that by his own hand, "Condemned to death," how fearful!

"The liberal soul shall be made fat, and he that watereth shall be watered also himself."

Four Days Later from Europe.

The Collins mail steamer Atlantic arrived at New York on the 12th, bringing four days later European news. She left Liverpool on the 30th April.

The principal feature of the news is the publication of the official treaty of peace, together with three appended conventions; the first having reference to the passage of the Dardanelles, the second arranging the details of the naval force in the Black Sea, and the third declaring that the Aland Islands shall remain unfortified. Also an important declaration of maritime law, viz: the abolishing privateering—that a neutral flag is to protect the cargo, except when contraband, and neutral goods under an enemy's flag are to be exempt from capture.

The treaty is the same as received and published by the last steamer. The missing articles are to the following effect:

Art. 5 grants a full and entire amenesty to those of their subjects who may have been comprised by any participation whatever in the events of the war in favor of the enemy; and it is expressly understood that this amnesty shall extend to the subjects of each belligerent Power who may have continued during the war to be employed in the service of the other belligerents.

Art. 6 declares that the prisoners of war shall be immediately given up on either side.

Art. 7 declares that the Sublime Porte shall be admitted to participate in the advantages of the public law and system of Europe. Their Majesties engage each on his part to respect the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and guaranty in common a strict observance of that engagement, and will in consequence consider any act tending to its violation as a question of general interest.

Art. 8 provides that if there should arise between the Sublime Porte and one or more of the other signing Powers, any misunderstanding which might endanger the maintenance of their relations, the Sublime Porte and each of such Powers, before having recourse to force, shall afford the other contracting parties an opportunity of preventing such extremity by means of their mediation.

The following additional article has been rendered imperative by the necessity of transporting troops from the seat of war.

"The stipulations of the convention respecting the Straits of the Dardanelles, signed this day, shall not be applicable to vessels of war employed by the belligerent Powers for the evacuation by sea of the territories occupied by their armies; but said stipulations shall resume their entire effect as soon as the evacuation shall be terminated."

Peace has been formally proclaimed, and the 4th of May was appointed as a day of thanksgiving for its restoration.

The debate upon the fall of Kars was commenced in Parliament on the 28th by Mr. Whiteside, who introduced a motion of censure upon the Government. The Attorney General defended the Government. Lord John Menners supported the resolution; after which the debate was postponed until the next evening. It is said that the opposition in Parliament intend to make *this* a test question against the present Ministry.

In reply to questions directly put to the Ministry in the British House of Commons, on the 25th ultimo, as to the number of troops to be sent to Canada Lord Palmerston said that at most the number would not exceed four thousand; and as to the report that it was the intention of the British Government to hold a military force in Costa Rica, he assured the interrogating member there was no foundation at all for it.

Telegraphic advices had been received from Calcutta to the 23d of March and from Hong-Kong to the 16th of March. To India and Persia matters were quiet. The insurrection in China continued active. The Imperial troops had been defeated at Kiang-si. An extensive fire had occurred at Hong-Kong.

News from Buenos Ayres.

We have dates from Buenos Ayres to the 20th of March. There is little news of interest to report. A decree fixes the last Sunday of March for the election of Senators and Representatives for the ensuing Legislature.

A band of military emigrants, under the command of Col. Boland, had started to colonize Patagonia. Disaster, that commenced during their short passage, and strange to say, after their landing extended even to the resident population. Several deaths had taken place, which naturally cast a gloom over the enterprise. It appears also that there had been some symptoms of mutiny and insubordination that were energetically suppressed.

Col. Olivieri, with a party, had made an excursion into the interior, and were delighted with the appearance of the country, but the site of the future colony had not been fixed upon. At from 25 to 30 leagues from the port they discovered a party of Indians, but they do not appear to have come into contact.

It was whispered that Gen. Hornos might probably retire, and that Col. Gorardo would be promoted to the rank of General, and invested with the Command-in-Chief in the Southern Department. No further mention is made of the negotiations with Calfurubia; on the contrary, the opinion gains ground that H. E. is concerting an aggressive movement.

It was rumored in Buenos Ayres that there were better hopes of an understanding with the Indians. Despite of this the money market has shown a slight upward tendency—the cause or causes of which we are unable to assign.

The Governor was supposed to have under his command about 200 militia men and about 1,200 horses.

The British Packet of the 15th of March says: President Urquiza has returned to the Parana and resumed the reins of Government on the 23d ult. No other news of general interest; but referring to the dates we cannot help remarking, that with so many steamers of different dimensions our intercourse with the sister Provinces is much less frequent than it ought to be.

Of affairs in Montevideo; the British Packet says that "the measures of the new President (Pereyra) continue to give increased satisfaction to all parties. All political emigrants are not only invited to return, but a public subscription has been raised to aid those whose means are deficient. This is sound policy and genuine patriotism, and gives a hope of brighter days for the Republic. The President, it is said, is engaged in an important administrative reform. A Council of State has been appointed, and the members selected are admitted to be good men and true, without any indication of party bias."

THE STEAMER PACIFIC.—Mr. R. K. Haight, of New York, has received a letter from a London friend, under date of April 22d, expressing the belief that the steamer Pacific has been blown on the Greenland coast. We extract a portion of the communication:

Your letter of 5th April conveys to us the painful apprehension under which you labor of the loss of the Pacific and your son. It is very remarkable that my son in China, now a partner in a large mercantile house, should have sent home a ship load of tea in the Swallow, Capt. Tucker, *who saw the Pacific drifting before a terrific gale—he thought, disabled in her machinery.* Now, Capt. Tucker is a most intimate friend of the Captain of the Pacific, who said to him often: "I am a Northern bird; I find the degrees less." On Capt. Tucker arriving, he said to some of his consignees that he had every reason to believe the Pacific was disabled, and drifting before the gale, and would be found in the northern point of Greenland. Lord Palmerston sent for him, and he stated his opinion, when two men-of-war steamers were instantly dispatched to search every part of the coast—one was the Tartar, in which was my nephew, Mr. Harford. They have returned. Capt. Tucker does not now give up the ship as lost. He says, in such a gale what could a disabled steamer do? He brought us home 19,000 packages of tea; but for ten days he said he believed his ship would not ride it out, and such a storm prevented his once taking off his clothes. Capt. Tucker says the gale would have blown a disabled steamer three hundred miles in twenty-four hours out of her course, for they could set no little canvas. Now, look at the chart—a gale of wind of nine days' duration, a ship like a log on the water, why, where would she be blown to? I cannot help believing, and really hoping, the crew are yet safe with the ship in some of the inhospitable shores of Greenland, and may any day be heard of, or as soon as they can construct a vessel from the wreck to bring them away.

A DEVOTED LORD.—Lord Ward, an English nobleman, is one of those beings rarely met with. He is a young man of immense wealth, probably one hundred and fifty thousand pounds a year, singularly handsome person, great mental accomplishment, a multifarious linguist, an exquisite connoisseur in paintings and the arts, and one of the best riders, best shots, best billiard players, and best fencers in England; in fact, a subdued Crichton in his way. But all these advantages are, unfortunately, shaded by an interesting delusion under which he constantly labors, that he is the happy man in which ladies love to be who love their lords. Some few years since he was married to Miss De Burgh, a celebrated London beauty, much against her wish; and, after marriage, this strange delusion ripened into such strength that a kind of separation took place, and the lady died of heart-sadness in a few months. There are, notwithstanding this example, many beautiful moths in the circles of London fashion who would fly at the glittering light this moment, regardless of singeing their pretty wings.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1856.—*Senate.*—Mr. Bayard read a letter from Lt. Thorburn, in reference to certain statements in the recent debate on the Naval Retiring Board.

The House bill granting lands to Iowa for railroads in that State was read.

The Senate passed sundry private bills.

Mr. Jones, of Iowa, asked that it might be immediately put on its passage.

Messrs. Jones, of Tenn., Cass, Douglass, and others, advocated the bill, and Messrs. Biggs, Foot, Crittenden, and others, opposed it.

After considerable discussion, the bill passed by ayes 31, nays 9.

Mr. James, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill amendatory of the patent laws. The bill has been the subject of the closest and most patient scrutiny by the committee, and has been settled under the advice of the Commissioner of Patents and by several of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Its object is to protect the public on the one hand, against the oppressive use of invalid patents and the really meritorious inventor from the piracies of dishonest infringers.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

House of Representatives.—The message from the Senate asking the appointment of a third Committee of Conference relative to the disagreeing amendments to the deficiency bill was again taken up.

Mr. Phelps rose to defend the people of Missouri, whom he said Mr. Giddings yesterday charged as traitors, and deserved to be hanged.

Mr. Giddings (interrupting) explained that his statement was that the people of Missouri, by collecting an armed body for the purpose of usurping the Government of Kansas, had committed treason, and under the laws and the constitution were guilty of the charge.

Mr. Phelps denied the charge, saying that such an idea existed only in the distempered imagination of its author. The Missourians who went to Kansas in November and December last were for maintaining the law. The scenes of bloodshed were properly attributable to the friends of Mr. Giddings.

After further debate the House concurred in the recommendation of the Senate for the appointment of a third Committee of Conference on the disagreement of the Deficiency bill.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee of Elections, that the parties of the New Mexico contested election case be allowed to appear before the House, either in person or by counsel, to represent their respective claims. The question was taken on the motion of Mr. Carlisle to strike out so much of the resolution as proposed to allow the parties to appear by counsel; and it was decided in the affirmative.

Without coming to a conclusion upon the subject, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1856.—The Senate was not in session to day.

House of Representatives.—An hour or more was occupied in calling the House, and in a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, made a personal explanation in relation to his position on the subject of slavery, and was replied to by his colleague, Mr. Todd, and by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee.

No other business was transacted, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1856.—*Senate.*—Mr. Fish submitted a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of War to report to the Senate an estimate for the removal of the rocks at Hell Gate in the East river in the State of New York, so as to admit the passage of vessels of war and the largest class of merchant vessels, and such other aids to navigation as to render this passage safe. He also gave notice that he should take an early opportunity to introduce a bill for the purpose of carrying out the object indicated in the resolution.

On motion by Mr. Weller, a resolution was adopted instructing the committee on military affairs to consider the propriety of making suitable compensation to the militia and volunteers serving in the Indian hostilities, when called into the service of the United States.

The Senate agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Cass concluded his remarks, which were commenced yesterday, in support of "squatter" or popular sovereignty. Among other things he said that the South does not meddle with the social institutions of the North; and if the North would but follow the example, this country ought no longer submit to the payment of Sound dues. The notice given to Denmark was simply that we would take no steps on the subject, but did not revive it.

The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Jones, of Penn., made a speech defending the political consistency of James Buchanan.

Mr. Pennington, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Deficiency bill, made a report thereon. During his explanation, he said that the Senate had receded from fourteen of its amendments, including those appropriating $300,000 for the continuation of the Washington aqueduct; $5,000 for the removal of the Franklin engine house, and $5,000 for the repair of the upper bridges over the Potomac.

The report was concurred in, and the bill only requires the President's signature to become a law.

Two hundred and ten thousand copies of the agricultural portion of the patent office report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Evans, of Texas, addressed the House on political affairs, when an adjournment succeeded.

Louisiana Items.

We clip the annexed paragraph from the West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter, of the 17th:

Some weeks ago, everybody wanted rain—just now, nobody wants it. We have had enough, in all conscience sake, to last for a couple of months at least. On Tuesday last, we were visited with one of the heavist showers of the season. It never rains but it pours.

The following is clipped from the same paper:

Yesterday we received a visit from a couple of friends and subscribers at Brusle Landing, who assured us that West Baton Rouge would hardly raise cane enough for seed next year. [Iberville Gazette.

Your information is not true to the letter, friend Jennings. There are a few of our planters who will have to buy seed, but a large majority of them will make seed enough for next year, and in many instances, seed to sell. There is no use making matters worse than they really are, although heaven knows they are bad enough. Our parish will make, this coming season, a crop of 2500 hogsheads—if you call 2500 hogsheads a crop!

The Plaquemine Sentinel, of Saturday, says:

The river has risen considerably at this point, within the last week, and is now higher than it has been this year. We believe it is still rising.

In reference to the stage of water in the Mississippi, the Concordia Intelligencer, of the 16th, has the following:

THE MISSISSIPPI AT VIDALIA.—Here the river has reached the highest point at which it has been marked for more than a year past, and is still rising with considerable drift visible.

If it shall continue at this stage until the Mississippi and Missouri rise comes down, we may have tolerably full banks. We anticipate nothing more—nothing like an overflow. Full, but not overflowing high water, always makes a healthy summer and autumn in the South.

Of the river, the Bayou Sara Chronicle, of Saturday last, speaks as follows:

The river is rising very rapidly at this point, with indications of pretty high water.

The Natchitoches Chronicle, of the 10th, says:

From every portion of our parish, we hear the most encouraging accounts as to the prospects of the crop. The recent rains have been potent for good, and the season augurs well for the future.

The Shreveport Southwestern, of the 7th, says:

MORE RAIN.—Last Monday evening, we had another fine rain, together with some hail. We are induced to believe that much rain has fallen in the neighboring country during the past ten days. A rise above in Red river is currently reported, but, at this season, we do not think the river at this point can be effected much. The rains and reported rise, may, however, fill up the lakes again, and as they act as feeders to the river, prevent its falling for a considerable time.

Cotton and hides, from Texas, continue to arrive very freely. The wagons return heavily laded with goods, plantation supplies, wheat, machinery, etc. Mark well what we predict: ten years will not elapse before we shall see flour, pork and beef, descending Red river to find a market.

THE RISE.—The Mississippi at this point, continues to rise with great rapidity. We received no advices yesterday of later date than the intelligence published in these columns yesterday morning. [Vicksburg Whig, 16th.

The Lafourche is now within fifteen inches of high water mark at this point. It is yet rising slowly, and if it continues for any time to come may cause considerable damage to the growing crops, should it, unfortunately, burst the frail barriers that confine it to its present channel. We hope for the best. [Thibodaux Minerva.

The Sabbath.

With silent awe, I hail the sacred morn
Which slowly wakes while all the fields are still;
A soothing calm on every breeze is borne;
A graver murmur gurgles from the rill,
And echo answers softer from the hill,
And softer sings the linnet from the thorn;
The skylark warbles in a tone less shrill.
Hail! light serene, hail! sacred Sabbath morn.
The rooks float silent by, in airy drove;
The sun a placid yellow lustre shows;
The gales that lately sighed along the grove,
Have hushed their downy wings in sweet repose;
The hovering rack of clouds forgets to move;
So smiled the day when the first morn arose.

The Blade of Grass.

BY WILLIAM GARDNER BLACKWOOD.

Nay, slight me not! I'm a humble thing,
Yet mine's a life of a vernal Spring;
Summer's sweet breath on my cheek has been,
And her warm flush ripens my tints of green;
And my meadowy home is decked with flow'rs,
Planted by fairies in moonlit hours.

Tha glist'ning dew of the early morn,
In jeweled splendors, my brow has worn;
The wind that lifts the scarf like mist,
With wooing love my lip has kiss'd;
And the prismy glows of the setting Sun,
In roseate smiles, by me are won.

In the haunted shades of my matted cell,
The four-leaved clover and cowslip dwell;
And fingers of love delight to trace
The sibylline lova of my dwelling place;
Love's silvery whispers have breathed in my ear
Of a star-like joy or a rainbow tear.

And when the glory of Summer's o'er,
And Autumn's pomp is seen no more,
And diamonded stars look keen and cold,
As Arctic streamers their gleams unfold—
Like a constant heart, my bosom lies bier,
I pillow the head of the dying year.

Then slight me not; though a simple blade,
My delicate texture God hath made;
And what if, with mystic mission franght,
I bear the charm of a lover's thought?
Some elfin sorcery mine may be,
To bind a passionate heart to thee.

Plighted.

Mine, to the core of the heart, my beauty!
Mine—all-mine, and for love, not duty;
Love given willingly, full and free,
Love for love's sake, as I love thee.
Duty, a servant, keeps the keys,
But Love, the master, goes in and out
Of his goodly chambers with song and shout,
Just as he please—just as he please!

Mine, from the dear head's crown, brown-golden,
To the silken foot that's scarce beholden;
Give a warm hand to a friend—a smile,
Like a generous lady, now and awhile;
But the sanctuary heart that none dare win,
Keep holiest of holiest evermore—
The crowd in the aisles may watch the door,
The high-priest only enters in.

Mine, my own—without doubts or terrors;
With all thy goodness, all thy errors,
Unto me and to me alone revealed,
"A spring shut up, a fountain sealed."
Many may praise thee—praise mine and thine;
Many may love thee—I'll love them too;
But thy heart of hearts, pure, faithful and true,
Must be mine—mine wholly—for ever mine.

Mine!—God, I thank Thee, that Thou hast given
Something all mine on this side Heaven;
Something as much myself to be
As this my soul which I lift to Thee:
Flesh of my flesh, bone of my bone,
Life of my life—na whom Thou dost make
Two to the world, for the world's work's sake,
But each unto each, as in Thy sight, one.

Kind Words.

A little word in kindness spoken,
A motion or a tear,
Has often heal'd the heart that's broken,
And made a friend sincere.

[illegible]
A pleasant word to speak,
The face you wear, the thoughts you bring,
A heart may heal or break.

Nothing is Lost.

Nothing is lost; the drop of dew
Which trembles on the leaf or flower
Is but exhaled to fall anew
In summer's tenderer shower;
Perchance to shine within the bow
That fronts the sun at all of day;
Perchance to sparkle in the flow
Of fountains far away.

Nothing is lost; the tiniest seed,
By wild birds borne or breezes blown,
Finds something suited to its need,
Wherein 'tis sown and grown.
The language of some household song,
The perfume of some cherished flower,
Though gone from outward sense belong
To memorie's after hour.

So with our words; or harsh or kind,
Uttered, they are not all forgot;
They have their [illegible]ence on the mind,
Pass on, but perish not!
So with our deeds; for good or ill
They have their power, scarce understood;
Then let us use our better will
To make them rife with good!

We have been informed that notice has been given to the Postmaster General, by the President of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company, that the steamship Philadelphia, which has been for sometime past running between Havana and Aspinwall, has been temporarily withdrawn from the line for repairs, and that arrangements have been made to run the steamer Daniel Webster from New Orleans to Aspinwall, direct, on the 23d inst., with the Southern and South-Western mails for California. The California and South Pacific mails from this city will therefore, we understand, be forwarded to New Orleans, and from thence, on the 23d instant, to Aspinwall direct, instead of being sent by the way of Havana.

[Charleston Courier, 16th.

MEETING AT THE EXCHANGE BUILDING LAST NIGHT.—The friends of Walker and Nicaragua had a glorious meeting at Exchange Buildings last night. Dr. A. K. Taylor was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Yancey, Secretary. J. H. Unthank, Esq., explained the object of the meeting in an eloquent address.

Walter Coleman, Esq., was speaking when we arrived. The meeting was then addressed by Capt. Jones, of the Nicaraguan army, and by Messrs. Carr and Sanders.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee to collect money to be appropriated in aid of Walker, and his cause in Nicaragua.

We were compelled to leave at this stage of the proceedings, and did not learn what subsequently took place. Every one seemed enthusiastic on the subject, and convinced us that the cause of the gallant Walker is at the hearts of our people. [Memphis Eagle, 16th.

RED RIVER ITEMS.—We clip the following items from the Shreveport Gazette, of the 17th:

News came from above the raft last week, that a tremendous rise was coming down. The smaller boats that had been lying here waiting for water, all got up steam and hurried off. It turns out to be a false rumor, and if the boats that went up got as far as Fulton, they will be fortunate if they are able to return to Shreveport—so we hear. At last accounts the R. M. Jones and Hope were still aground above White Oak Shoals, and both empty we believe.

Gen. Samuel Houston came up to Alexandria on board the steamer Storm, on the morning of the 7th. We took the Storm at Alexandria for Shreveport, and learned on board, that it is the intention of the General to offer himself as a candidate for the Presidency independently of conventions. No one could inform us whether he had resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate, or not.

Messrs. J. M. Ford & Co. have sold their contract for building the railroad from Shreveport to the Texas line, to Dr. Culbertson, of Georgia, at a profit, as we learn, of $20,000. Dr. C. has had some experience in constructing railroads, and will undoubtedly push the work forward.

It is the opinion of many planters with whom we have conversed, that the prospect for a fine crop of both corn and cotton in this region, has not been so good for many years. The crops on the river below this place are generally very promising.

Our town was visited by a furious wind and heavy rain on Wednesday evening. The planters had quite enough rain a week ago, and some entirely too much. Some plantations have almost been washed away.

EARLY ATTACHMENTS.—The attachments of youth rarely ripen into the warm and enduring love of maturity. Like early spring buds they are nipped by the frosts of experience, or fade into dim recollections of their transient beauty.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

[illegible] per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1856.

COVERED MURDER.

Thursday morning, folds of crape, black and long, hung at the office door next our own, Cuddy, Brown & Co.—The day before, at Pass Christian, whither the parties went from this city, a duel was fought between R. W. Estlin and M. Cuddy, a member of the above firm. At the first shot Mr. Estlin was wounded in the arm—at the second Mr. Cuddy was shot through the body, dead! The falling out, we understand, began about a few bales of cotton.

While writing this, some ladies came into our office asking our signature to a petition to the Governor for commuting the sentence of a young man named Costello, who, in a drunken frolic, urged on and inflamed by bullies, some time ago, killed a watchman. *He* is sentenced to be hung next Friday. *He* begs only to be spared death by the rope and imprisoned for life at hard work in the penitentiary.

Oh, Justice, where are thine equal scales!

NICARAGUA.—Since President Pierce has received Padre Vijil at Washington in a diplomatic capacity, and recognized the *defacto* Rivas-Walker-Government, Nicaragua has neared our doors. Meetings, savagely patriotic, are rife. Recruits are going out. At the meetings a thin, pleasant looking gentleman, Mr. S. H. Slatter, makes telling speeches. He rises and says: "Put me down $500." Again, "Put me down $350." A good deal of such speaking is done.

KNEELING IN PRAYER.—Rev. Dr. Wayland, in an article to an eastern paper, on the principles and practices of the Baptist Churches, condemns the irreverent practice of sitting during prayer, and recommends the Methodist practice of kneeling.

The Protestant Episcopal Church for deaf mutes in this city, of which Rev. Thomas Gallaudet is rector, has forty or fifty communicants, of whom twenty-five can neither speak nor hear. The plan adopted is to provide oral service in the morning and in the sign language in the afternoon; the two are combined for the purpose of building up a

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TOO LATE.—A person in Birmingham, who lived in the neglect of the worship of God, and of reading the Bible, was, on a Lord's day, sitting at the fire with his family; he said he thought he would read a chapter in the Bible, not having read one for a long time. But, alas! he was disappointed; it was too late, for, in the very act of reaching it from the shelf, he sunk down and immediately expired.

The love of Christ is unparalleled in its nature—intense in its ardor—immense in its extent—and glorious in its purpose and issue.

A CHILD'S ANSWER.—A father once said playfully to his little daughter, a child five years old:

"Mary, you are not good for anything."

"Yes I am, dear father," replid she, looking thoughtfully and tenderly into his face.

"Why, what are you good for?—Pray tell me, my dear."

"I am good to love you father," replied she, at the same time throwing her tiny arms around his neck and giving him a kiss of unutterable affection.

Blessed child! may your life ever be an expression of that early felt instinct of love! The highest good you or any other mortal can possibly confer is to live in the full exercise of your affection.

THE PRONOUNS OF THE BIBLE.—Luther pronounced the pronouns to be the sweetest and most consolatory expressions to be found in the word of God. What, in fact, is more tenderly elevating than when the prophet Isaiah heralds peace and refreshing to the people of Israel? "Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people, saith *your* God." No longer the "Lord God, the strong and mighty," but "*your* God," and "*my* people." And how marked the difference between saying the Lord is a shepherd, and "The Lord is *my* Shepherd;" between the heathen who acknowledges God as the Father of all things, and the ransomed of his well-beloved, who behold in the Lord, "*Our* Father, which art in Heaven;" between "the Lord will hear *us* when I call upon him," and "lo, I am with *you* always even unto the end of the world."

Missionary Anniversary at St. Louis.

The St. Louis Advocate 15 inst. gives a good account of the Anniversary held on the 5th inst. We have just time to put in the spicy paragraph that closes the editorial:

"The total amount contributed in the city during the occasion, is considerably over *three thousand dollars*; which was pretty well for us "border people."

We beg leave to close this hasty sketch, with the following:

"The Methodists of St. Louis to their brethren,—the Methodists of Nashville—Greeting:

Beloved Brethren,—Ye are more numerous than we; your membership among the whites is nearly or quite three hundred more than ours. Last year you, inducted, inaugurated, and installed the Missionary Society, the object of our mutual care and affections, in your midst. At the installation, there were present nearly or quite all of the beloved Bishops of the church. There was the Missionary Secretary, the Board of Managers; there were present at least six of the ten editors of the church. There were present divers other worthy, efficient and beloved brethren of the ministry. With you is the center of our church operations, and with these aids and advantages, you crowned the Missionary Society during the year of its inauguration among you, with contributions, as per report, to the amount of *two thousand two hundred and ninety five dollars and six cents*. Which was liberal, and for which we praise you.

This year you did us the honor to favor us with the anniversary meeting, and though we had but few of the able men who were among, and assisted you, which we regret, as it would have rejoiced us to have seen, welcomed, and heard them all; and though our meeting unfortunately happened in the midst of the most unfavorable and worst spell of weather, we have known in May for five years past, and though meetings were not held in all our churches, nor did all our members have the opportunity of contributing, yet we have placed upon the head of our beloved Missionary Society, a crown worth fully *one thousand dollars* more than that with which you crowned her in 1855. It is thus by deeds, rather than words, we show our loyalty to the church.

Please accept our best wishes for your prosperity and welfare, for time and eternity, and believe us to be Methodists good and true.

Yours, affectionately,

THE METHODISTS OF ST. LOUIS."

The *itinerant* anniversary is a good idea.

[illegible] the ministers of religion! How varied their manner of delivery! Some are cold as Greenland; others are hot as a Calabar; some are genial and serene as an Italian climate; others are boisterous, and lay about them like the mountain waves of a Tierra-del-Fuego sea; some are hard and matter-of-fact, like a Scottish hill; others are emollient and gorgeous, like an Indian landscape. And where there is true conversion, this diversity is pleasing and profitable. Every minister of Christ has, of course, his own peculiar natural endowments, and his own share of spiritual gifts, and we ought not to seek to square and trim him to the dimensions of our particular model.—Variety is pleasing, especially when the sun shines.

But there is one thing indispensable to a minister of Christ—one thing which must be present, or else, (however regularly he may have been placed in his ecclesiastical neiche by the hands of men) he is no minister at all. From the depths of a converted soul that yearns with tender compassion over lost sinners, he must fully, freely, faithfully and devotedly preach "the glorious gospel of Christ." How great the blessing to have a pastor who knows, loves and honors his Lord; and who constantly preaches "Christ crucified," instead of duties, rites and ceremonies!

Hear how one of the holy M'Cheyne's flock wrote to a friend who was living in a "dark place," with regard to this: "I thought often about you last week. I thought how highly favored we were with the means of grace, when compared with you. I consider it the greatest earthly blessing to have a faithfully-preached gospel, and sooner would I part with everything, however dear, than part with that privilege."

Reader, do you esteem a faithful gospel ministry as "the greatest earthly blessing?" Do you value the gospel above all things?" Are you showing unmistakably your appreciation of it, by attending that place of worship where it is most fully and faithfully preached? Rather suffer persecution daily than "sit in darkness," and want the truth as it is in Jesus. I beseech you to hear evangelical preaching at any sacrifice, for your soul's eternal salvation depends upon receiving "the glorious gospel of the blessed God?"

"The memory of the just is blessed—but the name of the wicked shall rot."

Singing in German Churches.

The Germans make great account of singing in their worship, as indeed everywhere else. The hymn is regarded as a very important part of the service. The German Protestant cannot be satisfied to take his seat in church without his hymn-book. If he comes without one, it is interesting to notice how much pains those who sit near him will take to supply him, or to allow him to look over with them. There is a neighborly spirit in this matter which is very pleasing; and it shows itself in various other little attentions at the place of worship.

In many of the German churches one sees little black-boards placed conspicuously about the room, on which, by means of movable figure-blocks, the numbers of the hymns to be sung are presented to the assembly, from the opening of the house. The worshipper may look out his hymns at his leisure; and those who have come early are often seen reading over most diligently the selection for the occasion.

The singing is unique. Perhaps we Americans have something to learn from it. Every one sings, man woman and child; it is a storm of song. All sing in good earnest. No one is afraid to hear on with the full power of his voice. The house is perfectly filled with sound. The organ leads, with its full German harmonies; and the tide is so strong that every individual must go with it. We do not hear incorrect singing. Indeed, the style of music is just such as must be used for congregational singing. It is very slow, and the notes are usually the same length. Indeed, it is not easy to trace any characteristic melody in the slow and unvaried succession. But one has plenty of time to find the sound, and fasten his voice fully upon it, before the next one is called for; and as all sing the principal melody or air, there is little little chance to stray away.

The great offence in this singing is, that no one seems to feel obliged to attend to the quality of the tone which he produces. Hence the performance, although hearty, is hard, and rather trying to untrained nerves. Many of the assembly seem to sing as loud as well they can, and many of these with anything but a pleasant voice. The satisfaction which one feels in this performance of sacred music is, therefore not a gratification of musical taste, but an admiration of the moral sublime—of the united act of worship in which a whole assembly lifts up the voice in praise. It is an ecclesiastical, and not a concert gratification.

The custom thus described has the advantage of fixing the attention [illegible] may study the hymn most thoroughly during the singing. And it is no small matter to hold the attention of the whole assembly—of multitudes who, perhaps, read but little in any religious books elsewhere—to such impressive and beautiful, and highly devotional hymns as are found in the German collections. This one part of the German worship must do much to familiarize the minds of the people with religious truth and sentiment.

If we are willing to resign the concert principle, and glory in the devotional, we should, perhaps, introduce into our churches something like this German usage, in place of the quartette performances which have become so fashionable.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A Successful Agency.

VAN BUREN, Ark., May 9, 1856.

Mr Editor:—The object of this note is to inform you of the relief and success of the Crawford Institute, and in so doing, acknowledge the kindness and liberality of many of your merchants and most influential citizens. I do this, not merely as an expression of gratitude from myself and those intimately identified with the interests of the Institute, but to show them that the liberal donations which they made, so far from being lost, are auxiliary in the completion of a noble and successful enterprise. Since I assumed the agency of the Institute $12,567 50 have been subscribed, and new subscriptions are being added daily.

Col. Alfred Wallace, a worthy member of our church, and a benevolent man, dying, left a considerable sum to the Institute as a permanent endowment, which places it at once beyond a doubt of its success and perpetuity.—Not long since a beggar, a poor pensioner upon the munificence of others, now an almoner of charity, the Crawford Institute commences a career of usefulness to our people in education, morals and religion.

J. S. MCALISTER.

BE HAPPY.—A little child seven years old, one day said to her mother,

"Mother, I have learned to be happy, and I shall always be happy."

"My dear," said the mother, "how can this be done?"

"She said, "it is by not caring anything about myself, but trying to make everybody else happy."

THE CHURCHES.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.—The Eleventh Annual Report of the Missionary Society, shows under care 368 missions, 311 missionaries, 128 churches, 19,050 church members, 185 Sunday Schools, 25,034 children under religious instruction, 9 manual labor schools, and 485 Indian pupils. The contributions for the year amounted to $164,336, of which $22,772, the largest amount, was received from the South Carolina Conference; $20,790, the next in size, from the Alabama Conference; and $19,083 47, from the United States Government. This last amount, we think, had better not appear in the Reports, as it leads to misconception. The Church and State are not united, even in missions—but the Government, holding certain annuities for the Indian tribes, and owing them a debt on various grounds, is trying to do something for their amelioration and enlightenment. To this end, the Government employs the agency of responsible boards and bodies, of any denomination, to carry on schools among the Indians. The Government appropriation never equals the expense, but as a missionary work the Society carries it on.

Centenary College.—President Miller writes: "The center building is progressing rapidly. The walls begin to rise." On the 10th April, as already published, $9,000 were subscribed at the Joint Board meeting—well begun. Judge E. McGehee, $2,000; E. M. McGehee, jr., $1,000; C. G. McGehee, $1,000; J. W. Burruss, $1,000; John Robson, $1,000; J. C. Miller, $1,000; G. B. Miller, $1,000; a friend, $1,000.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Neither of the leading sections of the Presbyterian Church have hitherto held the sessions of their highest ecclesiastical convention in New York, and now they are both meeting there. Both the Old School and the New School, as they are properly termed, claim to be "*The* Presbyterian Church of the United States of America;" and, consequently, an official announcement that "The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church" is to meet on Thursday, May 15th, at eleven in the morning, in the First Presbyterian Church, is followed in the papers by another notice, equally official, that said body is to assemble, on the same day, and at the same hour, in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The last mentioned is the "New School" body, whose session opened with a sermon by the Rev. Wm. C. Wisner, D. D., Moderator of the last assembly.—The Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., is to preach at the opening of the "Old School" Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States, is to meet in the First Presbyterian Church, New York, (Rev. Dr. McLeod's,) May 21st, and be opened with a sermon by the Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, of Philadelphia.

Under the recommendation of the Presbytery of Mississppi, the Rev. Wm. Riddle is engaged in preparing a Memoir of the late Jeremiah Chamberlain, D. D. Persons holding letters from Dr. C., or in possession of facts connected with his history, will render material aid to the biographer by communicating to him such letters or facts.

The Flint River Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church, lately held its semi-annual session at the White Sulphur Springs Watering Place in Meriwether county, Ga. The proprietor of the Springs, R. T. Marks, entertained the entire body with his usual hospitality, under the roof and at the table of his own hotel. All speak in praise of Mr. M.'s liberality in this respect, and of the christian courtesy manifested by himself and lady toward those who were his welcome guests. Rev. Dr. Wilson, in noticing the fact that all the members of the Presbytery were under one roof, said:

"I have been a pretty constant attendant on Presbyteries and Synods for more than a third of a century, yet I have never been at such a meeting before, where all the body met as one family around the same table and around the same altar from day to day."

BAPTIST.—The State (Ga.) Convention lately held its annual session in the city of Savannah, to attend to the various wants of the denomination in the State at large. Thomas Stocks was chosen President, and the introductory Sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Teague, of LaGrange. Among the reports was one relative to the Mercer University, which showed that the Institution was in possession of an endowment fund of near $147,000, and the income for the past year amounting to $12,500. A resolution was adopted providing for the removal of the Christian Index from Penfield to some point to be fixed upon by the Executive Committee. It has but 2,660 subscribers, and the last two years brought it in debt $5,000.

The convention that met in Augusta, 30th April, for locating a Theological Seminary, adjourned to Louisville, Ky., a year hence. The question is not yet settled. They wait proposals, etc.

The Alabama Baptist State Convention lately met in Macon county. It was recommended to use Denominational and not Union books in Sabbath Schools; also to raise twenty-five thousand dollars by the Baptist denomination in the South, for enabling their Publication Society to carry out the several departments of publishing books, and of furnishing the means for the general distribution of a suitable religious and denominational literature.

The Report on Education says: Howard College, the offspring of the Convention, though established years since, is yet without an adequate endowment. By the energetic labors of its agent, brother DeVotie, during past years, the fund has reached the sum of about $85,000. This, for a college suitable to our wants, is but a beginning. The denomination in Alabama should not be satisfied with an amount less than that possessed by the most munificently endowed College in the State. The University of Alabama has an available fund of $30,000. The contemplated Greensboro' University, projected by the Methodist Conference, has already a subscription of near $200,000.

EPISCOPAL.—The Rev. Dr. Davis, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina, denies that the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church are "successors of the apostles." He says the apostles "had no successors, and were not intended to have any. It was not the nature of their office to have successors." This rejection of the doctrine of apostolic succession by a Bishop of the Episcopal Church is received with strong approval by the Protestant Churchman, edited by the Rev. Drs. Tyng and Anthon.

BOOK EDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

We have a score or two of new books stereotyped—that is to say, they are cast—but when the plates will be finished, *quien sabe*? It seems impossible to man our finishing department. The demand for books is so great that the Book Committee have requested the Agents to procure three new presses—and these will not be enough, if the House develop as it ought. We are increasing our list of Sunday-school publications as fast as possible; but it will be a long time before we shall be independent of our eclectic catalogue. With the aid of this, however, we can furnish the best libraries and other requisites for Sunday-schools on liberal terms. We are glad that the Agents have declined doing any more work for other people until our own can be dispatched.

RAMBLES AMONG MOUNTAINS: A Book for the Young. By N. M. Lamhdin, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen—1856. Price 25 cts.

Mountain scenery, the world over, is sublime—who does not love to ramble among "the everlasting mountains?" Here we have a book of rambles among the sacred mountains, and most interesting they are. Mr. Langridge is a safe guide and entertaining companion; those who accompany him in his Rambles will scarcely fail to realize both pleasure and profit. The contents are as follows: Mount Ararat; or, the Wonderful Monument—Mount Moriah; or, The Trial of Faith—Mount Pisgah; or the Glorious Sunset—Mount Gilboa; or, Death on the Battle-field—Mount Carmel; or, the Power of Prayer—Mount Tabor; or, The Lifted Veil—Mount Calvary; or, "It is Finished!"—Mount Olivet; or The Ascending Saviour—Appendix.

Affairs in Mexico.

The Boston Journal of the 5th inst., has the following:

The recent decree of President Comonfort, confiscating the church property located in the State of Puebla, the seat of the late revolution, (not in the whole of Mexico as some have supposed,) has created great excitement among the clergy, who are exceedingly reluctant to lose their hoarded wealth. When the Governor of the State communicated the decree to the Bishop, and demanded his compliance with it, that functionary protested, suggested the possibility of excommunication, and said that he should give orders to all the prelates and priests in his diocese not to resist compliance with said decree by means of physical force, but to disobey and protest against when waited upon to deliver up the property of the church in their respective districts. He said that in extreme cases, when the question was to be obedient to the Lord or to Cæsar, he would at all risks obey the Almighty.

When the officer went to claim the register's account books, etc., relating to the church property, the Bishop refused to see him, locking the doors against him; and upon their being forced, he still refused to deliver the books. These occurrences created great excitement at Puebla, and a guard was ordered out to preserve the peace.

It being understood that there would be preaching against the decree in all the churches on the Sunday following, the Governor ordered out the troops, and placed ordnance—some 12 pounders—in front of the doors, with an intimation that they would be used if required. The reverend padres did not relish this kind of cannon law, and consequently desisted from speaking their minds. The Bishop having refused to deliver the keys of the offices, it became requisite to break open the doors, and after one of two carpenters had refused to undertake the job, the portals were forced by the military.

The decree of the Governor of Puebla for the execution of the orders of the National Government, provides severe penalties for all who resist the delivery of the property. Public functionaries are to lose their offices, if they oppose; church authorities who refuse to deliver up the account books, are to be sentenced to hard labor on the public works for two to six years; all others who endeavor to hinder the execution of the decree, are threatened with like penalty,—and, if they create public disturbance, death is to be the punishment.

The importance of this bold and determined action on the part of the new Government can hardly be overestimated. The Church in Mexico has exercised an inordinate influence over the Government, and has in years past exerted a pernicious away over the masses. Its influence has of late years been weakened, however, as the idleness, bigotry, ignorance, and sensuality of the priests, have become more and more apparent. The Church of Mexico has gone on accumulating property with the covetousness of a miser, until it now possesses enormous wealth in gold and silver ornaments and images, lands, etc. Twenty years ago, had an attempt been made to sequestrate this property, it would have lighted the flames of revolution from one extremity of the country to another. Now the people seem to be comparatively apathetic upon the subject, and this first aggression upon the Church property of Puebla will prepare the way for dipping still more deeply into the hoarded wealth of the clergy.

New Grenada, S. A.

The letter of Bishop Kavanaugh, published last week, referring to the openings in Central and South America for Protestantism and a purer Christianity, says:

"That in God's Providence, Protestant ministers will soon be called for in these various sections of the country, is so certain, that young ministers who may feel their minds inclined to this part of the Lord's moral vineyard, should at once devote themselves to the study of the Spanish language, which I learn from many is a matter of easy acquisition."

Let young men ponder that. Bishop Pierce has the enterprise for missions in that section under his care. To him persons having information or suggestions to offer, or what is better, having themselves to offer, may apply. Meantime, as we are within a few days journey of those parts, and in weekly intercourse, it may be expected of us to lay before our readers accounts of the country. To this we have ever kept an eye, as our columns will show. *There*, we believe, besides the colored missions at home, lies the great missionary field of the Church, South.

"Amigo," of the Picayune, is now touring in New Grenada. We extract from his correspondence, dated Bogota, April 3, 1856:

CARTHAGENA A FREE PORT.

I wrote you, some days since, an account of my visit to the Emerald Mines of Muzo, and some other noteworthy objects in this vicinity; and as I have now been here two months, during which time I have endeavored to study the political condition and constitution of the country, a few remarks upon its present state and future prospects may be of some interest to your readers.

I will first mention, in passing, a law which has just been passed by Congress, as it has a very marked influence upon some extensive American interests in New Granada, and may tend to a large increase of intercourse with the United States. The city of Carthagena, with its beautiful harbor, which was once the most important city in Spanish America, having been at the same time the headquarters of its naval forces in those waters, and the centre of its richest commerce, has been declared a free port, and all goods imported there, are to be, from the 1st of September next, free of duties. As a company of New York capitalists have already opened the old Spanish dique, or canal, between that city and the Magdalena river, which is the sole commercial artery for nearly two millions of people, and have placed several line steamers on the river, this measure has a direct and unavoidable tendency to throw the whole trade of the country into their hands, and, besides, giving them the profitable carrying of it, they will receive a toll upon its transit through the line of canal which their enterprise has opened.

PRODUCTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The industrial interests of this country have received a remarkable impulse within the last few years. The extinction of the tobacco monopoly, which was abolished by Gen. Mosquera, as President of the Republic in 1847, opened the fields of the southern part of the valley of the Magdalena to this branch of labor; and so well adapted have these lands proved to the tobacco culture, that their product now stands second in the estimation of the commercial world, and the yield has increased and is increasing with great rapidity. Lands in that section of country have risen from fifty to a hundred fold in value, and labor has advanced from ten cents to eighty cents a day, for common field hands.

Another branch of trade that has increased greatly, is the getting out of the bark of the cinchona tree—the old Peruvian bark. There are vast forests of this tree in the public lands of the Republic, and so profitable has the trade been, that a feeling something akin to our own Western wild land speculation exists here. It has caused a great demand for labor, and in conjunction with the tobacco culture, has had the effect of causing a general advance in the value of labor throughout the Republic to [illegible]

The Northern Provinces of the Republic, lying east of Magdaleun river, are extensively engaged in the culture and manufacture of cotton; the gathering of coffee, which grows with great luxurinnce, (nearly all the fine coffee now exported from Maracaibo coming from those districts,) and sugar making, which is a most profitable business. Since the organization of the navigation of the Magdaleun by the American Company, the Legislatures of Velez and Socorro have passed laws authorizing their Governors to contract for the opening of roads to that river. By these measures, the products of those two very industrious provinces will soon be poured into the market of Carthagena.

PROGRESS—RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

That I am not too sanguine in the hopes I entertain in relation to the stability and progress of New Grenada, will be evident, I think, from a simple recital of some of the labors she has accomplished during her short career as a nation, which has often been disturbed by political convulsions. She has freed the press from every trammel which the policy of the past has put upon it; she has separated the church from the State, and declared universal freedom of religious worship; she has thrown down all the old barriers that a protective system had erected in the ports of commerce; she has instituted public schools at the charge of the State; she has abolished the law of primogeniture; she has abrogated imprisonment for debt, and the death penalty for political offences; and she has invited immigration by grants of lands to actual settlers, and conferring upon them citizenship immediately on application for it. If the unquiet past has borne such rich fruit may we not hope for much good in the quiet future?

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

The general hope of the people now is that the former Republic of Colombia may be soon re-established, and it would seem as though events were tending in that direction. A large majority of the people of Venezuela are in favor of it, and the recent message of President Mosquera, of that Republic, strongly advocates it. Ecuador is ready and desirous to enter into negotiations to effect that object; and the statesmen here are seriously meditating the manner of bringing it about, now that the cloud that lately hung over the relations between New Granada and Venezuela has disappeared. If they succeed in establishing the principle of States rights here, as is now contemplated, the work will be more than half done, for they will thus lay hold, in South America, of the true secret of the rapid extension of the North American confederation. The neighboring communities will be ready and anxious to come into a Colombian confederation that respects the sovereignty of its constituent States, and only bands together free people for the purpose of mutual defence and unrestricted intercourse. Should this event take place, we may believe that the evils of the past have taught wisdom to the nations of Spanish America, and that its regeneration has begun. A South American confederation, upon the principles of our own prosperous Union, would mark a new era in the progress of republicanism, and be hailed with joy throughout all the civilized world.

POPERY AS IT IS THERE.

From Simijaca we proceeded on to the town of Chiquinquira, the site of the celebrated shrine of the Virgin, where is a miraculous picture of "Our Lady of Remedies," that has been nearly three hundred years the object of deep veneration by the Indian and mixed population of New Grenada. The time of our visit was Palm Sunday, when the church was about two-thirds filled with devotees, a thousand or twelve hundred being present, mostly ladinas. The church is a very large and massive building, belonging to the order of St. Dominic, and its income is said to be about seventy thousand dollars a year. This arises almost entirely from the votive offerings, as the lower classes, through a very large portion of the Republic, make vows to the Virgin of Chiquinquira, under all circumstances of difficulty or distress. The walls of the church are covered with relations of miracles performed, each relation being accompanied by its pictorial representation, for the benefit of the large non-reading class. The name of the person, place and date, as well as character of the miracle, are given with scrupulous minuteness; and from the fact that nearly all those cited were of recent occurrence, the oldest miracle not being more than eight or ten years back, I inferred that the older ones are from time to time removed, to make room for the rapidly accumulating instances of miraculous intervention on the part of the Virgin.

The character of the miracles was of the most ordinary kind, recoveries from sickness being by far the most numerous; others were salvation from impending dangers, as being chased by a mad bull, or a fall from a horse; and one man in an open field, was miraculously saved from a flash of lightning which got into the crown of his hat, but upon his calling upon the Virgin she conducted it out through the side and rim, he received no other damage than being knocked down in the process. In every instance the pictorial representation gives the full particulars, the sick son stretched upon a bed, the praying mother, and the picture of the Virgin in the air; or the prostrate man, the flashing lightning the goring bull, and the vicious horse suddenly tamed. A crowd of gazers was continually gazing upon them, and listening to our reading of the facts.

We sought the miracle-working picture and found it in a large shrine, which formed the reverse of the great altar. It is a miserable and apparently freshly painted daub, representing the Virgin, with a saint on either side, the figures being nearly as large as life. The legend is, that, in fifteen-hundred and eighty something, a certain person in one of the northern provinces ordered a picture of "Our Virgin Remedies" to be painted, which was done accordingly in a very inferior style. This picture was made the altar-piece of a small church; but the church got out of repair and the picture became dilapidated and almost invisible. It was finally thrown aside until a poor woman, seeking for a representation of the Virgin, found it, but sadly torn and soiled. She however erected a small altar of bamboo in a cattle pen, and set it up, and daily paid her orisons to it. One day the picture suddenly blazed forth, to the astonishment of all beholders; the head of the Virgin beamed with heavenly radiance and the saints' features became lighted up to such a degree that the villagers rushed to the spot, thinking the houses were on fire. Since then it has preserved its miracle-working powers.—The legend does not tell us when, if ever, this radiance lessened, but the picture certainly has none of it now. Such is the object of almost universal adoration among the ignorant portion of the population of New Granada, and their great reliance in time of need.

It is not improbable that the Roman Catholic Church, with its ready adaptability to the superstitions of all nations, has in this instance adopted in a modified form, the ancient religion of the Indians, or at least, some renowned shrine that was the object of their veneration. The ancient and still existing name of the town, Chiquinquira, which means the "City of the Moon," seems to confirm this supposition. It may be that here her altars burned, and her priests offered prayers and received offerings, as do the present ones in the name of "Our Lady of Remedies," and that the Virgin has merely displaced an Indian Diana in her shrine and in the hearts of her votaries. I believe it would but be the first instance of the kind recorded in the page of history. A rival miracle-working Virgin has been gotten up some few leagues from Chiquinquira, at the village of Leyra; but although she is said to do a good business, she cannot equal her elder sister that stands upon the ancient altars of the moon.

A three days' ride brought us back to Bogota, pleased with our journey, and, I trust, somewhat wiser, but certainly with a stronger faith in the institutions of our own free land than when we left it.

Truly, yours, AMIGO.

Itineracy Commended from a New Quarter.

An able correspondent of the Presbyterian, (Philadelphia,) signing himself D. X. T., in the copy of that paper May 10, urges the adoption of itinerant preaching. We give his reasons for it, or, as he prefers, his "suggestions."—They seem to be good, very. The wonder is that they have not before been appreciated in that quarter. The hit at Methodist doctrines we can afford to let pass, with this only: It is a lame reason for the success of doctrines in saving men, that they are *popular*. We hope that after a while this Presbyterian brother and his kin of faith, having adopted two thirds of our system—extempore preaching and itineracy—will take up also, the other and best third—doctrines. For, what is good in our system we got from the Bible, and they have as much right to it as we. The article is boldly headed

ITINERACY.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Permit me to occupy a small space in your paper with the subject indicated by the heading. I desire to do it now, because I hope the subject will claim the special attention of the next General Assembly, and that something commensurate with the spiritual wants of the country will at least commenced. I shall attempt suggestions rather than thorough discussion. For the latter there is not sufficient time, and the class of readers upon whose attention I would lay claim do not need it. "A word to the wise." The Presbytery of Huntingdon has set a worthy example in employing a missionary [illegible] bounds. But can the spreading, growing wants of the whole country be met by separate Presbyterial action? They cannot. A few strong Presbyteries may cultivate the waste places in their own bounds, but what is to become of the wider wastes of the feeble Presbyteries, and of the vast regions where there are no Presbyteries? They must remain waste, or be overrun with error. The wisest minds and the holiest hearts in the Church have for years felt and said that more must be done to cultivate the ever-enlarging fields that God is spreading out before our Church.—At the last interview but one, which the writer had with his venerated and now glorified theological teacher, Dr. Alexander, that wise and zealous friend of missions, in a very earnest conversation, urged the necessity of an enlarged itineracy. "Urge upon the brethren," said he, "whenever you have the opportunity, the importance of sending forth travelling preachers. And press the value of Christ's example in this thing. Let them set forth two and two." Our Lord was wiser than any of us, and he sent them forth two and two; and I know from personal experience that this plan has great advantages; for wherein one lacks the other may make up, and they will be mutual helps." And the venerable man waxed warm as he expatiated upon the importance of paying more regard, in our missionary efforts, to New Testament example, illustrating his remarks by interesting incidents in his own missionary history. "He being dead, yet speaketh;" and I doubt not that if that excellent man were permitted to make, to the next General Assembly, a communication upon this subject, he would say in substance, "Let the vigorous and extensive system of itineracy, modelled after Christ's plan, be at once added to our system of pastorates."

In making some further suggestions, I remark concerning itineracy—

1. It is scriptural. "The twelve" and the "seventy" were itinerant missionaries. The apostles and evangelists, after our Lord's ascension, were itinerants; and although after these, pastors and teachers were set in the Church, yet it is true that the great evangelical work by which Christianity was first spread over the world, was chiefly performed by travelling preachers. Christ's example—apostolic example—and, indeed, the whole history of the Church, point to a well organized itineracy as a most important arm of the sacramental host.

2. It is approved by the modern history of the Church, especially in this land. The Wesleys and the Whitfields were itinerants. The fathers of our own Church were, to a great extent, itinerants. The Makemies, the Brainerds, the Tennents, the Smiths, the McMillans, the McCurdys, and all the early planters of Presbyterianism, were "in journeyings often;" and it is largely to their zeal and toil, in itinerant labors, that our Church is indebted for the position she obtained in the fore ranks of the friends of God. The example of the Methodist churches enforces the same great lesson. At the close of our Revolutionary war they were scarcely known in our land. And now behold its vast extension! For although they are by no means so large a body as is generally supposed, and much allowance must be made in estimating their statistics, for the double and treble counting that results from their frequent reconversions, yet, after all such deductions, we find them, perhaps, the largest body in the land. And why? Are their ministers more learned, more mighty in the Scriptures, more consistent in Christian character, or of greater general ability? This is not pretended. Whence then their success? It is to be attributed chiefly to three causes—

1st, Their doctrines are more popular, because less offensive to the prejudices of the natural man.

2d, Their extempore preaching, and

3d, Their system of itineracy.

The last I suppose to be chief agent of their great success. Now, if, "fas est ab hoste doceri," much more ought we to learn from Christian brethren, so far as their teaching is scriptural. What is good in their system they got from the Bible, and we have as much right to it as they.

An itineracy is to our Church in this land as indispensable necessity. Without it she cannot accomplish her mission. Great as our progress has been, we are relatively falling behind. The system of settled pastors, (and alas! we are too content to be settled pastors) never will, of itself, meet the wants of this growing land. We must consent to be the "old fogy" church of the old settled States, and small and despised at that—or we must rouse up, re-organize our system of frontier scouts, throw forward pickets and rangers of our best and bravest men, get once more in earnest, and resume our original position as the Pioneer Church. An effective itineracy is now the great necessity of our Church.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3d inst., in the city of Apalachicola, Fla., by Rev. J. B. Plummer, Dr. WM. E. HOE to Miss MARY MACLAY, daughter of J. C. Mackey, Esq., of this city.

NICARAGUAN MEETING.

A large, respectable and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at Banks' Arcade, for the purpose of expressing the sympathy of our citizens with the Nicaraguan cause, and collecting "material aid" in behalf of the great cause of advancing "the area of liberty."

The meeting was called to order by James Beggs, Esq., and the following officers were chosen by acclamation.

President—Col. WM. CHRISTY.

Vice-Presidents—Judge Edward Rawle, F. A. Lanman, J. O. Nixon, S. F. Slatter, Jas. H. Caldwell, Saml. Henderson, Geo. W. Shaw, Jas. L. Carman, Geo. W. Morrison, Chas. A. Labuzan, Chas. V. Jonte, N. Fitzsimmons.

Secretaries—D. C. Jenkins and Major Graham.

Upon taking the chair, Col. Christy adressed the meeting in his usual eloquent and forcible manner. His remarks were greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

The following resolutions were then read and adopted with hearty unanimity:

Resolved, That this meeting fully concur in and endorse the resolutions recently adopted by the friends of the Nicaraguan cause at a public meeting held in the city of New York.

Resolved, That our Government, in recognizing the Independence of Nicaragua, has done nothing more than was expected of it as a measure loudly called for by the almost unanimous voice of the American people.

Resolved, That the recent arbitrary and impertinent interference of the Commander of the British frigate Eurydice, at anchor in the harbor of San Juan del Norte, with the free ingress and egress of American citizens through that port to and from Nicaragua, calls for prompt action on the part of our Government being in direct violation of the treaty stipulations between the two countries, as well as in violation of the laws of nations, which the British Government should be held to a strict accountability.

Resolved, That a collection be now taken up to aid such emigrants as are destitute to go out on the steamer Daniel Webster, which leaves this port on the 23d instant for San Juan del Norte; and that funds collected to be placed at the disposition of the Permanent Nicaraguan Committee in this city.

Major Frazier being loudly called for, came forward, and in a short but pertinent address, urged the necessity of prompt and generous action in the furtherance of the cause. He asked that each one should contribute what he could, and whether it were a dime or an hundred dollars, it would alike be considered as an evidence of the co-operation of the giver in the cause.

Loud calls that a subscription should be taken up were made, and accordingly several gentlemen came forward and subscribed, the *hat* being at the same time passed round through the crowd. Meanwhile, Jordan's Band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner" and other patriotic airs.

The Hon. P. C. Shannon, of Pennsylvania, next addressed the meeting. He stated that in this cause, the country was a unit. The North and the South were united hand in hand, heart and heart. Who, then, shall attempt to stay our progress? Great Britain, by her recent conduct, has given indication of such a desire; but let us bear it in mind that we have met her before in hostility, and who says we may not ready to do so again? Our possessions upon the Pacific shore make it necessary that the Isthmus should be open to our people, and it behooved our Government to cure that it should be so.

The speaker was listened to with attention and frequently cheered. The lateness of the hour prevents our entering more into detail.

Col. W. J. A. Roberts next spoke at length, and in much enthusiasm. He was followed by Mr. Fraser, who was speaking when we left the room.

Previous to adjournment, the President announced that on to-morrow (Wednesday) evening there would be another meeting in aid of the same good cause, held at the Louisiana Hotel, opposite St. Mary's Market.—[Crescent, 21st.

The Scientific American gives an account of a new Artesian well being bored in the Avenue Charles X, on the angle of the Avenue St. Cloud at Petit Pare, near Paris, for the purpose of supplying the ornamental lakes of the Bois de Boulogne. An interesting letter has been communicated to the Academy by M. Mauss on the subject, from which it appears that M. Degoud, the engineer, has undertaken to bore a well 29 inches in diameter, and continue the sinking, if necessary, to the depth of 2,500 feet, and thus obtain a daily supply of 10,000 cubic metres of water, being nearly equal to the volume of water delivered by the Ourcq through the Pont de la Tournelle, at Paris. The boring was commenced on August 2d last, with a diameter of 41 inches. For some time when the operations were through marl and chalk, the average daily progress was 16½ feet; then, through sand, it was reduced to 8½ and 10 feet; and now, having reached another stratum of chalk, containing boulders, the speed is 5 feet, the depth being already upwards of 1,000 feet, and by May 1st, it is expected that the enormous depth of 2360 feet from the surface will be attained, being more than 490 feet deeper than the Artesian well at Grenelle. The motive power is a steam engine of 24 horse power.

Dyspepsia, in all its various forms of distressed humanity, resulting often from small causes like indigestion, producing Constipation, Flatulency, Nausea in the stomach, and a thousand other ailments tending to prostrate or annihilate the physical man; any and all of these ills yield like magic to Dr. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters, giving it a reputation it bears of reinstating to health thousands who have tried its vitalizing and strengthening influence upon their first despairing and broken constitutions. All should use Hostetter's Bitters during this warm weather, as it is the most effectual preventive of disease known. For sale by Daly & Holmes, corner Exchange street; Alexander Norton & Co., 2 Peydras street. ? 24 1t

A learned writer, Deudy, says: "Dry-ness smears his brilliant visions of poesy, ate raw flesh; and Radcliffe adopted the same plan. Green tea and coffee. If you do sleep, induce dreaming. Baptista Porta, for procuring the most pleasing dreams, swallowed horse dungle after dinner. Indigestion, and that condition which is termed a weak stomach, constitute a most fruitful source of visions. The immediate or direct influence of repletion, is totally otherwise in its sensations and the disposition in waking moments, is one of its power to derange the circulation of the brain and mental faculties in sleep. People who are troubled with indigestion, may surely get relief from Hoofland's German Bitters, which is sold exclusively in this country by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 126 Arch street, Philadelphia, and by his agents. See advertisement. my17 1m

A Masterpiece Outdone.—We have lately learned that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was the Ultima Thule in the line of cough, and that nothing had been or would be invented which could surpass it (this fine point of excellence as a medicine that we are confidently assured by those competent to speak on the subject), but Ayer's new Pills excel in their sanative efficacy even that widely celebrated medicine of his skill. He has succeeded in making them not only pleasant to take, but powerful to cure the large class of complaints which require a cathartic remedy. [Lancaster Argus, Ky.

They are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., 2m and all city druggists.

Startling and Interesting Facts

CONCERNING

CHOLERA, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, and

Summer Complaints, etc.

A fact that should startle is this; One feels a slight uneasiness in the bowels, a slight diarrhea comes on, which is little thought of: in a short time, in a few hours, perhaps, seldom more. It is attended with sickness of the stomach, a most sinking weakness, rapid discharges, coldness, cramps, agonies, nausea, collapse, DEATH—and yet all this fatal result from a disregard of the warning, premonitory Diarrhœa, and neglect of some timely provision of a safe and sure remedy that kind Providence has made easy to all.

Such a remedy is made public from the strongest desire to rescue the exposed, under the best substantial conviction that it is safe in its good effects, and wild it on hand, no one heeding warning and using the remedy, need be a victim to the above.

DR. BILLINGS'

CARMINATIVE and ASTRINGENT SYRUP

IS THIS SURE REMEDY.

To the advice and urgent request of hundreds, whose lives have been saved—of many even when apparently in the very struggles of death—he has been induced to make still more known to give a wider publicity to a remedy so greatly successful.

The perfection which he and others ascribe to this remedy appears beyond the power of medicine to possess; yet the truthfulness of the claim is most thoroughly established, and will be fully confirmed by calling on the individuals who have witnessed its effects, and used it with complete success; some of whose names we are authorized to give.

For Cholera, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux, Summer Complaint and Weakness of the Bowels, this medicine is offered as a certain remedy. This is the medicine that arrested that horrible disease so prevalent among the Indian soldiers. The officers first commenced its use, after which they gave it their soldiers, and cured in every case without exception. I would refer to the officers and others who resided to the war with Mexico. Sold by

O. O. WOODMAN,
corner of Common and Magazine streets, New Orleans.
J. WRIGHT, & CO.,
21 and 101 Chartres street.
JOS. TUCKER, Mobile.
W. H. FOX, Natchez, Miss.

THE MARITIME LAW.

The Peace Congress at Paris, after arranging matters and things to their liking in Europe and Asia, concluded to enter upon the domains of Father Neptune and regulate the mode and manner in which privateering and blockading should be conducted in future. We need not express our belief that they have undertaken a harder job than they anticipated.

The following is the "Declaration respecting maritime law, signed by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, assembled in Congress at Paris, April 16, 1856:"

[TRANSLATION.]

The plenipotentiaries who signed the Treaty of Paris, of the 30th of March, 1856, assembled in Conference, considering:

That maritime law in time of war has long been the subject of deplorable disputes:

That the uncertainty of the law and of the duties in such a matter gives rise to differences of opinion between neutrals and belligerents, which may occasion serious difficulties, and even conflicts:

That it is consequently advantageous to establish an uniform doctrine on so important a point:

That the plenipotentiaries assembled in Congress at Paris cannot better respond to the intentions by which their Governments are animated, than by seeking to introduce into the international relations fixed principles in this respect:

The above mentioned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized, resolved to concert among themselves as to means of attaining this object; and, having come to an agreement, have adopted the following solemn declarations:

1. Privateering is and remains abolished.

2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.

4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective, that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast by the enemy.

The Governments of the undersigned plenipotentiaries engage to bring the present declaration to the knowledge of the States which have not taken part in the Congress of Paris, and invite them to accede to it.

Convinced that the maxims which they now proclaim cannot but be received with gratitude by the whole world, the undersigned plenipotentiaries doubt not that the efforts of their Governments to obtain the general adoption thereof will be crowned with full success.

The present declaration is not and shall not be binding, except between those powers who have acceded or shall accede to it.

Done at Paris, the 16th of April, 1856.

(Signed)

BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN, HATZFELDT,
HUBNER, ORLOFF,
WALEWSKI, BRUNNOW,
BOURQUENEY, CAVOUR,
CLARENDON, DE VILLAMARINA,
CUWLEY, AALI,
MANTEUFFEL, MEHEMMED DJEMIL.

The reflection is a very comfortable one that the foregoing "declaration" "shall not be binding" except upon powers that agree and accede to it! Governments of countries not represented in the Paris Congress, are allowed a breathing spell—not expected to come into the arrangement all at once. We ought all to throw up our hats and shout with delight over the fact that, four exhausted nations—the controllers of the Paris Congress—have permitted outsiders a chance for decent deliberation, without compelling them to come into their terms, *nolens volens*.

The coolness of the "Declaration" is quite refreshing. It is one of the coolest specimens of diplomatic assurance on record. The plenipotentiaries decree that "privateering is and remains abolished." The practicality of this declaration remains to be established. It is possible we may be engaged in a war with Great Britain before the lapse of many months. If such unhappily prove the case, we don't think the foregoing part of the "Declaration" would be worth the paper it is printed upon. We "guess," in less than three months after a declaration of war, there would be at least one thousand American privateers afloat in search of British merchantmen and rich prizes; and we furthermore "guess" that number would be continually augmenting until no British commercial vessel would be safe unless under cover of the guns of some British war ship. These "guesses," although Yankeeisms, are pretty well sustained by the events of the past. We can point to the history of the last war as an illustration of their probable verity in future.

All of the nations, parties to the Paris Peace Congress, would find it the hardest thing they ever undertook to "abolish" American privateering, if they should all, *en masse*, declare war against the United States. Our privateers would swarm like hornets on every ocean, and would sting to the death everywhere.

"Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective," etc., saith the reckoned Congress of Paris. We shall see whether the unrepresented world will pay much attention to this delicious morsel of assumption. In the little and insignificant country known as the United States, we don't believe it will exercise the smallest influence. *We* shall probably insist upon being judges of the "binding" or "effective" nature of any blockade our government may proclaim, just as we shall in the matter of privateering.

The foregoing "declaration" was an artful ruse of generous old mother England to bring the moral influence of Europe to bear against us in the event of war. Knowing that our navy is comparatively weak, and her navy overwhelmingly strong, she seeks to enforce a new law of nations that would release her from the risk, and deprive us of the benefit of our privateers. She would fight us war vessel with war vessel when she knows we have not one war vessel to her five, which would give her a vast advantage at the commencement of a conflict! The attempt is a shrewd one, but the game will not win.

PRODUCE.—The receipts continue large for the season of the year, of cotton, tobacco, flour, corn, pork, lard, bacon, bagging, rope, oats, wheat, and other articles too numerous to describe. What adds to the general interest of these increasing receipts, are the good prices, speedy sales, and prompt pay which attend their advent in our market. The receipts of flour since the commencement of the commercial year, are within a few barrels of 900,000, which is almost double the quantity for the same period of time last year. The receipts of pork are above the quantity for the same time, and there is only a slight deficiency in other articles, and a large increase in many others. There is no diminution in the facilities for shipping either to coastwise or foreign ports. Vessels are arriving and will continue to arrive for weeks to come. A decline is even expected in the present low rates. Vessels are here and they must be employed in some way, whether such employment will or will not pay for a new coat of paint at the end of the season.

EXPENSIVE PETS.—The present royal family of England enjoy an annual income from the public purse of Great Britain of £1,087,693. The income of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert alone, including palace building and repairing, is £977,693 per annum. Rather costly exotics these. After paying all this John Bull has to do his own government, or rather work his own "circumlocution office," and pay all the little bills thereof. Johnny is a wise gentleman who keeps a dog and barks himself.

N. O. SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—The Faculty have purchased four lots of ground on the corner of Common and Villere streets, opposite the Charity Hospital, on which they are erecting a splendid building—all at their own expense. Having thus put their own shoulders to the wheel, and done so much to establish an institution that must be of great benefit to our city by causing a large amount of money to be brought and spent here annually, they now appeal to the liberality of the citizens for aid in procuring a museum of anatomical and other preparations to illustrate the science they teach. Surely, they will not be disappointed in their hope of getting this aid. New Orleans, above all others, is the place to educate Southern physicians.

☞ The New York *Courier des Etats Unis* ridicules as absurd the rumor which has been circulated that the American officers of the Crimean Commission were rudely refused permission to visit and inspect the fortifications of Paris, by the military authorities of that city. No permission, says that paper, is necessary to visit any part of the fortifications; they are open to the public. It is, therefore, not likely, in the opinion of our French cotemporary, that any such permission was ever applied for, or that it was discourteously refused.

Chicago seems likely to become a second Amsterdam. The city is built so little above the level of the lake that a large part of it is to the process of being raised to secure better drainage. A company has lately purchased a tract of 150 acres, at $4000 per acre, through which will be constructed seven canals, each one hundred feet in width, with streets 80 feet in width between the canals, each street to be provided with railroad tracks. This improvement will give great increase to the *water front* of the city, and great facility for the expeditious shipment or lading of goods.

A NEW POST-OFFICE.—The Postmaster General has established a new post-office at Raceland, in the Parish of Terrebone, Charles G. Thibodaux, Esq., has received the appointment of Postmaster. Raceland is forty miles, by railroad, from New Orleans.

Magnetic Telegraph.

CRAMPTON TO BE DISMISSED.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Lord Clarendon's dispatch, declining to recall Mr. Crampton, was received to-day, per Asia, and is very voluminous. It is understood that the President is determined to dismiss him.

Kansas Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—Dispatches from Kansas say that Governor Shannon has sent an express to Lexington, Missouri, with the necessary papers to arrest Governor Robinson.

Markets.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Our Cotton Market is improving with sales of 2000 bales. Orleans Middling 10⅞; Orleans Fair 11¼. Uplands Middling 10¼.

Flour firm—Ohio $6 to $6 37½.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Crampton Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Mr. Crampton will be certainly notified of his dismissal to-day.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—Robinson having been indicted by the Grand Jury for high treason, the Marshal and two deputies have gone to Missouri with Governor Shannon's requisition for him.

Brown, editor of the "Herald of Freedom," was arrested while attempting to escape from the territory.

Reeder has fled, but it is thought he would be captured.

Sheriff Jones is convalescent.

Judge Fane, of Georgia, has been appointed sheriff during Jones' sickness, and has been shot at twice while discharging his duty.

Fifteen hundred men, with two pieces of artillery and Sharpe's rifles, have fortified Lawrence, and mean to resist all attempts to arrest the indicted persons.

About one thousand men responded to the Governor's proclamation, and are encamped in the vicinity of Lawrence and Lecompton for the purpose of compelling the people of Lawrence to acknowledge the organic laws of the Territory.

Markets.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Good Ohio, $5 87½ to $6 and $6 37½; Western Mixed Corn, 58c. Western Mess Pork, $19 25. Whisky, 26½c.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—Flour, $5 00 to $5 60; Whisky is selling at 24½c; Lard 9½ to 9¾c.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.—The river is falling, with four feet on the falls and seven and a half feet in the canal.

MR. CRAMPTON NOT DISMISSED.

IMPROVEMENT BILL VETOED.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Mr. Crampton did not receive his dismissal on Saturday. The Cabinet are awaiting the arrival of the Asia's mails.

Senate.—The President sent a message to the Senate vetoing the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Missouri and St. Clair flats—giving as a consideration, the principles of the message vetoing the River and Harbor bill of 1854.

House.—The House passed a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch a vessel to the Cape Verdes Islands, with provisions privately contributed.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, May 20th.—Straight State Flour is selling $5 25 to $6 00; Western Mixed Corn at 57 to 58 cents; Mess Pork at $19 12½; Whisky at 27½ to 28 cents.

CINCINNATI, May 20th.—Flour is selling at $5 25 to $5 70; Whisky is better and is quoted at 21 cents; Mess Pork is selling at $16 00.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, May 20th.—The river is falling slowly, with three feet water on the falls, and six and a half feet in the canal.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

Battle Expected—Great Excitement.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—Later intelligence from Kansas states that the people are responding to Governor Shannon's proclamation in large numbers. Six hundred men, equipped, have assembled at Lecompton, and five hundred more at Franklin. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the Territory, and a battle is expected shortly.

Important from Kansas.

LOUISVILLE, May 21.—A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Leavenworth on the 17th inst., says that Wednesday is fixed as the day to make the attack on Lawrence. Major Buford's company had been furnished with United States arms by Governor Shannon. The Free-State men were in want of arms and ammunition.

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says that Mr. Cox, of Lawrence, had waited on Marshal Donaldson to ask his ultimatom. The Marshal replied that every person against whom process had been issued, should be surrendered, and that all munitions of war at Lawrence should be given up; and that the citizens of Lawrence must pledge themselves to obey implicitly all existing enactments. The citizens held a meeting and promised to comply, but the Marshal replied that he did not believe in promises, and that he considered them traitors and rebels.

CONCLUSION OF BENTON'S THIRTY YEARS' REVIEW.—The following is the two hundredth and last chapter of Col. Benton's history of his Senatorial life. The second volume contains 788 pages. The work is now printing by the Messrs Appleton, N. Y., and will soon be before the public:

I have finished the view which I proposed to take of the Thirty Years' working of the Federal Government during the time that I was part of it—a task undertaken for a useful purpose, and faithfully executed, whether the object of the undertaking has been attained or not. The preservation of what good and wise men gave us has been the object; and for that purpose it has been a duty of necessity to show the evil, as well as the good, that I have seen, both of men and measures. The good I have exultingly exhibited: happy to show it, for the adduration and imitation of posterity; the evil I have stintedly exposed, only for correction and for the warning example.

I have seen the capacity of the people for self-government tried at many points, and always found equal to the demands of the occasion. The other trials, how going on, remain to be decided to settle the question of that capacity. 1. The election of President; and whether that election is to be governed by the virtue and intelligence of the people, or to become the spoil of intrigue and corruption? 2. The sentiment of political nationality; and whether it is to remain co-extensive with the Union, leading to harmony and fraternity, or divide into sectionalism, ending in hate, alienation, separation and civil war.

An irresponsible body (chiefly self-constituted and mainly domicated by professional office-seekers and office-holders,) have usurped the election of President; for the nomination is the election, so far as the party is concerned; and always making it with a view to their own profit in the monopoly of office and plunder.

A sectional question now divides the Union, arraying one-half against the other, becoming more exasperated daily—which has already destroyed the benefits of the Union, and which, unless checked, will also destroy its form.

Confederate republics are short-lived—the shortest in the whole family of Governments. Two diseases beset them—corrupt election of the chief magistrate, when elective; sectional contention, when interest or ambition are at issue. Our confederacy is now laboring under both diseases; and the body of the people, now, as always, honest in sentiment and patriotic in design, remain unconscious of danger—and even become instruments in the hands of their destroyers.

If what is written in these chapters shall contribute to open their eyes to these dangers, and rouse them to the resumption of their electoral privileges, and the suppression of sectional contention, then this view will not have been written in vain. If not, the writer will still have one consolation—the knowledge of the fact that he has labored in his day and generation to preserve and perpetuate the blessings of that union and self-government which wise and good men gave us.

There is "more truth than poetry" in the foregoing remarks of Col. Benton. They contain matter for profound cogitation—for deep and faithful reflection. "Confederate republics are short-lived," and so will ours be, unless the wretched system of levelling up, instead of levelling *down*, is abandoned!

The New York Mirror is responsible for the following story, which is good, if true:

BISHOP HUGHES AND THE NICARAGUA PADRE.—When the Padre sent by Walker as Minister to the United States arrived in this city, he lost no time in calling on Bishop Hughes, before whom he knelt and received a blessing. On rising to his feet, the Archbishop, not knowing exactly the official position of the Padre, said: "Do you know anything of that cutthroat, Walker?" The Padre bowed and replied, "He is my friend; I am his minister"—and hastily left with "a flea in his ear."

THE CURRENT WEEK.

The year goes on, growing in glory and brilliancy, like the young tendrils and tender shoots of a tree. The green and gold become brighter in its complexion and new wings are given to help it climb that heavenly path which leads to the commencing decade of each year. The new shoots sharper arrows—the birds sing sweeter songs, and everywhere, and in every way, nature proves the progress that is being made.

Monday, May 19.—St. Dunstan, A. D., 988; and St. Peter Celestine, Pope, 1296, are the day's patrons, with the monk's hood, dedicated to the former, for the plant.

In 1536, Anne Boleyn, queen of Henry VIII, was executed by his orders, in order that another might be wedded by him. Her virtues and surpassing beauty have been chronicled by many historians.

In 1692 a great sea battle was fought off La Hague.

In 1783 the records and charter of the colony of Connecticut were found and taken from the old charter oak, at Hartford, which still lives.

Tuesday, May 20.—St. Bernardin of Sienna, 1444; St. Ethelbat, 793; and St. Yvo, 1114, are the saints of the day.

The horse-chestnut, dedicated to St. Bernardin, is the plant.

In 1755, a colonial expedition, under Gens. Monckton and Winslow, consisting of 3,000 men, sailed against Nova Scotia.

In 1781, Gen. Cornwallis entered Petersburg, Virginia.

The day is not chronicled as having been productive of any great event in English history.

Wednesday, May 21.—St Felix, of Cantalacio, A. D. 1587; St. Goodrich, 1170; and St. Hospitius, 681; are the day's patrons.

The ragged robin, dedicated to St. Felix, is the flower.

In 1542, De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi, died on the banks of that stream, above the present city of New Orleans, whither he had journeyed from Florida, in quest of Bimini, or the fountain of life. His history is a romance of reality which would seem almost absurd in a novel; but which, with the attesting proof that it professes, is more interesting than any story ever written. Father Marquette subsequently floated down the river, but De Soto has the honor of having first sailed into it.

Thursday, May 22.—St. Yvo, 1303; St. Basilissa, St. Castus and Acmilius, 250, with several others of no greater note, are the days' guardians; and the yellow star of Bethlehem, dedicated to St. Yvo, is the flower.

None of the European histories chronicle any feat of arms greater than a Carlist battle in Spain, 1827, in which the Carlists, by means of a surprise, were successful over the royal forces.

In 1847, General Doniphan reached General Wool's headquarters, from Chihuahua, having performed a march from California and New Mexico which has no prototype upon military records, for length and severity, if the great anabasis of Xenophon only is excepted.

Friday, May 23.—St. Julia, 5th century; St. Desiderius, 7th century, and another of the same name, 612, are the day's patrons.

The lilacs, dedicated to St. Julia, is the flower.

No one of the English histories records any more valuable story concerning the 23d, than Mr. Jemmy Gordon had birth and being then; a gentleman, whose conduct savors more of the insane hospital and the madhouse, than of that which is reasonable and manly.

In our own chronicles, the Indian wars of the West have a prominent part; Tecumseh having raised his tribes of savages, and prepared them for their depredations at that time, and General Harrison having received his orders to defend the frontiers.

Saturday, May 24.—St. Vincent of Lerins, 450; Sts. Donatian and Rogatian, 287, and St. John de Prado, are the saints. The monkey poppy, dedicated to St. Vincent, is the flower.

European history gives us no event of importance upon this day.

In 1632 Sir John Philips brought the new colonial charter to Boston, which was received with military and civic honors among the people, and which remained in force for many years, notwithstanding the opposition made to it. That charter formed the foundation of the present constitution, and has remained in its influence to the present day.

In 1780 a bloody battle occurred between the Indians and settlers in Michigan, wherein the latter were at length successful; winning for themselves a peace which remained unbroken and inviolate for many years.

Sunday, May 25.—St. Mary Magdalen, of Pazzie, 1607; St. Urban, A. D. 223; St. Aldhelm; St. Gregory, Pope, 1085; and St. Maximus, are the day's saints.

The common avens, dedicated to St. Urban, is the flower.

The English and French nations are equally barren af eventfulness, so far as this day is concerned; and our own history chronicles nothing of importance.

The history of St. Aldhelm is the most important matter with which we have met in our researches, but is not, in itself, of such importance as to merit particular mention. We are bound to suppose, from the day's dryness, that it has not been prominent in politics, or polemics, and that, instead of the white mark with which Horace preserved great days, it deserves only a black mark and feeble mention.

AN ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.—Hon. N. P. Talmadge, formerly United States Senator from the State of New York, has written a letter to the National Intelligencer, of which the following is the concluding paragraph:

I find the same change in public sentiment (concerning the election of Judges) in the State of New York. It is becoming general, without reference to party predilection. The Judiciary every where under the elective system has gradually sunk in public estimation, although there are high and honorable exceptions to the general remark. As a whole it has vastly depreciated. At first it was hoped that the elective system would be kept free from all party strife, and that the people would be left to their own unbiased judgment. That reasonable expectation has been disappointed. Nominations for Judges are now procured by mere politicians and to subserve mere party purposes. The great mass of the people have nothing to do with bringing forward candidates, and often do not feel sufficient interest to attend a judicial election. In this state of things what is to be done? It was easy to fall into the system—*facilis descensus*—but the *revocare gradum*—how to get back again—that is the question. I know of no better way than to agitate the subject, and to present to the public mind the enormous evils of the system through the public press. Public sentiment is already making gigantic strides in that direction, and in due time will be ready to return to the old and only true system.

Mr. W. T. Chappel has furnished the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser a letter which he has lately received from Hon. I. S. Brooks, giving valuable information to those of our citizens wishing to emigrate to Kansas, on a subject which has caused much inquiry, but which has not before been satisfactorily answered:

"I have the laws of Kansas before me, and will copy the clause relative to the qualification of voters:

"Every free white male citizen of the United States, and every free male Indian who is a citizen by treaty or otherwise, and over the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an inhabitant of the Territory, and of the country or district in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid a Territorial tax, shall be a qualified elector for all elective offices."

This is the clause, and if you are in Kansas but one week, and pay the Territorial tax (which is only one dollar) one day before you offer to vote, your right will not be denied.

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.—A week or two since, says the Westchester Village Record, an unexploded bomb-shell was plowed up in the field of Mr. Caleb Brinton, jr., in Birmingham township, Chester county, about a quarter of a mile north of the village of Chadd's Ford, and on the bloody battle ground of September 11th, 1777. It contained a considerable quantity of powder, and is yet a perfect missile of death, with the exception of having lost its match and being considerably rusted. The field in which it was found is within a stone's throw of the Brandywine, and lies to the vale directly between the hills on which the American army under Wayne, and the British under Kuyphausen were stationed.

LEAP FROG.—Who but Hood could thus make this rude game subserve a poetical purpose? Hear him in his description of a storm at sea:

> The sun went down with a blood-red flame,
> And the sky grew cloudy and black,
> And the tumbling billows *like leaps frog* came
> Each near the other's back.

The Philadelphia Ledger calls the western cities and towns "young communities which have not yet had time together the rust of fogyism and prejudice."

The new line of steamships between Hamburg and New York, will commence running on the 1st of the coming month.

SYMPATHY FOR NICARAGUA.—A mass meeting of citizens opposed to British interference on the American Continent, and for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the cause of liberty in Nicaragua, was held at National Hall, Canal street, last evening. A band of music was in attendance and an appropriate transparency was erected in front of the Hall. The room was entirely filled, so that many could not get in, there being about two thousand persons present. The meeting was called to order by Alderman John Clancy, who nominated as President J. McKibben, Esq., who was unanimously elected. A long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were then elected.

Capt. Isaiah Rynders offered a resolution to the effect: That the Nicaraguan people, after struggling ten years for their liberty, had a right to call upon General Walker to aid them. Gen. Walker had a right to assist them, in obedience to that invitation. That the American Government should be the first to recognize the independence of Nicaragua. That Americans, as citizens, have a right to sympathize with the cause of liberty everywhere; and that the British Government has no right to call us to account for such sympathy. That American interests will not allow a foreign power to rule in Nicaragua, unless that power is friendly to American interests. That the existence of the present Government of Nicaragua is essential to the liberty of that people. That the neutrality laws, by imposing conditions upon America, without exacting any return from England, are a disgrace to republicanism, and should be considered as a disgrace to the American people. That the American people should be protected all over the world in the exercise of their rights, whether they be in Japan, Panama or Nicaragua. That the cold-blooded butchery of American citizens at Virgin Bay by the heartless Costa Rican savages with British arms in their hands, is an outrage which should be punished. That the aggressive spirit of the British Government should receive a check, by the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. That General Walker, surrounded as he is by a band of savages ten times the number of his assistants, needs material aid and shall have it!

The resolutions were adopted with an unanimous vote.—[New York Sun, 19th.

FROM ASPINWALL.—We have been allowed to make the following extract from a letter from the vice Consul at Aspinwall to Mr. Fletcher, the United States Consul at that port, who is now in our city on leave of absence for the benefit of his health, and who leaves here to-morrow for New Orleans on his way back to the Isthmus, being compelled to return prematurely without accomplishing the object of his visit.

The letter is dated the 5th inst., and came by the Philadelphia to Havana, and thence by the Empire City—the Philadelphia having left Aspinwall in the morning, and the Geo. Law in the evening of the following day, some six or eight hours intervening.

"Everything here is in a state of excitement, and I am anxiously looking for a vessel of war from Havana or San Juan. The St. Mary's is yet in Panama.

"The Geo. Law is only just coming in sight. Her delay has caused great excitement among the passengers per Uncle Sam, as there are 800 additional per Sonora at Panama, and the Philadelphia's. It was feared, would be the only steamer to accommodate them.

"8th.—We had an awful time here last night, there being no less than 2500 passengers in town. I had to give up every corner of the Consulate to women and children. However, they all go off to-day.

"The Philadelphia will got up to New York via Havana, and the Geo. Law direct.

"The bark Lowell was recently lost at Boca del Toro."—[Mobile Tribune, 17th.

PRACTICAL AMALGAMATION.—The liberty allowed under the laws of Massachusetts, for intermarriages between the white and black races, is but rarely taken advantage of in Boston. A few days since a colored man of twenty-eight years, born in Norfolk, Virginia, was married to an Irish girl of nineteen years. Formerly such marriages were forbidden by law there, but the prohibition had no practical effect.

THE MACHINERY OF THE FRIGATE MERRIMAC.—A statement has obtained circulation in some of our exchanges, to the effect that the machinery of the Merrimac was a failure, which statement is entirely a misrepresentation of the facts. The most competent officers and engineers, after a thorough examination, have pronounced the machinery as not only successful, but admirably executed.

[Washington Union, 10th.

THE TORNADO IN UNION PARISH.—Last Saturday a week ago, a fearful tornado swept over the lower part of Union Parish, doing immense damage. Dwellings, gin-houses, negro cabins, etc., were torn down and blown away. On the road leading from Monroe to Farmerville, the trees are piled up upon one another to an incredible height, rendering it absolutely impassable. Our informant thinks it will require several weeks to repair the damage sustained.

[Monroe (Ouachita) Register, 10th.

SOLITUDE.—We sometimes read of hermitages—of secluded spots, sequestered nooks, and such like localities, that are deemed Edens by those only who are fond of romantic habitations—we have a taste for them once in a great while; but a late New Hampshire paper has put the finish on our imaginations at this kind, by relating an incident to the life of a lady who has but recently left a solitary hermitage and moved into the "white settlements" of Maine. It seems that more than ten years ago her husband (a Boston merchant) failed in business, and determined to retire to the country, where by hard labor he could earn and lay by sufficient to purchase himself a farm, and thereafter lead the life of a quiet tiller of the soil. In one of his rambling fishing excursions he fell in with a lovely retreat, fifteen or twenty miles from the nearest habitation, on the bleak shores of one of the Northern lakes. Here he removed, with his little family, and by active exertions in fishing, collecting furs, etc., secured a competence sufficient to answer his purpose. The spot being visited only by amateur fishermen during the warmest season of summer, eight months of each year neither himself or his wife saw any human being save their own family, and during their residence of *eight years* the wife *never met with one of her own sex!* We call that living almost "solitary and alone," and it shows how exclusively the welfare and happiness of a family engage the heart and soul of woman. "Wherever thou goest I will go—thy home shall be my home."

During the past month there occurred 32 fires where the loss exceeded $10,000 in each instance, and the aggregate loss resulting reaches the enormous aggregate of $1,847,000. A fire at Galena destroyed property to the value of $300,000; one at Baltimore, $171,000; one at Philadelphia, $600,000; one at Boston, $200,000; and one at Nashville, Tennessee, $200,000. In addition, destructive conflagrations have swept through the forests of Virginia, inflicting serious losses.

The weather yesterday was cloudy and cold. Fire was a very pleasant addition to the comforts of the "Sitting rooms" of old couples; although voted unnecessary by the "newly mated."

[Nashville Patriot, 8th.

WOUNDED.—An Irishman named Hughes was found asleep on the street, night before last, by officer Swords. When the somnolent Paddy was aroused from his slumbers, he commenced a vigorous bombardment of brickbats on the officer, who was finally compelled, in self-defence, to shoot the irate son of Erin. We understand that Hughes was severely, though not dangerously wounded.

[Vicksburgh Whig 15th.

Among the new and appropriate names for ladies' mantles, are "Wife's bliss," the "Husband's torture," the "Banker's terror," the "Notary's joy," the "Poor man's horror," the "Rich man's dread," the "Maiden's joy," and the "Girls delight."

An exchange asks very innocently if it is any harm for young ladies to sit in the lapse of ages.

Our opinion is that it all depends on the kind of ages selected. Those from eighteen to twenty-five, we think, are rather hazardous.

A SCULPTOR.—At the ——, the other evening, one gentleman pointed out a dandified looking individual to his friend as a sculptor! "What!" said his friend, "such a looking chap as that a sculptor!" Surely you must be mistaken." "He may not be the kind of one you mean," said the informant, "but I know that he *chiselled* a tailor out of a suit of clothes last week."

John Faust, or Faustus, of Mentz, in Germany, was the inventor of printing, for which he was called a conjuror, and his art the Black Art. As he kept a constant succession of boys to run on errands, who were always very black with the stain of ink, these they called devils. Some of them being raised to be his apprentices, he was said "to have raised many a devil."

TRUTH.—A cannon ball, striking the oaken ribs of a man-of-war, pierces straight through them, scattering destruction on all sides, until its force is expended; but if it impinge upon the wave, it swerves aside and is conquered by their unresisting softness, and finally subsides without injury. So the first burst of passion, increased and rendered more dangerous by a stubborn opposition, will generally yield and fall harmless when it is met by softness and submission.

A young beauty beheld, one pleasant evening, two horses running off at a locomotive speed, with a light wagon. As they approached, she was horrified at recognizing in the occupants of the vehicle two gentlemen of her acquaintance. "Boys," she screamed in terror, "jump out—quick—jump out—especially Tom."

It is needless to say that her sentiments as to Tom were from that time forth no secret.

The following rich incident actually occurred not long ago in the recitation room of a law school not a thousand miles from Lebanon:

One of the professors, to test the ability of a student he was examining, propounded this

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Angel Music.

When the twilight weeps beath the azure veil,
And the sunset flowers sigh as the day grows pale,
Then an angel comes on her silver wings,
And a golden harp in her hand she brings;
Soft, sweet and low,
Rich numbers flow,
And I hear, my dream when the angel sings!

O! the love-rays fall from her dew-filled eye,
Like the soft star-beams from the twilight sky,
And she fans my brow with her fragrant wings,
While she gently strikes on the golden strings!
Soft, sweet and low,
Rich numbers flow,
And I weep for joy while the angel sings!

Like the soft March wind, when he woos the flowers,
Like the wood bird's note in his love-trimmed bowers,
Like the thrilling sigh of the wind's harp-strings,
Are the raptures borne that the angel sings!
Soft, sweet and low,
Glad breathings flow,
And I dream of love while the angel sings!

Like the plaintive tone of the mourning pine,
Like the wild, wild call of the heaving brine,
Like the grave murmurings on the night-wind's wings,
Is the strange, sad song that the angel sings!
Dark, deep and low,
Sad meanings flow,
And I weep o'er the lost while the angel sings!

Then a lofty strain on the rich harp swells,
And the soul of bliss in its music dwells;
And the tide of song o'er the glowing strings
Flows fresh and free from the Eden Springs!
Soft, sweet and low,
Rich breathings flow,
And I dream of Heaven while the angel sings!

TEXAS.—The Galveston Confederate, of the 16th, says:

The Trinity river is now at a very high stage of water, and an overflow apprehended. There are five steamers now in the river, and with the flatboats coming down, it is thought that the remainder of the crop will be brought out during the rise.

BROOMS.—This section of country has been visited, within the last ten days, with two severe storms. The first occurred on last Sunday week, and the second on Tuesday evening following. We are informed that much damage was done to the growing crops, in this and the adjoining counties. In newly opened land, the crops will prove almost if not quite a total failure, owing to the number of dead trees that have been blown down—one third of the crop it is thought will be lost.—[Jefferson (Tex.) Herald.

THE WEATHER.—With the exception of a glorious shower on Tuesday morning, the past week has been a succession of beautiful days and lovely nights. Trees overburdened with fresh may, indeed, have had some slight cause to complain of the warmth; but what else should be expected in the sunny South "in the sunny month of May?"

[Opelousas Patriot, 17th.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.—It is probably known to most of our readers that the city of Philadelphia is the owner of one of Shaw's steam fire engines; but it may not be known to them that the selfish policy of petty politicians—knowing that those machines have no votes—has hitherto prevented the use of this efficient and powerful engine in the extinguishing of fires. Yet such is the fact, strange as it may appear to Cincinnatians, who have become accustomed to see nothing else used by the firemen of Cincinnati. The North American in speaking of the late disastrous conflagration in that city, and in which $700,000 worth of property was given to the flames, says that, had the steam fire engines been employed, the exhausting labors of the volunteer firemen would have been materially lightened, and the progress of the flames would have been stayed, and an immense amount of property saved from destruction." Really, such things are preposterous. Had the people of Philadelphia an opportunity of witnessing a fire in the Queen City—which, thanks to our perfectly organized and efficient and well paid department, is quite ordinary—as to get a sight of our seven steam fire engines with their miles of hose pouring floods of water upon the fire, they would not be long in pitching their city council overboard, if they have neglected to supply their city with a sufficiency of these fire-annihilators at the earliest practicable notice of Mr. Morton is the country. It is fourteen feet high, and will extend upon its full height of the same altitude. Its inauguration will be celebrated by a military parade with all the pride and circumstance usual to give solemnity to such occasions.—[N. Y. Express, 14th.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—We learn that on Wednesday last the Supreme Court of the United States decided the case of Bacon et als., versus Wm. Robertson, et als., in favor of the defendants. The case was, in fact, a bill filed by the stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Natchez, against Robertson, Brooks, and others. The question for adjudication was either the stockholders could, in equity, recover the debts and property due to the Bank, and the Court decided unanimously that they could so recover. The case was argued by George B. Yerger and George M. Wilson, Esqrs., for complainants, and by Mr. Lawrence, of Washington, for defendants. [Vicksburg Whig, 17th.

Our files from Bermuda are to the 30th of April. The blighting of the potato crop had commenced in various parts of the country, and the returns, in most instances, have been exceedingly good. Two whales had been taken by the Whaling Company fishing in Smith's Island. These are the first that have been captured this season off the coast. The Assistant Receiving General has resolved to continue to enter any vessel at his office that may be bound to Ireland Island to discharge.

[Charleston Courier, 16th.

STEAM FOR STEAM.—A new heated steam has come already into progress. While a ship held a quarter of an inch from the nozzle of a try-cock, would be free of as much from the nozzle of the boiler, it would be drawn suddenly in, and forcibly retained against the opening, as if by the attraction of a magnet. The property of super heated steam to lessen its bulk is also remarkable. A boiler filled to two-thirds of its capacity, and then closed, so that self-acting discharge for excessive steam, the machinery of which was heavily weighted, being neglected for a considerable time, was overwhelmed. When the discharge ceased, it was through a nozzle turned down until but a gill of cold water; the steam suddenly shot into it did not, as would be supposed, blow the water out of the steam-pipe, but it converted every drop of it into steam, filling the whole building with a dense cloud of vapor.

BRUNSWICK STATUE OF WASHINGTON.—This monument, which, after so long a slumber, has, by the public spirit of Col. James Lee, come to an appearance which arrests the attention of all passers by, is, we are glad to say, certain to be pushed at once to completion. The pedestal is in New York (partly at the foundry of the statue) and the equestrian statue in the foundry at Brooklyn, ready to be put in its place. It is to be crowned by good judges worthy the subject, and is the finest equestrian statue of Washington in the country. It is fourteen feet high, and will stand upon a pedestal of the same altitude. Its inauguration will be celebrated by a military parade with all the pride and circumstance usual to give to similar occasions.—[N. Y. Express, 14th.

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BOSTON AFFAIR AT COVINGTON, KY.—Cincinnati, May 13.—The German Turners' Societies of this city, while holding a celebration at Covington, Ky., yesterday, were annoyed by some boys, and handled them rather roughly. Subsequently, Marshals Butts and Harvey, on attempting to arrest the Turners, were severely wounded; the former by a pistol ball, and the latter by a stone cut. The most intense excitement ensued, and large crowds of citizens collected. Some demanded the United States troops at Newport barracks to turn out, but they were refused. Stones were freely used, and some firearms discharged, but no one except one of the officers was much hurt. Finally, five of the Turners surrendered voluntarily and quietly went to jail. The Germans say that the officers did not make themselves known or no resistance would have been offered them.

Keep watch on the Tongue.

People are often subjected to extreme mortification by indulging in disparaging remarks of strangers, and learning subsequently that the persons themselves or some of their intimate friends were within hearing of the remarks. Such unpleasant occurrences rarely have as pleasant a termination as the following singular rencontre between Dr. Dwight and Mr. Dennie:

As Dr. Dwight was traveling through New Jersey, he chanced to stop at a stage hotel, in one of its populous towns, for the night. At a late hour of the same, arrived also, at the inn, Mr. Dennie, who had the misfortune to learn from the landlord that his beds were all paired with lodgers except one, occupied by the celebrated Dr. Dwight. Show me to his apartment, exclaimed Dennie; although I am a stranger to the Rev. Doctor, perhaps I can bargain with him for my lodgings. The landlord accordingly awaited on Mr. Dennie to the Doctor's room, and there left him to introduce himself. The Doctor, although in his night gown, cap and slippers, and just ready to resign himself to the refreshing arms of Somnis, politely requested the stranger intruder to be seated. The Doctor was struck with the literary physiognomy of his companion, unlent his austere brow, and commenced a literary conversation. The names of Washington, Franklin, Rittenhouse, a host of literary and distinguished characters, for some time gave zest and interest to their conversation, until Dwight chanced to mention the name of Dennie.

"Dennie, the editor of the Portfolio, (says the Doctor in a rhapsody) is the Addison of the United States—the father of American Belles Lettres. But sir," continued he, "is it not astonishing, that a man of such genius, fancy and feeling should abandon himself to the inebriating bowl, and to bacchanalian revels?"

"Sir," said Dennie, "you are mistaken, I have been intimately acquainted with Dennie for several years, and I never knew or saw him intoxicated."

"Sir," says the Doctor, "you err; I have my information from a particular friend; I am confident that I am right, and that you are wrong."

Dennie now ingeniously changed the conversation to the clergy, remarking that Doctors Abercrombie and Mason were amongst our most distinguished divines; nevertheless, he considered Dr. Dwight, President of Yale College, the most learned theologian—the first logician—and the greatest poet that America has ever produced. "But, sir," continued Dennie, "there are traits in his character undeserving so great and wise a man of the most detestable description—he is the greatest *bigot* and *dogmatist* of the age!"

"Sir," said the Doctor, "you are grossly mistaken. I am intimately acquainted with Dr. Dwight, and know to the contrary."

"Sir," says Dennie, "you are mistaken. I have it from an intimate acquaintance of his, who, I am confident, would not tell me an untruth."

"No more slander," says the Doctor, "I am Dr. Dwight, of whom you speak!"

"And I, too," exclaimed Dennie, "am Mr. Dennie of whom you spoke!"

The astonishment of Dr. Dwight may be better conceived than told. Suffice it to say, they mutually shook hands, and were extremely happy in each other's acquaintance.

Rev. Mr. Troute's Prayer.

A week or so ago we published the eloquent and sublime sermon of this Revolutionary Divine, delivered on the evening before the disastrous and bloody battle of Brandywine, September 11th, 1777, in presence of General Washington and several of the distinguished officers of the American army. We knew that this prayer was in print which we present to-day. It should, by right, have accompanied the sermon; but we could not lay hands on it. However, says the Concordia Intelligencer, of the 15th, that collector and preserver of all things good, both old and new, Capt. William Wood, of Maysville, Kentucky, now in Natchez, furnished us the Prayer, which we gladly publish.

PRAYER OF THE REVOLUTION.—Great Father! we bow before thee; we invoke thy blessing, we deprecate thy wrath, we return thee thanks for the past, we ask thy aid for the future; for we are in time of trouble, oh! Lord, and sore beset by foes, merciless and unrelenting. The sword gleams over our land, the dust of the soil is dampened with the blood of our neighbors and friends.

Oh! God of Mercy, we pray thee to bless the American arms. Make the man of our hearts strong in thy wisdom; them we beseech thee, with renewed life and strength our hope and thy instrument, even George Washington—shower thy clements on the heads of the Continental Troops; visit our host, with thy mercy, and in the hour of triumph be thou merciful. Though the memory of galling wrongs be at our heart, knocking for admittance, that they may fill us with the desire of revenge, yet let us, oh! Lord, spare the vanquished though they never spared us in the hour of butchery and bloodshed.

And in the hour of death, oh thou guide us to the abode prepared for the blest; so shall we return thanks unto thee through Christ, our Redeemer. God prosper the cause. Amen.

THE ALLEGED LETTER FROM JENNY LIND.—*To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.* SIR: Permit me, as a simple act of justice to one of the best of women, to pronounce the letter a forgery, which purports to have been written by Mrs. Goldsmidt (Jenny Lind) to a friend in Philadelphia, concerning my pecuniary embarrassments.

It cannot be genuine, because, although the sympathy and kindly feeling expressed in it are such as might expect from the known goodness of that lady, and the cordial terms upon which we parted when she returned to Europe, she *could* not conscientiously attribute the charity concerts that she gave in this country to me, and she *would* not assist in circulating a misapprehension.

To Jenny Lind alone belongs the entire credit of having originated all her concerts here in aid of the cause of benevolence. The natural impulses of her heart are in the highest degree noble and generous. Long before she visited America, her disinterested humanity was the common subject of the world-wide commentary. She *loved* to do good, and was never thoroughly happy except when carrying out some project of that character.

I deeply regret that any secret enemy or indiscreet friend should attempt to compliment me by injuring a lady for whom I entertain such a sincere respect. *Who* has manufactured this *canard* I cannot imagine, nor can I conjecture his motive. But I desire at least to place Jenny Lind in this matter correctly before the public, as well as exonerate *myself* from the possible suspicion of being a party to this fabrication.

Truly yours, P. T. BARNUM.

Long Island, May 10th, 1856.

Dying Expressions.

"Don't give up the ship."—[Lawrence.

"I'll be —d —d if I don't think I'm dying."
[Chancellor Thurlow.

"Don't let the awkward squad fire over my grave."
[Burns.

"Raise me up that I may behold the ann."
[Schiller.

"See how calmly a christian can die."—[Addison.

"Blessed be God; all is well."—[Richardson.

"Kiss me Hardy."—[Nelson.

"I have gain'd the victory, and Christ is holding out both hands to embrace me."—[Rutherford.

"Weep not for me but for yourselves; I go to the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who no doubt will receive me, though a sinner, through the mediation of our Lord Jesus Christ, where I hope we shall be e're long to meet and sing the new song, and remain happy forever in a world without end—amen."
[John Bunyan.

SCHOOLMASTER'S PHILOSOPHY.—Woman is a noun, and *to love* is the verb which agrees with her best.

In fashionable society a candidate for matrimony, like a verb in a good system of grammar, has his derivation discussed before the conjugation is proceeded with.

Some wives are active participles in their husbands' good or bad fortune; others, passive ones. The former govern objectionable cases when necessary; the latter are often governed by them.

A hypocrite is like a pronoun of the first person; he is different in every case.

The best authority—the spell that a kind, good-hearted woman, exerts over every one.

A "fast" young man's life goes forward by steps in geometrical progression—but it is seldom in any but descending series.

ANYBODY LIKE ME.—I ain't anybody—I'm married—I ain't a bachelor any longer!—This ain't my home; that's my carriage, my horses, my opera box; oh, no! they are Mrs. Smith's. I'm not John K. Smith, the richest broker on Montgomery street, but—that fashionable Mrs. Smith's husband!

Nelley came down to the office yesterday; sweet Nelley! she almost coaxed papa for all his cares; clustering curls, blue eyes—dear Nelly!

"Whose lovely child is that?"

"Mrs Smith's."

Of course it is! she don't belong to me—oh, certainly not! I wish I felt a little more clear on that point. That expensive plate just going home belongs to Mrs. Smith! What if I did pay for it? don't I belong to Mrs. Smith? Poor oppressed women! they have only all their own property and half of their husband's by law, and the rest by possession; but they need *more rights!* Where rights are wrong, I wonder what words the petitioners would use! And does the idea of calling me "*anybody!*" I'm a cipher! I'm an animocule—I'm a bubble—a jack-o'-lantern—a shadow. I'm also cried—small used up—extinct.

"You bachelors ought to be taxed," said a lady to a resolute evader of the noose matrimonial. "I agree with you perfectly, ma'am," was the reply, "bachelorism certainly is a luxury."

SIGNS AND THORNS.—Milton, when blind, married a shrew. The Duke of Buckingham called her a rose. "I am no judge of colors," replied Milton, "but I dare say you are right, for I feel the thorns daily."

Who is Contented?

One day, as the Dervish Almoran, the wisest of all the followers of the Prophet, and the oracle of the Chief Mufti of Stamboul, was sitting in a shady grove, by the side of a bubbling fountain, on the shores of the Bosphorus, trying to find out the true road to happiness, in order that he might benefit his fellow-creatures by communicating the discovery, his speculations were interrupted by a man richly clothed, who approaching, sat down and sighed very heavily, crying out at the same time:

"Oh! Allah, I beseech Thee to relieve me of life, or the burdens with which it is laden."

Almoran, who was a sort of amateur of misery, it afforded him the pleasure of administering consolation, approached the man of sorrow, and kindly inquired the cause of his griefs.

"Art thou in want of food, of friends, or health, or any of those comforts of life that are necessary to human happiness?—or dost thou lack the advice of experience, or the consolations of sympathy? Speak, for it is the business of my life to bestow them on my fellow-creatures."

"Alas!" said the stranger, "I require none of these; I have all and more than I want of everything. I have all the means of happiness but one, and the want of that renders every other blessing of no value."

"And what is that I" asked the Dervish.

"I adore the beautiful Zulema; but she loves another, and all my riches and honor are as nothing. I am the most miserable of men; my life is a burden, and my death would be the greatest of blessings."

Before Almoran could reply, there approached a poor creature clothed in rags, and leaning on his staff, bowed down to the earth with a load of misery. He sat down moaning, as if in great pain, and casting his eyes upwards, exclaimed:—"Allah! be my star, for I have none other!"

The Dervish went up to him and kindly said—"What alleth thee, poor man? Perhaps it may be in my power to relieve thy distresses. What wantest thou?"

"Everything," replied the beggar; "health, food, kindred, friends, a home—everything. I am an outcast and a wanderer, destitute of every comfort of life. I am the most miserable of mankind; for in addition to my own sufferings, I see others around me revelling in those luxuries for lack of a small portion of which I am perishing."

At this moment, a third man approached, with weary steps and languid look, and casting himself down by the side of the fountain, stretched out his limbs at free length, and yawning desperately, cried out:—"Allah what shall I do? What will become of me? I am tired of life, which is nothing but a purgatory of wants, that when supplied, only produce disappointment or disgust."

Almoran approached and asked:—What is the cause of thy misery? What wantest thou?"

"I want a want! replied the other. "I am cursed with the misery of fruition. I have wasted my life in acquiring riches that brought me nothing but disappointment, and honors that no longer gratify my pride, or repay me for the labor of sustaining them; I have been cheated into the pursuit of pleasures that turned to pain in the enjoyment, and my only want is that I have nothing to desire. I have everything I wish, and yet I enjoy nothing."

Almoran passed a few moments, utterly at a loss to find a remedy for this strange malady, then said to himself:—Allah! preserve me; I see it is all the same whether men want one thing, everything, or nothing. It is impossible to make such beings happy, and may I eat dirt if I trouble myself any more in so vain a pursuit."

Then taking up his staff, he went on his way.

Photographic Process.

Take a sheet of polished glass, on which pour collodion iodized; this leaves a film on the glass, after which it is plunged into a bath of nitrate of silver, and while in this bath the iodide of silver is formed, which is afterward to produce the image on the surface of the glass. (This operation is done in the dark, and the sheet of glass placed in the shield belonging to the camera.) The person is then placed in position, and the artist, after adjusting the focus, removes the ground glass, and the glass prepared as above is placed instead, and after a sitting of from thirty seconds to one minute is taken out, and is again taken in the dark. Here the artist takes the glass by the corner in his left hand, and, viewed by candle light, you see nothing on the surface. The next process is to develope the image, which is done with a solution of pyrogally and glacial acetique acids; great practice is required at this part of the process to develope the image sufficiently, and not over developed.

In looking at the image on the glass by transparence, we find the lights all reversed; this is what is required, as this negative will serve to print thousands of copies from. The iodine is removed from the glass with a weak solution of cyanide of potassium, and then carefully washed and set aside to dry, after which you can varnish it, or print from it without some negatives print better without varnishing—this very much depends on their intensity. The preparation of the paper to receive the portrait is the next operation. There are many opinions as regards the best makers of this paper, although most operators give preference to the Saxe Paper manufactured expressly for the purpose. This paper is first placed in a bath containing salt and water, well saturated, and then hung up to dry, after which it is floated over a nitrate of silver bath, and here is formed a chloride of silver; after remaining here a given time it is hung up to dry (this is done by candle light only). When the paper is quite dry, the negative is laid in a pressure frame, with the collodion side up, and the sheet of paper is then laid, with the silver side on the collodion blotting-paper, and the back of the frame is then fastened in tight, and the picture is then exposed to daylight. By raising up one corner and looking at the proof, you can see when it is printed enough.

You can remove this as soon as finished, place another sheet, and so on. Your proof is then placed in a solution of Hyposulfite of soda, and the iodine is removed from the paper; the proof is allowed to soak overnight, and then dried and mounted on card board. The picture is then ready to be colored by the artist. By this process they can be taken from miniature to life size. Old daguerreotypes of any size, no matter how small, can be enlarged to life size by this process, and perfect likenesses given, by the party giving a description of the color of the eyes, hair and complexion. Daguerreotypes, or any other pictures, forwarded in this way, from any part of the world, can be copied any size, and any number of copies taken, with all the natural colors.

THE EMPEROR'S BOY.—Wherever one goes or whatever one reads, the prominent topic seems to be the "child of France," whose recent birth has set all Paris agog. But careful as his papa is, the wonder child, which was born full grown, has already had an ominous fall. Our foreign papers bring us the following story as current in Paris:

"The imperial heir has scarcely made his appearance on the stage of this life, so full of visissitudes, when notwithstanding the minute care by which he is surrounded, he is already exposed to the dangers that occasionly happen to his inferiors. The wet nurse has had the misfortune to let the imperial infant escape from her hands, probably while handling him too softly, and he fell to the ground. He was not picked up immediately by her, as she was so frightened that she fainted away for half an hour; but the Duchess of Esslingen, who happened to be on the spot, raised the prince in her arms from his irksome position. At this accident was happily not attended by any serious consequences, the awkward female attendant was quit this time, for the fright she had experienced."

Is not this dreadful to think of, that an embryo Emperor, and a present King, should be so carelessly handled as to fall upon the floor. Other people's babies fall in the same way, and it is not of so much consequence, but when *that* baby fell, the French might exclaim—

"Then you and I and all of us fell down,
White bloody treason Scarlash'd over us."

For is it not treason to take the life of a King, and might not the King of Algiers perchance have died? We do not read that earthquakes were perceptible on the occasion, nor that this lamentable downfall of royalty resulted in anything more than a vigorous exertion of infantile lungs. But we do not read that a guard of soldiers has been stationed about the cradle of his majesty, with strict orders to do something desperate in case something else desperate should occur, which might disturb the peace of Europe in some unknown way. This "guard of honor," as it is called, is, we presume, properly careful about the administration of paid and paregoric, and see that the golden spoon which he had in his mouth at his birth, is not stolen or exchanged for one of baser metal.

The Kentucky Horticultural society have offered a premium of five hundred dollars for the discovery of a certain remedy against the *curculio*—said remedy not to be so costly or troublesome as to prevent general application.

INAUGURATION OF THE MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA.—*Philadelphia*, May 13—Mayor Vaux was inaugurated at noon to day. The oath was administered by Judge Thompson.

The Mayor made a brief speech; saying he would make no promises, except that he would administer the laws as he understood them, and to the best of his ability.

THE STEAMERS.—The new steam-frigate Niagara was yesterday taken out of the U. S. Naval Dry Dock at Brooklyn, according to previous announcement. The new steamer Adriatic, of the Collins line, is now at the Novelty Works receiving her machinery, and her boilers and bed plate are already on board and in their proper places. The magnificent steamer Isaac Newton, of the Hudson River line, is at the adjoining pier, having her various improvements in size, etc. completed, and will be ready to run in about three weeks.—[N. Y. Express, 14th.

THE U. S. STEAM FRIGATE MERRIMAC.—This noble ship, under command of Capt. Pendergast, went to sea from Hampton Roads on Friday last. She sailed under sealed orders, supposed bound to Havana and Aspinwall. Although a letter from on board to the Norfolk Argus, says that on leaving Havana she will sail for England and France. On leaving Hampton Roads it is stated she sailed at the rate of nearly ten and a half miles per hour, with only a small quantity of steam on and top-sails and top-gallant sails set, the tide at the same time being strong against her.

[Baltimore Patriot, 14th.

MACAULAY VS. PENN.—This, most prominent, among the *causes celebres* of the literary world, at present, continues to be lengthily argued in the court of final appeal—the newspaper. We give the latest argument—the sur-replication:

"Mr. Dixon, the biographer of the Governor of Pennsylvania, has come out with a long and powerful "refutation" of Macauly's assumptions. In reviewing that work, and summing up the points of difference between Mr. Dixon and "the great historian," the critic of the times concludes an article in the following manner: "The question is independent of the merits of Penn. He may or may not, as Swift avers, have "spoken agreeably and with spirit." He may or may not, as Burnet describes, have had "a tedious, luscious way, that was not apt to overcome a man's reason, though it might tire his patience." But, at all events, he could not have been at the same time "a good and a great man," according to Mr. Dixon, and an extortionate, seducing, intimidating, simonical scoundrel and perjured traitor, according to Mr. Macauley. The evidence must warrant an election between such discrepancies as these, and Mr. Dixon is quite right in moving for a decision. Mr. Macaulay should come into court, and, without prejudging the result, if the authority lay with us, we would say, following our local metaphor, "Mr. Dixon, take your rule."

RELIEF FOR THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.—Pursuant to a call of the Consul-General of Portugal, about a dozen gentlemen, natives of Portugal, met yesterday afternoon at the Consulate, and subscribed $2,100 for the relief of their famishing countrymen at the above Islands. Offer was also made by one of the gentlemen to furnish a vessel, without charge, to convey provisions. A committee of five was appointed to adopt further measures as to the good work.

[N. Y. Sun, 7th.

The bakers in Boston have agreed to increase the size of their loaves, owing to the lower cost of flour. The bakers in other cities can well afford to follow the example.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS—PILLS THAT ARE PILLS—Professor Hayes, State Chemist, of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all Pills, and none and are the men who certify that Doct. Hayes knows, viz:

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JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Catholic Bishop of London.
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This work is designed to meet a want which has been long felt. Among all denominations of Christians, plans for chapels and churches of miniature size have been sought for, which committees may select a style appropriate to their wants, and not too expensive for their means. This want the author has endeavored to meet, by presenting a series of designs, ranging in estimated cost from $1,500 to $5,000. He has also added designs for country and city parsonages, such as will commend themselves to the good taste of all. The working plans for these drawings are not furnished, but the reason that the work would not be complete, as all such plans and specifications can be had on application to the author. The principal design of the work, however, is to enable committees to decide on some style previous to making application to an architect, so that they may know their ideas and wishes. With this end in view, the work is commended to the public.

At a meeting of the Boston Conference of Methodist Ministers, the following resolution in regard to the above elegant and useful work, was passed unanimously:

Boston, Feb. 28, 1856.—The Committee appointed to examine Plans of Church Architecture, by Brother George Bowler, have attended to their duty as far as they have been able, and should report the following:

Resolved, That the Plans and Sketches of Church Architecture, designed and drawn by our brother, Rev. George Bowler, within, in a high degree, correctness of taste and skill in construction, combining in themselves, to an extent seldom equalled, beauty, economy and convenience; and we feel confident that the publication of the work would be of essential service to the churches in this country.

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RECOMMENDATION.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9, 1855.

Dear Sir—The public generally are fully aware of the thousands of remedies for diseased lungs, under the title of Sarsaparillas, Pills, Plasters, Liniments, etc., that are daily brought to their notice through the newspapers by way of advertisements. My object in writing this note for publication is to induce the public, or at least those who are afflicted, to use one that contains articles of real use in pulmonary diseases. I am conscious that in so doing, I am acting most unprofessionally and disgustedly to the interests of Medical science and the regular practitioners of Medicine. I refer to Woodman's Cherry Expectorant, which is a scientific remedy that I have used with more success than any of the usual prescriptions used by physicians.

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 11. WHOLE NUMBER 271.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1856.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—26 CAMP ST.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF NEGROES.

NO. VI.

We have already spoken of the importance of proper care in selecting mission fields and missionaries. We shall pursue this subject a little further.

It frequently happens that men are selected and recommended for established missions, not so much from a conviction of their fitness for the work, as because they are only moderate preachers, with large families, and there is no circuit in the District willing to receive and support them; and it is supposed they *may do for the mission*, especially as the Missionary Society will have to foot the bill. None of the circuits want them, and both people and Presiding Elder will be greatly rejoiced to get clear of the tax of supporting them. So they must go down on the mission, and as they ought to be well supported, the Missionary Society is in for it to the tune of seven or eight hundred dollars.

Now there is great danger at this point, which, if not carefully guarded, will seriously damage the cause. Let it be once understood that the missionary money which we collect is to be used in supporting men who have neither talents, zeal or industry to fill any other work, and we shall see our cause decline. We give it as our deliberate judgment that no man is fit to occupy a colored mission who would not be acceptable on a respectable circuit. The man who has charge of the religious instruction of negroes ought to be a respectable man of good sense, one well acquainted with men, as well as a man fond of study; one who is always on the stretch for improvement, and a gentleman in his bearing; one who can by his intelligence and personal address command the respect of the planters, and who will show them in all his intercourse that while respectful to them he is not obsequious, and expects from them the treatment to which as a christian gentleman and christian minister he is entitled. One of opposite character will hardly succeed as a missionary to the large southern plantations.

Many people seem to suppose that nothing is necessary in a negro preacher but plainness and zeal. We deem both of these of great importance, but if these be alone he is not by any means fitted for that work. Indeed, if the main object was to excite the negroes to uproarious religious demonstrations, such a man might be well enough qualified, but this is not the grand object. We must instruct the negro in religious *truth*, and seek by persevering effort and patient continuance in our efforts to make him *understand* those great facts which lie at the foundation of all christian experience and practice. To accomplish this may require time, and will most certainly demand the exercise of much patience and gentleness; and no man can be well qualified for this work unless he loves the Lord Jesus most earnestly. He must also feel a deep interest in the salvation of the negroes; for this he must be willing to labor earnestly and long, even amidst great discouragements, opposition and probably contempt. He must make up his account to meet all these. It may possibly happen that many of those for whom he is laboring will prove not only stupid and dull, but exceedingly perverse, and no marvel if he should find, even among them, enemies and persecutors. And perhaps, when all seems promising, master, overseer and servants, all treating him respectfully, yet his word seems almost powerless—or, if the negroes appear to receive it and many of them become Christians, some leading member of his flock, on whose influence he had placed strong confidence, falls into some of those scandalous sins to which the negro is peculiarly inclined. Under such circumstances of trial and discouragement, unless the preacher's heart be in the right place, and his faith in God's word be strong and unfaltering, he will be very apt to retire ingloriously from the conflict. He must school his heart to patient submission under all circumstances, and a calm and steady faith which will work on, looking to heaven above for reward. 'Tis his to sow the seed constantly, earnestly, faithfully—to God must be committed the making it fruitful. We must never forget that word of Jehovah "*My word shall not return to me void.*"

Now let me ask, can any man be fit for this work who does not love it? One who has sought to be employed in it from selfish considerations, whose aim is to make it subsidiary to his own private ends, and who shows a great deal more concern for the temporal profit than for the salvation of the souls of his charge. One who leaves home perhaps, on Sabbath morning, rides to his appointment, and after preaching a cold, prayerless, unstudied sermon, rides home again on the same evening. Thus spending all the week days at his own business, most of the holy Sabbath on the road, and giving the people of his charge half his heart for about two hours in every seven days? The negroes are so dull of learning that he becomes listless in teaching and pursues his work only as a painful task, instead of a willing, cheerful, joyful, grateful service, rendered unto the God that redeemed him and called him to the work of feeding these poor sheep.

We have said that it will require much patience and forbearance to instruct the negro successfully. They have grown up under the influence of ignorance and sin. Their associations have been anything but favorable to the influence of good and holy principles. The whole current of their thoughts and feelings tends to darken and brutify their minds and hearts, and surround them with a darkness dense as was that of Egypt. To succeed with them the preacher must analyze their habits and feelings, that he may know how to approach them successfully.—He will have great need of apt similitudes and plain and forcible illustrations, such are familiar to his sable hearers, with whom one plain and striking illustration will be much more available than many hours' learned discourse.

In order to be able for this work, study well the Scriptures—get thoroughly imbued with their spirit and style—follow in your manner of preaching the example of your great Master and his apostles, and you will hardly fail of success.

One thought more before we pass on to some other views. Feel yourself honored in your work—never deem for a moment that your position as a "negro preacher," is at all inferior to that of the city preacher, the Presiding Elder or any other minister. Remember that the dignity and honor in either case, depends on the faithfully filling up the measure of your duty in the station to which God calls you.

Your city brother or he of the good circuit, may be a little more flattered and honored here, and he may live in better style and all that. But if thou dost thy work faithfully, God keeps the account, and will not fail to honor thee in the highness and glory of his heavenly kingdom. Is the prospect of that reward honor enough to satisfy the longing aspirations of thy spirit? If so, all is right.

I have feared that some of the preachers keep on hand a very inadequate supply of humility. Some of them seem to imagine that anything short of a city station, or probably some little country town, would be a sort of letting down of their dignity. Alas for them and the church when this is the case; when men who profess to be moved by the Holy Ghost to preach the gospel of the grace of God to a world of men and women who are dead in trespass and sin, are troubling themselves with the question of their own dignity.

Some good brother intimates that he has no gift for preaching to negroes, but he is not troubled with doubt as to his qualifications to fill any respectable circuit or town or city station. He deems himself well qualified to preach to white people, no matter how rich and how intelligent. Incompetent to preach to the poor, for whom first of all the gospel was designed!

Now, the truth is that, any man who is fit to preach to white people is fit to preach to negroes or Indians, or any body else. The deficit does not generally lie in a want of gifts, its origin may be found deeper down in the heart. There is too much pride and love of ease and worldly honor, and the man who cannot preach to negroes, or who regards it a degradation to do so is, in my judgment, unfit to preach the gospel of the grace of God at all, and had better quit the ministry and go to some calling which, in the estimation of the world is more lucrative and honorable.

I may be wrong, but it is my deliberate judgment, and an extensive observation of preachers and their work and history for the last twenty-four years as one of the Superintendants of the church, has brought me to this conclusion, that whenever the ministers of Jesus so far forget their calling as to make the attainment of temporal ease and worldly distinction and respectability a controlling element in their conduct, they have so far departed from their proper course that those who love them may well tremble for the issue.

Perhaps this is enough for one number: we will resume the subject hereafter. God help us and bless the church.

JAMES O. ANDREW.

When all around is gloomy, faith, through the promise, sees a prospect delightfully bright.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

PRAIRIE CREEK MISSION, Alabama Conference.

REV. H. N. McTYEIRE, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South:

Dear Brother—I now transmit to you the report of the state of the Prairie Creek Mission for the first and second quarters of the current year.

Eleven have been admitted on trial, four expelled and one discontinued.—There have been some conversions, and a revival influence seems to prevail on some of the plantations.

We have two churches which have already been reported, but we stand in need of several more.

While on this subject permit me to say that, in my judgment, the erection of houses of worship at all our missionary appointments among the colored people would not only advance the religious interests of the mission, but also the temporal interests of the planters by causing the colored people to be better contented with home.

Let us hope that the time is not very distant when all our missionaries among the colored people going to deliver the message of salvation, will be free from such nuisances as anvil blocks, work benches, water pails, dish rags, etc.—Did you ever think what an important article of faith the omnipresence of Deity is?

Place yourself in certain circumstances, and you will feel its importance You will also rejoice to read, "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst."

Taken as a whole, the mission may be regarded as in a healthy condition.

Yours in Christ,

JNO. C. HUCKABEE.

Macon, Ala., May 1, 1856.

DAYTON COLORED MISSION, Alabama Conference.

Brother McTyeire:—This report of the above Mission embraces the first and second quarters. The first part of the year was so unfavorable to our operations that but little was done save attend the appointments when we could.

We now have fifteen preaching places four of them associate appointments, the balance seperate; in all we serve the people on twenty two farms: eight have been received on probation; nine into fellowship; five adults and twenty-five children have been baptized. Two members have been expelled. One Methodist and one Presbyterian have both died in a good old age. There was nothing remarkable in the death of the former, for years she had proved her faith by her works, and her end was peace.

There was more interest connected with the death of the latter. After it was evident that her disease was of a serious character, she was removed by her kind and christian master to his residence in town where she could have the attention and care of master and mistress in person. We had the privilege of visiting her once during her illness in company with brother Heard, and after our speaking with her freely and hearing from her as fully as utterance would admit, we were sensibly impressed that we were in the presence of one blessed of God and only waiting his summons to be with him in paradise. On taking leave of her she clasped her Missionary's hand in both of hers, and with bright face and tearful eyes said, "she never expected to see him again on earth but hoped to meet him in heaven." The day of her death she took an affectionate farewell of white and black, heartly recommending that religion by which she had been comforted and sustained for forty years past and exhorting all to meet her where parting is no more. We have given this special notice of those cases for the purpose of magnifying the grace of God in their life and death, and to show you that some of the owners at least do a faithful part for their servants while in health and forsake them not in affliction and death. And after that they are gone from them it is a source of unspeakable joy for them to be assured that they are at rest with God in heaven.

As to the spiritual condition of the mission, we feel safe in saying that it is healthful. The old members with some exception are doing well, they give signs of improvement in intelligence and a better understanding of divine things, and we have never known them and the blacks generally more attached to preaching and the preacher, than now. Some have professed conversion and the spirit of awakening is often manifest in the congregation. We still labor under disadvantage on account of not having suitable places of worship at some places. It is to be hoped that those in authority will remove this obstacle soon.

But as to the cause in general, it appears not to be on as good terms with some as formerly, another spirit than the missionary spirit has gotten hold of these persons. We mean the spirit of avarice and selfishness. It is likely there never was a time when these mischievous principles had a stronger hold on the hearts of the people in our country than the present. It is sweeping every thing good and liberal before it, and threatens not only to dry up the sources of benevolence among us, but also to interpose impassible bariers to all enterprises of usefulness.

How great the contrast between now and twelve months ago? Then the drouth was raging, and want and starvation looked us in the face.—Preaching and praying was in great demand, then the missionaries had more calls than they could attend to. Every body was more or less interested in the cause of Christ. The people were humbled, they made their confessions to God and promised amendments. O, yes, going to be good people now, if God would only spare, they would never lift a hand or heel against him again. He did spare them; he sent them a bountiful harvest, good prices were received for their produce, they are now abounding in plenty, and more than plenty—in excess, and with it they abound in pride, in the love of the world and contempt or at least neglect of divine things. Have forgotten all their humiliation and vows of faithfulness.—We know that God "is long suffering and kind," but then we know that he "will by no means clear the guilty," and that he has threatened to "tear in pieces those that forget God." It is a painful thing to think of the distraction of those for whom we labor and pray.

Some for whom we preached last year desire not our services now. The excuse is, "it does no good;" or, "the people dont care anything about it."—And others who were once favorable to our operations have fallen into the same way of thinking. The indifference of the servants is the prevailing excuse, but while owners put up these excuses, we have unmistakeble evidence to the contrary.

Frequently in our jouraeying we meet up with some of those servants to whom we have preached, and among the first questions they ask is, "when you going to preach for us again?"—"The people want to see you very bad, I wish master let you come back again." We have preached when opportunity would afford to the servants of those who have been expelled. The result is that about ten have professed conversion besides a number awakened. We received word from them the other day that their great greatest desire was to see us. But still the plea is, "they don't care any thing about it." At an other place where the master had been indifferent on the subject, from the solicitation of the blacks the overseer though an irreligious man, determined to have preaching though he and the servants had to meet the expense. So at the first appointment he stated the case to them, and wished to know now, "who would help him pay the preacher; he was giving in his time and service and he could not live on nothing. Who now will help?" "I will," came up from all sides of the house. Since then the master has concluded to meet the expense himself. "Don't care any thing about it." Why, if it was left to the blacks there would not be a plantation in all the country unserved.

Missionaries. } A. McBRIDE. F. JETER.

The drink traffic should be stopped in all our sea-ports, out of mercy to the poor sailor. Says Mr. Douglas, a Christian Missionary:

"We often talk of the dangers of the deep, and of a lee shore, but these are nothing to the dangers the men are exposed to when their ship is riding safe in harbor. It would be a great matter if temperance lodging-houses could be kept up at the principal foreign ports."

"A soft answer turneth away wrath: but grievious words stir up anger."

"A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance; but by sorrow of the heart the spirit is broken."

"Better is little with the fear of the Lord, than great treasure and trouble therewith."

"Pleasant words are as an honeycomb, sweet to the soul and health to the bones."

LEARNING AND THE BIBLE.—At the Reformation, that work of God for the restoration of the Apostolic Church, Luther says beautifully, in a letter to Eoban Hess, in 1853: "I see that there never has been an especial revelation of the Divine Word when God has not first prepared the way by the resuscitation of languages and sciences, as by the forerunning of John the Baptist." [Neander.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, May 20.—The Royal Mail steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, May 10, arrived here at 8:30 this evening.

The clipper ship Racer had gone ashore on Arklow Bank, and would probably prove a total wreck. All her passengers and crew, numbering over 500, were saved.

LATEST.—The mate of the Racer reported to the Liverpool agent of the Associated Press, just before the departure of the Canada, that the ship was fast sinking in the sand, being then up to her spar deck. There was no chance of saving the vessel, but divers might recover part of the cargo.

Great Britain.

The Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, on Thursday, the 7th inst., for the purpose of receiving the addresses on the peace from the House of Lords, the House of Commons, and the city of London.—The deputations came in great state, and numbered nearly a hundred persons. The Queen briefly acknowledged the addresses, and expressed her satisfaction that peace was re-established on a basis that affords security for its permanence.

Both House of Parliament have accorded a vote of thanks to the army and navy. Lord Palmerston moved the resolution, and was seconded by Earl Derby in the Lords. In the Commons, Lord Palmerston made the motion, and Mr. D'Israeli seconded it.

Lord Granville announced that a pension of one thousand pounds sterling for life, would be settled on General Williams, who is also created a Baronet by the title of Sir Wm. F. Williams of Kars.

Lord Elgin postponed his motion of enquiry respecting the troops ordered to North America until after the holidays.

Lord Colchester gave notice of a motion requiring Parliament to express its disapproval of the policy of abandoning the maritime rights so long held, as the Congress of Paris had pledged Great Britain to do. To celebrate the peace, the Queen has granted amnesty to all political offenders; consequently, Smith O'Brien, Frost, Jones and others, may return home. Special exception, however, is made against those who escaped to the United States.

Lord Woodhouse, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is appointed Envoy Extraordinary to St. Petersburgh. The appointment is generally applauded.

The Lord Mayor of London gave the customary speech at the banquet to the ministry. The whole tone of the speeches on the occasion was congratulatory respecting the peace. Count Persigny, the French ambassador, said nothing could sever the alliance of France and England. Lord Palmerston replied, reciprocating the sentiment, and complimenting the ministers present of Sardinia and Turkey. Lord Clarendon then spoke, glorifying the peace and complimenting Russia. The usual toasts followed, and the company separated early. The American Minister was not present, being engaged at the annual dinner of the Literary Fund, where he made a speech.

Mr. Dallas, with his family and the Secretary of Legation, also assisted at the Queen's State Ball and levee.

May 29th is to be a holiday throughout Great Britain, to celebrate the peace.

A regiment of German Jagers, at Plymouth, had mutinied. The ringleaders were arrested. They complained that the drill was too severe, and that they only enlisted till the end of the war.

The five regiments in the Crimea under orders for Canada are the 7th, 9th, 39th, 62d and 63d infantry, under the command of Gen Eyre.

France.

A bill was introduced into the Legislature granting four hundred thousand francs for the baptism of the imperial Prince in June.

The Moniteur publishes the monthly account of the Bank of France, and the balance was satisfactory.

A son of the King of Sweden, the King of Wurtemburg, and Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria, are visiting Louis Napoleon.

Count Edgar Ney is to be the bearer of Napoleon's letter in reply to the Czar's notification of his accession to the throne of Russia.

Count Mercy has been appointed Minister to St. Petersburgh, and Count Orlof has taken for him the Worongoff palace on a three years' lease.

Speculations on the Paris Bourse had risen to a great height, and English commercial papers previous to the sailing of the steamer, had been very flue.

Spain.

Arrests of suspected persons continued at Barcelona. The conscription had passed off quietly throughout the country.

Belgium.

The Senate was convocated for Wednesday, the 14th inst. Count Walewski's demand to muzzle the press of Belgium, created intense excitement.

A dispatch from Brussels says: "In the Chambers, on Wednesday, the Foreign Minister, in answering an interrogatory in regard to the recent speech of Count Walewski, on the press of Belgium, replied that that speech had not been officially communicated to the Government. When that communication should be made, the answer would be ready, and would be communicated to all the Governments, and would formally maintain the rights of a constitutional and independent country. It was asked further whether any power had asked for any modification of the laws relating to the press in Belgium. The Minister said he would answer in one word—"never." The meeting broke up amid stimmense cheering and enthusiasm.

Holland.

A treaty of commerce and navigation, based on principles of reciprocity, has been concluded between Austria and Holland.

Denmark.

The Danz towns have refused to adhere to the capitalization forced by Denmark in the question of the Dues.

Considerable excitement was caused by an announcement that an American fleet was on the way to Copenhagen.

Italy.

It is stated that a collective note of the Powers that signed the treaty of peace is about ready to be forwarded to the Governments of Rome and Naples, recommending the reforms asked for by the Italian people. It is also said that the Pope's Legation at Paris formally protested against Count Walewski's language in the Congress, and that of the Papal Government is preparing a detailed reply thereto. It is still further rumored that Naples will anticipate the Powers' remonstrance by granting an amnesty on an extensive scale.

Sardinia.

Questions relative to the Conference have been put to Count Cavour in the Sardinian Chambers. He replied that pending the negotiations concerning Italy, he could not speak fully. With respect to the Treaty of Peace he believed it would ensure great moral and material advantages. The Sardinian view of the Italian question was adopted, whilst that of Austria was rejected, hence the question of Italy is, and must continue to be, an European matter. He added that the relations of Austria and Piedmont are not ameliorated by anything that has occurred, and that the Sardinian Government may rely on the people to meet every emergency.

Turkey.

Disturbances continue in Turkish Asiatic Territory, and there had been some excesses near Sumotra. There is nothing additional as to the troubles at Nazareth.

THE LATEST.

A dispatch from Turin, says the memorandum presented by Count de Cavour and the Marquis de Villamarina to the Chambers, shows that Austria, having at the conference refused to discuss the condition of Italy, Sardinia is the only State which offers a barrier to revolution, and demands the co-operation of England and France in carrying out reforms. It shows that the Austrian occupation is opposed to the interest of Italy and Europe, and contrary to the treaty, to humanity and justice. Finally, the memorandum calls on England and France to unite with Sardinia in the application of an efficacious remedy.

Naples permits the export of breadstuffs until June 15th, at half the previous export duty—namely, at 5 carlini. Breadstuffs moderate.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, 1 P. M.—The new British loan has been announced. It is to be for five millions pounds sterling, and the bidding entirely in consols. Parliament has adjourned over until the 19th May.

The Crimea.

The correspondence from the Crimea is up to April 26th. It merely records the preparations for the departure, with the drilling, and the furnishing of the men with clothing to make a good appearance on their return. Two regiments of English Cavalry have already embarked at Scutari for home.

The vessels comprising the Massachusetts whale fleet are returning in rapid succession, and a majority of the ships are well filled. The ship E. H. Jenney arrived at New Bedford on Monday, after an absence of four and a half years, and has on board 2,500 barrels of sperm oil, one of the most valuable cargoes ever brought to that port. This ship left Pernambuco, April 10, and reports that the cholera had entirely ceased its ravages at that place.

Among certain tribes in Africa, thunder is called "the sky gun;" the morning, "the day's child;" and one who is intoxicated is said to be "taken captive by rum." A native of Africa, who visited England a few years ago, when asked what ice was, said, "Him be water fast asleep," and of the railroad locomotive he said, "Him be one thunder mill."

ARRIVAL OF THE GRANADA.

Later from California, Oregon and China.

The steamer Granada, Capt. Griffin, arrived at this port Tuesday morning, from New York *via* Havana. She left New York on the 17th inst. and Havana on the 24th.

On the 22d inst., the Granada spoke ship Antoinette in New Providence channel, from Genoa, and forty-one days from Gibralter, bound to New Orleans. On the 25th, passed steamship Empire City. The steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall, arrived at Havana on the 24th inst., with 646 passengers and $1,788,000 in treasure. There was nothing new in Havana.

The following is a list of the Granada's passengers:

The Granada brings dates from California to the 5th inst. We extract the following items of interest from the summary of the Alta California of the 5th ult:

The public schools have just closed a very successful term of public instruction, which terminated with extensive examinations, public exhibitions and May day festivities.

The schools of our city are in a very flourishing condition, and by the present management, have attained a very enviable reputation.

Nicholas Graham, under sentence of death to be hung in the city on Friday, the 2d inst., has had his sentence reprieved until the 30th inst. Efforts are being made to obtain his full pardon.

R. M. Hackus was convicted of manslaughter for killing Frederick Ohlman about a year since, and has been sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months, and to pay a fine of $3,000.

Captain W. A. Richardson, one of the oldest residents of California, and for twenty years Captain of the Port of San Francisco under the Mexican Government, died at Sancilleto on the 20th ultimo.

Dr. Hammond, of the U. S. Branch Mint, also died the same day, and Dr. S. H. Mills, County Physician, died on the 30th April.

A Republican State Convention was held at Sacramento on the 30th April, to select delegates to the National Convention to be held on the 17th June next, at which Judge Nathaniel Bennett presided, and the following persons were chosen to represent this State in the aforesaid Convention: Messrs. C. A. Washburn, John A. Mills, F. H. Fidger, E. Owens, W. H. Chamberlain, J. W. Pierce, C. M. Hanson, John Dick, John Phelps, J. C. Foll, S. M. Junkins and J. M. Reed.

The State Legislature adjourned on the 21st, the day of the sailing of the last steamer, leaving a record of its public acts for the criticisms of the press and the scrutiny of the people. Many things have been done for the benefit of the State, and much that was needed was left undone. The bill to consolidate the City and County Governments of San Francisco was passed, and has been approved. The first election under it will be held in November next.

The bills to fund the county indebtedness and the rejected city scrip were both lost, and since the adjournment suits have been commenced against the city upon the latter for about $200,000. There is in all about $1,700,000 of this character of indebtedness against the city, nearly all of which will probably be sued upon now, in consequence of the failure of the Legislature to provide for funding it.

Gov. Johnson has removed W. H. Rhodes from the office of Secretary, and appointed Wm. Bausman, late Secretary of the Senate.

There is nothing particularly new concerning the affairs of Adams & Co. It is expected that a dividend will soon be made, and will probably pay about 10 per cent.

The great bulkhead scheme has been repudiated by the Council after consultation with the Chamber of Commerce, and a discussion of its merits by the city press. It was believed to be a powerful monopoly, and would place in the hands of the city certain rights of the city which she ought not to cede away.

Mr. Alfred A. Green, an old resident of this city, claims to have recovered from old Spanish papers, written evidences of the title of lands in and about San Francisco, and also claims that with these papers the city can establish her title against all adverse claimants, and without them she cannot. He offers to sell them to the city for $50,000, and a large contingent in case of success.

The Marysville *Express*, says Mr. Beatow, of the Express, says the Lynch Republican, has favored us with some news items from the North. He left Yreka on Monday morning last.

More than the usual number of travelers are now upon the Northern trail. Many are on their way down for the purpose of visiting the Atlantic States, and an equal number are on their way to the Siskiyou mines and Rogue River Valley. At least one hundred footmen were met between Yreka and this place.

A few days since a party left Jacksonville and vicinity for the Atlantic States, with "plies." The party consisted of twenty one persons, and they took with them the sum of $140,000, being the result of several years' industry as miners, merchants, mechanics, etc. They passed through this place on Thursday last.

A sham duel was fought near Yreka on Sunday last. Of course, one party was killed on the first fire, and *greeny* was compelled to fly for dear life.

The great Yreka ditch is now delivering a few sluice heads of water on the Yreka Flats. It will be some time before it will be of any general advantage to the miners of that locality.

Indian troubles no longer exist in any portion of Siskiyou county or the Rogue river country.

Business is improving in Yreka, population is on the increase, and the late rains have put a considerable amount of gold dust in circulation.

Later from Oregon.

In Oregon the Indian war still continues, and the success of the present campaign has so far amounted only to the seizure of a few canoes, with their contents—squaws and cooking utensils. This war bids fair to rival the one in Florida for its length of duration.

Later from China.

By the arrival of the bark Live Yankee, at San Francisco, from Hong-Kong, we have eighteen days later news from China.

HEAVY FAILURE.—The mail says that an American house in Canton, of long standing, of great enterprise and respectability, have suspended payment, and their liabilities are said to exceed $1,000,000. No names are given.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN SHIP.—The American clipper ship Mermaid, towed from Bombay to Hong-Kong, with a cargo of cotton, was wrecked on the Prata Shoal on the night of the 2d March, having been carried on shore by the current, the weather previously preventing any observation being taken. No lives lost. The captain also reports that two other vessels, one Ternvien and one Dutch, were said to be the wreckers to have been recently lost on the Shoals.

A Canton correspondent of the China Mail, of the 13th March, says:

During the last fortnight news has come that Yeh, the Governor General, has been advanced another step on the ladder of office, and is now the fourth member of the Privy Council, the Nui Koh, which consists of two Manchous and two Chinese. This one is always styled the Grandee, who embodies or represents the humanity of the Emperor.

The local authorities have tried to raise a revenue for winking at the rebuilding of the shops outside of the city wall, which were all pulled down in August 8, 1854, by forbidding the shopmen to use brick and tiles in their construction, expecting, of course, to be fee'd for permitting it. Nearly all the lots are occupied on the south of the city.

The execution ground is but comparatively seldom used, and the deaths there are so few as to excite no remark. It may be inferred, therefore, that the Government has quelled all sedition. About a month ago the existence of an organized band of boys, whose object was the downfall of Manchus, was discovered near Fushan, and two hundred or more arrested. Their ages ranged from 7 to 17, and so strong was the evidence against them, that many of the older ones were decapitated. It excited much surprise among the gentry and officials at Canton, who are strangely ignorant of what is going on among the people of even this prefecture, right under their eyes. However, the peace-at-any-rate party of Canton is now entirely in the majority, and the death of two or three hundred boys is a slight matter.

THE WEATHER.—*Cotton.*—On Sunday and Monday last, the coldest weather ever known for the season was experienced in this vicinity. We learn from the Vicksburg Whig of the 20th, the cause. Says that paper: "We had a wild storm of rain, wind, thunder and lightning, late last Friday night, and judging from the change in the temperature, we infer there was an accompaniment of hail at no great distance from this city."

It is now clear, dry, warm and somewhat dusty weather.

We have heard some complaint in Concordia Parish of lice on the cotton plant; but to what extent the injury is we cannot yet ascertain.

[Concordia Intelligencer, 23d.

The holy places at Jerusalem are now crowded with pilgrims from all parts of the world. The usual scandalous conflicts between the Latins and Greeks, owing to the circumspect conduct of the latter.

LATER FROM NICARAGUA.

Retreat of the Costa Ricans.

By the arrival of the steamship Granada, we are put in possession of Aspinwall papers of the 20th. From the Courier, of that date, we extract the following. It will be seen that the Costa Ricans have become homesick, and have cleared out. The news is successively meagre; but still, what there is of it is very satisfactory. We firmly believe now, as ever, that the star of Gen. Walker is in the ascendant, and that the independence of Nicaragua is secured. We shall have further and fuller intelligence, we suppose and hope, in the course of time.

But to the Aspinwall Courier's news:

On Saturday last, Messrs. Brando, McMurray, Drake, and others, of San Juan del Sud, arrived at Panama, in a schooner. They bring news from that point to May 5. From them we learn that some Costa Ricans rescued San Juan, after the battle of Rivas, on the 16th May; and having there shipped their wounded for Punta Arenas, the army started by land to retreat into Costa Rica; that the cholera has been making sad havoc among the Costa Rica troops, and that Gen. Walker is evidently in the ascendant.

Other parties who have been eye-witnesses to most of what they note, inform us more minutely:

Burying the dead and caring for their wounded, together with a few preparations of fortification, left Walker should return on them before they could leave, occupied the succeeding week. They commenced their retreating movement about the 24th, and on the 29th the entire army had vacated Nicaragua, all of them having marched to Guanacosta—except some fifty men who were at San Juan del Sud, shipping the wounded by water for Punta Arenas.

We have heretofore given an account of the battle of Rivas, which is confirmed. At 3 A. M., on the 12th, being out of ammunition, Walker marched out of the city to the fife and drum, and for four hours the Costa Ricans continued to fire at the church which he had vacated.

His force in the battle was 400 foreigners and 300 natives, and that of the Costa Ricans 3,000.

The Costa Ricans represented themselves as having been entirely deceived; that Walker was far preferred by the natives, and that instead of being received with open arms by Nicaraguans, they had been shunned or attacked at every point. Baron Bulow was exceedingly dissatisfied, both at the conduct of the Costa Ricans and the falsity of the representations that had been made to him respecting Walker's condition and the feeling of the Nicaraguans towards him and his army.

The Star and Herald, of Saturday, represents the church of Rivas to have been robbed by Walker's men, and refers to other plunder by them. We have the authority of those who have watched Walker's movements throughout the past year, for saying that he has never allowed plunder; and that he has never taken anything from foreigners and natives in Nicaragua, except by governmental levies.

No church in Nicaragua contains images with precious stones or jewels of any considerable value upon them; the church at Rivas has images in it, is without a roof, wholly unfinished, and never has been used as a place of worship. So much for the story of the Star and Herald, that images were robbed of diamonds, and used as barbeadas in the church.

FROM SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.—The steamer Taylor arrived at Aspinwall; from Greytown, on Wednesday, the 7th instant. She brings no news from the interior. Some dozen or more of Walker's men came in her from Greytown, having struggled there—they had left some two months since. Provisions are said to be very short at Greytown. The blockade is kept by her Britannic Majesty's ship Eurydice—there being none other there.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1856.—*Senate.*—The Chair laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of War, transmitting information respecting the improvement of the navigation of the St. Clair flats.

The House joint resolution in reference to the sufferers at the Cape de Verde Islands was read. Mr. Seward urged its immediate passage, but, objection being made, it lies over.

The bill making appropriations for the civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1857; which was amended and passed.

Mr. Benjamin, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution requiring the Commissioners of Patents to take the necessary steps to obtain information with regard to the growth and consumption of tobacco and cotton in the several countries of the world; which was read three times and passed.

Mr. Sumner resumed his Kansas speech; in conclusion, making a comparison between what he called the tyranny of the President in Kansas, and the tyranny of King George the Third. From Congress he appealed to the people in the coming Presidential election to vindicate Kansas. Let the ballot box of the Union, with multitudinous might, protect the ballot-box there.

Mr. Cass characterized the speech of Mr. Sumner as the most un-American and unpatriotic speech he had ever listened to, and trusted his ears would never be saluted by such a one again, here or elsewhere.

Mr. Douglas was remarkably severe on Sumner, characterizing his speech as being a tissue of gross vituperations and vulgar abuse; and he said that while the Senator from Massachusetts had charged him with crime, he himself while taking an oath to support the Constitution, had violated that instrument!

Mr. Mason likewise replied to Mr. Sumner, saying Senators, by virtue of their political association, are compelled to listen to language here to which they would not lend an ear elsewhere. He said that Sumner was incapable of knowing what the truth is, and to see him elsewhere was to loath and despise him.

Mr. Sumner replied, indulging in coarse personalities, more severe than those of Douglas towards him. The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Bennett, of New York, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting 1,048,328 acres of land to the State of Wisconsin, for the construction of three roads, of an aggregate length of five hundred and three miles.

Mr. Stanton made an ineffectual motion that the bill lie on the table—yeas 69, nays 76.

Much time was consumed in preliminary questions, calling yeas and nays, etc., and pending the consideration of the bill.

The House adjourned.

OPENING OF THE PARAGUAY RIVER.—We have Rio Janeiro papers to the 8th ultimo. The *Journal de Comercio* of that date contains the following: We are happy to be able to announce that the negotiations that have for some time been pending between Brazil and Paraguay, respecting the free navigation of the Paraguay river, have at last been brought to a happy termination.

On the 6th of April was concluded, and signed in our city court, a treaty of friendship, navigation and commerce between the two powers, and also a convention naming the place and the form in which the boundary questions are to be definitely settled.

The exchange of ratifications will take place in the city of Assumption within eighty days, or sooner if possible. The treaty will go into effect as soon as the ratification can be exchanged—so that at present the navigation of the Paraguay, and consequently of the ocean, may be considered as open as far as the province of Mato-Grosso.

By the terms of the treaty concluded on the 25th of December, 1850, this province should have enjoyed the benefits of a free navigation of the Paraguay river, but it is only at the present day that she really comes into full possession of this privilege.

The Journal predicts that immense advantages will accrue to both countries from this treaty.

INTELLIGENCE FROM KANSAS.—The St. Louis Republican of the 23d inst., has the following Kansas items:

We learn from Brewerton, who left Franklin, K. T., last night at 8 o'clock, that war had commenced.

Mr. Cosgrove and Dr. Brannon were on their way to Franklin, Kansas Territory, from Lecompton, they were hailed by a party of Abolitionists, who inquired who they were and where they were going? On being answered, the commander of the squad turned to his men, and asked their motto. Their reply was, "Sharp's Rifles," and they immediately brought their guns to bear on Messrs. Cosgrove and Brannoe. Brannon was wounded in the arm, but Cosgrove sent a ball whirling through the brain of their leader—the balance fled.

An abolitionist was shot at Blanton's Bridge, yesterday morning—the wound is mortal.

Mr. Brewerton was pursued seven miles, by armed men, and only escaped by the speed of his horse.

THE TOBACCO MARKET.—The actual cash sales of leaf tobacco in this market, during the past week amounted to 939 hogsheads. Prices ranged from $4 40 to $5 00 for scraps and inferior lugs, $5 50 to $10 00 for fair lugs to choice, and $10 50 to $11 25, $11 75 to $13 00, and $15 50 for extra manufacturing leaf. These were about the largest sales and highest prices ever obtained in this market to one week. The aggregate cash price paid to farmers by the tobacco buyers of Louisville during the week, at a moderate estimate, amounted to the sum of $155,100.

[Louisville Democrat, 19th.

MUSIC BY STEAM.—Some time since we gave an account of the invention, by a Worcester gentleman, of an instrument which plays numerous musical airs by steam power. A joint stock company has now been formed for the manufacture of the instruments and is called the "Steam Music Company."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

TERMS—$2 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1856.

Rev. James W. Shores.—We are pained to learn that Bro. Shores' health has failed. At the Alabama Conference he was appointed to the Buttahatchie Circuit. Though far from his last year's work and a hard one, "like a son in the gospel," he went with his family, and with alternations of sickness and health filled the appointments for two months. Under nervous derangement and general debility he is now obliged to cease work. His Presiding Elder, Rev. G. Shaeffer, and friends in the circuit, have extended much kindness. He begs the prayers of his brethren. His Post Office is Moscow, Alabama.

Sabbath School Fruit.—The Morean street Methodist Church, Third District of N. O., Rev. J. A. Ivey, pastor, has been blessed with a protracted meeting of deep interest. It is still kept up, night after night. More than twenty souls have professed religion and been added to the church. This church is an encouraging illustration of what a sabbath-school comes to. The sabbath-school has been the care of the church, and in turn is its recruiting source.—In a region of moral darkness, surrounded by irreligion, ignorance, and Romanism; sustained feebly by an American population; few in numbers at the beginning; burnt out once, the Morean street church has come up slowly, steadily. Capt. Robertson the Superintendent with his willing assistants, has been boasting, "if we have a weak church, we have a strong sabbath-school." It has been credited as one of the best regulated in the city. Their singing, under the direction of J. Uber, is especially good. Watkins, Kinnear, Gober, Thweatt and Ivey, have planted and watered there, and now the fruit appears. The girls and boys are growing and have grown to be men and women and find their places in the church, while the religious instruction of them, has kept the teachers in *their* places.

Watkinsoor, La.—A protracted meeting in the Methodist church at this place in Tensas Parish, has been very [illegible] Rev. R. J. Harp, pastor, assisted by Rev. E. W. Griswold and local brethren.

Camp Meeting in Lower Louisiana.—The notice of Rev. B. F. Alexander, of a camp meeting pitched for the Opelousas country, will arrest attention and secure the prayers of many of the ministry and laity, who have long had at heart the establishment of Methodism, with all her means of grace in full operation, in that region. How to get there? Will the pastor oblige some in this direction by letting us know?

Dr. Bodenhamer.—We do the public a real service by calling attention to a notice of the Louisville Journal, published elsewhere. We endorse it, too. Dr. B. now resides in New York.

Mansfield Female College.—See the notice of President Thweatt, as to the approaching commencement. It will doubtless be an occasion worth going a long distance to see and enjoy. We congratulate our friends of that region in having put the institution in a short time on such eminence of merit.

Going Away.—Our citizens are going away—for pleasure—in crowds—to spend their money among their *particular friends*, at Niagara, Saratoga, Nahant, Cape May, etc. They have made money the past season—now to spend it. With pockets plethoric, they are bent on the pleasures of travel. Intense Southerners, they will in the next few months drop a few millions of tribute money at the North.

Franklin Female College.—We learn from our exchanges, that Rev. D. J. Allen, has been elected President of this flourishing institution at Holly Springs, Mississippi.

Steam Carriage for Common Roads.—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, in an article on the efforts that have been made to produce a steam-carriage for common roads, expresses the confident conviction that a recent invention of Mr. Fisher overcomes all obstacles, and will succeed.

Fanaticism.—Liberty, domicil property—yes, constitution, are the great arguments of bar-room statesmen.

SABBATH-SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

The scholars of the Sabbath-School Union of the M. E. Church in New Orleans held their annual festival last sabbath afternoon, four o'clock, in the Carondelet-street Church. Our engagements, at the hour, prevented the pleasure of attending on the joyous occasion. The reporter of the Delta gave a notice, which we append:

Methodist Sabbath-School Celebration.—We had the pleasure of passing a couple of hours most agreeable last evening in witnessing the tenth anniversary celebration of the Methodist Sabbath-School Union of this city, in the church belonging to that persuasion, on Carondelet street. At four o'clock, the hour appointed for the commencement of the exercises, the building was crowded with the members of the schools their friends and relatives, and a large number, like ourselves, who love to look upon happy and festal scenes wherever they can be found; and truly it was most beautiful to see this temple filled to overflowing with "little ones" and those of larger growth, all exhibiting, in demeanor and expression, the quiet and earnest joy which the pure and willing practice of religion ever imparts, and evidently showing that the assemblage was thoroughly impressed with that beautiful injunction of preserving "peace and good will to all."

The exercises consisted in the singing of hyms, recitation of poems, dinlogues, etc., and the whole celebration was highly creditable to the zeal and attention of the teachers.

Where all were deserving of so much praise, it would be scarcely fair to particularize; but we cannot refrain from doing so in a few instances.

* * * * * *

We hope that it will be in our power to attend many another exhibition of the Sabbath-School Union. Wm. H. Foster, Esq., the zealous and active President, deserves the warmest approval from the friends of these schools.

RESIGNATION OF DR. CLAPP.

This distinguished Divine has resigned his pastoral charge in New Orleans. Prostrated health induces this step—reluctantly on his own part, and with deep regret on the part of his congregation and numerous personal friends, to whom he was endeared as an eloquent minister, a christian gentleman, a man of laborious life and generous soul.

Dr. C. has been a settled pastor here demics—was no stranger to the house of mourning—abundant in charities.—He neglected not those occasions—affliction—where the foundation of strongest friendships and obligations is laid in the human heart. Few men, in or out of the pulpit, wielded such influence.

With the Doctor's theological views we are at variance—at war. His peculiar teachings and those of the Methodist pulpit and Advocate have more than once met in sharp conflict. But always on his part with courtesy and generous spirit. On ours, too, we trust christian comity was not less respected.

He left last week, for the North, where we trust reposo and a bracing atmosphere will recruit his health.

We understand that his late congregation agreeable to their liberal character and their high appreciation of Dr. C., will make provision for his support, in infirmity and age.

English Criticisms against Methodists.—Many specimens of learned ignorance and affected scorn and sneering contempt appear in the writings of Englishmen against what they term "vulgar extravagance of Methodists." A profound criticism of one of those writers is put forth against the hymn commencing—

"I'm not ashamed to own my Lord,"

which he considers a wonderful condescension. If this British sage will turn to Rom., 1st, chap, 16th verse, he will find the very phrase. Another writer, Lord Mahon, in his history of England, says: "a solemn accusation might have been brought against Wesley for the presumption with which he sometimes ascribed immediate efficacy to his prayers." What presumption to immediate answer of prayer. God's declaration is, "and it shall come to pass that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear."

Longevity of Clergymen.—Hall's Journal of Health states, that of eighty clergymen who died in the year 1855, one half had passed threescore and ten, thus confirming the opinion of statisticians that theologians are the longest lived of all the members of the human family."

What a marvelous idea that a sinner should excite harmony in heaven—yet every repenting sinner does this:—"There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."

THE COST OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

It is so easy to figure up the business of publishing a weekly paper! Profits, profits—the prospective trouble is what to do with them.

We smile at the remembrance of its ever having been suspected that somebody about this Christian Advocate was making money, getting rich; and that too, when our subscription list was not two-thirds what it now is, and the Editor was receiving one year four hundred dollars, and one year twenty-one dollars.

It is a great task, a serious enterprise to *establish* a religious paper. It is the work of years—the result of much sacrifice and labor. The Northern General Conference has had laid before it a statement that may be read several ways, and every way teaches a lesson to the Church, South.

The Book Agents, 200 Mulberry street, report—

PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT.

Your agents deeply regret that they are under the necessity of reporting a loss upon all the periodicals published by the concern, except the Christian Advocate and Journal.

The following shows the costs and receipts of each for the last four years, together with the average number of subscribers:

Christian Advocate and Journal.

Average No. subscribers, 29,875	
Cost of publication	$124,749 22
Receipts	141,731 67
Profits	$16,982 45

Sunday-School Advocate.

Average circulation....83,500	
Expenses	$95,831 85
Receipts	81,497 27
Loss	$14,334 28

National Magazine.

Average circulation....15,875	
Expenses	$92,265 61
Receipts	69,357 93
Loss	$22,917 68

Quarterly Review.

Average circulation....2,721	
Expenses	$17,236 08
Receipts	10,975 94
Loss	$6,260 14

Expenses over receipts on National Magazine, Quarterly Review and Sunday-School Advocate	$43,512 40
Deduct profits on Advocate and Journal	16,982 45
Balance of expenses over receipts on all the periodicals	$26,520 05

The demand for low prices has been yielded to below the publishing cost.—The Quarterly Review, one of the ablest in the world, pays fifty cents to agents for every new subscriber, and nearly all the periodicals pay a heavy per centage on collections. The result is a loss that would sink them in a legitimate business.

The Western Agents, Cincinnati, O., make a more favorable showing:

At this time we are running seven presses—six for printing books, and one for printing the Western Christian Advocate and Apologist.

We are now in a condition to do a large amount of printing, binding, etc.; and yet, should our business enlarge as it has, we shall find ourselves crowded for room.

We have printed during the last term:

Bound volumes for the concern	768,300 copies.
Tracts for the concern	745,750 "
Bound volumes for others	71,500 "
Pamphlets, consisting of Minutes of conferences, catalogues, etc.	65,000 "

We have added to our catalogue during the past four years, thirty-six works in the English language, and have several more in press; we have also stereotyped and issued during the same time, thirty-one volumes and thirty-one tracts in German; making a total of sixty-seven new works and thirty-one tracts.

Our periodicals are all in a most flourishing condition:

We are now sending out the Western Christian Advocate	28,718
Giving us an increase in the past four years of	7,718
The Ladies' Repository has a subscription list of	29,580
Which is an increase of	16,580
The Christian Apologist has a subscription list of	6,967
Being an increase of	3,563

Periodicals for the same time	85,164 28

The agents say:

"But for the heavy debt due the South, and the consequent importance of husbanding our finances, we should not hesitate to suggest to the General Conference the propriety of ordering the purchase of a suitable lot, and the erection of such a building or buildings as would answer for the Depository and the printing of the paper in Chicago."

We trust that those of our Southern papers that have reduced their subscription prices may not find it to work a loss. We tried $1 50 a year and bore the operation with as much uncomplaining dignity and quietness as we could, but it won't do. We cannot work as cheap as they. It is said that Southerners are not so punctual in small matters, as subscriptions, as Northerners. If Yankees lose at it, how can we make both ends meet?

True, there are certain benefits accruing to the Church, not set down in receipts, as the advantages to the book department in advertising through these mediums, which otherwise would cost the concern a very large amount, while all departments of the church would not be reached as at present, and the influence of such periodicals upon the church and the world, devoted as they are to morality and religion.

Our brethren may see the necessity of increasing the circulation and attending to collections for *our* Quarterly.

The Home Circle has claims, in this respect, that are forcibly suggested.—The S. S. Visitor also.

All our Advocates appeal to their patrons and agents on the above figures. As for the New Orleans Advocate, $2 in advance, $2 50 if payment be delayed six months, and $3 if to the end of the year. No apology is needed after these Northern figures. We hold it as self-evident that no man who likes to read a paper likes to get it at less than its cost.

THE CHURCHES.

M. E. Church, North.—The Daily Western Advocate, issued by the Book Agents and edited by Dr. Elliott, from the seat of G. Conference, carries forth ample reports up to May 18th of motions and debates. If it is well to have speeches reported at all they ought, in justice to the delegates and the church, be *well* reported. The address of the Bishops was read by Bishop Janes. It is a well drawn up document, save in one point, expressing only a *doubt* where a decisive tone is called for.

The statistics furnished show in 1855, 5,408 traveling preachers, 6,610 local preachers, and 799,431 members and probationers; giving a net increase during four years of 958 traveling preachers, 610 local preachers, and 77,627 members and probationers, or over 10 per cent beyond the number of 1852.

Attention is called to the mode of calling an extra general conference and a change suggested. The present mode of trying appeals is brought to view. A delegated annual conference, composed of one member from each annual conference is suggested. Another plan is a distinct annual conference in every episcopal district, composed of two delegates from each annual conference.

Reference is made to the existence of Biblical Schools, adopted by several conferences. But it is recommended that they should become connexional, "and in some way responsible to the General Conference, so that their management and teaching shall be in harmony with church doctrines and usages."

In the case of Africa it is stated that Episcopal authority on the spot is necessary, and three modes are suggested in order to meet the exigency—

1st, That the General Conference appoint a Bishop and send him to organize them as the M. E. Church of Africa.

2d, Or, that they organize themselves, elect their Bishop and send him to us for ordination.

3d, Or, to appoint a missionary Bishop to take charge of that work, we retaining jurisdiction over it.

The Bishops notice that the resolutions of four conferences asking a change in the general rule on slavery, had failed, in their opinions, in obtaining a constitutional majority in the annual conferences, so that the General Conference could not adopt any one of the alterations. The address then expressed a *great doubt*, that "any measure equivalent to a change in the general rules can be constitutionally adopted without the concurrence of the annual the address the Bishops say that doubtful measures should be avoided, "lest the unity of the body ecclesiastic should be periled."

The address states that there are six conferences, in whole or in part, in slave territory, composing a white membership of 143,000, with congregations composing five or six hundred thousand, and 28,000 colored members, with attendants of over 100,00. There are therefore 170,000 church members in these conferences, and some seven or eight hundred thousand of hearers.

The Nashville Presbytery on Dancing.

The Presbytery of Nashville, at its late meeting adopted the following:

On motion the following preamble and resolution was adopted, and ordered to be included in the abstract for publication, and ordered that it be read from each pulpit in our bounds:

Whereas, The Presbyterian Church have, through their highest Judicatories condemned dancing; and whereas members of the Church are often found ignorant of the sentiment and decisions of the Church, and often engage in this amusement; and whereas circumstances seem to demand the opinion of this Presbytery upon this subject, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the practice of dancing and attending upon dancing parties, is eminently and exclusively that of the world which lieth in wickedness; so inconsistent with the life of a Christian and that purity of heart which Christians should strive to attain, that it is not only improper for Christians to allow themselves or children to engage in it and qualify them for it, but sessions of our churches should treat it as an offence worthy of discipline under our rules of church government.

On Sabbath Travelling.

Resolved, That it is contrary to the word of God; the standards of the Presbyterian Church, and the practice of the peculiar people of God, for ministers and elders of the Church to return home or start for home at such times as will compel them to violate the Sabbath, and that this Presbytery express their strong and decided disapprobation of the practice of travelling on the Sabbath day.—And that this resolution be read from the pulpit by all the ministers of this Presbytery.

Holy comforts flow from holy truths, and always lead to holy practice; suspect all beside, they are highly dangerous.

Position and Influence of the Jews.

The existence of the Jews is the living miracle of the world. They are scattered and down trodden, and yet, according to the most accurate statistics, are as numerous as they were when they left the land of Egypt; the returns made to Bonaparte giving about three millions. Expatriated, they become citizens of the world; wherever tolerated they commence traffic, and become thrifty. Every were they are at home. They may be banished, but cannot be expelled; be trodden down, yet cannot be crushed. Only in the United States, France, Holland and Prussia, are they fully citizens; but in spite of British statutes, the Russian ukase, and Turkish curse, they prosper still. The great nations of antiquity, the Egyptians and Assyrians, the Romans and Saracens, as well as the modern Turks and Christians, have attempted to destroy them, but in vain; while penal laws and cruel tortures have only served to increase their numbers, and reinforce their obstinacy.

But the Jews exist, not only as a monument and a miracle; Jewish mind has exerted an influence on the world.—Favored by Napoleon, the Hebrew race at once developed power which had never been suspected: Soult, Ney and Massena, who thus altered his name from Manasseh, to escape the odium of being an Israelite, were all marshals of France under the eye of the greatest warrior of his age. In politics the Jews have Metternich in Austria, D'Israeli in England, a convert to the Christian faith, while the autocrat of Russia has had a Jew for his counsellor, and Spain a prime minister of the same race, and Russia, her Minister of Finance. In the United States, Jews begin to figure in our national councils; Mr. Yulee, late member of the house, and Mr. Soule, recently senator from Louisiana, and Mr. Benjamin, now senator, being of the Hebrew stock. Mr. Cremieux, one of the most eminent lawyers of France, was what we should call attorney general upon the flight of Louis Philippe, was a Jew.

In money-power the Jews hold in their hands the destiny of kingdoms and empires whose governments become bankrupt, and their sovereigns turn beggars at a Hebrew nod. Half-a-dozen Jews can do more to prevent the peace of Europe, by sitting behind their desks, and persistingly saying No! to the royal applicants for money, than all the peace congresses and conventions in Christendom. The Rothschilds, the Barings, and Sir John Montefiore, are all Jews, and with their banking establishments scattered over Europe and Asia, wield a hold.

Coming to the literary profession, and inquiring into the lineage of many of the most distinguished scholars and men of science, we find the Jew prominent here as well as in active life.—The most renowned in astronomy have been the Jews, as the Herscholls in England, and Arago in France, the astronomer royal under Louis Philippe, and who has filled the world with his fame. Those German works which are deluging the world are, for the most part, the productions of Christianized Jews, as those of Hengstenberg, Tholuck, Schleiermacher, Gesenius, Neander, Niebuhr, and others, whose learned treatises, Biblical criticisms, didactic theology, and general sacred literature, are found in the library of every theological student. Spinoza, the famous infidel, was a Jew; and so are Ronge, and Czerski, who took the lead of a religious reformation in Germany in our day.

Such have been and are the Jews.—Mysterious nation! Inexplicable enigma! A living, perpetually omnipresent miracle! A race so indomitable, so imperishable, must have been raised up and preserved for some grand purpose. —*Congregational Journal.*

Moral Courage.

Sydney Smith, in his work on moral philosophy, speaks in this wise of what men lose for want of a little moral courage, or independence of mind: "A great deal of talent is lost in the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort; and who if they could have been induced to begin would in all probability have gone great lengths in career of fame. The fact is, that to do any thing in this world worth doing, we must not stand back shivering, and thinking of the cold and the danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating tasks, and adjusting nice chances; it did very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for an hundred and fifty years and then live to see its success afterwards; but at present, a man waits and doubts and hesitates and consults his brother, and his uncle, and particular friends, till one fine day he finds that he is sixty years of age—that he has lost so much time in consulting his first cousins and particular friends, that he has no more time to follow their advice."

Bowels Considered as Moral Agents.

* * * * But he advanced one doctrine which, with certain limitations and rather essential qualifications, we feel disposed to adopt. As nearly as we could get at his idea, it was that nothing stands in the way of a man being good but indigestion—that the hope of mankind lies in the stomach and bowels—that salvation exists only in assimilation—that man's highest relations are those which he sustains toward his dinner table, and that the road to Heaven passes through the alimentary canal. Now we will go so far with the gentleman as to admit that bowels really deserve a place among the great moral agents. We have no doubt that many of the gloomiest passages of religious experience originate in the liver, that conscience is harrassed by the passage of calculi through the billery duct, that coolness between friends is frequently not only coincident with, but dependent upon, constipation, that love wanes with a relaxed habit of the mucous membrane, that anger and irritability are the direct result of mince-pie, and lobster salad, and that conjugal infidelity may be produced by over-feeding, perhaps more readily than by spiritualism. We believe that the care-worn and haggard condition of the American people result from dyspepsia, rather than from any other cause, and that the natural bowels need only to be kept well and regularly open to lighten the general load of care fifty per cent.

We have seen cases in this poor world that would sufficiently illustrate the basis of our belief. We could lay our hand upon the arm of many a friend who would not only be startled, but offended, by the insinuation it would convey. We know a clam and patent woman whose religious exercises are one continued trial. Her heart is hard, her sensitive conscience is her persistent accuser, the heavens are brass above her, a cloud rests upon her worldly circumstances, she looks out upon the future with fearful forebodings, friends are fickle or cold, death stands always knocking at her door, and every thing goes against her. She thinks that all is meant to wean her from a world of sorrow, and yet she can not perceive that she is becoming better fitted for that land

"Where the wicked cease from troubling,
And the weary are at rest."

Now blue pill combined in small doses, combined with a little ipecac and hyosciamus, would do this woman a world of good. It would lift a load from her conscience, open the way for her heart's highest communion, fill her future with rosy light, and make her [illegible] in a sense that would not call for the corrective agency of the electro-chemical bath. This woman is the type of a large class, and, if any of them read this article, we hope that their next period of self-examination may be devoted to a careful consideration of the condition of their digestive organs. We know a man who has the reputation of being high-tempered and irritable, crabbed and cross. That man's mother will take her oath that he was the best baby and plensantest child she ever had. But he eats too much.—His stomach is sour, the tides of life flow laboriously, his alimentary passages are irritated by pepper and mustard, and the consequence is that he acts as if he were possessed of the devil. This man can not be peaceable and amiable with his stomach in a perpetual growl. Let him, by accident, get into a good physical condition, and he will greet you as pleasantly as a summer morning. He wants exercise on a hard-trotting horse, meat once a day, broiled, coarse bread, and a limited number of Carter potatoes, with nothing stronger for drink than cocoa and cold water. No essential amelioration of his moral condition can be achieved until these things are attended to. The preacher will preach, the friend humor, the wife caress in vain. We remember once seeing a very thick-headed little urchin struggling to keep his eyes open before the school mistress, and tell the name of the letter *a*. At last, in the very abandon of despair, he exclaimed: "I can't read with this darn great apple in my pocket." Comment is unnecessary. It is utterly impossible, it seems to us, for the real millenium to come until a healthy digestive apparatus becomes a universal possession. We say this in no spirit of levity or irreverence. It is impossible to feel good when one can not help feeling cross, to be happy when one is miserable, to be amiable with a cannon ball in one's stomach. Therefore let us all do what we can to advance the great cause of human progress and sound and healthy morality, by frequent bathing, daily out-of-door exercise, simple and wholesome diet, and regularity of habits.—Under this regimen, crime will become unfashionable, pauperism go out of date, and the great religious agencies of the world have a fair chance and a clear field.—*Springfield Rep.*

Christ as a Saviour is the great ordinance of God, and believing in Christ receiving from Christ, and aiming in all things to honor Christ, is the constant duty and high privilege of every Christian.

Confiscation of Church Property in Mexico.

We published last week, says the New York Evening Post, the news that the Government has commenced the confiscation of the church property in Mexico,—the most important intelligence that has reached us for many years from that distracted country.

It is impossible to say what is the exact, or even the approximate value of the property thus confiscated. Some authorities set down the whole ecclesiastical property as high as four hundred millions of dollars,—although it is said that one fourth of the whole is unproductive. This vast wealth yields the clergy an annul income of about two millions of dollars. The church establishment, thus supported, consists of the Archbishop of Mexico and nine Bishops, whose aggregate income amounts to $539,000. The number of the parochial clergy is 3,677. There are also four cathedrals, having 168 canons and other dignitares, and one college or church. The regular clergy comprise 1,978 monks chiefly Franciscan, and there are 156 convents.

Ecclesiastical property in Mexico has hitherto been free from taxation, and the management of all property bequeathed to the church for pious uses, such, for instance, as raising churches and saying masses for the souls of the donors, has always been in the hands of the clergy. It is more especially this last species of church property estimated by Baron Humboldt, some fifty years ago, to be worth $40,000,000, which it is intended *at present*, to confiscate. The greater part of this property is administered by chaplains who perform no parochial duties whatever. Dr. Jose Mora, one of the most intelligent men in Mexico, thought that Humboldt had underrated the extent of these donations, which he estimated at near eighty millions of dollars.

In the year 1804 the King of Spain ordered the funds of these religious foundations to be seized and confiscated. Of course the clergy protested against this measure, but without avail. By that time the estimated value of the property in question was between forty and fifty millions of dollars. The government contented itself with only twenty millions, and left the remainder untouched. The war of independence which followed, greatly diminished the value of these funds but subsequent endowments, and the careful administration of the clergy, repaired the loss, so that in 1831 the sum total of this kind of property had become worth nearly $80,000,000, and of course much more valuable now.

This property is entirely distinct from that possessed by the regular clergy, and, if we estimate it $100,000,000, the unproductive property of the Mexican Church at another hundred millions, it should leave $200,000,000 of property in the hands of the regular clergy, on the supposition that the whole ecclesiastical property of the republic amounts to $400,000,000. Of this $200,000,000 a large proportion consists of the rich monasteries and convents with which the country abounds.

The Child who Died in a Passion.

I was lately taking journey [illegible] home," says one, and happened one day to be taking tea with a clergyman, when he said that he had just had a very interesting death in his parish. "I thought it was some drunkard, or swearer, or Sabbath breaker, who had been cut *off* in his sins, and I never for a moment suspected that it could be a little child. Oh! how was I shocked when he told me the story! A very little child, not three years old, had her naughty will crossed by her mother, and flew into a violent passion. She screamed and shrieked, and stamped with her feet on the ground, and was like a mad creature with rage. And oh! dreadful to relate, it pleased God to strike her dead in the midst of her passion. Whether she broke a blood vessel with rage, or what it was I do not know—but she died in the midst of her passion and is gone into the world of spirits."

I'll Take Back the Money.—An Indian noble being at church one day, heard finding a priest who begged for souls in purgatory, gave him a piece of gold.

"Ah, my lord," said the good father, "you have now delivered a soul!"

The count threw upon the plate another piece.

"Here is another soul, delivered," said the priest.

"Are you positive of it?" replied the count.

"Yes, my lord," replied the priest, "I am certain they are now in heaven."

"Then," said the count, "I'll take back my money, for it signifies nothing to you now; seeing the souls are already gone to heaven, there can be no danger of their returning to purgatory."

An English church is to be built at Constantinople by subscription, as a memorial of the British who perished in the war.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult., in Sunflower county, Miss., at the residence of B. G. Humphreys, Esq., by the Rev. E. Mortimer, Mr. JOHN I. HUNDBERG to Miss CLARISSA E. DYER, all of said county.

Where loving hearts are joined in one
There love and joy forever dwell,
Life's rugged pathway smoothed to both
And all goes "merry as a marriage bell."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—The examination of the students of Mansfield Female College will commence on Tuesday, the 29th July. Commencement day the following Friday, which will be the first of August, at which time the usual honors will be conferred on the graduating class, and addresses appropriate to the occasion delivered. The attendance of the patrons and friends of the Institution and the public generally is respectfully invited. The Visiting Committee of the Conference are also earnestly requested to be in attendance. H. C. THWEATT, Pres't.

Notice.—A Camp meeting will be held at Plaquemine Brulee, in the Parish of St. Landry, La., beginning on Friday, June 20, 1856. Preachers and people are generally invited to attend.
H. F. ALEXANDER, P. C.

Notice.—On the 22d of June next, Bishop Andrew will dedicate the new M. E. Church at Enterprise, Miss., at which time he will also attend to the ordination of any brethren who may have certificates of election thereto, and who have not had the opportunity of having it attended to.
W. C. TURNER.

Notice.—*N. O. District, 2d Quarter.*—German Missions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, May 18th at Saraparu.
Baton Rouge, June 7th and 8th.
Bayou Lafourche and Bayou Black, June 14th and 15th, at Napoleanville.
Plaquemine and Point Coupee, June 28th and 29th, at Bayou Poydras.
Protracted Meeting at Bayou Gros Tete 5th and 6th July.
Moreau st., July 13th; Q. C. and L. F. on the 14th.
New Orleans Circuit, July 20th at Algiers, A. M.; at Carrollton, P. M.; Q. C. 17th, in Carondelet basement.
Carondelet st., July 27th; L. F. 28th; Q. C. 29th.
Wesley, Soule and Wiman's Chapels, Q. C. August 1.
Felicity st., August 3d, L. F. 4th and Q. C. 5th.
Thibodeaux, August 23d and 24th.
J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Notice.—*Gainesville District, Alabama* Conference. 3d Quarter.—Fork and Willow Pond Colored Mission, June 14th and 15th; Belmont and Colored Mission, June 28th and 29th; Eutaw, July 12th and 13th; Livingston, July 19th and 20th; Warsaw, 26th and 27th; DeKalb, August 2d and 3d; Lauderdale, August 9th and 10th; Sumterville, August 16th and 17th; Gainesville, August 23d and 24th; Macon, August 30th and 31st; Wahalah, September 6th and 7th. T. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

Wanted.—A situation as Teacher, by a young man of considerable experience. He is prepared to teach Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics. Apply to Rev. J. C. Miller, President of Centenary College, or either of its Professors. my17-3t

Episcopal Visitation.

ABERDEEN, Miss., May 17, 1855.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire.—You will oblige me by inserting the following as the *official* statement of the times of holding the sessions of the Conferences in the Fourth District of Episcopal Visitation for 1856-7.

Kansas Conference, at Kickapoo, Kan., Oct. 3, 1856
Indian Mission do. at Chickasaw Academy, " 23, "
East Texas Conference, at Paris, Texas, Nov. 5, "
Texas Conference, at Gonzales Texas, Dec. 3, "

This is the arrangement agreed to at the late meeting of the Bishops at Nashville, and published in the Nashville and Richmond Christian Advocates.—The plan of this work was, at first, proposed as you have published it, but the above is the one fixed on at that meeting. The balance of your statement of the plan is correct.

Your brother, R. PAINE.

Sincerity is an opening of the heart. We find it in very few people; and that which we generally see is nothing but a subtle dissimulation to attract the confidence of others.

If the prudence of reserve and decorum dictates silence in some circumstances, in others prudence of a higher order may justify us in speaking our thoughts.

The last foreign news states that General Williams, the hero of Kars, has been made a baronet, with a pension of a thousand pounds per annum. He well deserves the compliment—the rank and the reward. Himself and Omar Pacha are the real heroes of the war.

☞ **Fraud—We would call attention of the** public against a fraud daily practiced upon the unsuspecting, in the article of Dr. J. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters. Since these celebrated bitters have become so popular, others have been making preparations to imitate it, and in some cases have purchased old bottles and refilled them. We would advise all persons to buy of none but respectable dealers; the genuine are all covered with a metallic cap, and the name on it. For sale by John Wright & Co., 21 and 181 Charires street; and O. D. Woodman, cor. Magazine and Common. my31 1t

☞ **A learned writer, Dendy, says: "Dry-**den, to ensure his brilliant visions of poesy, ate raw flesh; and Mrs. Radcliffe adopted the same plan. Green tea and coffee, if we do sleep, induce dreaming. Baptisia Forta, for procuring quiet rest and pleasing dreams, swallowed horse tongue after supper. Indigestion, and that condition which is termed a weak or irritable stomach, constitutes most fruitful source of visions. The immediate or direct influence of repletion, in totally altering the sensations and the disposition in waking moments, is a proof of its power to derange the circulation of the brain and the mental faculties in sleep. People who are troubled with indigestion, may surely get relief from Hoofland's German Bitters," sold exclusively in this country by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, and by his agents. See advertisement. my17 1m

☞ **A Masterpiece Outdoor.—We have lately** supposed that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was the Ultima Thule in its line, and that nothing had been or would be invented which could at all surpass it in its fine points of excellence as a medicine. But we are confidently assured by those competent to judge on the subject, that Ayer's new Pills excel in high medical artistry even that widely celebrated embodiment of his skill. He has succeeded in making them not only pleasant to take, but powerful to cure the large class of complaints which require a purgative remedy. Lancaster Argus, Ky. "

They are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
my19 2m and all city druggists.

MEDICAL CARD.

W. BODENHAMER, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends in the South and South west, that he has permanently located himself in the city of New York, where he still continues to devote his whole attention to the medical and surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Lower Bowel—such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Failing of the Bowel, etc. He has devoted a number of years to the treatment of those diseases in Louisville, Ky. and New Orleans, La.; and for the success attending his peculiar practice, as well as other information on the subject, he refers to his work on those diseases, lately published by J. S. Redfield, of New York, especially addressed to non medical readers, and for sale at the bookstores of H. M. NORMAN and J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans.

☞ Letters can be addressed to Dr. W. Bodenhamer, 16 East Twenty-First street, New York. my31 3m

Magnetic Telegraph.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

CIVIL WAR RAGING!

DESTRUCTION OF LAWRENCE CONFIRMED.

Reported Hanging of Gen. Pomeroy.

GOV. ROBINSON TO BE HUNG.

MARSHALLING OF FREE STATE MEN AT TOPEKA

THEIR DETERMINATION TO FIGHT IT OUT.

Escape of Governor Reeder.

CHICAGO, May 26.—Advices from Leavenworth confirm the destruction of Lawrence.

The Sheriff appeared before the town on Wednesday with a large force, and made some arrests. He also demanded that the people should give up their arms. Some complied with the demand, but the majority refused, whereupon he cannonaded and burnt the town.

It is reported and generally believed that General Pomeroy, the leader of the Free State faction, had been caught and hung.

Gov. Robinson, who was arrested at Lexington, Missouri, while attempting to escape, has been taken to Lecompton, and the mob threaten to hang him.

Ex-Gov. Reeder is supposed to have escaped, and is expected here via Nebrasha.

The United States troops are not allowed to move from their quarters.

The Free State men have determined to make a stand at Topeka and fight it out.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Kansas Committee of Safety, at St. Lawrence, have determined not to resist the Marshal in the performance of his duty.

An immediate secretion of arms and ammunition would take place and the town would be evacuated.

It is reported that the Free State men are gathering at Topeka, and will resist the invaders (?) if the threats against Lawrence are put into execution.

ENLISTMENT QUESTION.

Dismissal of Mr. Crampton Certain.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—There remains no doubt, now, of the almost immediate dismissal of Mr. Crampton, and the British Consuls who are implicated in the enlistment difficulty.

THE SUMNER-BROOKS DIFFICUTY.

Brooks Challenges Col. Webb.

It is reported that Mr. Brooks sent a challenge to Col. Webb, on account of an article which appeared in the Courier and Enquirer in regard to the assault upon Sumner. Webb disavowed his authority in the matter, and declined the challenge.

Nothing of importance in Congress.

The Nicaraguan Regenerators Discharged.

NEW YORK, May 26.—In the Circuit Court to-day, all the Nicaraguan Filibusters were discharged, owing to the absence of witnesses.

The Assault on Sumner.

BOSTON, May 26.—The Massachusetts Legislature have passed very strong resolutions relative to the assault on Mr. Sumner, and demand the expulsion of Brooks and others implicated.

Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, May 25.—The largest meeting ever held in Faneuil Hall, assembled last evening, expressing indignation at the assault upon Senator Sumner. Governor Gardiner presided, assisted by several of our most distinguished men of all parties, as Vice Presidents. Speeches unusually warm and defiant were made and resolutions adopted.

A similar meeting was held at Lowell.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Flour.—The market is dull. Ohio is quoted at $6 37½. Corn, 59½—an advance. Mess Pork, $18 75 to $19.

Twelve O'clock, M.

The sun pours down his meridian rays—day has reached the half-way mark in his diurnal journey—toilsome has been his march thus far, and Old Atlas now points to the descending path whose end is shaded by sleep, and inhabited by dreams.

In the marts of labor and commerce, the 12 o'clock bell, so anxiously looked for, now rings out its summons to the artisan and laborer, speaking of the comforts of the home-hearth, the expectant wife and children, the frugal but wholesome board spread for them. Twelve o'clock, in the farm-yard, in the grain-covered field! The sweat of labor is brushed from the brow, the sickle and the reaper are at rest.—The near-by spring or rivulet is eagerly sought, and for the time, exertion quietly seats herself in the lap of contentment. Baskets are unpacked, the scanty meal is partaken of with zest, and the cheerful conversation turns upon the amount of corn, wheat, oats, or other production that each fenced field may yield. Perchance a jest may pass the merry round, and some "sighing swain" be jokingly reminded of the charms of "countrie lassies."

Twelve o'clock—listen to the pleasant tinkle of the bell from yonder school house. Recess; and how the bright-eyed little ones skip laughingly out the door; some to their tops and balls, some to their romping games; and the little ladies group themselves around some favorite pastime, whilst their merry voices keep good company with the minutes as they fly—no care there for the morrow—no shrinking from the ghost of the past!—Old Sol may get up when he pleases and go to sleep when he pleases; twelve o'clock is!—Goddenglittie ones, may you never realize twelve o'clock at night.

But whilst the Lethe of repose and harmony thus with bright surface rolls over the hour, beneath bubbles and boils the turbulent current. The merchant, greedy of the prospect of gain, hurries his clerks.—Are those bills of lading signed? Has that order been filled? Did you take up those notes? Are those accounts current made up? Go down to bank and see if those notes were discounted! Did you buy that Exchange? Hurry, hurry, are the sounds that note twelve o'clock in the counting-house.

Twelve o'clock, in the bank:—The discount clerk opens his ledger; a crowd of anxious applicants present their books; and, mark their countenances as they turn to leave. Ten thousand dollars to raise, and my offering refused, says one—and off he goes to skin it. Ten, fifteen, thirty thousand, says another; well, I knew they had to do it—I owe them so much that they must keep me going. And so, on it runs, this man nervously grasping his refused notes and anxiously debating with himself, as to how he may best meet his obligations for the day; the other speculating as to what may be the most profitable investment of his plethoric bank account.

And the court rooms are resonnat with the eloquence of the lawyer. The Judge is listening patiently, mayhap wearily, to the exposition of the text of Coke or Story, of Confucius or the Code Napoleon. Meantime, wait patiently the litigants glancing now and then towards the tired jury, as "a point is made."

The physician drives rapidly—his morning calls are not yet finished. Follow him to the bed side of the patient. Mark the anxious gaze of relatives and friends. "How eagerly do they listen for the word of cheer! How hitterly sound the words "No Hope!" and it may be, that as day gleams in his meridian glory, the portals of another world reveal the dazzling vista of the future.

The mother's bedside: The tiny infant, and its feeble cry—the attentive nurse, the present news that "he is born." The fervent prayer that the sun of his future may be as bright as that greeted his birth.

And thus it is!—The culminating point of day, and its step toward declinement. With men, happiness and inquietude jostle one another. Death and birth are curtained in the bed, and rocked in the cradle.

"Time will end our story;
But, so little, if we end well, will end our glory."

A CLAY WATCH.—M. Roby, of Paris, has a timepiece made entirely of clay. All the works, plates, cogs and wheels are made of aluminium; and M. Roby believes that it is much better for these purposes than the metals generally employed. It is much lighter, does not require so much power to conduct the wheels, and, therefore, with a heavy balance, will obtain a better result for regularity. It is very hard and smooth when hammered, and the friction will be reduced to almost nothing.

A Good Man Gone.

Gen. William Dellurys, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, departed this life on Friday evening last, at about seven o'clock. General Dellurys was a native of New Orleans; and, at the time of his death, was fifty-eight years of age.

The death of such a man is no ordinary event, as thousands of mourning hearts will testify. The deceased was a man of mark, in any and every relation of life—a man who was universally respected and esteemed by all who knew him, and his range of acquaintance was coextensive with the State. During our experience, we have rarely known so much unaffected and heartfelt regret expressed and felt over the demise of any individual.

The deceased held many important and responsible offices during his lifetime. He was a member of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Louisiana, and presided over its deliberations as Speaker. He has filled the posts of State Treasurer, Treasurer of the Branch Mint of the United States, Treasurer of the First Municipality of the city of New Orleans, and Postmaster. All the public trusts confided to him were faithfully and vigilantly cared for. As he was unexceptionable as a citizen, he was irreproachable as an officer. His was the very soul of integrity, and all his acts were characterized by a high-souled honor, as stainless and steadfast as that of the Chevalier Bayard. Of him it may be truly said that he was *sans peur et sans reproche*. Peace to his ashes and immortality to his soul.

Gen. Dellurys' funeral was attended by a large concourse of our most respected citizens. As a veteran of the war of 1814, and as a former Major General of the First Division of Louisiana Militia, the military, by order of Gen. Lewis, turned out in large force to escort his remains to the tomb. The funeral cortege was long, mournful and imposing.—[Crescent.

TALK ON 'CHANGE.—It was expected the telegraph would yesterday have brought advices of the arrival of the Collins' Steamer Baltic at New York from Liverpool, with dates to the 14th inst. Although the season is so far advanced, what intelligence may come to hand will cause very little change in our markets. The stock of cotton in first hands is now so much reduced there is not much to be apprehended should, the market take an unfavorable turn, nor will there be much gain realized should it take a further advance.

There have been several arrivals from the, West since Saturday last; among them, boats out of the Cumberland river, bringing good loads of cotton and tobacco. Those from the Upper Mississippi, of course, are deeply laden. Up freights are, however, very scarce.

The opposite side of the river begins to look like summer. Boats are going over there daily to caulk, paint, and otherwise prepare for the fall business. We do not want those croakers to cast a derisive smile, when we allude to fall business at the close of the month of May.

There will be a good business done at the ship-yards this summer. Nowhere in the United States, nor in the world, are more competent, worthy, and accomplished artisans, mechanics and workmen to be found, than are in Algiers, opposite our goodly city. All, too, are identified with the general prosperity of our city; and vessels of almost any tonnage can be built on as good terms as in the Northern cities. It is not presuming too much, when we suggest that our merchants, when they desire to build a ship of the tonnage of the Juduh Touro, R. D. Shepherd, Emperor, Lucy and Harriet, Desdemona, and others, that they can be built at the ship-yards in New Orleans, on equally as favorable terms as in any Northern port. Suppose the thing is tested this summer; though it is not a very propitious time for the undertaking, but, as money is plenty, seventy-five thousand to eighty-five thousand dollars could well be devoted to the ship-yards and worthy mechanics of our city, in the building of a first class ship.

If steamboats of 400 tons burthen, costing $100,000, could be built in New Orleans thirty-six years ago on the levee, at this time, when science, and skill, and mechanism, have attained so great proficiency, the task will be comparatively easy. It is, doubtless, fresh in the memories of our old citizens, that a steamboat of 400 tons was built on the levee, nearly in front of the residence of our old and respected fellow-citizen, Bernard Marigny, Third District, in the year 1820, for account of the old commercial firm of Gordon, Grant & Co. So it will be perceived that ship and steamboat building is not a novelty in New Orleans.

The weather has reached its summer heat, and as no rain has fallen for nearly two weeks past, it is growing rather dusty and dry. From all accounts we have from the country, it is a most auspicious time for the growing crops. It is, however, impossible to judge what the result of the season may be. Some planters already exult at the very fine prospects of their cotton and corn, but their exultations are, in our view, premature; though we have no cause to exclaim, "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."—[Crescent.

CONSIDERABLE FISH!—Below, says the Franklin (St. Mary) Journal, of the 22d, we give a letter from E. W. Fuller, Esq., describing a fish recently captured at his saw mill, Chicot Pass. Not being sufficiently conversant with the genology and character of the finny tribe to solve the question at the close of the communication, we give publicity to the letter, in order that some one more learned upon the subject, may trace the genus of this remarkable fish, and enlighten the public in the premises. This is no *fish story*, but the facts, as given, are *positively so*. Mr. Fuller is a man of undoubted veracity, and a prominent citizen:

Mr. Editor—Dear sir: Yesterday my workmen hauled up into my saw mill a hollow log, in which we found a large *fish*, of the genus filibuster, judging from his equipments. It resembled both the alligator gar and shark, apparently being a cross between them, with the tushes of the gar and a tripple row of worked teeth. It was about seven feet long, in girth measuring thirty-one inches, with a coat of mail similar to the gar. In his stomach we found three dollars and seventeen cents in small silver and copper coins—there being twenty-nine pieces—together with a good sized Bowie-knife and sculpard, and a revolving pistol with five barrels, all loaded and capped ready for instant service.

He appeared as ferocious as a tiger, and would snap and bite at every thing in his reach. The power of his jaws was immense. He bit the end off from a piece of plank two inches thick by four wide. Altogether he was an ugly customer, which I would not fancy to meet in his own element. What kind of a fish was it?

Respectfully, yours,
E. W. FULLER.

May 10th, 1856.

A Yankee doctor has recently got up a remedy for hard times. It consists of ten hours' labor, well worked in.

[From the Louisville Journal, December 11, 1855.]

DR. HORNHAMER.—The card of this distinguished physician, who has been for above two years past in New York, is in our columns, and we desire to enill attention to it. Dr. it. resided for a number of years in Louisville and New Orleans, but is now established in New York permanently.

Dr. it. in his peculiar department of practice has no living rival. He has devoted about eighteen years almost exclusively to the medical and surgical treatment of the diseases of the lower bowel, such as piles, fistula, fissure, falling of the bowel, etc.; diseases which are most painful and distressing in their nature, and from which, as the most experienced physicians can testify, not one-fourth of our adult population are free. The successful treatment of those diseases is difficult under the most favorable circumstances, but Dr. B.'s success has uniformly been most extraordinary—utterly without parallel in this or any other country. This success has been the result, in part, of his peculiar method, but more especially of his having devoted so many years exclusively to the treatment of a single class of diseases.—Patients are continually flocking to him from distances of five hundred and a thousand miles, and never in vain.

The peculiarities of Dr. Bodenhamer's treatment are that it gives scarcely any pain whatever, that a radical, n perfect cure is effected with certainty, without the slightest danger, and in a very short time, and that his patients are always able to attend to their business, never being confined to their beds or their rooms, nor prevented from freely exercising or moving about wherever they please by either pain or complicated dressings. Dr. B. is of the old school of physicians, and has no concealments as to his practice; he cordially invites all physicians and others, who may feel an interest in the matter, to call and learn for themselves what his treatment is.

J. S. Redfield, 34 Beekman street, New York, has just published Dr. Bodenhamer's book on constipation, piles, fistula, etc., handsomely illustrated by plates, and especially addressed to non-medical persons. This book contains a very large amount of most valuable information for common readers, and is for sale at the bookstore of Messrs. Morton & Griswold in Louisville.

We ought to add that Dr. it. is a most kind hearted and just man, who will never make an improper charge against a patient. my30

THE CURRENT WEEK.

Blossoming in beauty the year marches onward towards its perihelion. The birds sing more sweetly, and the buds and blossoms shed a fragrance around the path of progress most refreshing to the wayfarer. All nature sings the *io triumphe* of advance, and men, unwilling as they may be to do so, take up the chaunt. We are all marching through these eternal gates of which Mrs. Osgood fittingly sang, "long time ago," despite our ignorance and in defiance of our folly. How beautifully Longfellow tells the story of life:

"Art is long and life is fleeting,
And our hearts though stout and brave,
Still like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

Monday, May 26.—St. Quadratus, 125; St. Eleutherius, 192; St. Augustine, 604; and St. Philip Neri, 1595, are the patrons of the day.

The Rhododendron, dedicated to St. Augustine and the Yellow Agalea, dedicated to St. Philip Neri, are the floral emblems.

St. Phillip Neri was born in Florence in 1515, and when a child became a recluse. He lived to the age of 80, having died in 1595. his life having been devoted to the amelioration of his race. Alban Butler says of him—"The divine love so much dilated the breast of our saint, that the gristle which joined the fourth and fifth ribs on the left side was broken, which accident allowed the heart and the larger vessels more play."

In 1551 he founded the congregation or religious order of the Oratory, an order well known for the strictness and severity of its religious exercises.

On this day in 1851 a riot, in which many lives were lost, took place at Hoboken, N. J., between a party of Germans and "short boys," rowdies from New York.

Tuesday, May 27.—St. John, Pope, 526; St. Bede, 735; and St. Julius about 302, are the religious patrons of the day.

Buttercups, dedicated to St. John, and Yellow Bachelor Buttons, dedicated to St. Bede, are the floral emblems of the day.

Our reading does not enable us to chronicle any note worthy event as having occurred on this day.—Men are not all remarkable for the possession of one prominent characteristic, why, therefore, should we not have some days in the year with no special claim for prominence?

Wednesday, May 28.—Sts. Germanus and Carnatus are the day's patrons.

The cuckoo pink is the flower.

In 1535, Albert Pio, Prince of Carpi, was buried with extraordinary pomp at the Church of the Cordeliers in Paris.

In Scotland, the day is chiefly notable for that Cardinal Beaton was assassinated on its anniversary, in 1546. He was the primate of the kingdom and exercised almost sovereign sway. Under his authority George Wishart, a gentleman by birth and family connexion, was condemned and executed at the stake. This procedure aroused the anger of Wishart's friends, who proceeded to the Cardinal's palace, at St. Andrews, turned out the inmates and killed the primate.

In 1758, Admiral Boscawen sailed from Halifax, with 20 ships of the line, 18 frigates and 14,000 men, under the command of Brig. Gen. Amherst, for the reduction of Louisburg.

Thursday, May 29.—St. Maximinus, Bishop of Friers, 349; St. Cyril, St. Conon and his son, 275; Sts. Sesianius, Martyrius and Alexander, 397, are the saints. The blue bottle, dedicated to St. Cyril, is the floral emblem.

"Restoration Day," in England, so called because, on this day, 1660, Charles II entered London and re-established that royalty which had been broken down by Cromwell and the Parliamentarians, who assisted in conquering and executing Charles I.

The Convention of Rhode Island adopted the Federal Constitution in 1790.

Wisconsin was admitted to the Union in 1848.

The Congress of New Granada adjourned on this day in 1851, having passed a law to abolish slavery after January 1, 1852.

Friday, May 30.—St. Felix I., Pope, A. D. 274; St. Walstan, Confessor, 1010; St. Ferdinund III, 1252, are the saints of the day.

The lesser spearwort, dedicated to St. Ferdinand, is the flower.

In 1431, Joan of Arc, the celebrated Maid of Orleans, was burned in the market place of Rouen. Lingard gives this as the day of her execution, although it is proper to add that Hume states she perished on the 14th of June. Her life was not without great results, and her memory has lived with a growing brilliancy to the present time.

In 1506-7 Columbus died at Valladolio, Spain, having discovered a continent—doubled the world—and won for himself such an imperishable fame as can never die. His last words were, "Into thy hands, Oh Lord! I commit my spirit."

The colonial charter of Connecticut was granted in 1662 and held to 1818.

Saturday, May 31.—St. Petrovilla, of the first century; Sts. Cantius and Cantianus, brothers, and Cantianilla their sister, 304, are the patrons of the day.

The yellow turkscap lilly, dedicated to St. Petrovilla, is the flower.

The day's anniversary is barren of great events. The inauguration of Rauch's colossal statue of Frederick the Great at Berlin, in 1851, and the sailing of the second American Aretic Expedition from New York in 1852, are the only events we find registered, worthy of a place in this column.

Sunday, June 1.—

"And after her came jolly June, array'd
All in green leaves, as he a player were;
Yet, in his time, he wrought as well as they'd,
That by his plough-irons mote right well appear.
Upon a scrab he rode, that him did bare,
With crooked, crawling steps, and uncouth pace,
And backward-look, as latrans in woud to fare
Beding their force contrary to their face;
Like that ungracious crew which fashes democrat grace."

So sang Spencer of June—not lovingly or tenderly. Our own American poet, Lowell, has done it better justice, and made it as resplendent, poetically, as it really is. His words are to be found in his works; which all should know too well to need quotation, for they are strong, clear, terse, and paint ideas with words, as the great Rembrandts of the world paint pictures with the brush.

The month has high honors, and has richly won them; for its gentleness, its sweetness, its luxuriance of pleasant delightfulness, and that peculiar enjoyment which is only expressed by the strong old Saxon signification of dalliance. The mouth of sweet singing birds, of low and gentle breezes, of light and life, when existence puts on new charms, and everything, animate and inanimate, swims into glory and rejoicing.

St. Justin, A. D., 167; St. Pamphillius, 309; and St. Nicomede, who perished during Domitians persecutions, are the saints.

The yellow rose, dedicated to St. Justin, is the floral emblem.

In 1755, the colonial expedition reached the Bay of Fundy, on its way against Nova Scotia and the Blue Noses.

In 1792, Kentucky was admitted to the Union: On the same day, 1796, Tennessee joined the American confederacy.

In 1794, Lord Howe won his memorable victory over the French, at sea.

In 1852, submarine telegraph wires, coated with gutta percha, were laid across St. Georges Channel from Holyhead, a distance of eighty miles, completing the communication between London and Dublin.

THE SUGAR CROP.—"And the cry is still they come." For the last two months we have received daily confirmation of the fact that the next sugar crop of Louisiana must fall far short of an average yield. This, as our readers are aware, is the result of the stubble cane, and so injured the plants that many planters will not make more than seed enough for the next crop. Of this parish we can speak knowingly; and when we say that the crop of 1856-'57 will not exceed 2,500 hhds., we believe we have made our figures very large. Remark also that 2,500 hhds for '56-'57 stand against 5,739 for '55-'56, 9,718 for '54-'55, and 12,701 for '53-'54. We do not mean to say that the same ratio of deficiency will exist in all the parishes—in many it will be as great, perhaps, in most not so great—yet we are satisfied that scarcely a parish can expect the yield of last year, and the most of them will fall very far below it. In view of what we have stated, we can not see any reason to expect that the coming crop can possibly exceed 200,000 hhds, including refined, clarified and clotern bottoms, and may, as we are inclined to believe, fall greatly below it.—[Baton Rouge Gaz., 25th.

Tying a mackerel to your coat tail, and imagining yourself a whale, is one of the first lessons in codfish aristocracy.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—*Senate*—Two messages were received from the President, vetoing the bills recently passed for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, and deepening the flats in the St. Clair river. The President says in returns them because he regards them as parts of a general system of internal improvements, and refers them to his message of 1854, vetoing the River and Harbor bill. The consideration of the subject was postponed until next Wednesday.

Mr. Cass stated that he should ask leave, when a convenient opportunity occurred, to show that he had been misrepresented by Mr. Crampton in certain correspondence with the British Government.

Mr. Sumner proceeded to deliver a very violent Kansas-Abolition speech, before concluding which the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House took up Mr. Wheeler's joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch a vessel with provisions privately contributed for the Cape de Verde sufferers.

Mr. Kelly briefly referred to the liberality of New York in aiding the starving people, appealing to the generous sympathies of the House to pass the resolutions, which asked for no appropriation of money.

Mr. Smith, of Va., said that while deeply feeling for their distressed condition, he was not willing, even in this trifling particular, to usurp power which was not guaranteed by the Constitution. He considered the sending of the ship equivalent to appropriating money for that purpose. The resolution was passed—yeas 123, nays 26.

Mr. Galloway asked leave to introduce a resolution requesting the President of the United States to inform the House whether he has information, officially or otherwise, of the murder of three American citizens—Messrs. Dow, Barbour and Brown—residing in Kansas; whether legal steps had been taken for the prosecution of the murderers. Also, whether he has information relative to the forcible abduction of Wm. Phillips, and of his being carried across the Missouri, and there tarred and feathered; and, like wise, regarding the tarring and feathering of Dr. Pardee (tutler and Atchison, and the shooting of Mr. Mnee, which attempt was made to kill him after he had given his testimony before the House investigating Committee; and whether legal steps have been taken for the prosecution of the persons engaged in these outrages. Also, whether the President has issued any special instructions for the protection and preservation of American citizens in Kansas from violence and murder.

Mr. Galloway, at the instance of Mr. Smith, of Virginia, added a clause calling for information relative to the murder of Sheriff Jones.

Mr. Giddinga said the gentleman had better wait until the Sheriff would do.

Mr. Haflin was opposed to such a string of nonsense, and therefore objected.

Mr. Galloway moved a suspension of the rules in order that he might introduce the resolution. The question was determined in the negative—yeas 102, nays 55—not two-thirds.

Mr. Keitt moved a suspension of the rules in order to introduce a resolution providing for an adjournment of Congress on the 5th August. Decided in the negative—yeas 62, nays 77.

Mr. Wheeler then moved to discharge the committee of the whole on the state of the Union from the consideration of the bill for continuing the improvement of the Mobile river. This was disagreed to—yeas 92, nays 57.

Mr. Bringle asked, but did not obtain, leave to introduce a resolution providing for a select committee to report on the subject of the Washington aqueduct.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information relative to that branch of the public service.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—*Senate.*—Mr. Seward ineffectually urged the passage of the House joint resolution in reference to the Cape de Verde sufferers.

The bill making appropriations for Consular and Diplomatic expenses was passed.

Mr. Benjamin, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution requiring the Commissioner of Patents to take necessary steps to obtain information relative to the growth and consumption of tobacco in the several countries of the world. Passed.

House.—Mr. Bennett, of New York, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting one million forty-eight thousand acres in Wisconsin, for the construction of three railroads therein, embracing a length of 500 miles. An ineffectual motion was made to table the bill.

The President's Vetoes.

During the session of the Senate on the 19th inst., two messages were received from the President of the United States vetoing improvement bills which originated in the Senate. They are as as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1856.

To the Senate of the United States:

I return herewith to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to remove obstructions to navigation in the mouth of the Mississippi river, at the Southern pass, and Pass a l'Outre," which proposes to appropriate a sum of money, to be expended under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, "for the opening and keeping open ship channels of sufficient capacity to accommodate the wants of commerce through the Southwest Pass and Pass a l'Outre, leading from the Mississippi river to the Gulf of Mexico."

In a communication addressed by me to the two Houses of Congress on the 30th of December, 1854, my views were exhibited in full on the subject of the relation of the General Government to internal improvements. I set forth on that occasion the constitutional impediments which, in my mind, are insuperable to the prosecution of a system of internal improvements by means of appropriations from the Treasury of the United States; more especially the consideration that the constitution does not confer on the General Government any express power to make such appropriations; that they are not a necessary and proper incident of any of the express powers; and that the assumption of authority on the part of the Federal Government to commence and carry on a general system of international improvements, while exceptionable for the want of constitutional power, is in other respects prejudicial to the several interests and inconsistent with the true relation to one another of the Union and of the individual States.

These objections apply to the whole system of internal improvements, whether such improvements consists of works on land or in navigable waters, either of the sea coast or of the interior lakes or rivers.

I have not been able, after the most careful reflection, to regard the bill before me in any other light than as a part of a general system of internal improvements, and therefore feel constrained to submit it with these objections to the reconsideration of Congress.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1856.

To the Senate of the United States:

I return herewith to the Senate, in which it originated, a bill entitled "An act making an appropriation for deepening the channel over the St. Clair flats, in the State of Michigan," and submit it for reconsideration, because it is in my judgment liable to many objections to the prosecution of internal improvements by the General Government which have already been presented by me in previous communications to Congress.

In considering this bill, under the restriction that the power of Congress to construct a work of internal improvement is limited to cases in which the work is manifestly needful and proper for the extension of some one or more of the powers expressly delegated to the General Government, I have not been able to find for the proposed expenditure any such relation, unless it be to the power to provide for the common defence, and to maintain an army and navy. But a careful examination of the subject, with the aid of information officially received since my last annual message was communicated to Congress, has convinced me that the expenditure of the sum proposed would serve no valuable purpose, as contributing to the common defence, because all that could be effected by it would be to afford a channel of twelve feet depth, and of so temporary a character that unless the work was done immediately, before the necessity for its use should arise, it could not be relied on for the vessels of even the small draught the passage of which it would promote.

Under existing circumstances, therefore, it can not be considered as a necessary means for the common defence, and is subject to those objections which apply to other works, designed to facilitate commerce and contribute to convenience of local prosperity of those more immediately concerned—an object not to be justly and constitutionally attained by the taxation of the whole country. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

RIVER, WEATHER, ETC.—Says the West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter, of the 24th:

The river is still rising slowly, and is covered with perfect rafts of drift wood. We have frequently seen the largest sized trees with all their branches, and leaves yet green, float past our office. Banks must be caving in somewhere.

We are now near to the close of May, and as yet we have had but little warm weather. The nights for some time back have been so cool as to compel an increase of bed clothing for warmth and comfort. So far it keeps healthy, and we trust may remain so. As an evidence of the health of the town of Baton Rouge, an old and well known physician of that place remarked to us that there was not enough for one physician to attend to. Good sign!

CRUELTY.—Yesterday, a little lad was brought to our office, all black and blue from brutal blows inflicted, at what is called a "public school," somewhere in close proximity to the Catholic Church. The lad is the son of widow woman, and has no male relative to protect him. We understand that an affidavit will be made, which will furnish us with the ground-work for an extended notice of what, as we learn, is not an uncommon thing. At the same time, it is our desire to enquire how *public* schools are supported, independently of those provided for under the public school laws of the State? These are interesting matters of our people.—[Baton Rouge Comet, 25th.

The Exiles of Siberia.

Whilst Russia and the Russians are the prevailing topics in all circles, a few gathered remarks upon those victims of Russian policy, the poor exiles, may not be deemed inappropriate; and as the laws of the empire require that all those condemned, in whatever part of the country they may have received sentence, should pass through Moscow on their way to Siberia, the traveler, who may have chanced to be there during the weekly gathering, will have little difficulty in recognizing facts in the following account.

On reaching that city, they are allowed a brief rest in the convict-prison, their daily journeys being so calculated that the separate bands all arrive there from diver's directions each Saturday night. After resting throughout the ensuing week, during which term they are relieved of their chains, they are despatched in one common band on the second Monday after their arrival; but ere their departure the Government appoints a committee of prison authorities to control the labors, and see that they in no case unnecessary harshness. These members are also empowered to hear statements from the prisoners, and in many cases, to grant redress. Such interferences do not, of course, extend to the guashing of legal proceedings, but merely to the prisoner's comfort, his health, or perhaps some last wishes respecting his family. The excellent Stazy, physician to the prisons, was some years since constantly present on these occasions, and was one of the warmest philanthropists ever known.—His exertions on behalf of those unhappy convicts were incessant; his labors, evidently those of a love that made him deem no sacrifice of time or comfort too great. He was a German, from Cologne, and as keen a Roman Catholic as that zealous city ever sent forth; and it would be well for mankind if half the world only possessed as much of the true Christian spirit as this worthy philanthropist.

Sparrow's Hill—for so is the place named, from which the doomed band depart—is situated at some distance from the city, and is not a prison, as might be imagined, but consists of a number of log-huts, united by a strong wooden wall, and in the interior divided into two or three courts, each strictly guarded by sentinels. In the first of these, both sexes are to be seen mingling indiscriminately, and all dressed alike in long loose greatcoats, made of a kind of gray cloth; the only distinguishing mark is, that the men have their heads shaved, whilst the women retain their long hair—a privilege also granted to the men as regard their beards; which decoration is the pride and delight both of the merchant class and peasantry. They are led thence into a second court, where their names are registered, as also their crime and history. Here they make their petitions; some soliciting leave to travel by the side of a brother, a fellow exile—a poor consolation that, of being together in disgrace; but the boon, if granted, is hailed with the greatest joy. A woman will also sometimes petition to accompany her husband; but only in rare cases is this permitted. According to the laws of Russia, she may marry again, for the banishment of the husband cancels marriage-bonds as completely as

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

May.

[Leigh Hunt, whose writings are remarkable for an extreme delicacy of fancy, although deformed by a mannerism in pouring of affectation, is the author of the following poem, suggested by the season, which shows in a striking manner both his excellencies and his defects:]

Hail! thou month of rosy beauty!
Month when pleasure is a duty;
Month of maids that milk the kine—
Month of health and month divine;
Month of trees and month of flowers;
Month of blossom-laden bowers;
Month of little hands with daisies;
Lover's love and poets' praises!
Oh, thou merry month complete—
May! that very name is sweet!

May was maid in olden times,
And is still in Scottish rhymes;
May's the blooming hawthorn boughs;
May's the month that's laughing now.
I no sooner write the word
Than it seems as though it heard.
Like a sweet face, ready;
Like an actual color bright,
Flushing from the paper's white;
Like a bride that knows her power,
Startled in a summer bower.

If the rains that do us wrong
Come to keep the winter long,
And deny us the sweet looks,
I can love thee, sweet! in books—
Love thee in the poet's pages,
Where they keep the green for ages;
Love and read thee, as a lover
Reads his lady's letter over.
Breathing blessings on the art,
Which commingles those that part.

There is May in books forever:
May will part from Spencer never;
May's in Milton—May's in Prior—
May's in Chaucer, Thomson, Dyer;
May's in all the Italian books:
She has old and modern nooks,
Where she mingles with nymphs and elves
In happy places they call shelves,
And will rise and dress your rooms
With a drapery thick with blooms.
Come to-day! to-morrow! still
Is she at home and ready, and will
Be, in lanes and fields and woods,
Where you look for solitudes,
And tender as you like to be,
Lover's love and poet's glee,
Sweet as sweet can be, and more
Than you ever knew before.

I dream of a lake by the morning kissed,
And wreathed in the folds of the rosy mist,
Where mountains watch, like enchanted kings,
Over a treasure of beautiful things.

For that lake is the home of everything fair,
That lives by the breath of the boundless air;
Bright flowers, and birds, and spicure bees,
And shells flung up by the prodigal seas.

Yet no one can tell, and none ever knew,
By what magical charm that fair lake grew;
But river and ocean seems both combined
To shape the dream of a perfect mind.

There are beaches that lie, like Danae, bare
To the ambrous breath of the golden air;
And the wavy margins, and river-like banks,
Are edged by the lotus of Indian tanks;

The water-lily lies out, asleep,
Heaved like a bark on the rippling deep;
While the beacon fire of its central gold
Burns all night its chalice cold.

And under its flat leaves the dolphin glides,
And the flying-fish leaps from the land-looked tides,
And leviathan spouts up a watery skein,
That falls on the meadows again like rain.

The violets nestle in shady nooks,
Content with the joy of their own sweet looks;
And fiery flowers of Indian birth
Run, like streams of lava, over the earth,

Rich buds, deep-dyed in the tropic noons,
Hang round the trees in thick festoons,
Or trail o'er the sward, as the burning wake
Left in the flight of a fiery snake.

There the cactus opens its crimson mouth,
And gasps for the sultry sun of the South,
And orchards, like doves that thirst for the springs,
Pant in the air on their violet wings.

The scarlet lychnis uplifts its lamp,
Like the watch-fire of some forsaken camp,
Smouldering deep in the matted grass,
Where the foot and the snake and the viper pass.

The white dog-rose illumes the wood
As the moon her imperial solitude;
And the mountains are moist with a thousand rills
Fresh from the heart of the adamant hills.

By beach and ship, over lake and stream,
A spirit flies like a daylight dream;
It talks with the waves, and woos the trees,
And opens its heart to the evening breeze.

The pulse of ocean; the leafy thrill,
The song of the pine on the windy hill;
The breath of roses, the pipe of birds,
The spirit speaks with, as with words.

For the soul of a poet is sheltered here,
Equipoised in the joy of a perfect sphere;
And all the beauty he loved and prized,
Is here ineffably realized.

So Shelley, outlawed by dogmatists
From the orthodox Heaven that for them exists,
In this fairy realm has built his throne,
And made a Paradise of his own.

Signs of Prosperity.

Where spades grow bright, and idle words grow dull;
Where jails are empty, and where barns are full;
Where churchpaths are with frequent feet outworn;
Low courtyards woody, silent and forlorn;
Where doctors foot it and where farmers ride;
Where age abounds, and youth is multiplied;
Where these signs are, they clearly indicate
A happy people and a well governed State.

The Sardinian Church.—The following are the nine articles proposed as a basis for the reformation of the Sardinian Church, to be brought forward at the next session of the Parliament of Turin:

1. The Roman Catholic Church of Sardinia declares its independence of Rome.
2. The King of Sardinia is the Sovereign Protector of the church of this kingdom.
3. The Priesthood to be paid by the State.
4. The canon law and the decisions of the Council of Trent to be abrogated.
5. Tradition, as a source of dogmas, to be declared of no force.
6. The reading of the Holy Scriptures to be allowed, and their explanation left to the conscience of each christian.
7. The Lord's Supper to be received under both forms.
8. The celibacy of the church to be no longer compulsory.
9. The Latin language to be no more used in the church service, and the number of church festivals to be diminished.

A Mean Dog.—The Georgetown Gazette gets off the following suggestion to his subscribers, in a late issue:

All persons indebted to this office are requested to take up, roll up, send up, or any way so they get up, and settle immediately, if not sooner. We are still prepared to furnish our paper to all who want it. We would prefer bank notes, gold dollars, and silver quarters in exchange, but in the desperate language of a poverty-stricken and head-over-heels in debt contemporary, will take grind-stones, wooden nutmegs, patent wheel-barrows, Shanghai chickens, hoop drums, boot-jacks, broom corn, "lasses" candy, "sweet potatoes," baby jumpers (for a friend,) fishing tackle, hoop-poles, patent medicines, dye-stuffs, cork screws, old tacos, young "niggers," sucking pigs, rags, bones and barrels, old clothes, sausage meat (extract of bark preferred,) post stamps, lager beer (used in printing,) grubbing hoes, pick axes, Colt's pistols (warranted not to kick,) tooth brushes, tenpeny nails, pins, needles, ginger cakes, circus tickets, or any other article usually found in a country retail store.

Walk up, but don't all come at once.

Major Heiss' Mission to Nicaragua.

We find the following card in the Washington Union of Saturday.

Washington, May 10, 1856.

To the Editor of the Union—

As my name of late has been connected in various ways in regard to Nicaragua, and as it has been stated by a portion of the press that I visited that country on a mission from this government, I feel it necessary to make the following explanations:

In the first place, I went to Nicaragua in the capacity of a private citizen, and I believe without the knowledge of a single member of the administration, with the exception of Governor Marcy. He only became aware of my intended visit from the fact that I offered my services to carry to the American Minister at Granada, any dispatch the government might have to send.

In the second place, I will inform the editors of the New York Express, and all others who are curious and desirous of knowing "whether secret instructions were sent out to Minister Wheeler to hint to General Walker that if a 'padre' were sent to Washington, in the place of Fenelt, he would be recognised," that when I left Nicaragua, General Walker had not received information, directly or indirectly, through Col. Wheeler, or any other person, that the government of the United States would receive a minister from Nicaragua.

Respectfully, etc., John P. Heiss.

The States of the Duchy of Meiningen have just decided that no Jew can be an elector, a juryman, a public functionary, an advocate, or attorney.

[From the National Intelligencer, May 15.]

Judge McLean's Views.

Washington, May 14, 1856.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

Gentlemen: As the commonication of Judge McLean, which appeared in your issue of 22d of December, 1847, is now much looked for and of general public interest, will you not oblige me and many of your readers by republishing it? General Cass has made allusion to it in his speech of the day before yesterday, and hence it is desirable that the public should know what the full scope of the Judge's views are.

[The following is the article alluded to above, of which Mr. Justice McLean is the reputed author; and as he has been referred to as such, both on the floor of Congress and in the public press, without contradiction, we presume there is no impropriety in our permitting him to be named as the writer.

[Editors Nat. Intel.

[From the National Intelligencer of Dec. 23d, 1847.]

Has Congress Power to Institute Slavery?

The first article of the Constitution declares "that all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States," etc. This limits the legislative action of Congress to the subsequently enumerated powers.

In the eight section of the first article of the Constitution it is declared that Congress shall have power "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such District, not exceeding ten miles square, as may by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings."

Under this provision the cession of the District of Columbia was made, within which territory slavery had been long sanctioned, so that the power of Congress to institute it within the District did not arise; and no one, it is supposed, would contend that within the cession of a non-slaveholding State for forts, etc., Congress could establish slavery.

In no part of the Constitution are slaves named or referred to as "property: they are designated as persons. In the second section of the first article, which apportions representatives and direct taxes, the words "three-fifths of all other persons" include slaves. They are referred to in the ninth section of the same article, which declares that the "migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight," and also in the second section of the fourth article, in relation to fugitives from labor. In no other part of the Constitution is there any reference to slaves.

In the third section of the fourth article it is declared "that Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." The power here given is limited to the regulation of the property of the Government, and may be exercised as well within a State as a Territory. It gives no express power to institute a Territorial Government, or to adopt regulations beyond the specific objects of the grant. Congress are authorized "to dispose of" the territory (land) or other property. Political power is not, it would seem, within the grant. This is considered too clear to be controverted.

There is no specific power given to Congress in the Constitution which authorizes the establishmeot of a Territorial Government except that which relates to the District of Columbia.

The ordinance "for the government of the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio," was approved 7th of August, 1787, which was before the formation of the Constitution of the United States. That ordinance provided for the first and second grades of territorial government, which extended over the territory that includes the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. Separate Territorial Governments were formed under the ordinance as the progress of population required. This provided for the government of all the territory ceded to the Union at the adoption of the Constitution; and this fact may have been supposed to render any provision on the subject in the Constitution unnecessary. On the 7th August, 1789, the ordinance was modified by an act of Congress so as to adapt it to the Constitution.

On the 25th February, 1790, North Carolina ceded to the Union territory which now constitutes the State of Tennessee, which was accepted by act of Congress on the 2d of April ensuing. In the act of cession, among other provisions, it was stipulated "that no regulation made or to be made by Congress shall tend to emancipate slaves;" and on the 26th of May, 1790, by the act of Congress, the ordinance of 1787, with certain exceptions in the act of cession, was adopted "for the government of the territory of the United States south of the river Ohio."

The first annexation of foreign territory to the United States was Louisiana, within which slavery existed under the French and Spanish Governments. Florida, which was subsequently annexed, was also a slave territory. Texas was a slave State.

If any part of Mexican territory shall be annexed, as slavery is not sanctioned in Mexico, it must come into the Union as free territory; and the important question arises whether Congress have power to make it slave territory.

No question is better settled in this country than that slavery exists in a State by virtue of the local law; that the power over the subject is exclusively vested in the State; and that Congress, except as to the recapture of slaves, can exercise no power over it.

The relation of master and slave is dependant upon the local law; and when the slave escapes by any means to a State where such relation does not exist he is free, unless under a general law he may be recaptured by the master. The Constitution, which authorizes the reclamation of fugitives from labor, is the law of the Union on this subject. There is no principle in the laws of nations nor in the common law, as between sovereignties, which authorizes a reception of a fugitive slave. These principles will not be disputed by any one who has examined the decisions of the courts of the United States.

Under the articles of confederation there was a provision for the return of fugitives from justice, but none in regard to absconding slaves. There was, therefore, no obligation on a free State, unless imposed by its own law, to deliver up a slave; nor was there any legal means through which the master could claim the fugitive. The inconvenience and collision which frequently arose from this state of things led to the above provision in the Constitution.

The power to institute slavery belongs exclusively to the community in which it exists. In the language of Chief Justice Taney, (in Groves vs. Slaughter, 15 Peters, 508) a State "has a right to decide for itself whether it will or will not admit slaves to be brought within its limits from another State, either for sale or for any other purpose; and also to prescribe the manner and mode in which they may be introduced, and to determine their condition and treatment; and this action cannot be controlled by Congress, either by virtue of its power to regulate commerce or by virtue of any other power conferred by the Constitution of the United States."

And in the case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, (16 Peters, 611.) the Supreme Court say: "The state of slavery is deemed to be a mere municipal regulation, founded upon and limited to the range of the Territorial laws; and "it is manifest from this consideration that, if the Constitution had not contained the clause for reception, every non-slaveholding State in the Union would have been at liberty to have declared free all runaway slaves coming within its limits, and to have given them entire immunity and protection against the claims of their masters."

The true construction of the Constitution is, that implied powers can only be exercised in carrying into effect a specific power. And this application is limited to such measures as shall be appropriate to the object. This is an admitted and safe rule of construction. It is believed to be the only one which has been sanctioned by statesmen and jurists. Powers exercised beyond this are not derived from the Constitution, but must depend upon an unlimited discretion. And this is despotism.

Now, there is no specific power in the Constitution which authorizes the organization of a Territorial Government. Such a power was given in relation to the District of Columbia, and it was equally necessary in regard to other Territories. But, if this power be implied from the specific power given to regulate the disposition of the public lands, it must, under the above rule, be limited to means suitable to the end in view. If Congress go beyond this in the organization of a Territorial Government, they act without limitation, and may establish a monarchy.

Admit that they may organize a Government which shall protect the lands purchased and provide for the administration of justice among the settlers, it does by no means follow that they may establish slavery. This is a relation which must be created by the local sovereignty. It is a municipal regulation of limited extent, and necessarily of an equally limited origin. It is a domestic relation over which the Federal Government can exercise no control. And above all the institution of slavery is not within any implication which can be drawn from the power to regulate and dispose of the public lands or other property of the United States. As before remarked, slaves are not treated in the Constitution as property. They are made property by the local law.

The Supreme Court of the United States have decided that, under the power to regulate commerce among the States, Congress could not interfere with the slave trade between the States. And with how much greater propriety and force of argument could such a power be sustained than the power to establish slavery in a Territory? In the latter there is nothing from which the power can be implied, while the former is admitted to include all commercial dealings among the States. And it was upon the ground that in the Constitution slaves were treated as persons and not as property that they were held not to come within the commercial power. If Congress under any implied power, may institute slavery in a Territory of the United States, on much stronger grounds may they exercise the commercial power over the transfer and sale of slaves among the States.

In the Territories of Louisiana and Florida Congress recognized, and to a limited extent, regulated slavery. But, as before remarked, slavery existed in those Territories at the time they were ceded to the United States, and in the treaty of cession of Louisiana, the United States bound themselves to protect the property of the citizens. Slaves in that Territory were considered as property, and were within the treaty. And it is singular that this fact in the Missouri controversy was not, I believe, relied upon by the South. It was the strongest position that could have been taken on that side of the question.

If free territory be admitted and Congress have not power to institute slavery within it, the territory must remain free until the people shall form a State Government; then the question may arise, in the exercise of this sovereign power, whether slavery shall be admitted.

Can the President and Senate by a treaty establish slavery in the new territory? Such a power is not found in the Constitution nor in the laws of nations.

The Fall of Jerusalem.

One of the most splendid sketches it has ever been our fortune to peruse is that by Croly, who in his works thus describes the fall of Jerusalem:

The fall of our illustrious and happy city, was supernatural. The destruction of the conquered was against the first principles of the Roman policy; and to the last hour of our national existence, Rome held out offers of peace, and lamented our frantic disposition to be undone. But the decree was gone forth from a mightier throne. During the latter days of the siege, a hostility, to which that of man was a grain of sand to the tempest that drives it on, overpowered our strength and senses. Fearful shapes and voices in the air; visions startling us from our short and troubled sleep; lunacy in its hideous forms; sudden death in the midst of vigor; the fury of the elements let loose upon unsheltered heads—we had every terror and evil that could beset human nature, save pestilence, the most probable of all in a city crowded with the famishing, the diseased, the wounded, and the dead. Yet though the streets were covered with enburied bodies; though every well and trench was teeming with them; though six hundred thousand corpses lay fining over the rampart and naked to the sun—pestilence came not, for, if it had come, the enemy would have been scared away. But "the abomination of desolation," the pagan standard, was fixed where it was to remain until the plough and pased over the ruins of Jerusalem. On this fatal night, no man laid his head on his pillow. Heaven and earth were in combat. Meteors burned above us; the ground shook under our feet; the volcano blazed; the wind burst forth in irresistible blasts, and swept the living and the dead, in whirlwinds, far into the desert. We heard the bellowing of the distant Mediterranean, as if its waters were at our side, swelled by the deluge. The lakes and rivers roared, and inundated the land. The fiery sword shot out, tenfold fire. Thunder pealed from every quarter of the heavens. Lightning, in immense sheets, of an intensity and duration that turned the darkness into more than day, withering eye and soul; burned from the zenith to the ground, and marked his track by forests of flame, and shattered the summits of the hills.

Defense was unthought of, for the mortal enemy had passed from the mind. Our hearts quaked for fear; but it was to see the powers of heaven shaken. All cast away the shield and spear, and crouched before the descending judgment. We were conscience smitten. Our cries of remorse, anguish, and horror, were heard through the uproar of the storm. We howled to the caverns to hide us; we plunged into the sepulchres to escape the wrath that consumed the living; we would have hurled ourselves under the mountains.

I knew the cause, the unspeakable cause; and knew that the last hour of crime was at hand. A few fugitives, astonished to see one man among them not sunk into the lowest feebleness of fear, came around me, and besought me to lead them to some safety. If such were now to be found on earth. I openly counseled them to die in the hallowed ground of the temple. They followed, and I led through streets encumbered with every shape of human suffering, to the foot of Mount Moriah. But beyond that we found advance impossible. Piles of clouds whose darkness was palpable, even in the midnight in which we stood, obscured the holy hill. Impatient, and not to be taunted by anything that man could overcome, I cheered my disheartened band, and attempted to lead the way up the ascent. But I had scarcely entered the cloud, when I was swept down by a gust that tore the rocks in a flinty shower around me. And now came the last and most wonderful sign, that marked the fate of rejected Israel.

While I lay helpless, I heard the whirlwind roar through the cloudy hill, and the vapors began to revolve. A pale light, like that of the rising moon, quivered on their edges, and the clouds rose rapidly, shaping themselves into forms of battlements and towers. The sound of voices was heard within, low and distinct, yet strangely sweet. Still the lustre brightened, and as the airy building rose, tower on tower, and battlement on battlement, we knelt and gazed on this more than mortal architecture, that continued rising, and spreading, and glowing with a serener light, still soft and silvery, yet to which the broadest moonbeam was dim. At last it stood forth from earth to heaven, the colossal image of the first temple—of the building raised by the wisest of men, and consecrated to the visible glory.

All Jerusalem saw the image, and the shout that, in the midst of their despair, ascended from its thousands and tens of thousands, told what proud remembrances that wore. But a hymn was heard that might have hushed the world beside. Never fell on my ear, never human sense, a sonod so majestic, yet so subduing—so full of melancholy, yet of grandeur and command. This vast portal opened, and from it marched a host such as man had never seco before—such as man shall never see but once again—the guardian angels of the city of David! They came forth gloriously, but with woe in all their steps; the stars upon their helmets dim; their robes stained; tears flowlog down their cheeks of celestial beauty. "Let us go hence," ewelled upon the ulght, to the utternost limits of the land. The processioo lingered long upon the summit of the hill. The thunders pealed; and they rose ut the command, diffusing waves of light over the expanse of heaven. The chorus was still heard, magnificent and melancholy; until their splendor was diminished to the brightness of a star. Then the thunder roared again. The cloudy temple was scattered on the wind, and darkness, the omen of the grave, settled upon Jerusalem.

The Haunted Moose.

A friend of ours, says the Albany Tribune, Bob Il., during the late cold term, thought he would go to Hamilton and have a moose hunt. He left the city, in company with six other gentlemeo, on Wednesday of last week. After u ride of about twenty-four hours, they reached the edge of the great wilderness. Huving put up their horses and sleigh at the last tavern, they started out for a week's sport in the woods. The second day in the wilderness, one friend and party started a moose of first class proportions. They eighted him about noon, and kept on his track till about 3 o'clock, P. M., when the party informed Bob that the were completely tired out, and they intended to take the back track for the shanty and have diuner.

Our friend said: 'Very well, go back if you please. As for me, I'll have that moose or perish in the attempt.' The party went back and Bob went ahead. He kept op the chase till nearly dusk, when he got sufficeiutly near the critter to give him condign. He was a glorious fellow. Like Frank Granger, six feet high and well proportioned.' Bob was rejoiced at his success. But his pleasure had one drawback, 'what could he do with him?' Another source of uneasiness was the excessive cold, and the distance from the shanty, some eight miles. While philosophizing upon his folly, night came on, and as there was no such thing as getting np a fire, he was at his wit's eod to keep from freezing. At last he hit upon an expedient.

He cut open the moose, took out its entrails, and crawled lo and lay down. The animal heat kept him as warm as 'pepper sass,' till about midnight, wheo he fell asleep. He awoke about sunrise and thought he would crawl out and start back to his friends. There was one pull back to this arrangement. After the beat had left the moose, he had frozen as stiff as a post, an operation that subjected Bob to as rigid confinement as if he had been locked up in a Bastile. Bob endeavored to cut his way out with a knife. But it was no go. He might as well have undertaken to whittle granite. Bob spent a most melancholy day, and finally worried nature into a sound sleep.

While thus unconscious, a company of hunters came along, discovered the moose, fastened a rope to his legs, and set about dragging him out of the woods. The movement awakened Bob, who thought he was getting haunted, and, therefore, commenced hallooing for help. Such a noise coming from a dead moose, excited the superstition of the hunters to such a degree that they abandoned their prize and fled as if the devil was after them. After rumolog about three miles they met Bob's friends, who had been out all day trying to discover his whereabouts. The hunters told the story of the haunted moose and the strange noise which came from his abdomen. Bob's friends smiled.

They requested the huoters to return. In a half hour the 'haunted moose was reached. The friends hallood 'Bob!' Bob hollood 'here!' The friends said: "we are goiug to eut; look out for the axe.' Bob said: let drive—better have a damaged head than legs made of icicles.' The adventure has made an impression on Robert. He says next time he sleeps inside a moose, he will take good care that it has leather hinges on its back.'

Syllogistical.—A writer in the Westminster Review some time since, assumed the somewhat novel position that alcohol is food, and offered the following logic in proof, viz:

"Food is force.
Alcohol is force;
Therefore, alcohol is food."

Another writer offered the following pungent syllogism, as equally legitimate and conclusive, viz:

"Horse feed is force,
Whipping a horse is force;
Therefore, whipping a horse is horse feed."

Should any of our readers hear a Pennsylvania wagoner—as we have—talk about feeding his horses on "whip lash," the force of the above will become evident.

The Frost saw the pretty Flower, and sought to marry. "Wilt thou?" said the Frost, and the Flower wilted.

Startling and Interesting Facts

CONCERNING

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC,

Summer Complaints, etc.

A fact that should startle is this: One feels a slight uneasiness in the bowels, a slight diarrhœa comes on, which is little thought of in a short time, in a few hours, perhaps, seldom days, it is attended with sickness of the stomach, a most shaking weakness, rapid discharges, coldness, cramps, agonies, blackness, collapse, DEATH—and yet all this fatal result from a disregard of the warning, premonitory Diarrhœa, and neglect of a wise provision of a safe and sure remedy that kind Providence has made easy to all.

This remedy is made public from the strongest desire to rescue the exposed, under the best substantial conviction that it is certain in its good effects, and with it on hand, no one heeding the warning and using the remedy, need be a victim to the Cholera.

DR. BILLINGS'

CARMINATIVE and ASTRINGENT SYRUP

IS THIS SURE REMEDY.

By the advice and urgent request of hundreds, whose lives have been saved—of many even when apparently in the very last struggles of death—he has been induced to make still more efforts to give a wider publicity to a remedy so greatly successful.

The perfection which he and others ascribe to this remedy may appear beyond the power of medicine to possess; yet the truthfulness of the claim is most thoroughly established, and will be fully confirmed by calling on the individuals who have witnessed its effects, and used it with complete success, some of whose names we are authorized to give.

For Cholera, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux, Summer Complaint and Weakness of the Bowels, this medicine is offered as a certain remedy. This is the medicine that arrested that horrible disease so prevalent among the Mexican soldiers. The officers first commenced its use, after which they gave it their soldiers, and cured in every case without an exception. I would refer to the officers and others who served in the war with Mexico. Sold by

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New Orleans, April 9, 1855.

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH—H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 12. WHOLE NUMBER 272.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1856.

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For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF NEGROES.

NO. VII.

In the remarks which we have already made on the management of our colored missions, and in those which are to follow, it is possible that some may suppose we have spoken too plainly of the possible defects in our plan of operations; and some may suppose that more may be done to that great department of our work. We have only to say that we judge differently. We believe it is sound policy to keep strict and watchful eye upon every department of our missionary work, and if evils exist, cure them at once; and if there be points at which abuses are likely to spring up, to indicate those points so that they may be properly guarded. None, except delinquents, will feel aggrieved by our strictures, as they ought to feel, and either retire from their manners or retire to a more congenial employment.

We may also observe that many of the abuses to which we have adverted are such as are very liable to occur.—We do not assume that they have all actually occurred—we will not affirm that at present, but leave that to be decided by the individual judgment of those who have been intimately acquainted with the history of that department of our work.

We fear that there has not always been a sufficient discretion in making appropriations, in consequence of which our missionary finances have become involved in difficulty, and to some extent in confusion.

Suppose, for instance, we are about to make appropriations for a mission to the colored people—on what principle is it to be made? The people raise so much—say two hundred or possibly five hundred dollars. This, however, is somewhat uncertain, and we wish the brother to have a good report, it is judged best to appropriate from the missionary funds some four or five hundred dollars, and authorize the brother to raise all he can besides.—We will suppose the brother to belong to the class previously referred to, who preaches only on Sabbaths, and does only little catechising. He takes the missionary appropriation which is only sufficient for the work he proposes, and possibly collects nearly or quite as much from his patrons. Now, these patrons belong, it may be, to two or more circuits. The preachers on these circuits make their missionary collections and report them at conference, and these various amounts go to swell the aggregate amount of missionary collections in that conference for the current year. But when the treasurer calls for the cash, the preacher replies that the amount has been paid over to Brother A., the missionary, who made one or two appointments in the bounds of his circuit; and this amount, of which notice, was not given to cash the drafts made by the Bishop, but was appropriated by the missionary to make up that part of the defined balance which he was to receive. But it was all missionary money, and the *conference must have the credit.*

Well, the annual reports from all the conferences come up to the general treasurer. The Missionary Board and the Bishops meet to make the appropriations for the current year. The question is asked, how much can we appropriate? The Treasurer answers, with the annual conference reports before him, such an amount, say $160,000.—Upon this data the Board proceeds to appropriate that amount. But behold, when the matter is sifted, it is found that not more than two thirds of that amount has ever been received by the treasurer; and as the drafts cannot be paid by conference reports, and as the treasury is minus one-third of the cash, one of the drafts must be protested, and the money borrowed at heavy interest. And a few years continuance in such a course, will involve in hopeless bankruptcy any concern, no matter what its capital. May not the present embarrassment of our treasury be largely owing to this system of management? To my mind there exists no doubt of it.

I understand that the Board at its meeting twelve months ago, saw this difficulty, and directed that the missionary committees of the conferences should estimate the whole amount necessary for the support of missionaries, and that the Bishops should draw drafts covering the whole amount. This has been done to some extent, and may to some extent remedy the evil; but objections have been urged to this plan. It is said that, in many instances under this plan, the missionaries will make no effort to raise missionary money, the spur of necessity being withdrawn. I would hope that this was not generally true, and yet there may be some truth in it.

After all, I know 'tis very difficult to devise any plan entirely free from objections. Possibly the plan recommended by the Board is as good as any, with some modifications. Perhaps, in most instances, the plan as it is, will answer very well. I am not sure however, that in many instances it will not work harmfully. Considerable discretion must be allowed to the presiding Bishop.

Whatever plan may be adopted, it seems to me that several matters should be understood and acted upon. The preachers on the circuits should be instructed in making their collections, to let the people understand that their contributions are for general missionary purposes, unless they specially direct otherwise; and when they do so direct, let the preacher keep a specific record of these directions, and so report to the general Treasurer, who should keep a similar record; and these sums should be sacredly appropriated to the objects specified.

It has always seemed very much out of sorts to me, for a preacher, who has been preaching or making addresses on the subject of missions all around his circuit, in all of which he has appealed to the wants of China and South America and the Indians, and all the rest of heathendom, then to turn round and before leaving the circuit pay over this money to a missionary to the negroes of some half a dozen plantations, to whom the preachers of the circuit might have extended christian instruction if they had not been so derelict of duty. I ask, is there no spice of dishonesty in a procedure of this sort?

Again, let no preacher, on any account, pay over a dollar of missionary collections to any missionary, except to cash a draft from the Bishop. It is certainly a strange fancy for a missionary with that sort of roving commission, to collect an undefined balance from his patrons, to claim the monies collected on a neighboring circuit for general purposes, as the contributions of *his* patrons. If any of them are resident on the circuit, and choose to direct the whole of their contributions to pay the missionary to their negroes, they have an undoubted right to do so; but in such cases let them make their contributions direct to the missionary, who should keep a correct account of it, and his account should be regularly audited by a committee of the quarterly conference of the circuit within which his mission is located, or else the annual conference should have a committee specially appointed for this purpose.—All the items of the case should be published either in the church paper generally patronized in the mission, or the general missionary report. It occurs to me that something of this sort is necessary, in order to prevent or correct mistakes, and to shield the missionary from suspicion. We cannot be too particular in any case where money is received or disbursed.

I am perfectly satisfied that we must reduce our operations in the great missionary field to a more rigid system, or we shall become more and more involved in debt and difficulty with each succeeding year. Our plans must be well digested, all the lines and landmarks must be distinctly marked out. The duties and responsibilities of all the agents engaged in this work, whether lay or clerical, must be plainly and definitely settled; and a prompt and uniform compliance must be required from each and every one.

The missionary cause and the high and holy interests involved in it, are too important to be left to the hasty impulses of boards of managers, however excellent. Whenever large sums of money are to be disbursed, and especially where those monies are collected from the poor as well as from the rich, and are given in view of a special object, it is of great consequence that there be specific limitations, and that due caution be used in exercising the disbursing power. More hereafter.

JAS. O. ANDREW.

BRUNSWICK LANDING MISS.—Rev. J. T. Dew writes that a "basket meeting," commenced on the 5th ult., and continued three days. "One of the most interesting meetings ever held in this valley." The P. E. Rev. J. Lusk and Bro. Mullins present and preaching.—The flock much strengthened in faith and in numbers also. Bro. Dew is making diligent use of the catechism on the plantations and testifies to its good effect.

Mitigation of Sorrow.

BY PONDERING ON FORMER MERCIES, AND THE SANCTIFIED FRUIT OF AFFLICTIONS.

How brittle and uncertain is the state of all things! There is nothing constant or permanent under the sun.—Every age demonstrates that various events confound the councils of the deepest politicians. To have confidence of future prosperity because a man stands upon a pinnacle of honor, is extreme folly. A day does not intervene sometimes between the highest fortune and the darkest grief of wretchedness.

Belshazzar, carousing in the temple of Belus, with the captive flagons of Jerusalem in the daytime was, on the night following, found drinking from a deadly cup mixed with his own blood.

He that stands upon the top of a wheel may justly fear a whirling precipice. When the sun stands in his meridian glory, then he begins to decline, and after the darkest hour of night the morning star begins to glitter out of the East. Sudden vicissitudes ought to render men cautious, and let the proudest Nimrods take heed of being too imperious. When gales are very favorable to the sail, the keel of a ship may be near sharp and swelling quicksands.

What is a matter of caution in prosperity should be comfort in adversity. One fallen to the ground can fall no further; his next duty is to rise. Former mercies in wonderful straits should erect our spirits in hope of future deliverance. The lion and the bear comforted David against Goliah.

Every storm escaped by the prudent mariner, adds to his dexterity in working his vessel amid tempests in future. 'Tis true of the saint, all storms hasten him to, and finally will land him in heaven at last. Meanwhile all his sufferings are heavenly gifts, and should be sanctified for a calm.

If God smites it is with a healing hand, and when he casts down, it is to revive again. It was said by Arnoldus, the famous physician, that "an incision made by a *golden* knife never swells."—The most acute afflictions only let out heart corruptions and hasten a cure.—The graces of saints are never more resplendent than in adversity, nor their subsequent growth more apparent.

Husbandmen say that thunder-showers make the grass to grow; that we may see it. It shoots quickly by the sulphurous rain and sunshine. Let us beware of a murmuring spirit when clouds of affliction gather over us, and drop fatness into the soul. (*Psalm* lv., 11.) Let afflicted persons remember that continual sunshine scorches a land into barrenness; and many a good soul loses much of its verdure by fair weather.—Our heavenly Father takes the rod into his hand of love; and when he whips his children, it is with twigs, cut from the balsam tree of Judea, which, though it smarts, it quickly cures.

Providence is often witnessed in sudden and notable escapes. It is related of one that was lame, who, being at Church when the Popish soldiers rushed in to murder, forgetting his crutches, ran away; and his spirits being briskly agitated by the fright, received the perfect use of his limbs! Such sudden deliverances drop down from Heaven.—*From an old Author.*

Churches never Destroyed by Benevolence.

The following is so true, that it cannot fail to be acknowledge by all:

It may serve to quiet the nerves of those timid pastors and church sessions, who are fearful that the pecuniary resources of the flocks intrusted to their spiritual oversight will be injured by excessive charity, that they will scarcely permit any benevolent cause to be presented to them, if we quote a quaint extract from a speech reported to have been made at the Bible meeting:

"Brethren, (said the speaker,) I have heard of churches starving out from a saving spirit; but I have never heard of one dying of benevolence. And if I could hear of one such, I would make a pilgrimage to it by night, and in that quiet solitude with the moon shining, and the aged elm waving, I would put my hands on the moss-clad ruins, and gazing on the venerable scene, would say: 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord!' If pastors would reflect, they would see at a glance that avarice destroys its thousands, but charity has no victims; and that the dangers to the prosperity of a church are all on the side of covetousness. The same spirit which leads men to complain of being called upon to give to objects of general benevolence, operates to make them niggardly in their support of the gospel at home. A church which gives nothing to foreign objects, rarely devises liberal things towards its pastor for a very long time."

THE MEAT-OFFERING.

BY THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON LAW, M. A., RECTOR OF WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

"When any will offer a meat-offering unto the Lord, his offering shall be of fine flour." (Lev. ii. 1.)

Faith gleans rich lessons in the tabernacle's court. Rapid variety marks the scene. But every change still shows a changeless object. The varied rites have one grand purpose. Their several parts have mind—and that the mind of God. Each has an end—to illustrate redemption. Each has an office—to unfold the gospel. Each is a witness to life-giving truth. Scoffers are blind to Calvary's cross. It is no marvel that they find no Saviour here. But truly Scripture contains more of Christ than human eye has every yet discerned.

Reader, pause now, and ponder the Meat-offering. It holds the second place in the display of these Christ-teaching rites. May the great Spirit's rays so brightly shine upon it, that some new view of Jesus may appear!

God's wisdom terms it "The Meat-offering;" and justly so, because its larger part supplied the priest with food. Its substance and its use are the chief points which claim attention.

Its main material is flour (ver. 1.) Is no meaning in this choice? Mark, God's own mind selects it. His mind is the abode of wondrous thought. By what process, then, is flour formed? Earth yields the grain; repeated blows thresh it from the husks; the grinding mill reduces it to powder.

Reader, this thought glides easily to Christ. He stoops to be poor offspring of poor earth. He, whom no heavens can hold, is born the woman's seed.—And then what batterings assail Him! The earliest prophecy predicts His bruised heel. Hell spares no blow.—Earth's fury lashes Him with ceaseless rage. The strokes of justice crush Him to the dust of death.

O my soul, a suffering Jesus is your full salvation. A bruised God-man is your blessed hope. His wounds are your safe refuge. His stripes heal you. He was broken to make you whole.—He was crushed to raise you up. He groaned to bring you ease. He died that you may live.

The quality of the flour is distinctly marked. It must be fine. All coarseness must be sifted out. No impure speck may stain it.

Reader, see the lovely beauties of the Lord. His charms bring comfort to the anxious soul. Let but one flaw be found in Him, and salvation's pillar moulders into dust. Then cleansing would be needed for His own defects. No blood would then remain for others guilt. But He comes forth in all the glory of pure sinlessness. Thus He can take the sinner's place, and pay the sinner's debt, and cast a spotless mantle round His church. Thus we are beauteous in His beauty; fair in His fairness; comely in His comeliness; robed in His grace. Thus the Meat-offering sounds the gospel note, "He was made sin for us, who knew no sin, that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him."

Oil is added. Its many properties are emblems of the Spirit's grace. Christ's very name imports that all the Spirit was outponred on Him. When He appeared in earthly frame, it was the Spirit's workmanship, (Luke i. 35.)—When He ascended from the streams of Jordan, the Spirit, as a dove, descended on Him (Luke iii. 22.) When He approached His direst conflict with the power of hell, the Spirit led Him by the hand (Luke iv. 1.) When, on the altar of the cross, He gave His soul an offering for sin, the Spirit's might upheld Him (Heb. ix. 14.) When he burst the fetters of the grave, the quickening Spirit aided (1 Peter iii. 18.) His lips dropped wisdom—His steps were goodness—His hand was boundless power—His heart was overflowing love. It must be so. The God-man was the Spirit's home. God gave not the Spirit by measure unto Him (John xiii. 48.) The Meat-offering was rich in oil. Jesus abounded with the Spirit's grace.

Believer, are you conformed to your anointed Head? Are you the living temple of the Holy Ghost? "Be filled with the Spirit," is His trumpet-tongued command (Eph. v. 18.) Can He thus speak and not be ready to dwell fully in you? Can He be ready, and will you exclude Him? O! grieve Him not—wrong not your needy soul. Admit Him in His every gift. He is no Christian who is unlike Christ. He is unlike in whom the Spirit works no likeness.

Frankincense is sprinkled on the Mass.—Thus the Meat-offering scatters fragance round, and fills the senses with delicious joy.

And is not Christ the incense of delight, in heaven, in earth? The precious merits of His work regale each attribute of God. He brings full honour to their every claim. No Christ saved soul sits down in bliss but to add glory to Jehovah's crown, and to deck justice, mercy, truth, in more resplendent rays.

He, too, is perfume to His people's hearts. Say, ye who know Christ Jesus, is not His name "as ointment poured forth?" Is He not your bundle of myrrh?—your "cluster of camphire?" (Song i. 13, 14.) He blots out every sin. He bears away all curse. He heals all wounds. He dries all tears. He stills all conscience fears. He shows God reconciled—hell vanquished—heaven won. In Him the past has lost its terror. In Him the present is hope's clear watch-tower. In Him the future is an expanse of glory. Can there be frankincense more gladdening than these refreshing truths? Reader, grasp Him, and refresh yourself in this garden of sweet joy.

A FAMILY BIBLE.

You have one, reader, if you have a family? If not, you ought to have.—No piece of furniture so useful, so becoming in your house, whether you dwell in a log cabin or a palace. Not a small volme, but spacious and heavy; pre-eminent among other volumes; not in the library case but on the stand or centre table; of large print, so that an aged friend may read it with pleasure at family prayers; with ample register wherein are written marrages, births and deaths—names that specially concern you should be written in heaven. Neither too fine for use nor too mean for appearances—altogether as lovely, lasting and venerable as possible.

How would a ship look without compass and anchor on board? So is a home without a family Bible.

A grave and good specimen is before us, bearing the imprint "Nashville, John Locken, 1855," bound in Turkey morocco. The text conformable to the standard of the American Bible Society. Mr. Locken is the binder for the Southern Methodist Publishing House, which has been very fortunate in securing his services in that department. The plates of this edition are his, and he has an arrangement with the Agents, we suppose to their mutual advantage, for the sale.

The project of Revisionists seems not to impress far-sighted business men when they venture to bring out such a costly edition of the received text.

It is no irreverence to look narrowly at the quality of stone, hewed out by human hands, on which the commandments are written. So far, at least, a Bible may be criticised. This one bears inspection well; the paper is strong and white; the print clear and large; a double column of references running down the middle of the page. The Apocrypha is given. In the forepart is a digest of the contents of each canonical book, under its name. The appendix contains a copious index;—tables of Scripture measures, weights and coins; alphabetical proper names, with signification; Brown's Concordance and the Psalms of David in motre. This last especially is an addition to its value.

Several steel plate engravings illustrate places and persons alluded to in the sacred text. There is also a well arranged family register.

The volume is bound in the best style of the art; peculiar not so much for polish as compactness and strength. By tearing out leaves it may be torn to pieces; hardly otherwise. It will bear any quantity of pulpit hammering.

I HAVE NO TIME TO READ.—The idea about the want of time is a mere phantom. Franklin found time, in the midst of all his labors, to dive into the hidden recesses of all his philosophy, and to explore the untrodden path of science.

The great Frederick, with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war, on the eve of battles which were to decide the fate of his kingdom, found time to revel in the charms of philosophy and intellectual pleasures. Bonaparte, with all Europe at his disposal, with kings in his ante-chamber begging for thrones, with thousands of men whose destinies were suspended on the brittle thread of his arbitrary pleasure, had time to converse with the books. Cæsar, when he had curbed the spirits of the Roman people, and was thronged with visitors from the remotest kingdoms, found time for intellectual conversation. Every man has time; if he is careful to improve it as well as he might, he can reap a three-fold reward. Let mechanics make use of the hours at their disposal, if they want to obtain a proper influence in society. They can, if they please, hold in their hands the destinies of our republic; they are numerous, respectable and powerful, and they have only to be educated half as well as other professions to make way for the nation.

HOW THE IRISHMAN CONVERTED THE JAW.—A "real hard sinner," a native of the Emerald Isle, went to confession the other day to his parish, and so shocked the clergyman with a recital of his sins, that he exclaimed: "My son, did you ever do a good deed in your life?"

"I did," said Pat; "I converted a Jew once."

"How was that?" asked the confessor.

"You see," said Pat, "the long-nosed, pork-eating, rascally sheriff fell overboard, and I put after his carcase in a boat. I nazed him by the top-knot just as he was going down the second time, and pulled his head above the surface, and says I, "if I save you, will you be a Christian?" "I won't," said he; and with that I deposited his head about three feet under again. Pulled him up once more, and put the question anew, "Will you be a Christian?" to which he again answered "No," gruffly. I gave him another dip, brought him up, puffing like a porpoise. "Will you be a Christian now?" says I. "Y-e-s," says he, and his teeth were chattering for all the world like a monkey that had burned his toes. "Well," said I, "you are now converted, and you had better die in the faith;" and so saying, I held him under until his spirit had departed." It is about as difficult to learn what view the priest took of this story as it is to learn "what became of the sow."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BALTIC.

The U. S. mail steamer Baltic, Comstock commander, arrived at New York on Tuesday morning the 27th ult., at 7 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the afternoon of May 14th.

The steamer Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 12th inst.

The Baltic brings four days later intelligence from Europe. The news is interesting, but not of great importance:

It is stated from Constantinople that a defensive alliance had been concluded at Teheran, between Persia and the United States, and that the text of it had arrived at Constantinople, where it is kept very secret. (A commercial treaty must be meant.) It is reported from Hamburg that an American squadron is expected soon to enter the Baltic. On Friday the 9th instant, Russia, Sweden, and Odenberg signed a protocol at Copenhagen, agreeing to adopt the last proposition of Denmark for the capitulation of the Sound Dues, provided all other States interested do the same. Russia is reported to have demanded explanations respecting the joint treaty secretly concluded between France, England, and Austria, guaranteeing the independence of Turkey. As the rumor has not affected the Stock Exchange, it cannot be considered dangerous. Russia is about to commence another campaign, under Gen. Moomvieff, against the Circassians. Considerable excitement yet reigns in Belgium on the subject of the attempt of France to coerce the Press, and an ovation had been offered by the Belgian citizens to Count Vilain for his expressed determination to uphold the liberty of type. Paris correspondence, however, says that the French and Belgium Governments have come to an understanding in the matter, that Belgium will take more active measures to prevent the publication of appeals to assassination, and France will take an early opportunity of expressing satisfaction therewith. The affairs of Italy continue to excite a large share of attention. Count Cavour has presented two important notes to the Sardinian Chambers. The news of General Walker's battle at Rivas attracted some (but not much) attention in England.

The French Government is stated to have its vigilance particularly awakened towards the movements of the secret societies, which are becoming dangerous.

At the meeting of capitalists at the Treasury Office on the 13th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the proposed loan of five millions sterling was calculated to cover the whole service of the year, except two millions, for which he should propose to issue Exchequer bonds, but the two millions would not be required until the end of the present year, or, perhaps, not until the first quarter of 1857.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, 14, 2 P. M.—Since the above was written the London mail of this morning has come to hand, but does not seem to contain much of interest, excepting an editorial in the *London Times*, descanting on the forbearance displayed by England in the enlistment dispute, and the unreasonableness of Mr. Marcy in demanding the recall of Mr. Crampton.

Denmark.

In a protocol signed at Copenhagen on the 9th inst., Russia and Sweden formally adhered to the mode of capitalizing the Sound Dues proposed by the Danish Government. The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Times* is somewhat surprised that England, "whose interest it seems to be to watch over the independence of Denmark," should have declined to accede to the proposed capitalization, which is declared to be the only practicable solution; and he intimates that the sympathies of the Danish nation, who were great admirers of British institutions, "would be considerably impaired if Denmark's moderate and reasonable proposals should meet with opposition from the very country which has the solution of the question in its hands, and which of all States is the one best qualified to prepare a transition from the existing state of things to another state more consistent with the exigencies of the time, without violently making way with old traditions.

Russia.

The Emperor of Russia has issued the following manifesto on the subject of his approaching coronation:

We, Alexander II, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, King of Poland, etc., make known by these presents: When we ascended our ancestral throne of Russia, and grand duchy of Finland, and the throne of Poland, which is inseparable from it, in the midst of severe trials, both for us and our country, we resolved in our heart to defer our coronation so long as the thunder of arms was not silenced within the limits of our realm, and the blood of our glorious Christian warriors, who had signalized themselves both by deeds of rare courage and by self-sacrifices, had not ceased to flow. Now that beneficent peace is restoring to Russia her former tranquility, we intend, in conformity with the example of the former pious Emperors, our predecessors, to be crowned, and to receive the prescribed annointment, and at the same time to have our dearly-beloved consort, the Empress Maria Alexandrowna, participate in the same. While we thus make known to our faithful subjects this our intention, which, with God's help shall be carried into execution in the month of August of this year, we invite them at the same time to join their prayers to ours, that God's blessing may descend on us and our government; that God may help us, while placing on our head the Imperial crown, to take upon us the oath and vow to live solely and alone for the good of the nations that are put under our rule; and may Almighty God enlighten all our thoughts, and inspire all our acts by the bestowal on us of His holy spirit.

ALEXANDER.

St. Petersburg, April 29, 1856.

The Czar of Warsaw announces that Russia is to commence a campaign this summer against the Caucasus. General Chruleff will have the command of the expedition under the superior direction of General Monravieff. The expedition will extend to Cagheetan, a distance of about sixty miles from the Black Sea coast.

In a recent speech to the nobility of Moscow, the Czar alluded to the report which had been spread to his intending to emancipate the serfs, and said that that was a change which could by no means be effected in a hurry. The present state of things, however, was one that could not last, it would, therefore, be very agreeable to him if the nobility itself would take into mature deliberation in what way a change could be gradually prepared for; and any propositions they might make on the subject would always be welcome to him.

Turkey.

The accounts from Constantinople are to the 1st instant. The exchange of the ratification of the Treaty of the 30th of March was known in the Turkish capital. The Sultan has requested, it is said, several Anglo-French divisions to remain for some time at Constantinople. It is thought this request has been caused by the state of things in the interior of Turkey. The grand revolt which has broken out in Arabia is the theme of general conversation; Egyptian troops are to be employed in repressing it. The journals are silent on the subject. The Smyrna papers state that the fanatics in Syria have massacred an English consular agent in Marasch and his family. Soleyman Pasha has put down the revolt in Magnesia and arrested the ringleaders.

The Sultan, on the application of the British Government for permission to erect a memorial church at Constantinople, has most liberally granted a piece of ground large enough for a church, schools, and parsonage.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—Bombay papers to the 16th April have arrived in England. Profound peace continued to prevail throughout India. The Governor-General was at Calcutta. The pressure in the money market had given way. The banks had reduced their rate of interest two per cent. all around; and, as bullion in quantity was arriving both from England and China, a further reduction was looked for.

At Bombay, on the 15th April, there was a fair business in imports. Market for cotton piece goods not encouraging. Yarns tolerably steady, with a fair amount of transactions. English iron steady at former prices. Swedish bar rather lower. Steel and tin in fair request. Lead in good demand.

Exports—Cotton wool steady. Sheep wool in very good demand. Hemp generally in good request. Linseed and rapeseed dull. Cochineal somewhat difficult of sale.

Exchange steady.

Freights—To Liverpool and London tonnage may be obtained for immediate shipment at £4 5s. Linseed, £4 10s. Current rate, £4 7s. 6d.

Australia.

Melbourne papers to the 25th of February had been received at Liverpool.

A meeting was to be held by the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce on that day, to devise the best means of promoting the re-establishment of steam postal communication with Europe.

The amount of gold received at Melbourne for the week ending Feb. 23 was 51,154 ounces, and £32,530 in coin.

Lola Montez was playing at the Victoria Theater, Ballarat diggings, where she had had an encounter with Mr. Seekamp, the editor of the Times at that place.

A writer in the Times had made some remarks reflecting on the character of Lola, and a few evenings afterward, Mr. Seekamp called at the United States Hotel, where she was residing. Hearing he was below, she came down stairs with a whip, and laid it on his back with hearty good will. Mr. Seekamp retaliated with a riding whip, and ere long the combatants had each other literally by the hair. Some of the parties interposed, and they were separated, but not before life preservers and revolvers had been produced. At the theater next evening, Lola Montez was enthusiastically received, and at the close of the performance made a characteristic speech.

From Sidney the advices are to the 20th of February. The banks had adopted uniform rates of exchange, the quotations being 2 per cent. premium for selling, and par for purchasing. Some fresh discoveries of gold had been made at Ophir Creek. The total of 28 days' earnings of a party of diggers was 400 ounces, consisting principally of nuggets—one of which weighed 2 to 3 lbs. The opinion generally prevalent is that the Ophir country is one large rich gold field.

From Adelaide the news is to the 19th of February. A severe storm had visited the Macclesfield district, doing great injury to the crops. Flour continued firm at £25 per ton at the port, and there was no change in imported produce and merchandise. But little wheat was changing hands.

Latest Intelligence.

[Telegraph from London to Liverpool.]

The steamer Sultan arrived at Southampton this morning, bringing dates from Gibraltar to May 5th; Cadiz, 6th; Lisbon, 9th, and Oporto 10th.

The cutter Spider, belonging to the Royal Yacht Club, arrived at Lisbon from Cork on the 7th. The American bark Elizabeth, of New York, on bearing out of the Straits of Gibraltar, went ashore, but got released with the loss of a portion of her cargo.

Gen. Cass's Letter.

The following is a copy of the letter written by Gen. Cass to one New York Nicaragua meeting:

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1856.—Sir:—Your telegraphic dispatch inviting me to attend the meeting in the Park on Friday evening has just reached me. I cannot be there in person, and my engagements are such as to render it impossible for me to attend, but my sympathies are with you in this demonstration of public satisfaction at the wise and just measure of the administration, by which the existing government of Nicaragua is recognized, and will be encouraged to go on with its good work. I trust it will meet the cordial approbation of the American people. It cannot fail to do so, if they are true to the faith of their fathers. Since the commencement of our national existence it has been our principle to consider every foreign government a legitimate one which is received as such in its own country. This is the condition of the present rulers of Nicaragua, and it is no less our duty than it ought to be our desire to lend them the moral support they can derive from our recognition. I am free to confess that the heroic efforts of our countrymen in Nicaragua, excites my admiration while it engages all my solicitude. I am not to be deterred from the expression of these feelings by sneers, or reproaches, or hard words. He who doesn't sympathise with such an enterprise has little in common with me.

The difficulties which General Walker has encountered and overcome, will place his name high on the roll of the distinguished men of his age. He has conciliated the people he went to aid, the government of which he makes part is performing its functions without opposition, and internal tranquility marks the wisdom of its policy. That magnificent region, for which God has done so much and man so little, needed some renovating process, some transfusion by which new life may be imparted to it. Our countrymen will plant there the seed of our institutions, and God grant that they may grow up into an abundant harvest of industry, enterprise and prosperity. A new day, I hope, is opening upon the States of Central America. If we are true to our duty they will soon be freed from all danger of European interference, and will have a security in their own power against the ambitious designs of England, far better than Clayton-Bulwer treaties, or any other diplomatic machinery by which a spirit of aggression is sought to be concealed till circumstances are ready for active operation. I am, sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, in giving an account of the efforts of M. de Sartiges, the French Minister, to induce the American Government to accept the explanation of Mr. Crampton and Lord Clarendon as satisfactory, gives the subjoined account of an interview between the Minister and Mr. Marcy:

He represented that the continuance of peaceful relations between England and the United States was the earnest wish of his master, the Emperor, who, since his accession to the throne of France, had personally, and through his representatives, evinced on every possible occasion a friendship to the Union. Mr. Marcy is said to have expressed satisfaction at the assurance given, and remarked that it did not correspond with other official statements which the United States had received from parties of reputable standing in their own country.

The Minister promptly interposed, and denied in the firmest manner the truth of any report adverse to the one which he had just made. The scene at this moment, according to representation, must have been one of interest, for Mr. Marcy, rising from his seat, excused his absence for a moment, when he returned from an adjoining room with an original dispatch in his hand, addressed to the Secretary of War, Mr. Davis, which he opened, and, by permission of M. Sartiges, commenced reading extracts therefrom.

"Now," said Mr. Marcy, closing the document, "what I have just read to you is from a report of an army commission which was sent out by this Government for the benefit of science; and as I do understand from the free assurance that you have given, that his Majesty, the Emperor, was ignorant of the language used by his War Secretary to the officers of this mission, to whom he not only declined extending the courtesies solicited, but added to the refusal an expression hoping 'that when they next meet it might be at the cannon's mouth.'" Mr. Marcy continued: "This language is further corroborated by a dispatch to this department from our Minister at Paris."

De Sartiges took a hurried leave.

ACTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE IN THE SUMNER CASE.—We take the following dispatch from the N. Y. Daily Times, of the 27th ult:

Boston, Monday, May 26, 1856.—The Senate today passed the following resolves by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, That we have received with deep concern information of the recent violent assault, committed in the Senate Chamber at Washington upon the person of the Hon. Charles Sumner, one of our representatives in Congress, by Preston S. Brooks, a member of the House of Representatives, from South Carolina—an assault which no provocation could justify—a gross breach of parliamentary privilege—a ruthless attack upon the liberty of speech—an outrage of the decencies of civilized life, and an indignity to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts, in the name of the free and enlightened people, demands for her representatives in the National Legislature, entire freedom of speech, and will uphold them in the proper exercise of the essential right of American citizens.

Resolved, That we approve of Mr. Sumner's earnest and fearless declaration of free principles, and his manly defense of human rights and Free Territory.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts is imperatively called by the plainest dictates of duty, from a decent regard of the rights of her citizens, and respect for her character as a Sovereign State, to demand, and the Legislature of Massachusetts hereby does demand of the National Congress, a prompt and strict investigation into the recent assault upon Mr. Sumner, and the expulsion by the House of Mr. Brooks of South Carolina, and any other Members concerned with him in said assault.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolves to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States.

After the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, they were transmitted to the House for the action of that body upon them.

In the House the resolutions excited an animated debate, but after a slight amendment to the third, they were adopted by 187 against 23.

AMERICAN MEETING.—A meeting of the American party took place at the Court House, in this city, yesterday (Saturday, the 31st,) for the purpose of selecting delegates to the District Conventions, and also the State Convention, to be held in this city, the third Monday of June.

Dr. T. J. Buffington was called to the chair, and Joseph Nephler appointed Secretary. The President having stated the object of the meeting, a resolution appointing one hundred and thirty delegates was adopted, and a committee appointed to make arrangements for the Convention, after which the meeting adjourned.—[Baton Rouge Comet, 1st inst.

We learn from the Rochester American, of the 24th ult., that a very destructive fire took place in that city on that day, in which property to the amount of forty thousand dollars was destroyed, very little being covered by insurance

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The last foreign news states that General Williams, the hero of Kars, has been made a baronet, with a pension of a thousand pounds per annum. He well deserves the compliment—the rank and the reward. Himself and Omar Pacha are the real heroes of the war.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

TERMS—$2 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1856.

Harper for June, has been laid on our table by McGinnis.

EDINBURG REVIEW.—The April number of this sterling republication, by L. Scott & Co., has reached us. This is a favorable time to subscribe. See advertisement.

THE CIS-ATLANTIC BATTLE.—This book, otherwise entitled Sam vs. the Pope, by Rev. J. L. Chapman, has been laid on our table fresh from the press. It quotes from original sources against his holiness. For sale by McGinnis.

BAPTISED CHILDREN.—The Philadelphia Conference, at its late sitting, passed a resolution in favor of considering baptised children as probationers in the church—said children to be received into full membership at any time when the evidences of conversion are clear.

At the late session of the New Jersey Conference, a report on the "the relation of baptized children to the church," including a memorial to the General Conference upon the subject, was presented by the committee appointed at the preceding conference, and adopted.

COLYSEUM PLACE CHURCH.—The large and imposing plan of the Baptist Church of New Orleans is not yet filled out.—The tower is unfinished and other parts. When completed it will be an ornament to the city and an honor to the denomination. An agent, Dr. Witter, has been sent forth to gather funds.—We heartily wish him success in this agency.

HEALTH.—A report that may be characterised as absurd, went abroad weeks ago, that yellow fever had appeared here. We are under the impression that it will be a healthy summer—an impression we could not perhaps give any satisfactory reasons for. Certainly up to this time of the year, no city has been more favored, in respect of health, than New Orleans. The chief officer of the Charity Hospital, Dr. Austin, told us yesterday that no case of yellow fever was there—none had been this season. One that created some suspicion, turned out a jaundice. We shall be on the look out and report, without restraint, the true state of the case. If yellow fever comes we shall announce its advent.

MENTOR'S ARTICLES.

The seventh of these serials fell out of its order, and the succeeding one took its numerical denomination. This breaks the connection somewhat.

The burden of that number was a suggestion, respectfully submitted, that the whole present race of "Female Colleges" abandon all claim to such rank; cease to confer diplomas and to declare the education of young ladies complete at the close of their "course;" and with one accord assume the academic character and duties, and enter at once upon a thorough course of profitable mental discipline.

This brings in the suggestion of Mentor's last and concluding article. These articles speak for themselves. The author is not only a scholar but professional teacher. Some of the Alabama journals are republishing them, and thus bringing the public mind to bear on suggestions thorough and practical, and calculated to elevate the subject.

MILTON, FLA., May 6.—For the last week or ten days we have had a very interesting meeting going on in Milton. Our church is taking a stand here that it has never had before, and I am rather inclined to think that our Sabbath-School has had more to do with it than we are aware. The school has not only interested the children but has brought the parents to appreciate the privilege. Our Sabbath-School numbers over one hundred children and some eighteen or twenty teachers. Our P. E. D. Carmichael left us a few days ago, but not without leaving a deep impression of his official and moral worth.

L. P. G.

TUSCUMBIA, MISSOURI.—Rev. Bancroft, Turnersville, May 28, says: "Our little log church, tastefully decorated, was filled with an admiring crowd; windows full and many seated on surrounding stumps. The children acquitted themselves well in recitations. It was good to be there. With a good library, good superintendent and teachers, long may this school bless the community."

GENERAL CONFERENCE, NORTH.

Our correspondent at Indianapolis having failed to remit, we make up the substance of what is doing there from the Daily Western Christian Advocate:

Reports on slavery, the extension of the term of ministerial service, and the Presiding Eldership take precedence of all other business.

It has been decided *not* to extend, by a vote of 127 to 91; and not to change the Presiding Eldership, 143 to 72.

A Missionary Conference has been determined on for Germany, with $1,000 a year to publish suitable books, etc.

A German Sunday-School newspaper for this country is to be published at Cincinnati.

The African Bishopric is not easily disposed of. In reply to the question where he would be amenable, Dr. Durbin replied that the Episcopal jurisdiction was intended by the report to be limited exclusively to Africa. The Bishop would be a part and parcel of the Liberian Conference. If arraigned and expelled, he could come here for an appeal, as any member from that Conference can do.

BIBLICAL INSTITUTES.

As a sign of the times, we append part of the report of the Committee on Education, Dr. Thomson chairman, yet to be acted on:

The Committee on Education have had under consideration the subject of Biblical Institutes; and beg leave to report in relation thereto the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That the General Conference reject all institutions for ministerial education which assume the sufficiency of merely educational qualifications for the sacred office, and most strenuously require that no candidate for that office be admitted to our Biblical Institutes and Departments for ministerial training without a certificate from the Quarterly or Annual Conference of its belief that he is divinely called to the ministry.

2. Resolved, That the General Conference look with approval on those Biblical Departments which are in connection with our Colleges, and which may hereafter be established in such connection, and upon our Biblical Institutes which now do and may hereafter exist separately for the education of such candidates; provided, always, that both these classes of ministerial institutions be encompassed with guards sufficient to protect them from heresy in doctrine, and error in discipline.

3. Resolved, That for the efficiency of this protective purpose the General Conference deem it indispensable that the trustees of such institutions be all members of the M. E. Church, and that at least one Annual Conference have the chartered right to supply all the occuring vacancies in such boards, and to have the acknowledged right to procure the prompt removal from institutions of any teacher or teachers whose instructions shall not harmonize with either the doctrines or discipline of the Methodist E. Church.

5. Resolved, That the General Conference would regard with decided disapproval any attempt greatly to multiply these institutions among us, as this could have no tendency but to enfeeble their salutary influence, and to exhaust the means of the church which should be otherwise applied.

BAPTISED CHILDREN.

Rev. Mr. Hibbard, on 21st, presented part of the report of the Committee on Revisals, which, whether adopted into the discipline or not is interesting as to the relation of baptised children to the church:

Question 1st. Are all young children entitled to Baptism?

Answer. We hold that all children, by virtue of the unconditional benefits of the atonement, are placed in a state of grace, and are therefore morally entitled to the benefits of baptism; but as infant baptism contemplates a course of religious instruction and discipline, it is expected of all parents or guardians who present their children for baptism, that they use all diligence in bringing them up in conformity to the word of God, and they should be solemnly admonished of this obligation and earnestly exhorted to faithfulness therein.

Ques. 2nd. What is the relation of baptized children to the Church?

Ans. We regard all children who have been baptised as placed in visible covenant relation to God, and under the special care and supervision of the Church.

Ques. 3d. What shall be done for the baptized children of our Church?

Ans. 1st. The preacher in charge shall preserve a full and accurate register of the names of all the baptised children within his pastoral care, the dates of their birth and baptism, their parentage and places of residence.

2d. As early as they shall be able to understand let them be taught the nature, design, and obligations of their baptism, and the truths of religion necessary to make them wise unto salvation; let them be encouraged to attend class, and to give regular attendance upon all the means of grace, according to their age, capacity and religious experience.

3d. Wherein they shall have obtained age sufficiently to understand the obligations of religion, and shall give evidence of a desire to flee the wrath to come, their names shall be enrolled in the list of probationers, and if they shall continue to give evidence of a principle and habit of piety, they may be admitted into full membership in our church, on the recommendation of a leader with whom they have met at least six months in class, by publicly assenting before the church, to the baptismal covenant, and also to the usual questions on doctrines and discipline.

4th. Whenever a baptised child shall, by orphanage, or otherwise become deprived of christian guardianship, the preacher in charge shall ascertain and report to the society or the leaders' meeting, the facts in the case, and such provision shall be made for the christian training of the child as the circumstances of the case admit and require.

But the tug of war is on the Slavery Resolutions—as men always find that question hardest to dispose of with which they have least business and acquaintance. The majority report of the Conference, Dr. Raymond, chairman, brought in an elaborate but weak argument, closing thus:

In view of these facts and principles, the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st., by the delegates of the several annual Conferences in General Conference assembled, that we recommend the several annual Conferences so to amend our General Rule on Slavery as to read—The buying, selling, or holding a human being as property.

Resolved, 2d., by the delegates of the several annual conferences in General Conference assembled, that the following be and hereby is substituted in the place of the present seventh chapter of our book of discipline, to wit:

What shall be done for the Extirpation of the Evil of Slavery? Ans. 1. We declare we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of Slavery. We believe that all men, by nature, have an equal right to Freedom, and that no man has a moral right to hold a fellow being as property. Therefore, no slaveholder shall be eligible to membership in our church hereafter, where emancipation can be effected without injury to the slave. But, inasmuch as persons may be brought into the legal relation of slaveholders, involuntarily, or voluntarily by purchasing slaves in order to free them, therefore, the merely legal relation shall not be considered, of itself, sufficient to exclude a person who may thus sustain it, from the fellowship of the church.

Ans. 2. Whenever a member of our church, by any means, becomes the owner of a slave, it shall be the duty of the Preacher in charge to call together a committee, of at least three members, who shall investigate the case, and determine the time in which such slaves shall be free, and on his refusal or neglect to abide by the decision of said committee, he shall be dealt with as in the case of immorality.

Ans. 3. It shall be the duty of all our members and probationers, who may sustain the legal relation of slaveholder to teach their servants to read the word of God; to allow them to attend the public worship of God, on our regular days of Divine service; to protect them in the observance of the duties of the Conjugal and Parental relations; to give them such compensation for their services as may, under the circumstances, be just and equal; to make such provisions as may be legally practicable, to prevent them and their posterity from passing into perpetual slavery, and to treat them in all respects, as required by the law of love.

Ans. 4. It shall be the duty of our Preachers prudently to enforce the above rules.

Rev. J. A. Collins, with a strong minority, brought next day (24th,) a counter report, complaining that the majority report virtually propounded new terms of communion, and sought to do under statutory law what constitutional law would not allow—

Before this provision can be engrafted upon the Discipline constitutionally, the General Rule with respect to Slavery must be essentially altered, which can only be done by compliance with the proviso to the sixth restriction, which says—"Provided, nevertheless, that upon the concurrent recommendation of three-fourths of all the members of the several Annual Conferences, who shall be present and vote on such recommendation, then a majority of two-thirds of the General Conference succeeding shall suffice to alter any of the above restrictions, excepting the first article; and also, whenever such alteration or alterations shall have been first recommended by two-thirds of the General Conference, so soon as three fourths of the members of all the Annual Conferences shall have concurred as aforesaid, such alteration or alterations shall take effect." It is not proposed in the report of the majority of the committee to submit their action to the operation of this constitutional method, but to carry it by a mere majority of this General Conference, leaving the General Rule as it is, which, if successful, and the proposed chapter be placed in the Discipline, will be a palpable violation of the constitution.

* * * * * * * * * *

We respectfully suggest also, that in 1845, we repudiated the "plan of separation" to enable us to go to our brethren in the border work, and they received us expressly on the ground of the Discipline as it is, and because they were opposed to the policy of the Methodist E. Church, South, on the subject of slavery. And it does not seem to us expedient, or indeed just, now to enforce upon them further measures, which, in their judgment, will very seriously cripple, if not extinguish the work among them.

The Editor of the Chicago Advocate, taking notes, makes these general remarks: "The great difficulty in the management of Methodist jurisprudence seems to arise out of a tenacity to preserve, what we shall soon find impossible, an identity of mere customs and externals throughout our wide and extended connection. For our own part, we should be in favor of making a provision that would do away with the presiding eldorship in some localities, where circumstances have superseded the necessity, while, where it is wanted, we would have it preserved in all its integrity. But to confer upon the church such a privilege, in the estimation of the majority, as yet, would be deemed a dangerous latitudinarianism—a sad departure from "old-fashioned Methodism." But to the credit of this conference be it said, this latter phrase is losing its mythic charm, becoming stale and trite, and when employed, as it is by few, it excites nothing but the smile of forbearance or the frown of disgust."

Model Post Master.

Rev. John Sample, a local preacher to whom we are much indebted for looking after the interests of the Advocate, writes from Meadville, Mississippi. How much we lose yearly from the negligence of *such* Post Masters, and the want of such a friend as Bro. S. on the spot:

"MEADVILLE, MISS., May 20.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate, directed to Mrs. E. B., is not taken out of the office—has not been for two or three years, as the P. M. informs me—she having left Meadville long since. Had I been apprised of this sooner I would have notified you, but I have not resided here long."

The law makes it the Post Master's duty to notify publishers when papers are not taken from the office. Ought not subscribers give notice of their change of place? What a loss is here!

CANTON ROAD.—We learn that the road from Jackson to Canton will be completed in a few days. But for some damage to the embankments by the recent heavy rains, the "Iron Horse" would have startled the "Celestials" some days since.

The completion of this road brings Canton and the adjoining country to our doors, and as our market, this side of New Orleans, furnishes unquestionably the best facilities for our friends from that region, we may as well get ready to give them a welcome.

[Vicksburg Times.

VICKSBURG SHREVEPORT AND TEXAS RAIL ROAD.—The Vicksburg American says: This work is now progressing and hands are engaged in laying down the iron. More than a mile of track we are informed is already laid, of what we can no longer doubt is the first link in the Great Pacific Road.

If the prudence of reserve and decorum dictates silence in some circumstances, in others prudence of a higher order may justify us in speaking our thoughts.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Beggars—Imposters in Mississippi—St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.

Bro. McTyeire:—Does this Institution belong to the city of New Orleans or the Roman Catholics? I ask because I think the people of the interior should be informed; and because there are strolling beggars going through the country on foot pleading earnestly for the poor orphans. I doubt there being such authorized to beg for that institution, and think you would do well to let us know, through the Advocate, whether they have sent those girls out that I have met in Woodville. One is a large Irish girl in black, the other about ten years of age. The one in black seemed quite indignant at the people here because they gave so sparingly.

There have been imposters through here within the last few months—recently proven to be such—and the people are a little incredulous to the tales about the poor orphans of St. Joseph.

One man, I don't know his name, I wish I did, living, I think, in St. Tammy Parish, has been through several times in the few years just past, showing a paper with an editorial, (I wish I knew the name of the paper,) stating that the man's wife was crazy—and that all his children, a large family, were idiots—not able to help one another—that the man was not able to work, and the people would do well to help him—that he was worthy to receive their charity.

Over the country he has gone—some places he was blind—at others, lame in the foot, or leg, or knee, or rheumatic, etc. In this way he obtained a large amount of money. But they have traced him to his home and find that he is a farmer, working fifteen hands.—What name ought to be given him and the editor?

Another, calling himself LeFever, is out from New Orleans on some magnificent and worthy expedition. He has a printed document commending him to the people, with Dr. Stone's Dr. Clap's and other prominent citizens' names to it. He has obtained quite a sum. But some persons about here did not believe the story, so they applied to Dr. Clap about this charity and beggar. He denies knowing any thing about either. Will the people be wise? Will they remember these cases? I think every such beggar should be taken up, punished and put to work.

HELMS.

REMARKS.—St. Josephs belongs not to the city of New Orleans further than location. Roman Catholics make of the poor orphan a stalking horse. In that name, as we have reason to believe, and it is believed here very generally, they procure money from the State Legislature and from generous and gullible people, to build churches, convents and monasteries.

If our friends abroad would know of an orphan institution that may be safely and liberally patronized, we point them to the Orphan's Home in the Fourth District. There brothers and sisters are received, and families of children are not separated—the only place of the kind known to us in this city. It is under Protestant influence and without endowment. Children are sent to day school, and there is a Sabbath-school maintained in the Home. Moreover, the managers of this Institution do not work in the dark, as do others. They make an annual report, publishing to the world their numbers, deaths, condition, receipts and disbursements.—Their books are open to inspection.—They can show what goes with the money contributed for the poor orphan. A showing many citizens of New Orleans would like to have from St. Josephs or the Camp street Asylum, and others presided over by priests and nuns.

This is not to pave the way for any one that may solicit alms for the Orphan's Home. When they send out a collector he will be properly authenticated. Two months ago, a stout top-shaven one, with meekest air, entered our office, book in hand, for donations to keep up the St. Bernard dogs.—Names of prominent citizens were down. Two days afterwards he was denounced as an imposter. These dogs have long since been endowed.

SWAN LAKE, LA. CONFERENCE.—Rev. W. G. McGaughey, pastor, writes:—"We commenced a two day's meeting at Swan Lake Church, May 16, assisted by Rev. D. C. K. Collins—protracted it nine days—had an addition to the church of nineteen members and about the same number of conversions. The membership greatly revived."

DEATH OF EMINENT MEN.—A Monod of Franco, one of the lights of Protestantism, and Rev. Dr. Beacham, English Wesleyan, died 22d April.

It is easier sometimes to keep a good conscience than a good name. Hold fast the former though you are robbed of the latter.

Notices of New Books.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH; or, Piety and Usefulness Exemplified, in a Memoir of the Life of Samuel Hick, late of Micklefield, Yorkshire. By James Everett. Revised by Thos. O. Summers, D.D., Nashville: Stevenson & Owen—1856. Price 45 cts.

It is quite likely that the "Village Blacksmith" will not suit the taste of some of our friends—he does not suit our own exactly; but he pleases a great many people, as is evident from the fact that a great many editions of his Life have been issued in Great Britian and in the United States. Perhaps some of the incidents recorded by his biographer will stumble the faith of the reader; but we have been assured by some who had personal acquaintance with Mr. Hick—among whom was our lamented friend, the Rev. Geo. C. Cookman, who wrote an introduction to the first American edition of the "Village Blacksmith"—that the most marvellous statements in the work were corroborated by many credible witnesses. It cannot be questioned that the subject of this memoir was a man of great faith and zeal, and that he was eminently useful in the sphere of his peculiar vocation. We trust that the republication of these "short and simple annals" will meet with the Divine favor, and prove a blessing to thousands of readers.

CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY. By ADAM CLARKE, LL. D., F. A. S. Selected from his published and unpublished Writings, and systematically arranged. With a Life of the Author. By Samuel Dunn. Revised T. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen—1856. 12mo, pp. 420—price 75 cents.

In preparing this edition of Dr. Clarke's Theology for the press, we have done little more than correct the errors which crept into the former editions, and prepare a more copious Index. In numerous instances we have verified the text by reference to the Doctor's works. The "Theology" appears in the form of *disjecta membra*, having been selected from the voluminous writings of the learned author; but it was not thought expedient to attempt a more systematic arrangement than that which it received from Mr. Dunn. An occasional note of dissent from some of Dr. Clarke's views will not, perhaps, be considered out of place in the margin; while his clear statement, luminous illustration, and able defence of the doctrines of revealed truth, will justify the high recommendation which the work has received from competent judges, and which, were it necessary, would be fully endorsed by the editor of this revised edition.

SWITZERLAND: Historical and Descriptive. Edited by Thos. O. Summers, D. D, Nashville: Stevenson & Owen—1856. pp. 189—price 30 cts.

This book on Switzerland evinces great research and sound judgment—a great deal of valuable information being condensed and brought within a short compass. It is "written with a decidedly religious tone," and will be found a valuable addition to a Sunday-school or family library, with reference to which it has been carefully revised by the Editor. The Contents are as follows:—The Dim Distance—Seeds of Nationality—Heroism and Independence—The Reformation—Wars of Religion—A Long Peace—Overthrow and Restoration—Nature—Art—Society.

The Mountains Round About Jerusalem.

"As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people."—PSALM 125: 2.

The mountains round about Jerusalem are the following: the Mount of Olives, and the Mountain of Offense, so called from Solomon having erected altars on it to strange gods—these are parts of the same hill, and are on the east of Jerusalem; the Hill of Evil Counsel, on the south, so called from Caiaphas having a house here, in which he propounded to the Sanhedrim, his wicked policy of the expediency of putting Christ to death; and the Mount of Gihon on the west, with the heights of Mizpeh, and Scopus, but considerably farther off on the North. Of the four mountains by which Jerusalem is immediately surrounded, the Mount of Olives is the highest. Its height from the brook Kedron, which flows at its base, is reckoned at 600 feet. It is the first that meets the eye of the traveller who approaches Jerusalem from the Bethlehem or the Jaffa road; it is the first object also that he recognizes from what he has read of Jerusalem in the Bible and books of travel. Surveying Jerusalem from whatever quarter he may, surrounded and sheltered by its circlet of hills, there are, perhaps, few passages which the scene will recall more readily and more frequently to his memory, than this: "The mountains round about Jerusalem."

The agricultural branch of the Patent office is likely to grow gradually into an important agricultural bureau. The House has appropriated thirty thousand dollars—just six times as much as the appropriation last year—for the purchase of seeds, plants, etc., for general distribution.

Put the strongest minded woman in a bonnet shop, and it instantly will turn her head.

NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor:—I am not sure that I should have troubled your readers again, but for two reasons. The first is, that for some time past there has been so little material for the gossips to work up, they are in danger of forgetting the trade, which would be a great social calamity. Their appetites are voracious; they are nearly famished; and my generosity will not permit me to withhold from them an occasional crumb of comfort. You have recently been on the ground, and probably was as much amused as myself at the confidential enquiries to which you was subjected. Pray Mr. Editor, who do you think Crotchet is?

The other and more urgent reason is a desire to correct a false impression which I understand was made by my last letter. I have but recently learned from reliable authority, that the report alluded to originated in a misapprehension, and hasten to say that injustice was done, unintentionally no doubt, to one whose zeal and self-sacrifice in the cause of the church are unquestionable. While I fully retain the sentiments expressed in that letter concerning complainers and fault-finders in general, it gives me great pleasure to make this explanation; and I will only add, that if it should afford to the one who feels aggrieved, as much satisfaction as it did to myself its object will be fully attained.

You will have heard before this that the signs of the times in Indianapolis are threatening. We understand that all the committees, or at least the leading men among them, are ultra Abolitionists, but the general opinion here is, that the party leaders in the northern church are insincere, and will scarcely dare to go the audacious lengths of their own propositions. Should they do so however, we may look for another division of our common family, as it is not likely that even those slaveholders who have been feeding and clothing northern preachers *from principle*, will carry their scruples so far as to give up their slaves in obedience to the mandates of the General Conference. With an occasional exception, so long as you do not touch a fanatic's purse, he will listen approvingly to your harangues on principle, but the instant you tell him that his possessions are sinful and must be given up, without other recompense than the acquittal of his own conscience, like the young man who went to our Saviour, he will go away always "sorrowful," and often angry.

Speaking on this much vexed theme reminds me of a man I once heard of, who, although a slaveholder, had become, as he thought, a thoroughgoing Abolitionist. While talking about it to a friend one day, his zeal in the good cause waxed hotter and hotter, until it boiled over with the following sensible declaration: "I'll not stand it any longer, I'll go and sell every nigger I've got, and get rid of the cursed traffic!"

Perhaps our northern brothren may arrange matters in a similar way. Certainly it can never be done by any plan less favorable to the pecuniary interests of their slaveholding conferences.

I am glad to be able to say that Nashville is steadily and rapidly improving. Many new buildings are in course of erection, and the projected railroads have given an impetus to all kinds of business. To be sure, the house-painter's or even the whitewasher's art, would, if resorted to, make a wonderful improvement in certain sections of the city, but we are not suffering as much on that score as our Yankee friends might imagine. For my own part, I like the gray and brown tints, left by time on walls and fences, and have always had a fancy that the eternal *white* of a New England village, would be wearisome to my eyes. Heterodox as it may be, I had rather see an ivy of twenty year's growth creeping round the windows, and nestling lovingly under the eaves of an old homestead, than to see it shining in the "newest and most approved style" of white and green paints.

You are aware that the old Court-House in the square has been burned down, looking much better, as some one maliciously remarked, in its character of a ruin than ever before. It is rumored that the authorities talk of removing the Market House, now standing by it, to somewhere on Broad street, and rebuilding the Court-House handsomely in the center of the square. This will be a fine improvement, and the sooner it is begun the better. A part of the burnt property on the square belonging to W. R. Elliston, Esq., our Missionary Treasurer, was sold by him the other day to Brother Thomas Evans, of this city, for a thousand dollars a running foot. The publishing house turns out a judicious investment. The ground could be sold to-day at 20 per cent. advance upon purchase price.

Every body at the publishing house is too busy to talk much to an occasional visitor, so that I have not much news from that quarter. I see by the last number of the Sunday-School Visitor that it has been enlarged. This is a decided improvement, but its increased size must add considerably to the labors of the editor, and it is to be hoped that all who know how to talk to children, (a rare accomplishment,) and feel an interest in this enterprise, will contribute to its pages.

We had hardly done regretting Brother Owens' resignation of his arduous post, when we were delighted by the announcement that the Bishops had appointed Brother Evans to succeed him. He arrived here with his family a day or two ago, and I venture to promise that the Methodists of Nashville will leave them no room to regret the far-famed hospitalities of their own State.

Bishop Pierce passed through here a few days since, on his way home from St. Louis. He preached on Sabbath night to a delighted audience, fully sustaining his splendid pulpit reputation.

So far as I have heard, the prospect for fruit crops in this neighborhood is very fair, especially the peaches. We have had much rain recently, and the farmers complain that the weeds are getting the start of them, but the rains have kept the river up, and the chances are good for getting an abundant supply of coal. It is to be hoped that enough will be brought down for winter use, as the inconvenience in this respect is often great.

On Saturday night last, a meeting was held in the Market-House, the object of which was to approve of the recognition by our government of Nicaragua as an independent republic. Ex-Governor Brown was one of the speakers. Gen. Walker is a native of this city.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is progressing rapidly towards completion, so that before many months we may hope to be in direct communication with New York, by this western route. Truly ours is a fast country.—No more at present,

Yours, truly, CROTCHET.

Nashville, May 19.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

IS IT NOT LYING?

Mr. Editor:—The writer hopes that you will not regard him as a poor, miserable, unmitigated pious misanthrope, who delights only in looking upon the dark shades of life, but as a simple, straight-forward, straight up and down lover of truth at all times, in all places, under all circumstances.

Not long since, while sitting in the neighborhood of quite a meek-looking, dignified minister, I heard him remark to a gentleman sitting by, "Well, somehow or other, I never could think of my appointments to preach," and turning to his wife he remarked, "Old lady do I not preach at ——, on next Sabbath?" Thinks I to myself, old man were you ever really called to preach, and do you really believe what you do preach; or do you wish your hearers to believe that you are a great man?—that it is not at all necessary for you to think of the time, the subject, or the occasion—so you but have time enough to reach the pulpit it is all that your astute intellect requires? If such is the case, you have missed your aim. Your hearers are not at all deceived; men of the most common sense and observation readily detect your objects, and while they pity you, they say in their hearts, poor man, he has lied not unto men, but unto God.

Another case was that of a young minister, just starting out, of good education, and who was in the habit of writing his sermons. Living at some distance in a neighboring county, he had been written to by the principal of a school to come over and deliver the commencement sermon, and perhaps a speech. He did so, and the next day, happening to fall in with him myself, during conversation he remarked that he had made no preparation whatever for the speech delivered the day before, that it had been gotten up hurriedly on the spur of the occasion, entirely unanticipated by him. Thinks I to myself, young man, what you say may all be very true, I don't know, God only knows, but I have my fears and misgivings. I know that five of the virgins took oil in their lamps, and five didn't; that five were called wise and five foolish. I know that you are in the habit of preparing and writing out your speeches; and I know too that you were apprised beforehand that it would be expected of you to preach and speak on the occasion; but ah me, I fear that you too, wish to make the impression that you are a great man; that your giant intellect needs but the spur of the presence of a popular assembly to work up and evolve its abundant treasures. God forgive me if I misjudge, but I fear that you too have lied, not unto men but unto God.

A SILENT OBSERVER.

POETIC LABOR.—Samuel Rogers was engaged on the Pleasures of Memory for nine years; on Human Life for nearly the same space of time; and Italy was not completed in less than sixteen years. Thomas Moore was frequently occupied three weeks in writing a song.

Judging by the enormous circumference of the dresses worn by young ladies in the present day, we feel inclined to assent to the truth of the old saw, that "a miss is as good as a mile."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—*Louisiana Conference Tract Society.*—Cash received by R. J. Harp for the tract society in Madison Parish, La, April 22:

Sub by Mr. Jessee Stansbrough	$30 0
David M Stansbrough	5 00
J. T. C.	2 00
J. W. M.	2 50
A friend	10 00
A stranger on steamer Princess	5 00
Mr. F.	1 00
sundry persons	0 00
Total	61 50

Will at suitable times acknowledge receipts from the parishes.

Notice.—*Florence Wesleyan University, Alabama.*—The annual examination of the pupils of this Institution will begin on Wednesday the 4th of July next.

The order of exercises in addition to the examination will be as follows:

On Saturday evening Sophomore prize declamation; on Sunday commencement sermon, by Rev. O. Blue, of Alabama Conference; on Monday and Tuesday evenings Junior exhibition. On Tuesday it is expected that addresses will be delivered before the Literary and Literary societies, by gentlemen chosen for the occasion. On Monday, commencement day, addresses by the graduating class, degrees conferred, etc.

It is hoped that the committees appointed by the Conferences will be present. The friends of education, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. The Trustees will hold their annual meeting on Saturday.

S. P. RICE, Sec'y. of Fac.

Notice.—*Centenary Institute, Alabama.*—The annual examination of the classes will begin on Friday the 27th of June, and close on the following Wednesday.

The commencement sermon will be preached on the following Sabbath by Rev. Wm. P. Harrison.

The annual address will be delivered by Rev. E. Colwin on Wednesday the 2nd July.

B. I. HARRISON, Sec'y.

Notice.—The examination of the pupils of Mansfield Female College will commence on Monday, the 30th July. Commencement day the following Friday, which will be the first of August, at which time the usual honors will be conferred on the graduating class, and addresses appropriate to the occasion delivered. The attendance of the patrons and friends of the Institution and the public generally is respectfully invited. The Visiting Committee of the Conference are also earnestly requested to be in attendance.

H. C. THWEATT, Pres't.

Notice.—A Camp meeting will be held at Plaquemine Brulee, in the Parish of St. Landry, to commence on Friday, June 20, 1850. Preachers and people are generally invited to attend.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. C.

Notice.—On the 22d of June next, Bishop Andrew will dedicate the new M. E. Church in Enterprise, Miss., at which time he will also attend to the ordination of any brethren who may have certificates of election thereto, and who have not had an opportunity of having it attended to.

W. C. TURNER.

Notice.—*N. O. District, 2d Quarter.*—Camp Meetings Missions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, May 18th at Sarah-ton Ronge, June 7th and 8th.

Bayou Lafourche and Bayou Black, June 14th and 15th, at Napoleonville.

Plaquemine and Point Coupee, June 28th and 29th, Bayon Poydras.

Contracted Meeting at Bayon Gros Teto 5th and 6th July.

Thoreon st., July 13th; Q. C. and L, F. on the 14th.

New Orleans Circuit, July 20th at Algiers, A. M.; Carrollton, P. M.; Q. C. 17th, in Carondelet basement.

Carondelet st., July 27th; L. F. 28th; Q. C. 20th.

Wesley, Soule and Winan's Chapels, Q. C. August 1.

Felicity st., August 3d, L. F. 4th and Q. C. 5th.

Thibodeaux, August 23d and 24th.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Notice.—*Gainesville District, Alabama Conference, 3d Quarter.*—Fork and Willow Pood Colored Mission, June 14th and 15th; Belmoet and Colored Mission, June 28th and 29th; Eutaw, July 12th and 13th; Livingston, July 10th and 20th; Warsaw, 26th and 27th; DeKalb, August 2d and 3d; Lauderdale, August 9th and 10th; Samterville, August 16th and 17th; Gainesville, August 23d and 24th; Macon, August 30th and 31st; Wahalah, September 6th and 7th.

T. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

Wanted.—A situation as Teacher, by a young men of considerable experience. He is prepared to teach Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics. Apply to Rev. J. C. Miller, President of Centenary College, or either of its Professors. my17-3t

Episcopal Visitation.

ABERDEEN, Miss., May 17, 1855.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire.—You will oblige me by inserting the following as the *official* statement of the times of holding the sessions of the Conferences of the Fourth District of Episcopal visitation for 1856-7.

Texas Conference, at Kickapoo, Kan., Oct. 3, 1856
Miss'n do. at Chickasaw Acad'y. " 23, "
Texas Conference, at Paris, Texas, Nov. 5, "
Texas Conference, at Gonzales Texas, Dec. 3, "

This is the arrangement agreed to at the late meeting of the Bishops at Nashville, and published in the Nashville and Richmond Christian Advocates.—The plan of this work was, at first, opposed as you have published it, but see above is the one fixed on at that meeting. The balance of your statement of the plan is correct.

Your brother,

R. PAINE.

**A learned writer, Dendy, says: "Dyspepsia to ensure his brilliant visions of poesy, ale raw flesh; and Radcliffe adopted the same plan. Green tea and coffee, if too sleep, induce dreaming. Baptista Porta, for procuring vivid rest and pleasing dreams, swallowed horse tongue after supper. Indigestion, and that condition which is termed a weak and irritable stomach, constitute a most fruitful source of visions. The immediate or direct influence of repletion, in totally alters the sensations and the disposition in waking moments, is a proof of its power to derange the circulation of the brain and the mental faculties in sleep. People who are troubled with indigestion, may surely get relief from Hoofland's German Bitters," sold exclusively in this country by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, and by his agents. See advertisement. my17 1m

**A Masterpiece Outdone.—We have lately opposed that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was the Ultima Thule in medicine, and that nothing had been or would be invented which could at all surpass it in its Sun points of excellence as a medicine. But we are confidently assured by those competent to judge on the subject, that Ayer's new Pills exceed in high medicinal artistry even that widely celebrated embodiment of his skill. He has succeeded in making them not only pleasant to take, but so powerful to cure the large class of complaints which require a purgative remedy [Lancaster Argus, Ky.

They are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., and all city druggists. a19 2m

MARRIAGES.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. C. D. Oliver, Mr. JOSEPH G. MOORE of Columbus, Miss., to Miss ELIZABETH T. GLOVER, daughter of Williamson Glover, of Forkland, Greene county, Ala.

On the 27th March, near Cuseta, Ala., by the Rev. J. W. Williams, Mr. JAMES H. ERWIN to Miss PHONETTA T. SIMMS.

On the 13th ult., Rev. Dr. Thornton, W. D. ROY, Esq., Editor of the Yazoo San, and Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of A. W. Chambliss, Principal of the Female Seminary at Castalian Springs.

On the 13th ult., in Columbus, Ga., by Rev. Dr. L. Pierce, Mr. T. W. ISBELL, of Tuskeegee, Ala., to Miss FRANCES AUGUSTA, daughter of James K. Redd, Esq.

On the 15th ult., at Homer, La., by Rev. Wm. C. Moreland, Mr. A. A. HARRISON to MISS EMILY A. FOSTER.

On the 15th ult., at Homer, La., at the residence of Wm. J. Hoykin, Esq., by Rev. J. T. Davidson, MR. N. M. MARTIN to Miss SARAH E. BOYKIN.

On the 15th ult., in Eutaw, Ala., by the Rev. Wm. Shapard, Mr. TOBIAS S. COOK and Mrs. MARTHA J. RODEN.

On the 20th ult., in St. Marys parish, La., by the Rev. R. H. Read, Mr. J. T. BALDWIN and Miss JENNIE GARRETT.

On the 10th ult., in Richmond, La., by the Rev. J. Hallberg, A. JUDSON GIBBS, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., to MARTHA A. GIBBS, of Madison Parish, La.

LIST OF REMITTANCES

Received at the Office of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, for the month of May, 1856.

A.		J.	
R R Alexander	$7 00	J Littlejohn	2 00
H F Alexander	13 40		
J Aedorson	3 80	M.	
		H Mullins	5 00
B.		J S Moore	2 00
		E McFadin	2 00
F C Benuchamp	2 00	W E D Moore	2 00
J Brown	2 00	C K Marshall	5 00
G C Bruwer	2 00	J McDoeell	2 00
F T J Brundeu	12 00	J Mnttlhewe	2 00
G S Bonner	2 00	J McLennan	10 00
T W Blake	2 00	J Mnttlhews	2 50
J C Brown	5 00	J Muller	2 00
J Brown	2 00	G Martin	2 00
		P N Moore	2 00
C.		J Magee	2 00
		A P Morris	2 00
A J Coleman	13 00	S Meershoon	5 00
H Cetes	2 00	W A McCarthy	25 00
G Carlisle	17 00		
D P Cullin	2 00	N.	
C P Coursey	10 0	F Noble	2 00
S H Cox	30 00	J A Neely	4 00
J J Clark	2 00		
O Clanaway	2 00	P.	
J L Cottoe	2 00	D R Porter	2 00
A Castle	10 00	L Phillips	2 00
J J Cocks	2 00	M U Payne	2 50
D.		R.	
W P Dickinson	4 00	R Riley	4 50
R Daugherty	5 00	Capt Robinson	4 00
T W Dorman	5 00	J W Reed	5 00
N S Davis	2 00	F P Ravisles	5 00
		J W Rush	9 00
E.		R Y Rew	5 00
G F Ellis	4 00	R H Read	2 00
S Equle	2 00	B P Roberts	1 00
		R E Redwood	2 50
F.		S.	
J M Ford	2 00	R Speecer	2 00
J T Fowler	5 00	W Shapard	21 00
A Fan	2 00	F M Stovall	5 00
W Ford	15 00	A Skinner	2 00
J Freeman	2 00	A Smith	2 00
		F Schteler	2 00
G.		L J Scholar	13 00
W Garrett	5 00	F Sadler, jr	3 00
D Gry	2 00	L Sadler	2 00
A S Glenn	2 00	G Shaeffer	2 00
J T M Gregory	2 00		
		T.	
H.		P H Townsend	2 00
R B Hall	10 00	M D Thomasou	5 00
R C Hynson	2 00	A J Tully	2 50
J T Harris	2 00	S S Tully	2 00
A Hester	2 00	J W Towles	6 00
W C Hearn	2 00	R Trippett	2 00
E J Harwell	2 00	R Thompsoe	2 00
I		V.	
E J Iglehart	2 00	H Venghan	6 00
		W R Vaughan	2 00
J.			
Wm Jefforson	2 00	W.	
H T Jones	5 00	Wm J Windham	9 00
J W Joues	2 00	D M Wiggins	20 00
		S B Wheatley	5 00
K.		S Woodbury	2 00
S J Kelly	2 00	B E Watkins	2 00
A E Klein	2 00	R A Woodward	2 00
T J Koger	25 00	W Webb	2 00
S Kidd	5 00	J L Wright	10 00
		L M Wilson	2 00
L.		M N Weathersby	2 00
H T Lewis	2 00	J W Weems	2 00
W Littlejohn	2 00		

CHARTER ELECTIONS.—The city elections for Mayor, Recorders, Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, etc., took place last Monday. Mr. Waterman (Am.) elected Mayor, over Mr. Elmore (Dem.) by 1,964. The entire ticket headed by Mr. W., elected, saving two Assistant Aldermen.

From the Louisville Journal, December 11, 1855.

DR. HODENHAMER.—The card of this distinguished physician, who has been for above two years past in New York, is in our columns, and we desire to call attention to it. Dr. B. resided for a number years in Louisville and New Orleans, but is now established in New York permanently.

Dr. B. in his peculiar department of practice has no living rival. He has devoted about eighteen years almost exclusively to the medical and surgical treatment of the diseases of the lower bowels, such as piles, fistula, fissure, falling of the bowel, etc., diseases which are most painful and distressing in their nature, and from which, as the most experienced physicians can testify, not one-fourth of our adult population are free. The successful treatment of these diseases is difficult under the most favourable circumstances, but Dr. B.'s success has uniformly been most extraordinary—utterly without parallel in this or other country. This success has been the result, in part, of his peculiar method, but more especially of his having devoted so many years exclusively to the treatment of a single class of diseases. Patients are continually flocking to him from distances of five hundred and a thousand miles, and never in vain.

The peculiarities of Dr. Bodenhamer's treatment are that it gives scarcely any pain whatever, that a radical, a perfect cure is effected with certainty, without the slightest danger, and in a very short time, and that his patients are always able to attend to their business, never being confined to their beds or their rooms, nor prevented from freely exercising or moving about wherever they please by either pain or complicated dressings. Dr. B. is of the old school of physicians, and has no concealments as to his practice; he cordially invites all physicians and others, who may feel an interest in the matter, to call and learn for themselves what his treatment is.

J. S. Redfield, 34 Beekman street, New York, has just published Dr. Bodenhamer's book on constipation, piles, fistula, etc., handsomely illustrated by plates, and especially addressed to non-medical persons. This book contains a very large amount of most valuable information for common readers, and is for sale at the bookstore of Messrs. Morton & Griswold in Louisville.

We ought to add that Dr. B. is a most kind hearted and just man, who will never make an improper charge against a patient. my30—3t.

A good article will always triumph over any pretended imitation. It has been said that every city is a paradise of humbugs; but let a really meritorious article, capable of doing all that is promised for it, and it will stand the test of any opposition dependent upon inflated notoriety; and Hostetter's famed Stomach Bitters bear evidence of this, for it has been taken hold of by the people and tried, and not found wanting in any case of dyspepsia, in any form. When these facts are known, why should it not be appreciated, and used by everybody. For sale by druggists and dealers generally. Wholesale by E. J. Hart & Co., 79 Tchoupitoulas street, Cady & Holmes, 7 Gravier street. je7 1t

MEDICAL CARD.

W. RODENHAMER, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends in the South and Southwest, that he has inaugurated himself in the city of New York, where he will continue to devote his whole attention to the medical and surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Lower Bowel—such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Pleasure, Falling of the Bowel, etc. He has devoted a number of years to the treatment of those diseases in Louisville, Ky. and New Orleans, La.; and for the success attending his peculiar practice, as well as other information on the subject, he refers to his work on those diseases, lately published by J. S. Redfield, of New York, especially addressed to non-medical readers, and for sale at the bookstores of H. M. NORMAN and J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans.

Letters can be addressed to Dr. W. Rodenhamer, 46 East Twenty-First street, New York. my31 3m

The Hon. Roderick White, member of the New York Senate, and a distinguished politician of that State, died at Olean, on the 26th ult., of the cancer in the stomach.

Horatio Edson, another prominent citizen of that State, was dangerous ill, at last accounts.

Magnetic Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE ORIZABA.

LATER FROM NICARAGUA.

TRANSIT ROUTE OPEN.

WALKER'S SUCCESS CONFIRMED.

[BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.]

NEW YORK, June 2.—The steamship Orizaba arrived at this port direct from San Juan del Norte.

She reports the Transit Route now open for the safe transportation of passengers and goods.

The news of Walker's successes at Rivas, and the subsequent abandonment of Nicaragua by the Costa Ricans, is fully confirmed by the advices of the Orizaba.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

The Contested Seats—Surmises and Speculations.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—The city is full to overflowing, and great excitement prevails. The friends of each candidate seem confident of success.

The Missouri Bentonite delegation has been excluded by the National Committee, to whom the question was submitted.

The New York contestants will go before the Convention, and it is intimated that the Convention will compel them to compromise by refusing to receive either delegation.

The Mississippi delegation has determined to vote for Pierce and Quitman.

The friends of Mr. Buchanan assert that the Sumner assault has gained that gentleman twenty votes.

A resolution will be introduced to exclude officeholders from future conventions.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—The Convention assembled at 12 o'clock, with Samuel Medary as temporary chairman. The Missouri Soft delegation forced their way into the hall, and, amid great uproar, excitement and fighting, were allowed to take their seats, when order was restored.

Serious Fight—Door Keeper Knocked Down.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—A serious fight took place when the Benton delegation from Missouri forced their way into the hall. During the fracas the door-keeper was knocked down.

The two New York delegations, not agreeing to compromise, were both refused admittence.

A Committee on Credentials, consisting of one from each State, was appointed, adding one for each of the contesting delegations.

A Committee on Organization, consisting of one from each State, was appointed.

A Committee on Resolutions was formed in the same way.

E. J. Moise represents Louisiana in the Committee on Organization, and Hon. Pierre Soule in the Committee on Resolutions.

Hon. Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, alluding to the violent entrance of the Missouri delegates, said that the Convention must protect itself against violence.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, attempted to justify the chairman in recognizing him.

The Benton delegates finally withdrew amid loud cheers.

Other unimportant business was transacted amidst great confusion, and the Convention adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

The Sumner Assault.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Senate has adjourned until Thursday.

House—Two reports were made by the investigation Committee on the Sumner assault. The majority report is in favor of the immediate expulsion of Brooks, and strongly disapproves of the conduct of Kieth and Edmonson, as being aware of the contemplation of the assault and taking no measures to prevent it. Both reports were ordered to be printed.

Markets.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—Flour is unchanged; Mess Pork $16,25; Whisky 21½; Molasses 48.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Flour has declined. Slate $4,75; Wheat [illegible]. Mixed Corn 69. Mess Pork is a trifle lower; Whisky 26c.

FIRE AT BATON ROUGE.

BATON ROUGE, June 2.—The immense and valuable manufacturing machinery in the Louisiana Penitentiary was entirely consumed to-day, by fire. The fire originated, about one o'clock, in the picking room, and immediately spread to the looms, etc., all of which were entirely consumed. The loss will probably reach $200,000. The prompt energy of Mr. Hirart prevented any of the prisoners escaping. He ordered them to bring water to check the flames, and on their refusing, drove them into their cells and locked them up.

The fire is supposed to have been the result of friction. All the buildings of the east end are in ruins.

ADDITIONAL BY THE INDIAN.

LIVERPOOL, May 21.—Consols for money are quoted at 94¼.

Cotton Market.

The Arabia's news had depressed the market, and prices were weaker. The sales for three days amounted to 24,000 bales.

England and Costa Rica.

In the House of Lords, Clarendon stated that Costa Rica had applied to England for assistance against Walker, offering England the Protectorate of the country, but the Government had peremptorily rejected per propositions.

Cincinnati Convention.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—The Convention took a recess from twelve o'clock until four. Reassembled at the latter hour, but the business transacted was entirely unimportant.

The Committee on Resolutions will report to-morrow morning.

Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Upper Canal and Basin.

The monthly report of imports through the rear entrance of the port of New Orleans, is comprised in the following statement of receipts of produce, with 4,682 sacks of salt, which has come from Mobile for sale. The value of the domestic products are estimated at one hundred and five thousand dollars, excluding one item, that of saw dust, for which we cannot find any quotation in our local or foreign prices current. Our readers must not think that traders are getting pressed for objects of profit when saw dust is imported, for it is an article of great service. In the mean time, the steady increase of the business through this canal and basin strikes the reader with the very great importance and immeasurable good the Canal and Banking Company of this city has conferred on the commerce of New Orleans. The great exports of produce to the lake parishes, Alabama, Florida and Georgia, through this outlet, would astonish those who think that all the mighty trade of our city is confined to the receiving of merchandise at the levee from Northern States and the shipment of produce from the same.

There are now three outlets for the trade of the city, viz: the Canal and basin of the New Canal, the Carrollton and Jefferson Railroad and the Pontchertrain Railroad; with all of them, trade and travel is daily increasing.

It was reported some days since that the old Canal Carondelet and Bayou St. John, was open for the egress and ingress of vessels, but have received no confirmation of the report, and it is too far for us to travel to Bayou St. John to ascertain the preciseness of the report. The following is the report from the upper canal:

Receipts of Produce in the New Basin for the month of May, '56. Cotton, bales, 581; Lumber, feet, 4,021,000; Wood, cords, 4,430; Brick, 1,247,000; Staves, bdls., 16,600; Shells, bbls., 14, 900; Charcoal, bbls 31,000; Tar, bbls, 575; Shingles, 361,000; Laths, 146,000; Staves, 127,000, Rosin, bbls., 2 85+; Spirits Turpentine, bbls., 1,850; Saw dust, bbls., 500; Clapboards, 20,000; Salted Fish, bbls., 20; Timber, white oak, pieces, 21; Oakum, bales, 40; Cotton Bills, 15; Merchandize, boxes, 12; Deer Skins, bundles, 3; Beef Cattle, 100; Kiers, white oak, 100; Salt, sacks, 4,682; Hides, 200; Gunny Bags, bales, 20.

PROTEST OF DON MARCOLETA.—In the official protest against the recognition of the new government of Nicaragua, Don Marcoleta says he is wholly unable to discover the important and weighty reasons which caused the United States Government to abandon its former position. He quotes various extracts from Marcy's letters to opposition to the recognition, which he characterizes as a most flagrant violation of divine and human laws, and the encouragement and sure guarantee of filibusterism in Nicaragua.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Charles Morgan, Capt. Place, from Indianola and Galveston, arrived yesterday.

By this arrival we have Galveston papers to the 29th instant, and others from interior and coast towns.

The Galveston News, of the 29th, has the following account of a steamboat explosion:

The stern-wheel steamer Lizzy Lake was brought into our port yesterday by two sloops taking her in tow. After coming in we learned that while coming from the South-west Pass of Vermillion Bay, she exploded her boiler about forty-five miles from this city, on Sunday, at half-past one o'clock, killing and blowing overboard Capt. Montgomery, who commanded her, and, as we learn, was part owner, and scalding five of the crew, but not dangerously. The hull of the boat is not injured, but her deck and cabin immediately over the boiler have been entirely carried away.

The News learns that hands have been at work laying the foundation for the Sabine Pass Light-house, for the past two months. The News says:

The foundation is fifty feet square, made by digging several feet below the surface and laying three inch plank, and then covering them with cement, upon which heavy timbers are placed transversely.—These are covered again with cement, when another layer of timbers, twelve inches square, is placed; and finally, these are covered with inch plank and cement; which finishes the foundation, upon which the house is to be built of brick, ninety feet high. At this elevation the light can be seen a great distance, and will, doubtless, be a great advantage to the growing commerce of the Pass. It is situated on the Louisiana side of the Pass, and will be completed by October or November next.

The Civilian, of the 27th, has the following notice of the meeting in favor of Nicaragua, held on the evening of the 24th:

The meeting at Morlan Hall on Saturday evening, (which adjourned to last night,) was large and enthusiastic. The feeling of the crowd in favor of Nicaragua was evidently strong. It was a significant, suggestive sight to behold, as the chairman of the meeting, the first President of Texas, David G. Burnet, sustained by two Vice Presidents, Gen. Shermae and Judge Jacinto. And a Secretary, Mr. Oscar Farish, all soldiers at San Jacinto. The fire which animated their bosoms in 1836, seems to be unquenched in 1856.

Messrs. Burnet, McLeod, Waddell, Farish, Edwards, Forshey and Brown were appointed to prepare resolutions for the adjourned meeting.

The Austin State Times, of the 24th, has the following:

Edward Dougherty, Esq., District Attorney for the Twelfth Judicial District, is in the city. He represents the prospect for an abundant crop on the Rio Grande as very flattering. Business is rather dull at Brownsville.

The Dallas Herald has the following information of Indian depredations from Mr. McHenry, who, with a companion, visited Comanche county on the 20th of April:

They camped on the South fork of the Leon. The second night they were there, the Indians stole all their horses, four in number, three belonging to Mr. McHenry, the other to his companion. They pursued on the trail of the Indians for two days, until stopped by the high water of the Colorado. Found some beef scattered about as though dropped in haste. They returned without their horses.

Eight days afterwards, the Indians returned and stole all the horses belonging to a Mr. Logan, a settler in that region. Messrs. Mercer and Campbell raised a company of fifteen men and started in pursuit, determined not to return without finding them.

There is a flourishing settlement of some sixty persons at this place (in Comanche county) who deserve better protection, Mr. McHenry thinks, than they receive. He considers the troops stationed at Fort Chadbourn, the nearest military post, of no benefit to the exposed settlers in that region.

Late From Kansas.

We take the following particulars of the late transactions in Kansas from the St. Louis Republican of the 27th instant:

The steamer Star of the West arrived yesterday from the Missouri, bringing us a number of papers and extras from offices in that region, referring mainly to events of recent occurrence in Lawrence and thereabouts. We have also seen Judge Fain, who acted as United States Deputy Marshal and as Deputy Sheriff, in Lawrence, and who has given us some additional items of news. The Judge is now his way to Georgia, for his family, intending to return immediately to Kansas, to take up his permanent residence in Lecompton.

According to the reports before us, early on Wednesday morning, the United States Marshal, with the men who had obeyed his proclamation calling for aid to assist in the execution of certain writs in his hands, took possession of the mound in front of Lawrence. They numbered from four hundred to five hundred men. Between ten and eleven o'clock, the Marshal sent his Deputy, Judge Fain, into the town, with a posse of eight men, to execute the writs. They made four arrests, returned and delivered the prisoners to the Marshal and he dismissed his force.

The Lawrence people were disposed to exult over this result, declaring that they did not intend to resist his authority, although Reeder had set them the example of contemning it and that of the U. S. Judge of the Lecompton District. But when Marshal Donelson had performed his duty, Sheriff Jones, who had recovered from the wound received in the attempt to assassinate him in Lawrence, appeared on the scene and summoned the same men to aid him in a like service. He took about twenty men with him and rode into Lawrence. He stepped in front of the Free State Hotel—fitted up, as is well known, as a fortification—and calling for Gen. Pomeroy, demanded from him all the Sharpe's rifles and pieces of artillery about the fort, or hotel, giving him five minutes to decide whether he would surrender them or not, saying that he desired to effect his purpose peaceably and quietly. Pomeroy having consulted with others, agreed to deliver up the arms, and fifteen minutes further time was allowed to stack them in the street.

Col. Eldridge, who keeps the hotel, was then requested by Sheriff Jones, to move his furniture from the building, giving him two hours to do it in. But this he refused to do, and the posse entered and removed the most of the furniture into the street. The artillery was then placed in front of the hotel, and fired upon it until the walls began to fall, when fire was put to it and it was left in ruins.

The printing materials of the Herald of Freedom office, and of the Kansas Free State office, were then taken and thrown into the river. It was the express order of Sheriff Jones, that no private property should be injured, and particularly that Gov. Robinson's house should not be touched, but it became impossible to restrain the crowd, and the presses, etc., were destroyed, and, after a portion of the posse had left the town, Robinson's house was fired, but put out, and again set on fire and burned down. It was a two story frame. This was the extent of the damage to property. One man, who was observed attempting to make his escape from a house, during the heat of the excitement, was fired upon and killed; and a pro-slavery was dangerously injured by the falling of a brick from the hotel walls. Another pro-slavery man was accidentally shot, but he will probably get well.

Sheriff Jones gave Gen. Pomeroy a receipt for all the rifles and cannon surrendered by him to the authorities of Douglas county.

Jacob Branson, whose name has figured a good deal in the affairs of Kansas, was arrested on the 19th, by Deputy Sheriff Fain and four others. He was taken at his house. He threatened to shoot the officers, and put a rifle through the crack of the house but did not fire. His wife opened one of the doors with a pistol in each hand, and warned them not to approach a step nearer; but the trigger was not pulled. Finally, Branson agreed to surrender.

The evening before Lawrence was entered, a man was killed at Branson's bridge. He was hailed by the picket guard, refused to answer, started to run, and was fired upon and shot in the back.

The same evening two of the picket guard were out about one mile from Lawrence; they were met by five men from the town—were asked if they belonged to the Pro-Slavery party, and on answering that they did, they were fired upon, one of them receiving a shot in the arm—the other shot one of the assailants in the head—and both of them escaped.

Gov. Shannon, it was understood, would request that 100 of the regular troops should be stationed in Lawrence, 100 in Topeka, and 100 at Osawatomie. Sheriff Jones had some writs to serve at Topeka, and it was reported that about 100 of the malcontents had assembled at the Big Spring, to give him battle, but, after the occurrences at Lawrence, this will hardly be done. At Osawatomie Judge Cato, of the District Court, had been prevented from holding his court, by threats of violence to the Grand Jury from the Free-State men, and this precaution was deemed necessary.

There were about three hundred citizens of Lawrence still in town on Wednesday, and many of them were greatly exasperated at their leaders, because they had deserted in the hour of their difficulties, and they vowed that they would not again be found in resistance to the laws of the Territory. A good many were passengers on the Star of the West, returning to the East.

Wood, one of the great mischief makers in Kansas, is said to have fled to Cleveland, Ohio. Nothing was known of Reeder.

OPELOUSAS RAILROAD.—*Summer Arrangements.* The Board of Directors, with the view of inducing travel, and accommodation to excursion parties at a low rate during the summer months, have established the following tariff of charges to go to the regular stations and return the same day:

From Algiers to Bontte	$1 25
Bayou des Allemands	1 50
Raceland, Lafourche Crossing, and Terrebonne	2 00
Tigerville	2 50
Bayou Boeuf	3 00
Lafourch Crossing and Terrebonne to Tigerville and back	3 50
Lafourche Crossing and Terrebonne to Bayou Boeuf and back	1 00
Between intermediate regular stations, prices proportional.	1 25

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—*Senate.*—A number of petitions were submitted and appropriately referred. Sundry committee reports, of minor importance, received.

A number of private bills were introduced.

Mr. Weller offered a joint resolution that both Houses of Congress do adjourn on the 31st day of July next, at 12 o'clock, M.

Laid over.

Mr. Benjamin moved to take up the bill to provide for a universal code of marine signals.

The bill was then taken up, when Mr. B. explained it at length; after which it was passed.

Mr. Slidell said that he wished to explain in regard to the passage in the Baltimore Sun, purporting to be given before the Committee on Investigation. He read the passage which he referred to. The particular words were, "As I entered the lobby I recognized Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, who retreated." He also referred to the statement in regard to Messrs. Douglas and Toombs. He did retreated in order that he might not interrupt Mr. Sumner's progress to a sofa. He made this statement in order that no false impression might be imbibed by the public on this subject.

Mr. Douglas made a personal explanation in regard to his conduct and position during the assault, and said that the statement that he was standing on one side of Mr. Brooks and Mr. Toombs on the other, was a misrepresentation. He had not heard that any one had intended to attack Mr. Sumner.

Mr. Toombs said that what Mr. Douglas said was correct. He further said that some gentlemen had condemned Mr. Brooks; he then said that he approved of it.

Mr. Butler said that he had come to the Senate determined to take the same responsibility which had been assumed by Mr. Brooks, but that he should not follow the matter up at present.

He said that Mr. S.'s remarks were not in answer to his speeches at all. He should reply to that statement in his speech on the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Mr. Wade stigmatized the assault on Mr. Sumner as "murderous, cowardly, and dastardly," and proceeded to some further remarks.

Mr. Wilson said his "colleague had been stricken down by a brutal, cowardly and murderous assault."

Mr. Butler said "You are a liar."

Mr. Stuart called both gentleman to order, and asked that the debate be dropped.

Mr. Butler said that words had fell from his lips out of order, and asked that they should not be entered on the Journal.

Mr. Wilson continued explaining the statement of Mr. Sumner, saying that he knew he had made no mistake intentionally.

Mr. Foster said that he felt compelled, by the approval expressed by one Senator of the assault, that he was not restrained from speaking his disapprobation by fear.

Mr. Iverson moved to postpone the special order, and go on with the debate, on which motion the ayes and noes were taken, and the motion was lost and the special dispatch was taken up.

Mr. Cass rose to personal explanation on the Central American question.

House.—Mr. Smith, of Virginia, offered a resolution inquiring into the exact amount of service rendered by each officer on the active list of the Navy.

Mr. Walbridge, of Michigan, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting alternate sections of land to that State for railroad purposes, amounting to 1,100,000 acres, and moved the previous question.

Messrs. Jones, of Tennessee, and Craige, of North Carolina, earnestly opposed the passage of the bill under the gag law, desiring time to discuss it.

Mr. Walbridge insisted, when

Mr. Jones moved to lay the whole subject on the table, and in the negative—ayes 67, noes 80.

The question recurring, shall the main question be put? the ayes and noes were being ordered when our report closed.

Louisiana Items.

The Vidalia Intelligencer of the 30th ult., says:

Early this week, at Vidalia, the river rose about an inch per day, it is now stationary.

From all sections of our own and adjoining parishes we are informed in regard to the cotton crop, that insects called "fice" have been and are still committing serious depredations. In many places the "stand" has been much injured, and some planters fear that it will be impossible to get a *stand* from their "re-plant" in time to make a crop. We now have warm dry weather, however, and hopes are entertained that the insects will soon disappear, and leave a tolerable prospect for another crop.

The corn crops throughout the country are said to be finer than ever has been known at this season of the year before, and with reasonably suitable weather a large yield may be expected.

The Alexandria Democrat of the 27th, says:

A few days since we visited several plantations in this vicinity, and are happy to say the crops indicate prosperity. A little rain at this time would prove beneficial. At this point the river is receding. For several days the weather has been extremely warm, notwithstanding our cities and towns are blessed with uninterrupted good health.

From the Shreveport South-Western of the 27th, we take the following:

The river is falling fast at this point, and the latest accounts from above report it low and declining. On the 13th, the R. M. Jones was aground on White Oak shoals. A few days ago the Hope struck a snag, a short distance above Fulton, which caused her to leak. Her officers entered a protest. On the 13th the Victoria, with a cargo of cotton, struck a snag, almost in sight of Fulton, was run ashore and sunk. A portion of the cotton floated down the river and was secured. The White Cliffs went up to the wreck, for the purpose of giving all possible aid. The Victoria was nearly new and one of the best light draught boats on the river. We understand she was only partially insured.

The Hope came down yesterday, with only half a load of cotton, and confirms the report that upper Red River is low and falling fast.

In coming up Red River, a few days ago, we were much pleased at the fine appearance of the young cotton and corn. They both promise luxuriant crops.

Green corn made its first appearance in our market this season on Monday morning. It was grown on Buzzard island, by Mr. Waite.

The Mansfield Columbian, of the 24th, has the following:

We have taken particular pains to inquire of citizens from every portion of our parish relative to the condition and prospects of the growing crops, and learned that all appearances now indicate and give promise of a heavy compensation to the husbandman for his industry and labor.

The Plaquemine Sentinel of the 31st says: The parish is suffering much for rain at the present time.

Mr. Brooks' Assault upon Mr. Sumner.

At the opening of the session in both houses of Congress on yesterday the attention of the two bodies was called to the rencounter which took place on Thursday afternoon between Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, and Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. In the Senate the occurrence was briefly detailed by Mr. Wilson, after which Mr. Seward offered a resolution to raise a committee of five to investigate the facts, and report thereon, as well as to report the opinion of the committee. The resolution was adopted without objection, and the Senate proceeded to elect as the committee Messrs. Cass, Gayer, Pearce, Dodge, and Allen.

In the House Hon. Lewis D. Campbell brought the subject before that body by the introduction of a preamble, in which the alleged facts are briefly stated, and resolutions raising a committee of investigation similar to that appointed in the Senate. Mr. Campbell's preamble and resolutions were passed with but little discussion because of the application of the previous question. The Speaker appointed the following committee:

Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio, A. C. M. Pennington of New Jersey, Howell Cobb of Georgia, A. B. Greenwood of Arkansas, and F. E. Spinner of New York.

In each house the proceedings were based upon the assumption that Mr. Brooks made the assault on Mr. Sumner whilst *in his seat and engaged in his public business.*—In the House these facts were assumed in the preamble of Mr. Campbell, and in the Senate they were distinctly assumed by Mr. Wilson in his opening remarks. It is hardly doubtful that the proceedings to the two houses were the result of concert; and it is a fair inference, therefore, that the jurisdiction in the case is rested on the facts assumed, that Mr. Sumner at the time of the assault was not only in his seat, but engaged in his public duties as a Senator. As these seemed to be the only material facts about which there may be controversy, we feel at liberty to state, briefly what we think will be found to be the truth as to the occurrence.

The Senate had adjourned, and most of the senators

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Late from Denver.

The St. Louis Republican of the 27th, has the subjoined interesting intelligence:

The mail from Great Salt Lake City arrived last night, bringing no papers later than the 20th March.

The Convention to form a State Constitution was making rapid progress. It is worth while to note the proceedings of that peculiar people. The News of the 19th says:

The Delegates of the Convention from the various counties south of Green River, met in the Council Room on the 17th. The event was announced by the firing of cannon, and music from Capt. Ballo's band. Throughout the day, flags floated from the cupolas of the Governor's mansion and Council House, also from the tall flag poles on the Temple Block, and in front of the Deseret and Livingston, Kinkhead & Co.'s stores, from flag staffs on the roof of Gilbert & Gerrish's store, and from the roofs of many other public buildings.

At an early hour, a large concourse of citizens had assembled, anxiously awaiting the commencement of those deliberations and acts, which have for their object the addition of another star to the brilliant and rapidly spangled constellation styled "E Pluribus Unum."

The Convention organized by unanimously electing the Hon. J. M. Grant, President; Mr. T. Bullock, Secretary; Mr. J. C. Snow, Assistant Secretary; Mr. R. T. Burton, Sergeant-at-Arms; Mr. W. C. Staines, Messenger; Mr. T. Hall, Doorkeeper; and Messrs. D. Watt and J. V. Long, Reporters. At 12½ adjourned until 3 P. M.

We have omitted the notice, thus briefly, to the organization, not only because the reporters cannot report and transcribe at the same time, but because a minute detail would be out of place in the News, especially since it is designed to print in pamphlet form whatever the Convention may deem beneficial. Still, we shall take occasion to keep the public informed of such noticeable doings as may be of interest to them.

In the afternoon, the freedom of the Convention was unanimously tendered to his Excellency the Governor, the United States officers of the Territory, Prest. H. C. Kimball, the members of the Legislative Assembly, Hons. E. Snow, A. Lyman and E. Hunter; Hon. Elias Smith, Probate Judge of G. S. L. county, and the Aldermen of G. S. L. city.

From the same paper of the 20th, we copy:

The Convention is still sitting, and the business before it is being distributed with reasonable diligence and apparent harmony and unanimity. The various committees have digested the portions of the Constitution assigned them; a standing special committee of seven men, good men; a standing special committee of five was appointed to whom to refer the reports as they are presented by the Convention; and on Monday, 23d, a special committee of three was appointed to amend, arrange, consolidate and report all matter previously reported. By leave of the Convention, the special committee and the standing special committee had a session on Tuesday, 24th, and on the afternoon of the same day unanimously reported the "Constitution of the State of Deseret." Chief Justice Kinney dissenting only on one point, viz.: he preferring to have the Judges of the Supreme Court elected directly by the people, rather than by the General Assembly.

The State of Deseret will have her Senators and Representatives knocking at the doors of Congress for admission, before the close of the present session.

The Northwest.

The following article, which we copy from the Boston Traveller, combines, from official sources, a variety of useful information in regard to a region that is now comparatively unknown, but is developing with unexampled rapidity. The country about Lake Superior was first explored in 1641 by the Jesuits of Canada, under the auspices of the Governor-General, Celleron de Blainville. But it was not till very recently that any definite information in regard to its vast mineral wealth was spread before the world in the very able report of Dr. Houghton to the Legislature of Michigan. During the last thirteen years this field of enterprise has been largely cultivated, with various success, by its pioneers. But it is now that still other sources of attraction have been discovered. The whole series of the great lakes are calculated by the Atlantic Coast; and the climate hold out the most promising inducements to invalids. In a letter from Port Huron, at the foot of Lake Huron, we find the following, with the exception of Missouri, or Newport for the Virginian, we can now name the spot in the United States where the Pilot for a pair of lungs can be most confidently steered to Health. Let us see what Mr. Jackson, of Detroit, says of it:

Lake Superior.—The spring of the navigation has already opened large numbers to Fond du Lac, and as soon as the wonderful properties of the climate of Lake Superior are witnessed, the excursion will become a very common one.

Mr. Owen says of this neighborhood that no portion of the world is more favorable for its climate. In the most delightful spot in the world; and for invalids, especially such as are afflicted in the liver or lungs, the sudden change sometimes produces the most surprising and beneficial effects." Dr. Jackson, in his official report on the geology and typography of Lake Superior, says that none of the American lakes can compare with it "in healthiness of climate during the summer months, and there is no place so well calculated to restore the health of an invalid who has contracted it from the depressing miasma of the fever-breeding soil of the Southwestern States."

With such attractions, now that the marvels of Lake Superior are rendered of such easy access by railroad, we shall look for no inconsiderable exodus from the old States, temporary or permanent, to seek regions so rich in every form of material wealth, and so blessed with a climate so invigorating and propitious.

American Game Fowls.—Far away from the great cities, half hidden in the foliage, was the modest log hut of a man, half trapper, half fisherman, and more than half ranger. Of course his name is Smith. He was married, and he and his wife in this one little chamber led the happiest of existence, for on an occasion she would not object to go twenty miles to hear the Baptist minister preach.

One evening about sundown they were both together in their little cabin—she knitting stockings for the next winter's season, he cleaning the barrel of his fowling piece, all the parts of which were lying disjointed about him—both busy, and neither uttering a syllable.

By degrees a dull but regular sound breaks upon the silence of the wilderness. The steamer is ascending the river, making the best of its way against the stream. But neither Smith nor his wife pays any attention; he goes on cleaning his gun, she knitting her stockings.

The sound increases, further; a thick smoke rises upon every side; a formidable explosion was heard; one would have said it was a discharge of several cannons, at once. The log hut had issued; the vessel was sunk; every thing was destroyed.

Smith and his wife did not look up: he went on cleaning up his gun, she knitting her stocking, for accidents of all sorts are so common.

But this was one which was to interest them more nearly, for instantly had the explosion ended before the roof of the cabin took fire, and something heavy descended through the aperture. This something was a man, who dropped down from the air, without, however, disturbing either—he still cleaning his gun, she still knitting her stocking.

But the traveler, so rudely introduced, seemed rather astounded at his descent. After a few minutes, however, he recovered his coolness and began to look about him, when his attention at last upon the hole through which he had just arrived. "Ah, my man," said he, at length, addressing Smith, "what's the damage?"

On this Smith, who had not given up his work, put aside his rifle, and, looking up to estimate his loss at a single glance, came to this reflection, "Ten dollars."

"You be hanged!" roared the traveler. "Last week, in the explosion I happened to be in with another steamer, I hit through three flights in a very little time, and they only charged me five dollars. No, no, I know what's the thing in such matters. Here's a couple of dollars; and if that won't do go and see me, and be reasonable."

Life Insurance.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Detroit has issued policies to the amount of $1,000,000 during the past year.

Chased by a Bear.

The following extract from "The Hunters' Feast," forms the conclusion of a narrative by the "hunter-naturalist," about a "Deer Hunt in a Dug-out." He and "Dick" were after venison in their canoe by torch-light:

"We had scarcely passed this point, when my attention was attracted by a pair of fiery orbs that glistened out of some low bushes upon the left bank of the river. I saw that they were the eyes of some animal, but what kind of an animal I could not guess. I knew they were not the eyes of a deer. Their peculiar scintillation, their lesser size, the wide space between them—all convinced me they were not deer's eyes. Moreover, they moved at times, as if the head of the animal was carried about in irregular circles. This is never the case with the eyes of the deer, which either pass hurriedly from point to point or remain with a fixed and steadfast gaze.

I knew, therefore, it was no deer; but no matter what; it was some wild creature, and all such are alike the game of the prairie-hunter.

I took aim, and pulled trigger. While doing so I heard the voice of my companion, warning me, as I thought, not to fire. I wondered at this admonition, but it was then too late to heed it, for it had been uttered almost simultaneously with the report of my rifle.

I first looked to the bank, to witness the effect of my shot. To my great surprise, the eyes were still there, gleaming from the bushes as brightly as ever.

Had I missed my aim? It is true, the voice of my companion had somewhat disconcerted me; but I still believed that my bullet must have sped truly, as it had been delivered with a good aim.

As I turned to Dick for an explanation, a new sound fell upon my ear that explained all at the same time, causing me no slight feeling of alarm. It was a sound not unlike that sometimes uttered by terrified swine, but louder and more threatening. I knew it well—I knew it was the snort of the grizzly bear!

Of all American animals, the grizzly bear is the most to be dreaded. Armed or unarmed, man is no match for him, and even the courageous hunter of these parts shuns the encounter. This was why my companion admonished me not to fire. I thought I had missed it: it was not so. My bullet had hit and stung the fierce brute to madness; and a quick crackling among the bushes was immediately followed by a heavy plunge: the bear was in the water!

"Good heaven, he's after us!" cried Dick, in accents of alarm, at the same time propelling the dug-out with all his might.

It proved true enough that the bear was after us, and the very first plunge had brought his nose almost up to the side of the canoe. However, a few well-directed strokes of the paddles set us in quick motion, and we were soon gliding rapidly down stream, followed by the enraged animal, that every now and then uttered one of his fierce snorts.

What rendered our situation a terrible one was, that we could not now see the bear, nor tell how far he might be from us. All to the rear of the canoe was of a pitchy darkness, in consequence of the screen of birch-bark. No object could be distinguished in that direction, and it was only by hearing him that we could tell he was still some yards off. The snorts, however, were more or less distinct, as heard amid the varying roar of the waterfall; and sometimes they seemed as if the snout from which they proceeded was close up to our stern.

We knew that if he once laid his paw upon the canoe, we should either be sunk or compelled to leap out and swim for it. We knew, moreover, that such an event would be certain death to one of us at least.

I need hardly affirm, that my companion used his paddle with all the energy of despair. I assisted him as much as was in my power with the butt-end of my gun, which was now empty. On account of the hurry and darkness, I had not attempted to reload it.

We had shot down stream for a hundred yards or so, and were about congratulating ourselves on the prospect of an escape from the bear, when a new object of dread presented itself to our terrified imaginations. This object was the sound of falling water; but not as before, coming from some tributary stream. No. It was a fall of the river upon which we were floating, and evidently but a very short distance below us!

We were, in fact, within less than one hundred yards of it. Our exertions, in consequence of being a happy man; would that I could be like you!' Hold fast by your faith, and I will respect, even where I cannot believe. What has occurred shall never happen again.'

A deep and solemn silence followed, and the dinner was spoiled, according to the guests, to whom the King gave the signal to disperse long before their appetites had been satisfied. Ziethen was preparing to withdraw with the rest, but Frederick, taking him by the hand, whispered, 'You, my friend, come with me to my cabinet.'

The Domestic Relations and Private Life of a Lion.

Let us sketch the story of the lion's life, beginning with his marriage, which takes place towards the end of January. He has first to seek his wife; but as the males are far more abundant than the females, who are often cut off in infancy, it is not rare to find a young lady pestered by the addresses of three or four gallants, who quarrel with the acerbity of jealous lovers. If one of them does not succeed in disabling or driving away the others, Madam, impatient and dissatisfied leads them into the presence of an old lion, whose she has appreciated at a distance. The lovers fly at him with the temerity of youth and exasperation. The old fellow receives them with calm assurance, breaks the neck of the first with his terrible jaw, smashing the leg of the second, and tears out the eye of the third. No sooner is the day won and the field clear, than the lion tosses his mane in the air as he roars, and then crouches by the side of his lady, who, as a reward for his courage, licks his wounds caressingly. When two adult lions are the rivals, the encounter is more serious.

An Arab perched in a tree one night, saw a lioness followed by a tawny lion with a full grown mane; she lay down at the foot of a tree, the lion stopped on his path and seemed to listen. The Arab then heard the distant growling of a lion, which was instantly replied to by the lioness under the tree. This made her husband roar furiously. The distant lion was heard approaching, and as he came nearer the lioness, roared louder which seemed to agitate her husband, for he marched toward her as if to force her to be silent, and then sprang back to his old post, roaring defiance at his distant rival. This continued about an hour, when a black lion made his appearance on the plain. The lioness rose to go toward him, but her husband guessing her intention, bounded toward his rival. The two crouched and sprang at each other, rolling on the grass in the embrace of death. Their bones cracked, their flesh was torn, their cries of rage and agony rent the air, and all this time the lioness couched and wagged her tail slowly in sign of satisfaction. When the combat ended, and both warriors were stretched on the plain, she rose and smelt them, satisfied herself that they were dead, and trotted off quite regardless of the uncomplimentary epithet which the indignant Arab shouted after her. This Gerard tells us, is an example of the conjugal fidelity of my lady; whereas, the lion never quits his wife, unless forced, and is quite a pattern of conjugal attentions.

Our lion then is married, let us say. He is the slave of his wife. It is she who always takes precedure; when she stoops he stoops. On arriving at the *douar* (the collection of tents—what we call a "village,") for their supper, she lies down while he leaps into the inclosure, and brings to her the booty. His watches her while she eats, taking care that no one disturbs her; and not until her appetite is satisfied does he begin his meal. Toward the end of December, they seek an isolated ravine, and there she presents her lord with one, two, and sometimes three puppies, generally one male and one female. If the reader has ever seen or handled a puppy lion, he will understand the idolatry of mother and father. She never quits them for an instant, and he only quits them to bring home supper. When they are three months old their weaning commences. The mother accustoms them gradually to it, by absenting for longer and longer periods, and bringing pieces of mutton carefully skinned. The father, whose habitual demeanor is grave, becomes fatigued with the frivolous sports of children, and for the sake of tranquility removes his lodging to a distance, within reach, however, to render assistance if required. At the age of four or five months, the children follow their mother to the border of the forest, where their father brings them their supper.

At six months old they accompany their father and mother in all nocturnal expeditions. From eight to twelve months they learn to attack sheep, goats, and even bulls; but they are so awkward they usually wound ten for one they kill; it is not till they are two years old that they can kill a horse or bull at one bite. While their education is thus in progress, they are ten times more ruinous to the Arabs, since the family does not content itself with killing the cattle required for its own consumption, but kill that the children may learn how to kill. At three years old the children quit home and set up for themselves, becoming fathers and mothers in their turn. Their places are occupied by another brood. At eight years the old lion reaches maturity, and lives to thirty or forty. When adult he is a magnificient creature, very different in size, aspect, color and disposition from the lion to be seen in the menageries and zoological gardens—animals taken from the mother's breast, bred like rabbits, deprived of the fresh mountain air and ample nourishment. As an indication of the size attained by lions in a state of nature we may cite the fact mentioned by Gerard, that the strongest man in the cavalry regiment to which he belonged, was unable to carry the skin and head of the lion Gerard had killed.

An Amusing Mistake.—A gentleman of doubt was going out in his carriage to make some calls with his wife, when, discovering that he had left his visiting cards, he ordered his footman, recently come into service, to go to the mantel-piece in his sitting-room and bring the cards he should see there. The servant did as he was ordered, returned the articles to be used as he was directed, and off started the gentleman, sending in his footman with cards wherever the "not at home" occurred. As those were very numerous, he turned to the servant with the question: "How many cards have you left?"

"Well, sir," said the footman, very innocently, "there's the king of spades, the six of hearts and the ace of clubs."

"The deuce!" exclaimed his master.

"That's gone," said John.

(From Dr. Deeds's Table Traits.)

Courage and Religion of a German General.

There is a story told in connection with the great Frederick, which is a good table trait in its way. Joachim Von Ziethen was one of the bravest of the generals who stood by Frederick the Great in victory or defeat. He was the son of a poor gentleman, and had little education save what he could pick up in barracks, camps and battle-fields, in all of which he figured in early youth. If his head was not over-ballasted with learning, his heart was well freighted with that love for God of which some portion, as the disclaimed lecturer on Ecclesiastical History in King's College tells us, is in almost every individual without exception, and forms the sheet anchor which shall enable him to ride through the storms which keep him from his desired haven of rest. He became the terror of the foes of Prussia; but among his comrades he was known only as "good Father Ziethen." He was remarkable for his swiftness at once of resolve and execution, and in remembrance, as well as illustration thereof, a sudden surprise is spoken of by an astonished Prussian as "falling on one like Zeithen from an ambush."

Now, old Ziethen, after the triumph achieved in the seven years' war, was always a welcome guest at the table of Frederick the Second. His place was ever by the side of the royal master whose cause he had more than once saved from ruin; and he only sat lower at the table when there happened to be present some foreign royal mediocrity, illustriously obscure.

On one occasion he received a command to dine with the King on Good Friday. Ziethen sent a message to his sovereign, stating that it was impossible for him to wait on his Majesty, inasmuch as that be made a point of never omitting to take sacrament on that day, and of always spending the subsequent portion of the day in private meditation.

A week elapsed before the scrupulous old soldier was again invited to the royal dinner-table. At length he appeared in his old place, and merry were the guests, the King himself setting the example of uproarious hilarity. The fun was running fast and furious, it was at its very loudest, when Frederick, turning to Ziethen, smacked him familiarly on the back, and exclaimed:

"Well, grave old Ziethen, how did the supper of Good Friday agree with your sanctimonious stomach? Have you properly digested the veritable body and blood?"

At this blasphemy and amid the thunders of pealing laughter, the saluting artillery of the delighted guests, Ziethen leaped to his feet, and, after shaking his gray hairs with indignation, and silencing the revelers with a cry as though they had been dogs, he turned to the godless master of the realm, and said, words if not precisely these, certainly and exactly to this effect:

"I abnu no danger; your Majesty knows it. My life has always been ready for sacrifice, when my country and the throne required it. What I was, that I am; and my head I would place on the block this moment, if the striking of it off could purchase happiness for my king. But there is One who is greater than I, or any one here; and He is a greater Sovereign than you, who mock Him here from the throne in Berlin. He it is whose precious blood was shed for the salvation of all mankind. On Him, that Holy One, my faith reposes. He is my consoler in life, my hope in the presence of death; and I will not suffer his name to be derided and attacked when I am by, and have voice to protest against it. Sir, if your soldiers had not been firm in this faith, they would not have gained victories for you. If you mock the faith and jeer at those who cling to it, you only lend a hand to bring yourself and the State to ruin."

After a pause he added, looking the while at the mute King:

"What I have spoken is God's truth; receive it graciously."

Frederick was the patron of Voltaire, who had dared to say at his own table that what it had taken God and the twelve Apostles to build up, one man (Voltaire) would destroy. But Frederick was now for the moment more deeply moved by what had been uttered by the unphilosophical Ziethen, than anything that had ever fallen from the brilliant but irreligious Voltaire. He rose, flung his left arm over Ziethen's shoulder, offered his right hand to the brave old Christian general, and exclaimed: "Ziethen, you are a happy man; would that I could be like you!" Hold fast by your faith, and I will respect, even where I cannot believe. What has occurred shall never happen again."

A deep and solemn silence followed, and the dinner was spoiled, according to the guests, to whom the King gave the signal to disperse long before their appetites had been satisfied. Ziethen was preparing to withdraw with the rest, but Frederick, taking him by the hand, whispered, 'You, my friend, come with me to my cabinet.'

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5 bbls Camphor.
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20 bbls No. 1 American Glue.
3 bbls Painters' White Glue.
1 cask Madder.
3 cases White Wax.
3 cases Extract Liquorice.
3 cases Gum Arabic, select.
1 cask Gum Arabic, common.
1 case Flake Manna.
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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

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$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—36 CAMP ST.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF NEGROES.

NO. VIII.

Perhaps it may be thought by some that if the recommendations of the former number in reference to making missionary collections be carried out, the planters will direct all their contributions to the colored missions, and we shall make but a meagre showing in our collections for foreign missions. Be it so, we shall then at least know what we can depend on, and make our arrangements accordingly, without the hazard of involving the church in debt, which, I hold, we are specially bound to avoid. If at the close of the year we find, in looking to the treasurer's cash books, that we have not money enough to enlarge our missionary field as we ought to do annually, and on a liberal scale, why we must be content to confine ourselves to present limits, even though other churches leave us far in the rear. If we find that the treasury will not justify us in sustaining all our present missions, why we must begin to cast about to see which of them we can best spare. It may be painful to the Board and to the Bishops, we may be deeply mortified, but there will be no alternative. The five hundred thousand members of the M. E. Church, South will have willed it so because they were too poor, too ignorant, or too stingy to enable us to do otherwise.

But of all this I entertain no very strong fears. Many of the planters are not only rich but men of enlarged views, and will not be content with simply giving at home. They too wish to have some hand in the great work of evangelizing the heathen world; but if not, and they demur to doing anything except for the benefit of their own families; then we make what we deem a fair proposition. We say to them, "Now do you planters provide for your own households, as you are bound before God and man to do; have your negroes instructed in the things of God; employ a faithful preacher for this purpose and pay him yourselves; this you ought to do, and not, on any consideration, to devolve his support on other people." Oh you, whose annual income counts by thousands, for which you are indebted to the toil and sweat of your slaves; is it a great boon if you, from their own earnings appropriate a few hundred dollars to have the word of God carried to their cabins, that they may live to love and serve that Almighty Being who is your Master as well as their's? Do you demur at the cost? Remember man, your reckoning at the bar of God! A settlement which you must soon make, and which you have no power to avoid or postpone. Come, go to all your quarters and call up all those negroes which you are already in prospect appropriating to your sons and daughters; call them all up before you; look on the countenance of each; mark them well, and remember that you will meet them again, and they will be strong witnesses either for or against you. And then get you away to the woods or to your closet, and on your knees make your confession to God. Beg him to forgive your delinquencies, and then and there vow to perform your duties to these too much neglected members of your household.

But to our proposition again—

We propose then to all such planters, that they give their means to evangelize the negroes of their plantations; and if they will honestly do that part of the work, we'll excuse them from any further contributions to missions; we will throw ourselves upon the masses who hold but little of this sort of property. What think you of our proposition?

We notice some other possible difficulties which may arise in connexion with this work. Every colored mission must of course be in some Presiding Elder's District, and the Presiding Elders of the conference and the Bishop must ask for information in reference to its state and the standing of the missionary among the people of his charge and the patrons. But, unfortunately, the Elder spends so little time in the mission that he can give very imperfect information on either of these points. The consequence may be that a preacher, especially if he be a sort of favorite with the Presiding Elder, may remain on the work long after he has ceased to be useful or generally acceptable to the negroes or their owners; and in such cases the mission declines, and the cause of missions to the slaves in that section of country suffers great loss. Yet for these flying visits of the Elder, which really have been of little or no service to the work, he has to be paid some stipend annally from the missionary treasury. And this difficulty may be particularly felt if the Presiding Elder be not a man of good judgment, zeal and industry.

There is yet another point which involves harmful results. Under the influence of an opinion which it is to be feared prevails but too extensively, that intelligence and improvement are not required in him who preaches to negroes, the missionary becomes indolent and careless to study, the consequence is that he declines in ministerial gifts; for it will always be found that when a preacher ceases to study and improve himself in view of his glorious calling, his preaching becomes stale and uninteresting; and in the same ratio it ceases to interest his own mind and heart. There is no freshness, no vitality in his discourses, and he pursues his glorious calling as a grievous boudsman, to which he is lashed like a slave to his task. No marvel if he backslides after a while.

Now it is very important that this wrong notion be banished from the earth. The work on a colored mission requires a man of good sense and general information, and he ought to be just as studious and strive to improve himself just as much as though he were called to preach to the most elevated classes of society; and indeed he will be often called to do so. The planters and their families are supposed to be generally people of intelligence to whom he ought to preach and with whom he ought to be able to associate as a well-bred and christian gentleman, and when the planters find that their missionary is a man of that class they will pretty generally be among his hearers, and might be brought to God through his instrumentality. Such cases have frequently occurred in the history of our missions; but at any rate the fact that the missionary is a man of such character would be a very strong and influential recommendation of our work to the public favor and confidence. Besides, it is a mistake that any sort of a preacher will do for the negroes alone, provided he can sing well and make a big fuss. Both of these may be some recommendation, but negroes are quick to detect any obvious attempt at too much coming down in style or manner to them because they are negroes; nor are they slow to resent it. It is well that he who preaches to them should be plain and simple in his style; that he should labor to make the truths which he inculcates plain and easy of comprehension; but all this is perfectly compatible with a chaste and pure style and a sermon full of good sense.

It may be also true that the preaching to this class of our people should be in a good measure colloquial in its form. But this affords additional strength to our position, as this sort of preaching requires that the preacher be a man of good sense and general information, and one who has studied human nature well, and who has especially analysed the character of his hearers in order that he may be able to wield the pulpit to good effect.

Let us ask, are we sure that this sort of colloquial preaching is not best for other folks too? Do not the scriptural exemplars strongly recommend this style of teaching, and do not christian ministers sometimes err fatally when they seem to regard it as if it were merely designed to afford them an opportunity of displaying to the eyes and ears of the multitude their skill in logic or rhetoric or metaphysics, or their great proficiency in natural science or in classical literature? Let the preacher be profound in all these, but they are of but little service to him if they have not enabled him to present the great truths which he is to teach free from ostentation and display of self. And let the preachers bear in mind that the really learned and sensible portion of their hearers don't go to church to hear them display their knowledge of the things above specified, but to learn the truths of the gospel of the grace of God, and that even the learned and wise are much more likely to be converted to God by the plain, simple and unadorned preaching of the cross of Christ, than by the ministers of an opposite character.

We shall now close this number.—Possibly at some future day we may present some additional thoughts in connection with this subject.

J. O. ANDREW.

PRODIGAL SON.—A young wife remonstrated with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift, on his conduct. "My love," said he, I am only like the Prodigal Son, I shall reform by-and-by." "And I will be like the Prodigal Son, too," she replied, "for I will arise and go to my father!" And accordingly off she went.

Sincerity is an opening of the heart. We find it in very few people; and that which we generally see is nothing but a subtle dissimulation to attract the confidence of others.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Good Men as well as Good Measures.

Mr. Editor:—Many of your readers know that I am no politician, and those who do not will now know it, if they take the trouble to read this brief article. I have never voted for a President. I am told this is a criminal neglect of one of the first duties of a good citizen, and am asked what would be the result if all others pursued the same course. I reply that such is not a supposable case. The people are too ready to exercise the right of suffrage, and it is not likely that my humble example will influence the action of one citizen in this respect. But, Mr. Editor, I am not the less patriotic, in love of our common country I yield the palm to no one, but I think in the relation I sustain to society I can render my country better service by promoting to the extent of my humble influence, sound morals and good neighborhood among the people. I think I can do this much more effectively by abstaining from partisan affiliation in politics.

There ought to be a conservative element somewhere among those powers that are supposed to be the authors and controllers of public opinion. This conservative element, so far as I can see, does not exist in the political press or in the partisans who aspire to fill public stations. Perhaps the pulpit is the next most powerful agent in modern society. It seems becoming the grave and benevolent character of the pulpit that it should be its peculiar office to quiet the agitations and pour oil upon the troubled waters of public opinion.

Politics have moral aspects and bearings, and it is that I may be free to write and speak about the moral aspects of public matters that I abstain from any connection with partisan politics. The minister of the gospel is not free to write and speak of the moral aspects of public matters; if he is known to be a partisan, a large number of his hearers will be ever suspecting all he says as being of partisan tendency. As I shall be free from any such suspicion, I propose to write a plain spoken paragraph or two upon what I take to be purely a moral point in politics.

I have read a thousand times and one, "measures, and not men"—this is given forth as the motto and guiding principle of all parties. It is most likely that this motto originated in something good—devotion to principles rather than men. But however true this may be, this motto has long been employed to shield unworthy and incapable men from the condemnation of a patriotic and intelligent public. I wish to say that I think it is the religious duty of christian and law-abiding citizens to look to the moral character of those who aspire to be public men, as well as to the character of public measures. I would like to know what measures—no matter how good—are worth in the hands of incapable men who have no capacity to execute them with efficiency? I would like to know what measures are worth in the hands of an aspirant for office, whose moral character proclaims him corrupt and destitute of principle? Why it is written upon such a man as legible as a placard upon a city house wall "to let." Such a man, no matter what may be his professions, seeks his own and not the public good. Like any other unctionable commodity, he is "for sale" to the "highest bidder." Measures in such hands are mere ropes of sand, to be broken whenever it shall seem the interest of the corrupt demagogue to do so.

We cannot think that public stations necessarily corrupt those who fill them. Why then do we hear so much complaint of corrupt and ignorant men of all parties being in office? Why do we hear from our national and all our State capitals of so much bargain and corruption—of so much drunkenness, lewdness, gambling, profanity and Sabbath breaking? Simply because the people have directed their whole attention to measures, and not to the character of those to whom the measures have been committed for enactment and execution. What can be done to remedy the gigantic evil? This can be done. Let the people see to the men as well as to the measures. Do not suffer a few grog-shop and whisky-loving politicians to nominate and dictate to you who shall be your candidates and who shall represent your principles. Do not, when such nominations are made, vote for them, because they are professedly good Democrats, Americans or Whigs. We think you cannot thus vote regardless of the moral character of candidates, without violence to elevated patriotism and sound morals. Shall good men through the force of mere partisan drill vote for men for public trust whom they would not trust in any private relation, or even touch with a pair of tongs? Surely they should not. Let the men who have the deepest stake in the material, educational and moral interest of society do their duty in this respect. Let them see to it that the primary political meetings are called to meet in respectable places, that they attend them, and see to it that none but honest and capable men are nominated for public trust. Thus the evil may be cured. But so long as the moral and solid men, the yeomanry of the country, stand aloof and suffer talking demagogues about the drinking shops and country villages to manage all their weighty interests, matters will never be mended.

Let the virtue and intelligence of the country be urged to look to men as well as to measures. Select good and capable men, who are identified with all the best interests of the country, and depend upon it, they will not go very far astray. Encourage such men to aspire for public trust, and exert yourselves to protect their characters from the abuse of corrupt and reckless men, who will seek by vulgar slang and epithet to pelt them from the field. Shield good men from such, for there are many vile enough to pelt an angel, and befoul, if they could, his robes of celestial purity. Thus shall good men but subserve the best interest, and long sustain the institutions of our common and beloved country.

J. B. WALKER.

New Orleans, June, 1856.

Religion in the United States.

We hear much of the spiritual degeneracy of our day, and of the rapid diminution of candidates for the gospel ministry, and yet if statistics carefully gathered may be depended upon, evangelical ministers were never more numerous in proportion to the population than at the present moment; and notwithstanding the vast emigration of Romanists and open infidels, the ratio of church members the to population is larger than thirty years ago. We would not apologise for the worldliness and spiritual apathy of our churches, or the want of earnestness and devotion in the ministry, but we honestly believe that American Christianity was never, as a whole, purer in doctrine, or more vigorous in its aggressive attacks upon a wicked world than now.

The Foreign Missionary, the organ of the Old School Missionary Board, gives the following statistics of ministers, church members and population at three different periods:

YEARS.	POPULATION.	MINISTERS.
In 1832	13,713,342	9,537
In 1843	18,768,822	17,073
In 1854	25,953,000	25,427

Or thus:

In 1831, 1 Minister to every 1,437 souls.
In 1843, 1 " " 1,003 "
In 1854, 1 " " 1,020 "

RELATIVE NUMBER OF COMMUNICANTS.

In 1832—Population		13,713,342
Deduct under ten years of age		3,657,245
		10,055,999
Of whom communicants in Evangelical churches		1,342,461
In 1843—Population		18,768,822
Deduct under ten years of age		5,784,554
		12,984,268
Of whom communicants in Evangelical churches		2,544,763
In 1854—Population		25,953,000
Deduct under ten years of age		7,371,000
		18,582,000
Of whom communicants in Evangelical churches		3,337,822

Or thus:

In 1832, 1 communicant to every 7½ souls.
In 1843, 1 " " 5 "
In 1854, 1 " " 5½ "

The Indian Churches.

INDIAN BUREAU.—*Interesting Intelligence from Kansas Territory.*—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received recent advices from the Shawnee and Wyandott agency of a highly important character. It appears that a whiskey grocery was established about the 1st of April among the Wyandott Indians, who patronized it quite freely. The consequence has been a series of disorderly and lawless acts.

The Methodist Church North, and the Methodist Church South were burned to the ground. The causes are as follows: The door of the Northern church was left unlocked after preaching in the morning, for the purpose of holding Sabbath school in the afternoon. In the meantime, the church was entered by several Indians, who took the Bible, containing some valuable records, from the desk and burnt it up. This led to inquiry and the discovery of the offenders, who were told of the magnitude of their crime. Becoming displeased, a few nights afterwards they set fire to the church and burned it down; which act caused much dissatisfaction among certain other members of this tribe, who in return burned the Southern church. These churches were brick buildings, and the loss will fall heavily upon the societies. The Indians also burned several private houses of the different factions, besides committing other outrageous acts.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Hope of Reward and fear of Pain.

Mr. Editor:—A well-written article appeared in your paper of the 19th ult., under the learned title "*Theologia Germanica.*" The writer evidently has two purposes prominently in view as he writes—first to create an interest among your readers in "Theologia Germanica"—second, to call Dr. Summer's attention to it as a work suited to the wants of the church. The ultimate object is to secure a wide circulation and general reading of "Theologia Germanica" under the endorsement of our church.

I doubt not Mr. Harris' article has created a desire in many minds to read his author. I thank him for so well-written a review. But there are ominous words in the conclusion of the article. Mr. H. gives us the work in a nutshell, where he says "Theologia Germanica" believes in a religion standing equally above the hope of reward and the fear of pain in time and eternity." Now whatever merit may be claimed for "Theologia Germanica" on the score of morality, beauty of style, or anything else that may please the mind, certainly no Bible reader will claim any merit for the work on the score of sound doctrine. I say no Bible reader, for I fear many who read, nay who think and preach *about* Christianity, are not Bible readers, or I think, less of religious sentimentalism would be found in the church. It seems that the abounding luxury of this luxurious age, is already making an impress on the public mind, and religious sentimentalism is taken for religion. What else leads to a laudation of "Theologia Germanica?" If the above is a correct synopsis of the work, we do not hesitate to say the theory there taught is false, or the Bible is not true, as must appear to every thinking mind who reads the following with many other plain scriptures.

Mr. H. tells us "Luther failed to see the second—the great corrollary of Theologia Germanica." "If we walk in the light as he is in the light, we shall have fellowship, etc." Let us not commit Luther's blunder, and walking in the light, we first observe the light shines expressly to notify us of danger. When *that light* was in the world, he said emphatically "fear him who can destroy both soul and body in hell." And long before, God said, "In the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." God was so unwise then as to appeal to fear in Adam, in his primitive innocence and purity. Again, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." "Fear the Lord," "Fear the Lord and walk, etc." "Learn to fear the Lord." "Now, therefore, fear the Lord." These are only a few of the multitude of scriptures, teaching the Bible reader in almost every chapter to *fear* God, and appealing in multiplied ways to the principle of *fear* as a chief element in our nature to be turned to religion's account. "Let us have grace whereby we may serve God with reverence and godly fear." Fear then in Paul's account is a christian grace. Jude says, "Others save with fear." So Paul and Jude together make fear a saving grace.

As to hope, it is equally anti-scriptural to exclude it as an element in christian character. Moses, according to Paul, "had respect to recompense of the reward." To strengthen Abraham, God said, "I am thy exceeding great reward." The Psalmist says, "In keeping his judgments (laws) there is great reward." "To him that sheweth righteousness shall be a great reward." "Behold the Lord God will come—his reward is with him." What meaning is to be attached to such passages of Scripture as these if the theory we oppose be true? "Heirs of God, joint heirs of our Lord Jesus Christ."—"The earnest of our inheritance." "The inheritance of Saints." "The reward of the inheritance." "An inheritance incorruptible, etc." Here as on fear the light is so bright that it is difficult to select from the many plain passages, all going to prove the same doctrine of hope as a main pillar in the temple. The christian system is built on the two great principles of our nature repudiated by "Theologia Germanica." We are saved by fear."—Paul. "We are saved by hope"—Jude. Finally, our Lord places the whole matter just on this ground in the commission under which every true minister preaches the gospel, "He that believeth *shall be saved*, he that *believeth not shall be damned*."

It is an entire misapprehension of man's nature and of the Bible to exclude either fear or hope from religion. And whatever the system may be, or purpose to do, which excludes hope or fear as a chief element, it is not the Christian religion, nor can it save a soul from death.

Without fear how shall the "dead in trespasses and sins" be aroused? Without hope how shall the despondING, penitent and faint-hearted christian be made strong? Without them what is the gospel? Not a cunningly devised fable, but a silly, powerless dream of a madman's brain.

With great respect for "Theologia Germanica" and Mr. Harris,

I am, W. P. BARTON.

Yazoo City, May 21, 1856.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA!!

Retirement of the Costa Ricans.

THE ORIZABA AT NEW YORK.

By the mail on Tuesday we received New York papers as late as due. The steamship Orizaba arrived at that port on the 1st., bringing important intelligence from Nicaragua, the material portion of which we subjoin:

The transit route through Nicaragua is again open, the Costa Ricans having left the country without another battle.

The cholera made its appearance among their troops at Rivas, owing to the dead being left unburied after the battle. President Mora, with his staff, left on the 24th of April, and the army followed immediately. Gen. Walker landed at Virgin Bay on the morning of April 30th, and found that the last detachment of the enemy had left only six hours previously. Gen. Canas, the Commander-in-Chief of the Costa Ricans, after President Mora left, wrote to Gen. Walker a letter, commending to his care a number of sick and wounded Costa Ricans, whom he could not remove, and offered to exchange twenty-five Americans, whom he said he held as prisoners, for them, when they were recovered.

The elections are being held in Nicaragua, and it was considered certain that Rivas would be elected President.

"The Vanderbilt party," that is, those agents and others who remain in the interest of the Old Transit Company, aided the Costa Ricans during their invasion of Nicaragua, notwithstanding the slaughter of innocent Americans at Virgin Bay.

Gen. Walker is in good health and spirits.

There is no sickness in the army, excepting at Granada, where the fever had been very severe, several Americans having died with it.

H. B. M. frigate Eurydice and steamer Hornet were at San Juan del Norte, but made no opposition to the passengers going up the river or on shore. There were no other vessels in port on the 24th. The brig C. H. Sampson left for New Orleans on the 22d.

[From El Nicaraguense, May 24.]

NEWS OF THE WEEK.—The enemy have evacuated the State, and are now in Costa-Rica. The most reliable reports estimate the loss of Gen. Mora at 1200 men, in those who were killed in battle, wounded and since died, and taken off by disease.

Gen. Walker, with a larger part of his army, left this city for Virgin Bay on Tuesday evening, and arrived at that place at daybreak next day, just six hours after the enemy left San Juan del Sur. He found at Rivas a large number of the enemy sick and wounded, together with a letter from Gen. Jose Maria Canas, commander of the Costa Rican forces, entrusting these men to the generosity of Gen. Walker, and proposing at some future time to exchange American prisoners for them. They were taken care of by the General. Gen. Walker returned to Granada Thursday, and after remaining in this city two days, again departed this morning for Virgin, where the headquarters of the army will be temporarily fixed. The utmost entire strength of the American force is now stationed on the line of the Transit.

Brigadier Gen. Fry will command in the department the garrison consisting of the Second Light Infantry Battalion.

The family of Col. Wheeler, U. S. Minister, will leave for the Atlantic States in the steamer this morning. Col. Wheeler accompanies his family to San Juan del Norte, from whence he will return immediately.

Lieut. Col. Brewster, of the First Rifle Battalion, died in this city on Tuesday night, after a short illness of three days.

The Government still continues at Leon, and its stay there is yet of uncertain duration.

Several prisoners of State are now in the guard-house, but what their ultimate fate will be we are unable to determine.

(Correspondence of El Nicaraguense.)

VIRGIN BAY, May 14.

GENERAL PROSPECTS.—No news of importance to report in connection with the army. The health of the troops continues good, although there have been some sickness and death since the army arrived here.

The General having wisely concluded that the enemies of peace and their own country shall furnish their full quota of support to those who are endeavoring to establish the prosperity and peace of the State upon a solid basis, there has been lately no want of wholesome food for our men, and consequently no murmuring is heard on account of empty stomachs and hard fare.

The steamer Virgin has been plying for several days between this port and Ometepec, from whence we have received provisions, horses and cattle, and a few subjects for "tight rope performances," unless they can prove themselves innocent of the charges preferred against them. The Servile party will find out by and by that treason, conspiracy to murder, and rebellion will not pay; and that it will be better to be quiet, at least, if not patriotic, when their native soil is invaded by a foreign foe.

Rivas begins to exhibit signs of returning life; but it will be a long time before the marks and scars of battle are entirely eradicated from her walls.

For several days past there has been in circulation a rumor that the Costa Rican Gavernmnat has sued for peace. Be this as it may, there is a political storm brewing in that State before which the Servile party will fall down like ancient oaks before a whirlwind.

Last week two of the Santa Rosa men reached this place, after wandering about and suffering for six or seven weeks. They had been protected and concealed by one or two natives, and finally brought in by them in a small boat across the lake. There is a report that more of the men who escaped from that field are on the Islands in the lake, and may yet return.

We learn that but about 1200 out of the 1700 Costa Ricans who left San Juan under President Mora, reached La Union, and a large number of those in the most miserable condition. The balance had sickened or died by the way, or deserted the ranks.

Virgin is again filling up with residents, and business once more begins to revive; and with the return of peace and the re-establishment of the Transit Line, this department will begin to prosper like all other countries where Americans are interested.

EXPEDITION TO CHONTALES.—Some ten days since Gen. Goicouria, with Capt. Raymond's Company of the Light Infantry Battalion, left Granada to suppress the movement of the Servilists in Chontales. The expedition landed at Santa Baldo where they discovered a party of Lancers. The latter were immediately fired upon with effect when they quickly dispersed in every direction. Proceeding to Acoyapa they found the town deserted, but after some search a few persons were found and a proper example was made of one who was known to be deeply implicated in the rising. After levying a contribution of one thousand dollars upon the town, an amount long due to the government—the party proceeded to Juigalpa, where they met and quickly defeated a large force of the Legitimists, here, too, an example was made, and the contributions due from certain parties in that region were collected. Proceeding down to San Lorenzo Hacienda several prisoners were taken, and one body of Servilles of considerable number was dispersed. From San Lorenzo the party proceeded to Comolapa, where another example was made, and where the party made collections of money and effects to a considerable amount. From Comolapa the Company came gradually to Granada without meeting any serious resistance from the Servilles, and the party was highly successful in the objects of their expedition, as well as fortunate in their escape from loss in killed or wounded, only one man of the party, Lieut. W. Lewis, being hurt, and he was but slightly wounded in the cheek. The killed of the Servilists amounted in all to ten, their wounded being quickly concealed by their friends.

FUNERAL OF CAPT. WALKER.—On Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Capt. James Walker, of Company A, 2d Light Infantry Battalion, died at Massaya, and was buried in this city yesterday.

Capt. Walker was the youngest brother of Gen. Wm. Walker, and only arrived in this city about 3 weeks ago. Owing to an exposure in the service of the State he was seized with inflammatory rheumatism, which subsequently resulted in his untimely death.

Before his death, Capt. Walker confessed himself, and received the holy sacrament administered by the Catholic Church; and his last wish was to be buried as a true believer in that religion.

After his death a party of sixteen natives was detailed to bring the corpse to this city. This morning, under the charge of Captain Williamson, Quartermaster, a suitable coffin was provided, and at 11 o'clock the funeral procession formed on Heina street, and, accompanied by the heads of the civil department, the garrison soldiers, and a large and brilliant army of native and American officers, together with Americia citizens in town, proceeded across the Plaza, and to the Cathedral, where high mass was performed in the presence of a large attendance of the population. Afterwards the funeral cortege moved off to the cemetery, and the body was interred with the solemn ceremonies of the Catholic religon.

ELECTION IN NICARAGUA.—In this country the elective franchise extends to every male inhabitant of 18 years, against whom there is no criminal prosecution, and who is not charged with being a dissolute and vicious man. The voters elect delegates, who assemble in the capitals of the different departments and elect Representatives, Senators, and a President. A man must be twenty-three years old to be a delegate, twenty-five to be a Representative, and thirty to be a Senator or President.

The election on Sunday last, as most public days in the Republic come on Sunday, was concluded with the greatest decorum. The candidates for the Presidency were all of the same political faith, the only dispute being between the Democrats of Leon and Granada. Don Patricio Rivas, the present popular President, was supported by the people of Granada, and General Mariano Salinar, a great favorite, by the people of Leon. A few votes have been cast for Don Nordeste Ramirez, of Leon. The struggle is between Rivas and Salinar, and it is impossible to determine at present who will be the next President of Nicaragua.

The election in Granada proceeded by cantons or wards, each ward of 4,000 persons electing one delegate. The people generally took great interest in the result, and the number of votes ran larger than at any election in Granada. To the governments and people abroad, this significant fact cannot be avoided, that the Republic of Nicaragua expresses the will of the people. All its actions emanate from their silent expression, and every movement it has made has been undertaken by the concurrence of the great body of the people. To ignore, then, the fact of our absolute independence, is to deny to the inhabitants of Nicaragua the right of self-government.

PEACE IN THE NORTH.—A courier arrived in town yesterday, from Leon, bringing dispatches from the President. The Northern States are still quiescent, and as the rainy season is about commencing, no fear of an invasion need be apprehended during the next six months. At the expiration of that time, if hostilities should be determined on, Nicaragua will be able to send into the field an army, not only sufficient to defend our own territory, but to carry the contest into any adjoining State which may wage a war against us.

GOVERNOR OF THE MERIDIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Gen. Walker has appointed Brig. Gen. C. C. Hornsby to the command of the Meridional Department, comprising Guanacaste and Rivas. Gen. Hornsby has accepted the trust, and in his address to the people lays down as the basis of all his actions, justice to the people over whom he is appointed to rule. The position thus conferred is probably the most responsible one in the State, and no one is better qualified to fill it than the soldier whom the General has selected.

U. S. MINISTER.—We have every reason to believe that the reported recall of Col. Wheeler, U. S. Minister to this Republic, and the appointment of Mr. Heiss to fill his place, is altogether without foundation.

RIVAS, April 26, 1856.

Wm. Walker, General-in-Chief of the Nicaraguan Army:

Obliged to abandon the place of Rivas on account of the appearance of the cholera in the most alarming manner, I am forced to leave here a certain number of sick men, whom it is impossible to carry away without danger to their lives; but I expect your generosity will treat them with all the attention and care their situation requires.

I invoke the laws of humanity in favor of those unfortunate victims of an unfortunate calamity, and I have the honor of proposing to you to exchange them for more than twenty prisoners, who are now in our power, and whose names I will send you in a particular list for making the said exchange, when they may be quite re-established from sickness.

Believing that this my proposal will be admitted, according to the laws of war, I have the honor of subscribing myself, with feelings of the highest consideration, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSE MA. CANAS,
General-in-Chief Costa Rican Army.

THE WOUNDED.—The wounded officers and soldiers of the army, now in the hospital or under medical treatment, are now in a condition of convalescence.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.—Surgeon S. C. Coleman promoted Surgeon with the rank of Major.

First Lieut. I. C. Jamison, promoted Captain, Company D, First Light Infantry.

Second Lieut. D. Barney Woolfe, promoted First Lieutenant Company D, First Light Infantry.

P. Truly, appointed First Lieutenant, and attached to First Light Infantry.

Wm. Clarendon Young, appointed First Lieutenant, and attached to Second Light Infantry.

SAD NEWS.—A courier arrived in this city yesterday, from Leon, carrying dispatches to Gen. Walker, and also bringing information of the dangerous and probably fatal illness of Edmund Randolph, Esq.

DIED.—Nathaniel Parker Potter died at Granada, April 27th, aged 27 years, 1st Lieutenant of Company D, First Rifle Battalion. Lieut. Potter was a native of Albany, N. Y. He emigrated to California in 1848, joined Gen. Walker in the Lower California expedition, was the first to follow him to Nicaragua, was an active participator in the capture of Granada, and received the wound from which he died while gallantly charging the enemy in the second battle of Rivas.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, June 2d.—*Senate*—Mr. Bright being absent, Mr. Stewart presided. He laid before the Senate the message from the President about Central American affairs, already published.

A resolution was adopted that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, it be to the Monday following.

The presiding officer laid before the Senate a letter from Preston S. Brooks to Mr. Bright, in which he disclaims any intention of offending against the privileges of the Senate by his assault on Mr. Sumner, but he says that he felt bound to chastise him for the insults to his State and to his relative, and having sought him in vain elsewhere, he deemed it proper to inflict that punishment here; the Senate not being in session, he did not think he was breaking any breach of privilege.

The letter was read and laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the select committee on the assault on Senator Sumner, made a report, concluding as follows:

Whereas, the Senate of the United States have transmitted to this House a message complaining that Preston S. Brooks, a representative from the State of South Carolina, committed upon the person of Charles Sumner, a Senator from the State of Massachusetts, while seated at his desk in the Senate Chamber, after the adjournment of that body on the 22d of May last, a violent assault, which disabled him from attending to his duties in the Senate; and declaring that said assault was a breach of the privileges of that body.

And whereas, from respect of the privileges of the House, the Senate have further declared that, inasmuch as the said Preston S. Brooks is a member of this House, they cannot arrest him, and, *a fortiori*, cannot try or punish him for a breach of their privileges; that they cannot proceed further in the case than to make their complaint to this House; and that power to arrest, try and punish devolves solely on this body; and whereas, upon full investigation, it appears to this House that the said Preston S. Brooks has been guilty of the assault complained of by the Senate, with most aggravated circumstances of violence; that the same was a breach of the privileges not only of the United States Senate, but of the Senator assailed and of this House, as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislative department of the Government in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that Senators and Representatives for any speech or debate in either House shall not be questioned in any other place. Whereas, this House is of the opinion that it has the power, and ought to punish the said Preston S. Brooks for the said assault, not only as a breach of the privileges of the Senator assailed, and of the Senate and House as declared by the Constitution, but as an act of disorderly behaviour; and—

Whereas, it further appears from such investigation that Henry A. Edmundson, a representative from the State of Virginia, and Laurence M. Keitt, a representative from South Carolina, sometime previous to said assault, were informed that it was the purpose of said Mr. Brooks to commit violence upon the person of said Charles Sumner, for words used by him in debate as a Senator in the Senate, and took no measures to discourage or prevent the same, but, on the contrary, anticipating the commission of such a violation, were present on one or more occasions to witness the same, as friend of the assailant. Therefore,

Resolved, That Preston S. Brooks be and he is forthwith expelled from this House as a Representative from the State of South Carolina.

Resolved, That this House hereby declares its disapprobation of the said act of Henry A. Edmundson and Laurence M. Keitt in regard to said assault.

Signed by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, Mr. Spinner and Mr. Pennington.

Hon. Howell Cobb, from the minority of said committee, submitted a minority report, arguing that no breach of privilege, under the Constitution, had been committed, and the House had no power to go beyond the Constitution in deciding that the breach of privilege had been committed.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

TERMS—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1856.

HARD TIMES THE BEST FOR BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS.

St. Paul found it so in the 1st century among the Corinthians—the "abundance of whose poverty" abounded unto the "riches of their liberality!" Bishop Pierce found it so in the 19th century among the Ouachitta people. We think he gives the philosophy of it—and forever is taken away the discouraging plea of hard times, in the face of a collection for benevolent purposes.—Extract from his letters of "Western Travel:"

"The Ouachita Conference opened Wednesday morning, 7th November. The preachers were very generally present. The reports of our church interests within their bounds were for the most part encouraging, except in relation to what are now called "the finances." Poorly paid themselves, the preachers brought up very little missionary money and hardly any Conference collections. The apology for this deficiency was low rivers and hard times. I have no doubt the brethren honestly believed that nothing could be got by asking, and, with sad heart and yet with good conscience, they cast anchor and longed for better days. But they were mistaken. A good cause and an earnest pleader can always raise money. Nor do "the times" make much difference. When money is scarce, almost every man feels it is not worth while to be covetous and to hoard, and he will give some of the little he has.—When every thing is flush and promising, men have larger ideas, new plans, and endless ways of investing, and they feel very reluctant to give at all. At any rate, it is the duty of the preachers everywhere to bring the noble enterprises of the church before the people—all the people, and by special effort, argument and appeal, invoke their aid. Let all every where do their duty, and we shall hear no more of an empty Missionary Treasury, nor will the superannuated preachers, the widows and orphans, any longer get scorpions for fish, or stones for bread."

The Proposition.—What think you of Bishop Andrew's proposition for the relief of the Missionary Treasury? It is a financial homily. Will the Bishop give us more?

Bishop Kavanaugh.—We have a letter from the Bishop, May 21st, written at San Francisco. He and Mrs. K., were well. Our other advices report him very extensively circulating and working. We should judge matters were rather a gloomy aspect there.

✓ Shipwrecks.—Those of Columbus, Miss., and M[illegible], Ala., are at a very heavy [illegible]. Our friends will please make remittances in gold dollars or larger bills.

New Head New Type and Enlarged.—The Southern Christian Advocate begins its 20th volume! May it go on and *infinitum*. A handsome dress of type, tastefully put on, and an enlargement of the sheet that was before large enough to hold so many good things, mark the era. For the Southern to improve is like "morn rising upon noon."

Idolatry in the United States.—Buddha has been formally inaugurated on American soil. After many disappointments, the Chinese population of San Francisco have imported a wooden god and all the paraphernalia of their worship for the purpose, and erected them as a permanent institution in its midst. The festival, as it was called, commenced on the 4th and was continued to the 8th, occupying five days. The edifice in which it was held was erected in 1853, and is situated in Pine street. It is of singular style of architecture, the entrance being through narrow and devious passages, having on each side high walls. A general invitation was extended to the people of San Francisco, through the press to visit the building, and all who availed themselves of it were treated with politeness.

Death of the Rev. Alexander McCaine.—The Rev. Alexander McCaine, of the Protestant Methodist Church, died in Augusta, Ga., on Sunday night, the 1st instant. Mr. McCaine was the founder of the Methodist Protestant Church.—He was born in Ireland, but came to this country when he was little, if at all, over twenty years of age. He early became a minister of the gospel, and was probably among the very first Methodist preachers who visited Western Georgia. He must have been, at his death, somewhere near eighty-five years of age. He died at the house of his only daughter.

OPPONENTS OF METHODISM---THEIR MOTIVES AND CHARACTER.

We never could understand, upon any explanation creditable to them, why other churches oppose the Methodist Episcopal. If any denomination have a right to comity and good will from all who love the Lord Jesus and labor for the coming of his kingdom, it would seem that ours has.

Methodism is, Episcopal in government, believing it not contrary to the letter of the New Testament, altogether agreeable to its spirit and most efficient for carrying out its purpose. But Episcopacy is not held in that overbearing and exclusive sense which unchurches all others. Do any think the Presbyterial or Congretional form of church government most Apostolic?—Let them have it and practice it too. If they "hold the Head," there is no bar to their being considered and treated as christians.

Those turned over to uncovenanted mercies by a pretentious theory of succession, may contest the vaunting claims of high churchism and Romanism. But for [illegible] breaking the peace of the church, in this, they are only contending for their ecclesiastical *status* and their rights in the church.

And as to Baptism:—If any choose to immerse, there is plenty of water and Methodism does not forbid the copious use of it. Plunge, dip, pour or sprinkle, either way, so that the proper subject is *baptized* in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. If our members become disatisfied and wish to go to some church not of "the same faith and order," they go without hindrance and with a certificate of good standing. If the members of other churches come to us and to the Lord's table as spread among us, provided, their cardinal believing and daily living be right, we receive them, "not to doubtful disputations." It is the Lord's fold and not ours. It is the Lord's table and not ours. None of His people can complain that we are close and refuse them recognition, that we are bigoted and unchurch them. If they are determined to pick a quarrel, they may. But they are without excuse.

In the matter of election and predestination:—Calvinists being right, in vain shall Arminians preach and pray, for they cannot increase or diminish the elect number. While we cry "make room—lengthen the cords—open the door wider—ye all may come and live," there is nothing here offensive to human charity or divine glory. We magnify the atonement. We encourage men with hope and alarm them with a sense of personal responsibility. And all, in a way that upholds the law and reserves the final judgment; that exalts Christ, through repentance and faith, as the only Saviour. While proclaiming free grace and universal salvation our teachings are not chargeable, (severe moralists being judges,) with laxity. Likewise as to the final perseverance of the saints. If they are going to hold out we shall not hinder them. On the other hand, our warnings against backsliding and apostacy are well meant; illustrated, in their necessity, by sad examples; and not only consistent with the letter of scripture but our doctrinal system. Occasionally, the prosecution of a free-grace call and world-commission, may jostle against the limitations of other systems, and vindicate its propriety. In such a cause, something may be pardoned to the spirit of love and all comprehending humanity; but the zeal of opponents it is difficult to account for, or their attacks upon us.

Methodism has never been united to State, and with force resisted dissent. There is not a single spot upon her escutcheon of martyr blood—a single record of persecution in her history—except what she has endured.

Does Methodism neglect the poor, fawn upon the rich, resist light and knowledge, oppress men, corrupt the gospel, suppress the Scriptures?

We might safely trust an enemy to answer. Notwithstanding certain ecclesiastical busy-bodies are anxious to talk us down, write us down, prophesy us down. With honorable exceptions, their organs teem with invectives on our government. Our Episcopacy vexes their righteous souls exceedingly. Our movements are the objects of vigilant attention and invidious comment. They do so tenderly compassionate our members. Miserable, down-trodden, ignorant, benighted people!

With a strange self-denial they lose sight of their own affairs to attend to ours. Brotherly love quickens their smartness at intrigue and vituperation. They champion the members against the class-leaders, the class-leaders against preachers, preachers against Presiding Elders and all against the Bishops.

The frequency and virulence of attacks by certain church presses, pulpits, preachers and people, suggest the inquiry—What moves them? What do they expect? What could they answer if called to account for maltreating their Lord's servants?

The opposition of the world can be accounted for—also of the flesh and the devil. That of these professed Christians we are compelled to attribute to what remains in them of these elements; A native intolerance—partisan pride—envy.

If any one, exercising the charity that hopeth all things, and considering the facts, will propose a kinder pretext, we shall be glad to hear it.

These busy bodies in other church's affairs are now busy in several quarters. Our attention is frequently called to them, and the question put, "Have you nothing to say? Though the accusations are false, ought they not to be answered?"

Their motives and character having been hinted at, we shall, at another time, speak of the best method of dealing with them.

General Missionary Intelligence.

We give below a statement of the Receipts of the several Benevolent Societies, as reported by them, for the past year, and of the present condition of their respective Treasuries.

We are mainly indebted to the New York Times for this Recapitulation.—The amounts as given are exclusive of grants from the Bible and Tract Societies, and the United States Government for education among the Indians.

The societies are arranged in the order, first, of those whose receipts are in advance; and secondly, of those sustaining a falling off in their income, when compared with the year previous.

American Board of Foreign Missions—$310,427 77; gain, $4,649, 93; in debt, $20,507 90.

American Missionary Association,—$52,326 30, of which $53,502 33 were expended for Foreign Missions; gain, $7,532 48: in debt, $5,027 63.

Episcopal Board of Domestic Missions.—$42,286 64; gain, $3,841 99; in debt, $170 04.

Board of Domestic Missions of Reformed Dutch Church.—$15,257 27, in 1854; last year, about 4000 in advance; but the exact sum is not reported.

General Assembly's Board of Education, (O. S.)—$46,201 22; gain, $63 93; balance on hand, $2,234 91.

American Bible Union.—$46,721 24, donations and sales; gain, $11, 378 80; balance on hand, $4,903.73.

Western College Educational Society.—$19,391 14; gain, $1,587 75; in the treasury, $144 15.

Missionary Society of M. E. Church South.—$154,654 53; gain, $9,401 29; in debt, $40,000.

American Bible Society.—Donations and legacies, $138,728 67; loss, $23,275 57. From sales of Bibles and Testaments, $208,038 42; loss $24,207 84.

American and Foreign Bible Society.—Donations and legacies, $28,429 31; loss, $7,715 48. From sales, $11,604 97; gain, $652 45; in the treasury, $44 49.

American Tract Society.—Contributions, $147,398 13; loss, $8,735 35. From sales, $265,875 73; gain, $6,750 73; in the treasury, $2,613 56.

American and Foreign Christian Union.—$63,833 80; loss, $11,833 80; in debt, $12,288 37.

General Assembly (O. S.) Board of Foreign Missions.—$138,797 90; loss, $1,922. 15; balance on hand, $87 07.

Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions.—In fifteen and one-half months, $75,919 72; in the preceding year, $59,582 23; in debt, $2,639 14.

American Baptist Missionary Union.—$102,327 58; loss, $11,072 36; in the treasury, $16,804 31.

Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, North.—$209,304 04; loss, $7,208 01; balance, $35,920 16.

General Assembly's Board (O. S.) Domestic Missions.—$71,834 47; loss, $3,373 33; balance, $5,539 70.

Baptist Home Missionary Society.—$45,965 55; loss, $3,138 13; in debt, $44, 446 59.

American Sunday-School Union.—Missionary Department, $63,429 22; loss, $3,050 70. Book Department, $184,227 33; in debt, $6,062 43.

American Seaman's Friend Society.—$22,610 19; loss, $3,653 10; balance, 20 50.

American Colonization Society.—Donations and legacies, $58,700 73; loss, $2,321 25. From emigrants, $17,174 68; loss, $14,692 59; in debt, $11,000.

The sum total of donations and legacies to these twenty-two societies in their last reported year is $2,018,486 13. This is indeed a gratifying fact—a large amount to be expended for purely benevolent purposes—and speaks well for the American Churches; yet the amount is far less than our ability and the honest demands which are made upon us will sustain.

E. W. Sehon, Miss. Sec'y.

Nashville, May 30, 1856.

The London Watchman comes to us freighted with the speeches made at the Public Breakfast at the London Tavern, given in ald of the Wesleyan Mission to China, where the snug little sum of $3500 was quietly raised for that enterprise; and at the Anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society at Exter Hall, where the speaking and feeling on the great subject were of the highest order. A new speaker, the Rev. Wm. M. Punshon, was on the platform, if he lives, we predict he will be there again. It is refreshing to read the stirring addresses made on that occasion, and especially so to see that, in a year of war and taxation, the Wesleyans raised £119,122 4 9 for the cause of Missions. This, we think, is more than they ever raised before in a single year. With only half the numerical strength of the M. E. Church, South, the British Wesleyans have raised half a million of dollars for Foreign Missions, and we have raised some ten thousand for our single foreign mission, and a hundred and fifty thousand for the domestic work, which the British Wesleyans would not consider missionary work at all. We must do better—we absolutely must. We wish our Advocates could find room for some of the speeches made at the London meetings.

Withdrawal of Lands in Louisiana.—We learn, says the National Intelligencer, of the 2d inst., that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is taking the necessary steps for the withdrawal from market of portions of the public domain in Louisiana for railroad purposes, in accordance with a recent act passed by Congress.

Rather Severe.—The absence of Edward Everett, Rufus Choate, and Robert C. Winthrop, from the "indignation" meeting at Faneuil Hall, having been made the subject of severe comment, on the part of certain factious persons, the Boston Courier, while disclaiming any intention to offer any apology in behalf of the absentees, deems it a duty to say "that the character of the preliminary meeting of Friday evening, and those who occupied the platform on that occasion and spoke, were sufficient to justify any rational man for absenting himself from the subsequent meeting."

Progress of Memphis.—The trade of Memphis, says the Eagle, of a late date, under the magic influence of railroads, is advancing with giant strides. Take the single article of cottom. The total receipts this season up to the present time, (dating from the 1st September last) amount to 288,072 bales, against 186,047, at the same time last year—showing an increase, so far, of over 100,000 bales! or, an increase of $5,000,000 in the trade of Memphis, in the article of cotton alone!

The Norfolk Herald, of the 4th inst., says the new steam frigate Roanoke was taken out of the dry dock yesterday at 10 o'clock, and placed under the shears, preparatory to hoisting in her boilers, machinery, etc.

The President has officially recognised Mr. Andreas F. Walla as Vice Consul for Brazil at New Orleans.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Fish River Mission, Ala. Conference, May 27, 1856.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South:

I now write my report for the first and second quarters of the Fish River Mission in one, having had considerable riding, and requiring some time to arrange the work.

This Mission was formed at the last Alabama Conference, and it takes in the lower or South end of Baldwin county, Ala., and that part of the Escambia adjacent to Pensacola, in Florida, and it takes in two appointments from the Escambia Circuit, to which I have been able to add some three or four others.

The country is generally thinly settled and the rides long. The Fish river country is being settled up by a respectable class of enterprising, industrious men, principally engaged in the turpentine and lumber business.

I have organized a church of some fourteen members. At Hollywood also we have a church. We cannot boast as in thickly populated countries of large congregations, but those who do attend are generally attentive to the word preached. I had like to have forgotten that I have appointed a class leader in the commencement, and directed attention to this duty according to the old usages of the church.

Upon the whole we are inclined to think that there is a chance for much good under the blessing of the Lord, to be effected in this too long neglected portion of God's moral vineyard.

I hope the friends of missions will pray for us, that sinners may be converted and saved. ZACHEUS BOWLING.

Montgomery Mission, June 6, 1856.

As I have not reported up to this time the condition of my charge, suffer me to trouble you with a very brief report.

The Montgomery Colored charge is in prosperous condition at this time.—There is a gracious revival in progress at this church. We now number about eight hundred members, probationers and all. We also have a Sabbath-School of one hundred and eighty scholars, this is however, the number on our book, not all of which attend regularly. This school is conducted by Mrs. Wm. Knox, of this city. This excellent lady is doing much for the children of color in this city. May the Lord bless her and give us many more such for this great work. J. W. BROWN.

Lower Deer Creek, Mississippi Conference, May 19.

Brother McTyeire:—It will no doubt be gratifying to the friends of the cause to hear that the Lord is at work on Lower Deer Creek Mission. Up to the present date more than one hundred have joined among the colored people, and many have been converted. There is also considerable interest manifested among the whites. Some have joined, and I hope more will, that the good work may go on until many who are now if their sins shall be happily converted, and become pillars in the church of God.

Fond hope, and why may it not be realized? God hath the power and will work an answer to prayers.

I have one appointment to the whites. This is generally well attended by respectful and attentive hearers, and I hope the interest now manifested will continue to increase, until all in reach of the church will be found regularly in attendance.

I have several appointments to the colored people which are well attended, four of these are in the week. May the Lord cause masters to feel the importance of having their servants instructed in the doctrines of christianity, that they may not think it a loss of time to have them instructed in the week.

I attend to the catechism regularly on eight plantations, which I consider not the least part of my duty, but are of the greatest means of doing good among the blacks. It always makes me happy to find the Lord among the whites, and when I see the poor colored people happy in the love of God, it always sends a thrill of joy to my heart.

E. E. McLELLAN.

Tensas Colored Mission, La. Conference, May 20.

In compliance with the request of my Presiding Elder I send you a report of this mission.

It was commenced the first of last August. Yellow fever and other obstacles retarded the work for some time, and some of those obstacles still remain. But we have fourteen appointments to servants, and one to a white congregation. We have received this year on probation,

Whites,	8
Colored,	146
Last year,	75
Total,	229

The mission is in a prosperous condition. I suppose from twelve to fifteen hundred negroes attend our appointments, only five of them being on single plantations. The children are catechised, etc. But while we preach to this small number, we are within reach of some four thousand or more. Oh that men could feel their responsibility, give their consent and build chapels for their servants to worship in.

Yours in Christ,

E. W. GRISWOLD.

Villula Colored Mission, Ala. Conference.

This report of the above mission involves the first and second quarters.—Forty-five have been admitted on trial; one expelled; three baptised. I have eleven appointments, all to be filled on Sabbath except one, and that in three weeks. I ride twenty miles and catechise and preach from three to four times a day—hard work, try it who will.

The number of catechumens is not yet ascertained. We have good congregations, and considerable interest is manifested by some of the patrons. Others are rather indifferent. We have good meetings at most of the appointments. Children improve fast. A more full report hereafter. WM. H. ADAMS.

CHURCH ITEMS.

It is said that Mrs. Garrett's bequest to the Methodist Biblical School at Chicago, Ill., amounts to $300,000.

The Rev. Zebulon Butler, D. D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Port Gibson, Miss., has resigned his charge by reason of impaired health.

Rev. Mr. Coxe, of Baltimore, lately elected to be their Bishop by the Protestant Episcopal Convention of Texas, has declined.

The Rev. Dr. Palmer, of Columbia, S. C., has accepted the pastorship of the Presbyterian Church on Lafayette Square, of this city, twice tendered him. Salary $7,000 per annum.

Bishop Cobb, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Alabama, has been presented by his friends of the Convention of Mobile with one thousand dollars, and leave of absence for a European trip.

The Cumberland Presbyterians, whose creed is Calvanism and a mixture of Arminianism, and whose field of operations is almost exclusively confined to the Western country, now consists of 84 Presbyteries, 1000 ministers and 100,000 communicants. Their General Assembly met in Louisville, Ky., on the 15th May, when Rev. Milton Bird, President of Princeton College, Ky., was elected Moderator. One hundred delegates were present. This body originated in an act of discipline by the General Assembly condemning the Cumberland Presbytery for licensing and ordaining men who were not college men. The Presbyterian Herald, of Louisville, says: "We are gratified to learn from the Boards of Missions and Education, that efforts are in progress to systematize the benevolent operations of their churches, and to raise the standard of ministerial education amongst them. Indeed, a prominent member of the body expressed the opinion to us, that in ten years more the licensing or ordaining of a young man without a classical and theological education by one of their Presbyteries would be a rare occurrence. Quite a number of their Synods report colleges or academies under their charge, and they have a Theological Seminary for the whole church in operation."

At the Indianapolis General Conference of the M. E. Church, North, the following order in managing appeal cases has been adopted by recommendation of the Bishops:

1. Motion to take up.
2. Motion to admit.
3. Appellant state the ground of his appeal.
4. Reading of the charge and specifications.
5. Reading of the testimony.
6. Defense of the appellant.
7. Reply of the delegates.
8. Final reply of the appellant.
9. Decision of the General Conference.

✓ Losing a Text---D. O. Shattuck.

A North Carolina paper comes to us with the following anecdote in which the Judge of the Supreme Court of California, and late President of Centenary College figures, in character:—

"This gentleman, since become eminent in Mississippi as a minister of the gospel and a learned jurist, was a pedlar in North Carolina. This was while he was a young man, and previous to his connection with the church. He had a brother of moderate abilities who was a Baptist preacher. This brother was accustomed to preface a rather poor discourse, by saying that during the past week he had selected a text; but that since his arrival at the church, God had taken his text from him and given him another. Judge Shattuck, (then plain David,) was a little mortified at this habit of his brother, and determined to break him of it. He did it in this wise: One day he said, "Brother, I wouldn't preach for the God for whom you preach." In astonishment the question was asked, "Why not?" "When you have leisure, you select a text and get it so you could preach on it; but when you arrive at the church he takes it from you, and gives you another, upon which you cannot preach at all!" The cure was effected perfectly and permanently.

The moral intended by this incident is—do not make apologies in the pulpit. The application may be wider than its original area.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Heathenism in the Midst of Christendom---An Incident.

In my travels as agent of the Bible and Tract Society, I came to ——. I was instructed to call on ——, as he was a prominent member of our church there. I did so—eat breakfast and dinner with him and paid him a dollar for them when I left. He would not buy a tract or book, nor give a cent to the society.

I visited several families and offered books for sale, but sold only two for one dollar and five cents, and gave away tracts and pamphlets worth sixty-five cents.

I found the people very anxious to get novels of a certain character—wanted the last work by Mr. or Mrs. so and so. One young sap-head said he had no taste to read *religious* books, that he had *studied law* because he did not want to be *bothered* with religion.

What will gentlemen of the blue bag say of this young limb? Is he a fair representative of the corps? Is that the idea that men study law because they do not want to be bothered with religion?

Well, I've heard some say they did not think a lawyer could be religious. This sap-head might confirm them in the faith.

What a chance to have an intelligent argument and faithful representation of a man's case in a Louisiana court, if this man, who never bothers his brain by thinking of religion, be employed in the case. Will not those who have weighty and important cases to be tried in the courts of Louisiana be sure to get a strong man, who can devote his whole time, talent, brain and intellect to their cause, than get this nice, smart young man?

O how the halls of justice will ring with sound, solid argument? But I am overwhelmed. Exeunt AGENT.

NEW BOOKS.

The Great Supper not Calvinistic: being a Reply to the Rev. Dr. Fairchild's Discourses on the Parable of the Great Supper. By Leroy M. Lee, D. D. Edited by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Evans—1856. pp. 354—price 50 cents.

This is a good book. It is well written. It is an unanswerable defence of "the doctrines of grace," comprehended in the Arminian, as contrasted with the Calvinistic system. The latter embracing the "horrible decree," savors more of wrath than of grace, as the author of this treatise clearly demonstrates.—We are sorry that there is any necessity to engage afresh in the quinquarticular controversy; but there is such a necessity—it is forced upon us by the vigorous, zealous, and unremitting efforts of our Calvinistic brethern to propagate their peculiar and pernicious principles, and their misrepresentations of our views of God's impartial love to the world. The book before us is well adapted to do good service in this controversy, and we bespeak for it an extended circulation. The subjects discussed are thus set forth in the Table of Contents:—Introduction—General Observations on the Parable—The Atonement: its Sufficiency—The Design of the Atonement—The Atonement: its Design—Human Ability—Human Inability: Calvinistic Theory—Human Inability: Impeachment of Methodism—Human Inability: Scripture Doctrine—Eternal Election—Election Explained—Election Proved—Infant Election—Infant Damnation.

A Refutation of the Theological Works of Thos. Paine, not noticed by Bishop Watson in his Apology for the Bible. By Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Evans.

In noticing the third edition of this work, it may not be improper to say to those who have not seen it, that the author thoroughly examined the theological works of Mr. Paine before he attempted their refutation—that he omitted to notice nothing in them of any weight, except what was noticed by Bishop Watson—and that competent judges have considered the book a concise, satisfactory answer to all the cavils of Mr. Paine. We hope its extended circulation will, by the Divine blessing, be productive of good.—The Refutation can be procured by itself—price 25 cents; or bound up with the Apology—price 45 cts. The Agents are about bringing out a new edition of the Apology, which will be free from a few typographical errors found in previous editions.

Joseph Brown; or, The Young Tennessean, whose life was saved by the power of Prayer. An Indian Tale. Edited by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Evans—1856. Price 25 cents.

The following beautiful and interesting tale was written by a lady of Tennessee. She gathered her materials from authentic sources, and wove them into a pleasing and edifying narrative. Joseph Brown, the hero of the tale, is still living in the State of Tennessee—a noble specimen of those brave men who penetrated the forests and canebrakes, and broke the soil of this Western region—

"Where nothing dwelt but beasts of prey,
Or men as fierce and wild as they."

What the pioneers and first settlers of the Western country had to encounter, particularly in their exposure to the craft and cruelty of the red men of the forest, no pen can adequately describe. Our young friends, however, will be able to form some idea of it by the perusal of this little volume. The importance of youthful piety will also be impressed upon their minds, by seeing it so beautifully exemplified in the case of Joseph Brown. The Contents are as follow:—The Tennessee River—The Emigration—The Western Wilds—Descending the River—Capture by the Indians—Joseph's Life in Great Peril—Merciful Deliverance—Hard Times—Narrow Escapes—Joseph's Sisters, Jane and Polly—Indian Horrors—Heroism of Joseph—War between the Indians and Whites—Release of Joseph, Jane and Polly—Hardships endured by Joseph's Mother—The good Chief McGillevray—Release of Joseph's Mother and Sister Elizabeth—Settlement in Tennessee—Battle of Nickojack—Joseph Brown a Clergyman.

The dismissal of Mr. Crampton calls to mind the case of Mr. Jackson, the British Minister, who was dismissed in 1803, for grossly offensive conduct. He had just returned from Denmark, where he had been insolent and overbearing. Our government would not submit to his arrogance. The Secretary of State informed Mr. Jackson that no further communication would be received from him. Mr. Pinckney, our Minister to England, made a representation of Mr. Jackson's conduct to the British government, and he was recalled. Fifteen months elapsed before a successor was appointed.

Death of Hon. John M. Niles.—This gentleman, formerly Senator in Congress from Connecticut, and Postmaster General under President Van Buren, died in Hartford on Saturday, 31st ult., in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

We learn from a dispatch that a gentleman from this city, stopping at the Galt House, Louisville, was robbed of $4,500 on the night of Sunday, June 1st.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Summerfield, June 2, 1856.

Dear Editor:—Since I wrote you last meeting in this place has closed, numbering some forty or fifty conversions. Among them, some remarkable cases. Several old men that have long lived out of God are now happy in a Saviour's love.

Rev. C. C. Calloway, the agent of the Southern University, spent some days here, got in cash and good subscriptions about $2000. Will get, we hope, $500 or more, in this place.

I wish our people felt as do I, the great importance of this enterprise. These church schools are truly its nurseries. We must keep out their heads educated, holy, zealous Methodists, and God-fearing men, who, while they are cultivating the head may always feel it secondary to the training of the heart. $2000, donated, will pay tuition and board in perpetuity to a young man who might not otherwise get an education. The thought is delightful, to have borne a part in the formation of christian character in young men, giving them such mental training as shall fit them for Church or State, when we are gone.

Let us keep this before the people. My mind runs back to old Lagrange College and the many young men who were educated there that are now filling high places as well as useful in the church. One poor young man, whose board was paid privately by friends, is dead and gone to heaven I trust, yet while he lived was instrumental in converting a thousand souls. Who that has the means will not consent to engage in this great work?

Yours Truly, B.

Watts and Charles Wesley.

"If Whitfield was a born orator Charles Wesley was a born poet. Nine-tenths of the hymns in the British Wesleyan collection are his; besides which he published several other volumes of poems, and his unpublished works would fill five or six octavos more. Watts was before him in the field, but no one ever asserted that he copied Watts. On the contrary, the two poets, so thoroughly agreed in their theme, and so equal in their merits can be more dissimilar in their manner. Watts has greater variety—Wesley has greater intensity. Watts thinks the congregation who will sing what he is writing—Wesley pours out the impressible effusions of his own soul. Watts sounds the depths of the sinner's heart—Wesley triumphs in the fulness of the Saviour's grace. Watts exhibits the thoughtful sedateness and almost melancholy of a student who seldom went abroad—Wesley exhibits the freshness, vigor, and vivacity inspired by country air, raging mobs, and hallelujahs of converted sinners. Watts is careful lest he should make his congregation say too much—Wesley expresses the most ardent feelings in the strongest language. Watts is seen at the foot of Pisgah, looking with pious longing towards the summit:—

"'Could I but stand where Moses stood,
And view the landscape o'er,
Not Jordan's stream, nor death's cold flood,
Should fright me from the shore'—

while Wesley stands singing on the mountain top—

"'The promised land, from Pisgah's top,
I now exult to see;
My hope is full (oh, glorious hope!)
Of immortality.'"

Behold he Pruyeth—*Acts* 9. 11.

But had Paul never prayed before this remark was made concerning him. He undoubtedly thought he had; and yet his prayers were counted as no prayers. Being a Jew, resting in the law and making his boast of God—being a Pharisee of the straitest sect, and a desciple of Gamaliel he had often addressed to God a form of words; but he had never had any proper sense of his own sinfulness, had never poured out his soul in true penitence and sorrow for sin, and had never depended for audience and acceptance with God on the mediation and advocacy of Christ, and therefore had never prayed.

And it is to be feared that there are many such persons!—many who think that they are praying ones, and yet who have not for the first time poured out their hearts in real prayer. There is still an obstruction between them and the ear of God, still a wall between them and heaven.

Reader, examine your prayers; see if they are an effusion of the soul; see if you draw nigh unto God after a spiritual manner; see if your dependence is in Christ alone; and see whether christian gifts and graces are yours because you have ardently desired them and the Hearer of prayer has granted your desires.—*S. W. Bapt.*

Mr. David Hadden, an old and highly respected merchant of New York, died in that city on the 2d inst. He had been engaged in business in New York for more than fifty years, and was a director of the American Exchange Bank, of the Life and Trust Company, and of the Gas Light Company, and was at one time president of the St. Andrews Society.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—The Trustees of the Southern University are hereby informed that the annual meeting of the Board will be held on the Fourth of July. Very important business will be transacted.

E. WADSWORTH, Sec'y Board.

June 4, 1856.

Notice.—*Florence Wesleyan University, Alabama.*

FLORENCE, ALA.—The annual examination of the students of this institution will begin on Wednesday 2nd of July next.

The order of exercises in addition to the examination will be as follows:

On Saturday evening Sophomore prize declamation; on Sunday commencement sermon by Rev. O. R. Bloe, of Alabama Conference; on Monday and Tuesday evenings junior exhibition. On Tuesday it is expected that addresses will be delivered before the Alumni and Literary societies, by gentlemen chosen for the occasion. On Monday, commencement day, addresses by the graduating class, degrees conferred, etc.

It is hoped that the committees appointed by the conferences will be present. The friends of education, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. The Trustees will hold their annual meeting on Saturday.

S. P. RICE, Sec'y. of Fac.

Notice.—*Centenary Institute, Alabama.*

The annual examination of the classes will begin on Friday the 27th of June, and close on the following Wednesday.

The commencement sermon will be preached on the following Sabbath by Rev. Wm. P. Harrison.

The annual address will be delivered by Rev. F. Baldwin on Wednesday the 2nd July.

H. I. HARRISON, Sec'y.

Notice.—The examination of the students of Mansfield Female College will commence on Tuesday, the 29th July. Commencement day the following Friday, which will be the first of August, at which time the usual honors will be conferred on the graduating class, and addresses appropriate to the occasion delivered. The attendance of the patrons and friends of the Institution and the public generally is respectfully invited. The Visiting Committee of the Conference are also earnestly requested to be in attendance.

H. C. THWEATT, Pres't.

Notice.—A Camp meeting will be held at Plaquemine Brulee, in the Parish of St. Landry, La., beginning on Friday, June 20, 1856. Preachers and people are generally invited to attend.

B. F. ALEXANDER, P. C.

Notice.—On the 22d of June next, Bishop Andrew will dedicate the new M. E. Church at Enterprise, Miss., at which time he will also attend to the ordination of any brethren who may have certificates of election thereto, and who have not had the opportunity of having it attended to.

W. C. TURNER.

Notice.—*N. O. District, 2d Quarter.*—German Missions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, May 18th at Sarapara.

Baton Rouge, June 7th and 8th.

Bayou Lafourche and Bayou Black, June 14th and 15th, at Napoleonville.

Plaquemine and Point Coupee, June 28th and 29th, at Bayou Poydras.

Protracted Meeting at Bayou Gros Tete 5th and 6th July.

Morgan st., July 13th; Q. C. and L. F. on the 14th.

New Orleans Circuit, July 20th at Algiers, A. M.; at Carrollton, P. M.; Q. C. 17th, in Carondelet basement.

Carondelet st., July 27th; L. F. 28th; Q. C. 29th.

Wesley, Soule and Wiman's Chapels, Q. C. August 1.

Felicity st., August 3d, L. F. 4th and Q. C. 5th.

Thibodeaux, August 23d and 24th.

J. C. KEENELL, P. E.

Notice.—*Gainesville District, Alabama* Conference; 3d Quarter.—Fork and Willow Pound Colored Mission, June 14th and 15th; Belmont and Colored Mission, June 28th and 29th; Eutaw, July 12th and 13th; Livingston, July 19th and 20th; Warsaw, 26th and 27th; DeKalb, August 2d and 3d; Lauderdale, August 9th and 10th; Scuttlerville, August 16th and 17th; Gainesville, August 23d and 24th; Macon, August 30th and 31st; Wahalak, September 6th and 7th.

T. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

Wanted.—A situation as Teacher, by a young man of considerable experience. He is prepared to teach Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics. Apply to Rev. J. C. Miller, President of Centenary College, or either of its Professors. my17-3t

Extract from a letter by the Rev. Mr. Churchill, of Boston, who is now traveling for his health in the East:

"It gives one an ever present idea of the expansive enterprise of his countrymen, to find their commodities of commerce continually in his path wherever he goes. I have not visited any considerable city of Turkey, where I did not find the medicines of my country represented by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In Smyrna, Aleppo, Jaffa, Jerusalem and Constantinople, we see in each, on the door post of some bazaar, the peculiarly American cast looking iron card, of Dr. Ayer, saying in a language which not one in a thousand of the passers by can read, 'Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, sold here.' In a shelf behind the cross-legged missionaries, are seen the bottles with their English, Spanish, French and German faces turned towards the crowd, and on inquiring we are told that foreigners are not the only purchasers, but the true believers themselves waive their trust in fate to try this product of American skill, when they find there is no other cure for them.

"I was told yesterday that the Cherry Pectoral had been presented to the Sultan, and is now in constant use in his harem, and in the hospitals of the Empire."

Dyspepsia.—There are but few who do not at some time experience the unpleasant effect of temporary indigestion, such as a sense of fullness, weight and uneasiness of the stomach, foul tongue, bitterness in the mouth, nausea, sick headache, etc., etc. All such feelings are evidence of approaching dyspepsia, which should always be checked and cured by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which are known to be an infallible remedy for all such complaints. To this thousands will testify who have tried them and proved the facts. Hostetter's Bitters are for sale by our principal druggists and dealers generally. Sold wholesale by E. J. Hart & Co., No. 79 Tchoupitoulas street, and Cady & Holmes, 7 Gravier street.

**A learned writer, Dendy, says: "Dryden, to ensure his brilliant visions of poesy, ate raw flesh; and Mrs. Radcliffe adopted the same plan. Green tea and coffee, if we do sleep, induce dreaming. Baptisia Tinctoria, by procuring quiet rest and pleasing dreams, swallowed horse pidgne after supper. Indigestion, and that condition which is termed a weak or irritable stomach, constitute a most fruitful source of visions. The immediate or direct influence of repletion, in bodily absorbing the sensations and the disposition in waking moments, is a proof of its power to derange the circulation of the brain and the mental faculties in sleep. People who are troubled with indigestion may surely get relief from Hoofland's German Bitters," said exclusively in this country by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, and by his agents. See advertisement. my5 1m

A Masterpiece Outdone.—We have lately supposed that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was the Ultima Thule in its line, and that nothing had been or would be invented which could at all surpass it in its fine points of excellence as a medicine. But we are confidently assured by those competent to judge on the subject, that Ayer's new Pills excel in high medical artistry even that widely celebrated embodiment of his skill. He has succeeded in making them not only pleasant to take, but powerful to cure the large class of complaints which require a purgative remedy.—Louisville Argus, Ky.

They are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., and all city druggists. ap12 2m

WISER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE.

LOCUSTS are not more destructive to vegetable than intestinal worms are to the health of children. Most of the medicines prescribed for them are however nearly as bad as the disease; the mercury, antimony, etc., with which they are impregnated being corrosive poisons; not so WISER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, an innocuous, purely vegetable extract, which never fails to remove the disease, and invigorate the general health of the sufferer.

Be particular and remember the name "Wiser's Canadine Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole proprietors.

Sold by all the Druggists. jel4 1y

MARRIAGES.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. John Pipes, Mr. JOHN G. MILLER to Miss MARY A. E. SCRIBER, both of Ouchita Parish, La.

DEATHS.

Near Gosport, Clark county, Ala., on the 30th ult., WM. J. HEARIN, son of Wm. J. and Susanna Hearin, aged 2 years, 10 months and 7 days.

The little cherub boy thus rudely torn from the parental embrace, is but the more securely folded in the Saviour's arms. "Suffer the little children," said he, "to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God." "And he took them up in his arms put his hands upon them and blessed them."

"God forbids the cherubs stay,
God recalls the precious lean,
He to early rest is gone,
He to paradise is fled."

Suggsville, June 3, 1856. W. K. N.

On the 27th ult., in Holmes county, Miss., Mrs. MARY ANN ANDERSON.

Sister A., was born in Williamsburg District, S. C., May 21 1795. She departed this life in the full assurance of a glorious immortality. She professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, nineteen or twenty years since. Evincing at all times a true Christian faith, and her life was adorned with an enlightened piety not common. Nature had bestowed on her more than usual gifts. She was possessed of a strong mind and judgement which secured to her the respect of a large circle of friends, but best of all her religion was of that all sustaining character that enabled her to bare up under affliction for years before she died.—Grace was sufficient for the long and hard trial. It was the privilege of the writter to visit her several times in her last affliction, found her always the same confiding Christian, not only willing to do but also to suffer the will of her heavenly father. She possessed a remarkable degree of patience, not disposed to murmur or complain, but when ever interogated on the subject of her future prospects said, her way was clear.

H. WILLIAMSON.

On the 7th ult., at her residence in Macon county, Ala., Mrs. MARTHA V., wife of W. Z. M. Yancey.

She embraced religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at a camp meeting held in Autauga co., in 1842, under the ministry of the Rev. John Tally. In 1850 she sought a deeper work of grace, and obtained the blessing of perfect love, and ever afterward claimed the blessing and defended the doctrine, and fully she exemplified her profession by cheerfully submitting to two years' sickness and signified her readiness to depart and be with Christ; or to continue on a bed of affliction, being fully assured that her present sufferings were light when compared with the joys that awaited her.

A SISTER.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF EUROPE, from the fall of Napoleon to the accession of Louis Napoleon, by Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., 2 volumes. New York: Harper & Bros.

The historian, scholar and general reader, will greet with much pleasure the advent of this recent publication. It is indeed a most desirable accession to our literature. The previous writings of Alison have not only received deserved praise, but have engaged the profound thought of the ablest statesmen of our day. The earlier portion of the time of which this work is the record, was characterized by untional peace, and consequently the moves upon the chequerboard of governments were slow, deliberate, and looking to the future. But though to the casual looker-on they may have seemed unimportant, yet, the result has proved that each step, though wary, had in it a motive and purpose.

The subject treated is divided into five periods. First: the entry of the Allies into Paris, after the fall of Napoleon. Second: the establishment of a liberal form of Government in France in 1819. Third: the adoption, after two years debate, of the Reform Bill in England in 1831. Fourth: the undeviating constancy of Sir Robert Peel and the English Government, during the adverse times of 1842; and the overthrow of Louis Philippe, inducing wide-spread revolution. Fifth: commencing with the results consequent upon the fall of Louis Philippe, and terminating with the accession of Louis Napoleon to imperial power. This period is perhaps, beyond all precedent, fruitful of exciting and momentous topics. In glancing over the many and great social and national changes that then occurred, it would almost seem as though Europe had been one vast volcano, its pent up fires raging to bring down destruction upon all within their limits. Our author has closely and discriminatingly treated this vast and exciting subject.

No work ever issued from the press, is better entitled to the attention of those who would, from the past, learn lessons for the future, than the one under review.

VAGABOND LIFE IN MEXICO. By Gabriel Ferry. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A lively and interesting sketch of a six years' residence in Mexico. The author has adroitly and pleasantly mingled many attractive stories of hair breadth scapes and laughable adventures, with valuable information in regard to the manners and habits of the Mexicans. The book will well repay perusal.

SELECT ORATIONS OF CICERO. Translated by C. D. Yonge. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This new translation of these world-wide known orations, seems to be thorough and accurate. It is certainly unnecessary for us to refer particularly to a work ranking so high among the classics. It is well bound, and would adorn any library.

A TREATISE ON ARITHMETIC. By Elias Loomis. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A work entitled "A Course of Mathematics" some years since, issued by the same author, and which has attained general approbation, warrants in asking attention to the present. We have no doubt it will prove valuable to our schools and colleges, as well as to those whose avocations make requisite a knowledge of arithmetic.

We are indebted to the publishers by the kindness of Mr. H. D. McGinnis, No. 36 Camp street, for copies of the above mentioned works.

From the Louisville Journal, December 11, 1855.

DR. HOHENHAMER.—The card of this distinguished physician, who has been for above two years past in New York, is in our columns, and we desire to call attention to it. Dr. B. resided for a number years in Louisville and New Orleans, but is now established in New York permanently.

Dr. H. in his peculiar department of practice has no living rival. He has devoted about eighteen years almost exclusively to the medical and surgical treatment of the diseases of the lower bowels, such as piles, fistula, fissure, falling of the bowel, etc., diseases which are most painful and distressing in their nature, and from which, as the most experienced physicians can testify, not one-fourth of our adult population are free. The successful treatment of the e diseases is difficult under the most favorable circumstances, but Dr. H.'s success has uniformly been most extraordinary—utterly without parallel in this or other country. This success has been the result, in part, of his peculiar method, but more especially of his having devoted so many years exclusively to the treatment of a single class of diseases. Patients are continually flocking to him from distances of five hundred and a thousand miles, and never in vain.

The peculiarities of Dr. Bodenhamer's treatment are that it gives scarcely any pain whatever, that a radical, a perfect cure is effected with certainty, without the slightest danger, and in a very short time, and that his patients are always able to attend to their business, never being confined to their beds or their rooms, nor prevented from freely exercising or moving about wherever they please by either pain or confinement. Dr. H. is of the old school of physicians, and has no concealments as to his practice; he cordially invites all physicians and others, who may feel an interest in the matter, to call and learn for themselves what his treatment is.

J. S. Redfield, 34 Beekman street, New York, has just published Dr. Bodenhamer's book on constipation, piles, fistula, etc., handsomely illustrated by plates, and especially addressed to non-medical persons. This book contains a very large amount of most valuable information for common readers, and is for sale at the bookstore of Messrs. Morton & Griswold in Louisville.

We ought to add that Dr. B. is a most kind hearted and just man, who will never make an improper charge against a patient. my30—3t.

NICARAGUAN CORRESPONDENCE.

CHONTALES, April 5th, 1856.

The land of gold and silver, the far-famed mines of Chontales, bounds the Northern shore of Lake Nicaragua, and is so well situated for commercial as well as agricultural pursuits, that ere long, if the tide of revolution and democratic supremacy continues its course until this great country is completely under the sway of our race, this district will become as famous for its productions, as Cienaga, and for its gold and silver as Ophir of old. In all my travels in this department, I have been impressed a thousand times with its advantages for every industrial pursuit that man can follow; its healthiness; the richness of its soil; its clear, pure streams; the purity of its atmosphere; its romantic valleys, lofty mountains and extensive plains, over which roam thousands of cattle, mules and horses—in fact, with everything connected with the wants of a civilized and industrious people. From Granada to Hualé, the port of the district on the Lake, is about forty miles, and from thence to Rio Mico, where are the gold washings and quartz mines, the distance is about nine leagues. In this country, all distances are defined by *leagues*, and *miles* are never mentioned. The Mico is the principal stream or tributary of Hewlfelds, which crosses the Mosquito valley, or great Eastern plain of Nicaragua, and joins the sea some twenty leagues North of San Juan del Norte. The region of the mines is elevated some three thousand feet above the level of the ocean, and the trade winds of the tropics, constantly blow over those great plains that surmount the summit-level, rendering this one of the most delightful sections of country in all Central America. It is a singular fact, that all that region between the Mico and the Lake is almost destitute of timber, except along the streams and upon some of the steepest hillsides, whilst the whole country between that country and the Caribbean Sea, is covered with a dense forest of every species of wood that grows within the tropics.

Every bar in the Mico, and many of its tributaries, contains a fortune in gold, and it only needs the experience and industry of California miners to develope the hidden treasures of these streams. I found the quartz, bearing either gold or silver, (and much of it contains both,) to be very soft and easily pulverized, and all, without exception, extremely rich. There are no large "lumps," however, as is the case in much of the California quartz, and in early diggings, as it is called; but the absence of these is made up in the extreme softness and richness of the rock. This entire region abounds in mill-sites, and the eastern hills are covered, with wood, from whence can be easily obtained any quantity of lumber. These rich, rolling prairies, need no "clearing" and no preparation for the cereals, except the plow. The Acrucia flourishes in great vigor, and in two years it forms an impervious and lasting hedge. Besides this, there are several kinds of thorn-bush, which are superior to the English hawthorn, or the Texas thorn, for hedging. There is ample stone of every quality for building, including limestone; and in my ramblings over the burnt fields, near the streams, I found a great variety of stone, which the lapidary could soon transform into beautiful ornaments, and which, if they were in New Orleans or New York, would be extremely valuable. California diamonds must give way to the Chontales chrystals. In ancient times, this region must have supported an immense population; and, in many places, I stumbled upon the broken columns and crumbling towers of ancient edifices, that gave evidence of a glory and splendor of which these present people have not the slightest glimpse. Stephens should have visited Chontales. These ruins, scattered far and wide on almost every hand, should be depicted by a pen abler than mine to do them justice. Who will enter this fruitful field of description and antiquarian research?

The principal productions now grown by the natives, are sugar cane, corn and plantain, with a few beans, ("frijoles,") or rather, I should say, they grow without cultivation. The cane is superior in every respect to that of Louisiana, and when once it is planted, it will grow with little or no cultivation or labor. The product per acre is much larger than in the States or even Cuba; and the labor necessary for a plantation of 500 acres in Louisiana would be sufficient for 2000 acres here. Cacao or chocolate grows everywhere, tame and wild; and an estate of that article, if well tended and properly cared for, would be of immense value to the proprietor; yet so listless and idle are these people, that even upon the large haciendas just enough is gathered to serve the family of the proprietor. The chocolate of Nicaragua is the richest of any in the world, and tastes so different from that you have at home, you would not know the article made at the restaurants of St. Charles street and the markets of New Orleans. But as we get it from the hand of a skillful "mugher" here, one thinks indeed it is fit for "the gods," as its Greek patronyme indicates—Theobroma. The haciendas of Chontales, like those of the other departments, are fast going down to ruin; civil wars and revolutions speeding them onward to desolation. Most of the proprietors are partisans of the Servilcists or Aristocratic faction, and they can no more keep their hands out of politics than can the members of the "old Albany Regency clique." Faithless among themselves, treacherous to all, they would ride on to ruin, if death itself stood before them. Yet, so far, I have been neither molested nor in any way disturbed by any of them, and if Nicaragua can once obtain a position among the nations, these men will either go elsewhere to nurse their schemes of rebellion and revolution, or quickly descend to a level with their democratic fellow-citizens.

It is from these people that Costa Rica and other States have been encouraged to join in a league against the present Government of Nicaragua, and in fact if war at last comes upon us, these traitors to their own country will be justly chargable with all its fearful evils. Hitherto I have been in hopes of a permanent peace, and have so written you, but after mingling much with the class I speak of, I am prepared to hear almost any day of war within the State, as well as upon its frontiers. And "Cui bono?" they have not the slightest reason to give, nor the shadow of an excuse for their internecine predilections; indeed, most of them now owe their lives and estates to the wisdom and generosity of Walker, for the native democrats are as unscrupulous as they are enthusiastic, and spurting under their long years of wrong and persecutions from these serviles, they have often demanded of Walker the lives of the leaders and the confiscation of their property. It has been my duty, and the aim of all the Americans in this country, to soften down these asperities upon both sides, and maintain towards each and all an open, frank and candiding course of conduct, so as to give no excuse for complaint against our people. But this will not do the work. Power, rank, station, are the objects they have in view, and neither patriotism, love of country, or sense of duty to themselves or their fellow-countrymen, can make them yield up their pretensions to "Legitimacy" and "Hidalgodom." Like the French Bourbons, they cling to that miserable dogma of their political faith, and they would gladly accept the throne (Troun glorioso,) even if they had to march over the dead bodies of every man, woman and child in the land. They would rather rule in a desert than dwell peaceably in a paradise.

You have a glimpse of the party opposed to democracy, which in Central America *means* something. The democrats wish to reconstruct the Union, and model its constitution and the whole governmental system after the great Republic of the North, and with this I leave your readers to reject or sympathize with their cause and its final success, but which is yet doubtful, unless the American element is greatly strengthened in Nicaragua.

Mas encore,

LAFAYETTE.

SEGOVIA, April 17, 1856.

Messrs. Editors: Leaving Chontales three days ago, I crossed the high Mico range ten leagues north west of Libertad, and gradually descended to the plain of the upper Escondido, as it is called. I finally brought up at this old town, called Matagalpa, and propose to give you a letter from another gold and silver region, far richer in "washings," though not more beautiful nor grand in scenery than the one I have left, and from whence I wrote you a few hasty lines some two weeks ago. But little of the distance between Chontales and Segovia is destitute of the presence of gold, and in fact, I have found it almost everywhere, on the hillsides, in the streams among the roots of grass, in the rotten debris of granite ledges, on the open plain, and in the sand. The land, too, (I mean the soil,) is everywhere rich, capable of the highest cultivation, and fruitful of every production. On the high plains above, and even immediately around Matagalpa, wheat is grown to a considerable extent; and wherever it is cultivated, it flourishes in great vigor, although the production per acre does not average much above the product in Illinois and our rich Western lands. It may seem rather an unnatural bread for one and the same plantation, (I like that word best, don't you?) or hacienda to produce, but I have seen coffee, tobacco, cocoa, corn, wheat, sweet potatoes, oats, beans, peas, limes, oranges, bananas, plantains and arrow root, all flourishing vigorously on the same farm, and as if indigenous to the soil.

Don't believe it that, for it is so, I did not believe it till I saw with my own eyes, and now I know it to be true. A Pennsylvanian, named Gordon, who has been in this country six years, and has one of the finest haciendas in the world, has tried, as he says, to see how many of the productions of this climate could be grown on one section of good land, and has thus proven that all can be made to flourish in the same field, and all with the same vigor. It only needs a little care and attention to have every comfort which nature can provide to enable one to dwell here in a perfect paradise. Of your uplands every kind of vegetable and cereal production of the earth leap into vigorous life to bless the hand that sows the seed, whilst in the streams gold glitters in all its purity to repay the industry of him who gathers it up. The gold ore of the quartz, as well as that of the washings, is of the same character in this region as in that of Chontales; but both are in greater abundance, and capital and labor are better paid in producing it. The surface of the country is much more broken, rocky and abrupt here than in Chontales, and far more of the land must remain at waste; but even upon the steep hill-sides and along the rugged cliffs, the vine can be profitably cultivated, and the fresh strong winds that fan these high regions must be extremely favorable to their healthiness and freedom from those diseases that often destroy them in Spain and France. The old quartz mills that have been so long in operation in this region, are just now mostly idle on account of the late disturbances with the Indians that inhabit the mountains east and north of this, but as they have withdrawn and are again quiet, the proprietors and laborers are preparing to return and recommence operations.

An American party has recently purchased a quartz mine near this place and are bringing out a regular crushing mill from the States. I happen to know that said mill has already reached Granada and is probably awaiting transportation to this place.

The forests that cover the mountains are of the same character of woods that grow in all Central America—cedar, gum, dyewood—indeed, the whole catalogue of useful, ornamental and precious woods flourish in this climate.

What a land of waste lies here, and how criminally neglectful of the innumerable blessings that surround them are these idle, thriftless, semi-civilized people? No winter ever blasts the productions of toil and care, or chills the blood of man or beast; and even the heat of summer is tempered to a most healthful degree by the ever-refreshing breeze. And can it be that Almighty wisdom has fashioned such a land as this, and bestowed upon it so many advantages, only to rust out and waste forever in idleness? Or rather, was it not given to man for his benefit, his home and dwelling? It must be so; and the time cannot be distant, when another and a better—yes, I say, a *better*—race will people these hills and valleys, and cover them with fruitful fields and blooming gardens, and dot them over with rustling towns and cities. Millions of happy, civilized people might dwell here, where only a few thousand half-savage, ragged, idle and ignorant beings hardly *stay*.

The echoes of revolutions and wars still sound among these mountains, and it seems music to the ears of a race that has so often mingled in and been affected by them; and yet they have learned nothing from the many great lessons which their civil discords and commotions should teach, but which a stranger can read on every wall and tower. The "disunionists" of the States should all, every one of them, not excepting Horace Greeley, visit Central America, if they would learn the practical effects upon the country which their mad schemes would entail upon a continent, if carried out successfully.

I have not yet been able to visit the mines, as I wish to and must leave for Granada to-morrow, as it is not yet considered safe for an American to travel through the mining district, and my time is limited; but I have seen enough here to induce me to revisit Segovia when peace shall once more smile over the land. But I can conscientiously invite emigrants who are desirous of seeking for homes in Nicaragua, to settle here; and if there was one unfavorable circumstance against the country, I would speak of it.

We have found here, as in Chontales, many precious stones; and when the geologist shall explore these regions with a scientific and a practical eye, he will develope a rich multitude of productions that can be found nowhere else on earth.

And here let me stop to say that a courier has just come in from Honduras, and reports that President Santos Guardiola had recalled the few troops that he had previously ordered down to the frontiers to cooperate with San Salvador against Nicaragua, and that he had also ordered all the servile refugees and conspirators from Nicaragua away from the lines into the interior towns, there to remain under strict surveillance. This, doubtless, is true; and if true, the great "northern league" against Walker is *broken*; and within a few days past, I have heard these natives talk significantly about a democratic revolution in Costa Rica. Why not? These fellows always get news months in advance of us white folks. It is curious how they get their information, and as their predictions have always come true about this war, I begin to think that it may, indeed, be the fact that a revolution is brewing in that State.

To-morrow, I am off for Granada, from whence you shall hear from me, Vanderbilt to the contrary notwithstanding. I made my supper this evening upon green corn, boiled in the husk and brought on the back of a "muchacho" five miles to market. We had some fine sugar-cane, also, by way of dessert, with oranges freshly plucked from a tree in front of our host's door. You can boast of your ice, juleps, etc., but you can't beat the variety upon our table this afternoon. So good-bye. "Mais encore,"

LAFAYETTE.

GRANADA, May 1st, 1856.

Messrs. Editors—On the 29th ult., I wrote to you, just as we were on the start for Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur, in pursuit of the Costa Ricans and to clear the Transit Route of all obstructions, provided we met any. As we only "marched up the hill" to have the pleasure of "marching down again," and as orders are given to close the mail to-day, I will add a few lines more to the letter of the 29th. We embarked in the evening of that day about four hundred troops, all told, Gen. Walker in command, and yesterday morning early rounded up opposite to the burnt wharf at Virgin. As we did so, a small party of Americans was seen to come down to the flagstaff opposite the Transit Company's house and hoist the stars and stripes. At sight of this, our troops gave three as hearty cheers as ever came from the glad throats of men; but at the same time there was a shadow of disappointment visible on almost every brow, for we had come down to *surprise*, and we were to be disappointed of our game, as the signal proved. The race was lauded as soon as possible, and we learned that the enemy had all left Virgin and Rivas the day before for San Juan, on route for Costa Rica, Mora himself leading the way by a start of several days in advance of his army, declaring he had been deceived by the "Servilcs" who had joined his army. However, we were not sure but we might yet get hold of some of them, and the command was given to march to San Juan. We were soon under way, and had gone about four miles down the San Juan road, when Gen. Walker met a courier from there with a letter from Hernandez, the Commander of the Costa Rican forces, stating that he left behind him at Rivas some two hundred sick and wounded, recommending them to Walker's mercy, and promising to *exchange* prisoners with him when they were all well. As we were also told that the entire army was gone by water to Costa Rica, and there being no necessity for marching the whole American force there, we were countermarched to Virgin—two companies sent to occupy San Juan, one to Rivas, and the balance were left at Virgin under command of Gen. Hornsby, to wait *further orders*. Gen. Walker and his aids, and a few officers returned last night to this place. It is but an act of justice to the Costa Ricans proper, to say that Mora disavowed the act of burning the wharf at Virgen and the killing of the Americans, saying that he would pay for all property destroyed and ordered all prisoners to be treated according to the rules of war. The acts of barbarism and cruelty were done by order of the Nicaragua serviles, and several of the officers were immediately *disgraced* by Mora when he came up with the main body of his army and learned what had been done. The transit route is again *clear*, and five hundred American troops now occupy the road. As the mail closes to-day the *Nicaraguense* will not be published until Saturday, so you will get more by this steamer.

The cholera has raged terribly among the Costa Rica troops during the last few days, carrying off nearly five hundred of them. *Gen. Walker refuses to receive propositions of peace from Costa Rica.*

LAFAYETTE.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY AT MOBILE.

The U. S. mail steamship Quaker City, Capt. Shufeldt, arrived at Mobile on Monday morning, the 9th instant, having left New York on the 2d instant, at 12 M. She arrived at Havana at midnight, on the 6th, and left Havana at noon, on the 7th, making the run from New York to Mobile in six days and eighteen hours, including twelve hours detention at Havana. This is the quickest trip that has yet been made, faster even than the rapid run of the Quaker City on a former occasion.

There is nothing of interest reported from Havana; the health of the city and island was good. Business was dull, owing to the stringency of the money market.

The U. S. steam frigate Merrimac, Capt. Prendergast, was at Havana, to sail for Key West on the 8th, where she would remain until the 1st of July, to make some repairs to her propeller.

Capt. Shufeldt reports that on the 8th instant, in lat. 26:44 North, long. 85:13 West, he passed the ship Wasp, of Liverpool.

We have papers from Havana, by the Quaker City, to the 7th instant, inclusive.

"La Prensa," in its issue of the 7th instant, commences the publication of a paper entitled "Walker in Nicaragua," written in the most bombastically allusive and distorting style, full of "sound and fury, signifying nothing."

Later from Texas.

The steamer Mexico, Lawless, commander, from Indianola and Galveston 5th inst., arrived here Tuesday morning, bringing ninety-nine passengers, twenty of whom were on deck.

The San Antonio Texan says that on the 20th ult., Capt. Oakes, of the 2d Cavalry, went on a scout from Fort Mason, with twenty-two men, and fell in with a party of Indians, supposed to be Comanches; one was shot dead, and eight others wounded, the others scattering to give the alarm in their camp.

We are informed by a gentleman who has just arrived in our city from Fort Mason, that Capt. Oakes has had another conflict with the Indians. Captain Oakes may now be considered one of the most successful Indian fighters on the frontier.

The Matagorda Chronicle learns that on Caney, the worm is committing ravages on the young cotton.

The Houston Telegraph says: We learn from an intelligent gentleman just down from Tarrant county, that the prospect of the wheat crop is good—much better than was anticipated a few months since. The wheat has recovered from the severity of the winter, and looks quite promising.

The Empire Mills, on the Sabine, five miles below Madison, were burned on the 31st ult. The Galveston News says:

The loss, amounting to $15,000, falls on Mr C. A. Bulkley, of this city. The mills were the best in the State. In addition, 100,000 feet of lumber were destroyed.

FOR NEW MEXICO.—A party of twelve men recently passed through San Antonio for New Mexico, their object being to explore the silver mines of that country. The Texan says of Mr. C. D. Postan, (who is the leader,) and his company:

They have been sent out to explore the Sonora valley by a company, chartered under the name of the "Sonora Exploring and Mining Company." This company has a capital of $100,000, and is at present controlled by the following officers: President, Maj. J. P. Heintzleman, of U. S. A.; Financial Agent; Edgar Conklin, of Cincinnati; T. Butler King, A. H. Gray, J. Waggoner and others, shareholders in the Pacific Railroad, are also shareholders in this company.

It is an established fact that some of the richest silver mines in our country were once worked in what is now called the "Sonora country," but for several generations they have been lost. It is a well known fact, too, that immense masses of native silver ore pass through our city to New Orleans, and that came from somewhere in that direction. We have seen several thousand dollars worth of this ore lying on the counter in a mercantile house in our city.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.—The Baltimore Advertiser, of the 2d inst., says:

The difficulty between Spain and Mexico is said to be serious, but we scarcely credit it. The amount claimed by Spain as losses incurred by Spanish subjects during the struggle of Mexico for independence is six millions. Mexico has called for revision of these claims urging that some of them are fraudulent. Spain refused this demand, and Mexico endeavored to enforce it by compelling the complainants to deposit their titles with ample security for the amounts already paid thereon, threatening to confiscate the property of the Spanish holders should they refuse to do so, and actually carrying out the threat in several cases. This is resented by Spain, and a squadron has been dispatched to Vera Cruz to back its complaints. The task to be executed by this squadron, embracing nine or ten vessels, comprising in all one hundred and sixty guns, is variously stated. By some a bombardment of Vera Cruz is predicted, whilst others assert a blockade only will be attempted. A new Spanish Minister accompanies the squadron which left Havana on the 23d ultimo.

INSURRECTION IN HAYTI.—*Boston*, June 2.—The Traveler publishes extracts from a letter bearing date, "Aux Cayes, Hayti, May 10," which states, that a formidable insurrection had broken out in that part of the island against the Emperor Soloque. The writer says: "A body of from 2,000 to 3,000 insurgents took possession of a post between this place and Pingrey last night, with the view of attacking the town to-day. The military authorities were only aware of this at 7 o'clock this morning. The alarm drums were immediately beaten and every male adult in town was ordered to join the troops. At 10 A. M., the troops marched out with the citizens that had joined them, but being but 500 strong it is probable they will not make an attack on the insurgents, but will content themselves with defending the entry of the town till re-enforced."

A postscript to the letter, under date of 11th, A. M., adds:

"The alarm drums are again beating. It is said that the troops sent out are repulsed, and the insurgents are pushing forward. People are running distractedly through the streets closing stores, etc."

IMPORTANT CASE.—The New York Evening Mirror, of the 3d instant, has the following:

A suit brought by Millbank & Co., against Denlstoun & Co., to recover $14,9[illegible] for an alleged breach of instructions, and the negligent disposition of five thousand barrels of flour consigned by the plaintiffs in New York to the defendants in Liverpool, was tried for the fifth time in the Superior Court, on Saturday last, the former ones having resulted in the disagreement of the jury. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs for $7,829 16.

MAIL MISSING.—We take the following from the Mobile Register of Sunday last:

The bag containing the entire letter mail from this city to the East, which left here on the morning of the 21st ult., is missing. There is no trace of it after leaving this post-office. The postmaster at Montgomery, six days after it was due there, sent an enquiry to the office in this city to know if a mail had been forwarded on that day—the presumption until then being that it had been forwarded from Montgomery by mistake and would be returned. Nothing, however, has transpired in relation to it, although every effort is being made to ascertain its whereabouts. We also learn that the mail of 9th April from New York disappeared in some mysterious manner, and that no tidings have been received of it.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN ST. LOUIS.—We copy the following from the Intelligencer of the 2d:

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as the ferry boat America was preparing to leave the landing on this side, a stranger, whose name we could not learn, went on board and seated himself upon the pitman of the engine. When the engine was put in motion, he was caught in the machinery and so badly crushed that he died in a short time afterward. The very next trip of the boat, a barber named Philip Solomon, who lived on the corner of Second and Almond streets, was instantly killed by being caught between the boat and the staging where she lands. He, with several others, was in a skiff, and, thinking that the ferry boat was likely to come in collision with it, attempted to climb upon the staging, when the boat caught him just above the hips. He never spoke afterward.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN OPELIKA.—We learn that a destructive fire occurred at Opelika, Ala., on the 4th inst., destroying the hotel, and other buildings adjacent.

We learn that Jas. Gordon Bennett, the defendant in the Fry libel case, has determined to pay the damages, $6,000, given by the jury at the close of last week.

Mississippi Telegraph.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Pierce and Douglas Withdrawn.

BUCHANAN NOMINATED!!

MR. BRECKENRIDGE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—The Convention went into balloting with the following result:

First Ballot—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, 135½; Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, 122½; Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, 33; Lewis Cass, of Michigan, 5.

Second Ballot—Buchanan, 159; Pierce, 119½; Douglas, 31½; Cass, 7.

Third Ballot—Buchanan, 139½; Pierce, 119; Douglas, 39; Cass, 5½.

Fourth Ballot—Buchanan, 141½; Pierce, 119; Douglas, 30; Cass, 5½.

Fifth Ballot—Buchanan, 140; Pierce, 119½; Douglas, 39; Cass, 5½.

Sixth Ballot—Buchanan, 135; Pierce, 107½; Douglas, 28; Cass, 5½.

Seventh Ballot—Buchanan, 143½; Pierce, 89; Douglas, 58; Cass, 5½.

Eighth Ballot—Buchanan, 147½; Pierce, 87; Douglas, 56; Cass, 5½.

Ninth Ballot—Buchanan, 146; Pierce, 87; Douglas, 56; Cass, 7.

Tenth Ballot—Buchanan, 150½; Pierce, 80½; Douglas, 59½; Cass, 7½.

Eleventh Ballot—Buchanan, 147½; Pierce, 80; Douglas, 63; Cass, 5½.

Twelfth Ballot—Buchanan, 148; Pierce, 79; Douglas, 63½; Cass, 5½.

Thirteenth Ballot—Buchanan, 150; Pierce, 77½; Douglas, 63; Cass, 5½.

Fourteenth Ballot—Buchanan, 152½; Pierce, 79; Douglas, 63; Cass, 5½.

The Convention adjourned at a quater before five.

SECOND DAY.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—The Cavention re-assembled at ten o'clock, and proceeded with the balloting, with the following results:

Fifteenth Ballot—Buchanan, 158½; Pierce, 34; Douglas, 118½; Cass, 4½.

Mr. Pierce Withdrawn.

At this juncture the name of Franklin Pierce was withdrawn by the

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

MARBLE HALL.

Poem of a Little Life that was but three Aprils long.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

Have you not heard the Poet tell
How came the dainty babie Bell
In this world of ours?
The gates of Heaven were left ajar:
With folded hands and dreamy eyes
She wandered out of Paradise!
She saw this planet like a star,
Hung in the depths of purple even—
Its bridges running to and fro,
Over which the white-winged Seraphs go,
Bearing the holy Dead to Heaven!
She watched a bridge of flowers—those feet,
In the far days did not bear the hate
Of the celestial explosive!
They fell like dew upon the flowers!
And all the air grew strangely sweet!
And thus came dainty babie Bell
Into this world of ours!

She came and brought delicious May!
The swallows built beneath the eaves;
Like customers in and out the leaves,
The robins went, the livelong day;
The lily-work in the notarian bell.

And o'er the porch the trembling vine
Seemed burning with its veins of wine;
O, earth was full of pleasant smell,
When came the dainty babie Bell
Into this world of ours!

O, babie, dainty babie Bell!
How fair she grew from day to day!
What woman nature filled her eyes,
What poetry within them lay!
Those deep and tender twilight eyes,
So full of musing, pain, and bright
As if one yet stood in the light
Of those oped gates of Paradise!
And we loved babie more and more;
O never in our hearts before
Such baby love was born;
We felt we had a link between
This real world and that unseen—
The time of deathless morn!
And for the love of those dear eyes,
For love of her whom God led forth—
The mother's being ceased on earth
When babie came from Paradise!
For love of him who smote our lives,
And woke the chords of joy and pain,
We said, sweet Christ!—our hearts bent down
Like violets after rain!

And now the orchards which were ours
All white and rosy in their bloom—
Filling the crystal heart of air
With sugared sunshine of perfume,
Were thick with yellow juicy fruit;
The plums were globes of honey rare,
And soft-cheeked peaches blushed and fell!
The grapes were purpling in the grange;
And time wrought just as rich a change
In little babie bell!
Her spirit form more perfect grew,
And in her features we could trace,
In unusual curves, her mother's face:
Her expectature ripened, too.
We thought her lovely when she came,
But she was holy, saintly now.
Around her pale and lofty brow
We thought we saw a ring of flame!

Sometimes she said a few strange words
Whose meaning lay beyond our reach:
God's hand had taken away the seal
Which held the portals of her speech!
She never was a child to us;
We never held her being's key!
We could not teach her holy things;
She was Christ's self in purity!

It came upon us by degrees;
We saw its shadow ere it fell.
The knowledge that our God sent
His messenger for babie Bell!
We shuddered unimagined pain,
And all our thoughts ran into tears!
And all our hopes were changed to fears—
The sunrise into dismal rain!
Aloud we cried in our belief:
"O, smite us gently, gently, God!
Teach us to bend and kiss the rod,
And perfect grow thy grief!"
Ah, how we loved her, God can tell;
Her little heart 'cased in ours—
They're broken caskets—babie Bell!

At last he came, the messenger,
The messenger from unseen lands:
And what did dainty babie Bell!
She only crossed her little hands!
She only looked meek and fair!
We parted back her silken hair;
We laid some buds upon her brow—
Death's bride arrayed in flowers!
And thus went babie Bell
Out of this world of ours!

LINES

Suggested on hearing the Hon. Edward Everett deliver his lecture upon the "Character of Washington."

I sat amid an eager crowd
His world-famed eloquence to hear—
The champion of our nation's laws—
Who charmed a listening Senate's ear;
And while expectant thought was quick
To strike wild notes from fancy's lyre,
I painted deep dramatic force,
An eye of flame, a tongue of fire.

He came—so simple, quiet, grave,
With noble and majestic mien,
The "Statesman" and the "Patriot"—
With massive brow, and eye serene,
One of those men I deemed was lost
Forever with that chosen band
Who fought, with hearts like well-tried steel,
For Freedom and their Native Land.

He spoke—each flitting care of life—
Each earth-born thought of hope or fear,
Receded as too mean to hold
Its paltry place, when he was near.
Virtue, sublimed to angel height,
In glowing colors met the view;
Virtue, so opening heaven's gates,
Some portion of its light shone through.

And Washington alone the theme—
His life, his childhood, manhood, age,
The warrior, statesman, patriot,
The wise, unselfish, thoughtful "sage,"
And those that we so long had held
High on the storied lists of fame,
Sank as if veiled in clouds of night
Contrasted with that mighty name.

And he who spoke had power to feel
Much lofty aim for human good,
When man, even in his fallen state,
Claims with the angels brotherhood;
And reflex power, and polished guile,
And all our thoughts ran into tears!
And all our hopes were changed to fears—
And mighty deeds that shake the world,
Measured with strength of goodness, seemed
Like Lucifer to ruin hurled.

Ah! not till then had I believed
That eloquence like this could be;
The actor's studied tricks of art,
Appeared so poor, so tame to me,
When words whose purity recalled
The dew arising to the sun,
Forever blent the immortal names
Of Everett and Washington.

What is Noble?—BY CHAS. SWAIN.

What is noble? To inherit
Wealth, estate and proud degree?
There must be some other merit
Higher yet than these for me!
Something greater far must enter
Into life's majestic span;
Fitted to create and center
True nobility in man!

What is noble? 'Tis the fire
Portion of our mind and heart;
Link'd to something still diviner
Than mere language can impart:
Ever prompting—ever seeing
Some improvement yet to plan;
To uplift our fellow-being,
And, like man, to feel for Man!

What is noble? Is the sabre
Nobler than the humble spade?
There's a dignity in labor
Truer than e'er pomp arrayed!
He who seeks the Mind's improvement
Aids the world in aiding Mind:
Every great commanding movement
Serves not one—but all mankind.

O'er the forge's heat and ashes,
O'er the engine's iron head,
Where the rapid shuttle flies
And the spinn'd web fills the thread;
Thro' la labor, toil'd by millions,
Each manufactory of the hour,
Thence is guided still extending
Science—and its world of power!

Mid the dust, and speed, and clamor
Of the loom-shed and the mill;
Mid the clink of wheel and hammer
Great results are growing still!
Though too oft by Fashion's creatures,
Wrath and warfare vapy be blazed,
Commerce need not hide its features;
Industry is not ashamed.

The London Chronicle, after giving a description of the late great review of the English fleet at Spithead, says:

"One useful truth we learn from this review;
It shows what we could but can ne'er do."

An Army Officer Resigned.—The resignation of Capt. Samuel G. French, Assistant Quartermaster and First Lieutenant Third Artillery, has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 31, 1854.

INHUMAN.—Mr. Smith gives a policeman a large sum of money to wake him in the morning. Mr. Smith is, therefore, like a new Easter drama—He's "got up regardless of expense."

The Turks consider that their Sultan has made a great approach to European customs, from the fact that he has reduced the number of ladies in his harem from 1000 to 350.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP INDIAN.

The steamship Indian arrived at Quebec, on the 31 inst., she brings no political news of importance. The following is all we have been able to extract from our exchanges:

England.

The weather in England has been very boisterous, and several vessels had been driven ashore. The British bark Mary Wilson was on the rocks.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.—In the House of Lords on Monday evening, the earl of Clarendon, in reply to a question by the earl of Elgin, said that the letter signed E. Hammond was a genuine document, and that it arose from the following circumstances:

The agent of the Costa Ricans in the country, and some agents in the South American States, had, ever since the attack of Walker on the government of Nicaragua, appealed to the government of this country to assist them in defending themselves.

A great variety of projects had been laid before Her Majesty's Government for the acceptance of a Protectorate by this country, and giving them material assistance. To all those requests Her Majesty's Government had invariably replied in the negative, declaring that they would have nothing to do with the troubles of the States of Central America; but at the same time, the Government expressed itself extremely sorry for the attack on Nicaragua and the diplomatic wants which followed, which is especially regretted because the property of British subjects had not only been endangered, but actually sacrificed by Walker—therefore, Her Majesty's Government would be very glad if Walker's enterprises were not carried further; but they again and again said thet with the affairs of Central America they had determined to have nothing whatever to do, and that all their action would be limited to sending just that sufficient naval force to the coast of South America which would be adequate for the protection of British property.

Mr. Wallinstein, who made the application on behalf of Costa Rica, was greatly disappointed at this answer, and spoke of the vast amount of British property there, which, he said, ought to be defended by a naval force.

Since Walker took possession of Nicaragua he had disposed of a good deal of British property by force alone, and Her Majesty's Government had communicated with the Government of the United States in the matter, and he would read an extract from e dispatch of Mr. Crampton on the question. There had been no disguise whatever with the U. S. Government. The object of the British Government avowedly had been to protect British interests. On the 5th of March, Mr. Marcy said he eatirely disapproved of the existing state of things in Nicaragua, and thought it likely to cast a shadow upon the reputation of the United States. He observed that he knew no better plan of proceeding than for the United States and the British Government to combine for the protection of the citizens of the United States and the subjects of Great Britain.

The annual statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been laid before Parliament. The estimated revenue for the current year is set down at £67,166,000, showing a deficiency of £8,873,000.

The Crimean Board of Industry, after a session of twenty-three days, closed its investigations on Monday.

Riots were anticipated in London, on account of the withdrawal of military bands from the parks on Sunday evenings, but the last Sunday passed off quietly.

Turkey.

Dispatches from Vienna state that letters had been received from Constantinople announcing that a convention had been concluded between the Porte and the Western Powers, and adding that the evacuation of the Turkish territory by the troops of the allies will be completed in six months.

Russia.

It is reported via Berlin, that Gen. Sir Wm. W. Williams, had arrived at St. Petersburg, and would shortly leave the Russian Capitol for England.

The London Times' Berlin Correspondent writes that the Emperor had given his whole fleet a new arrangement, in consequence of the events of the war. At present, the Russian fleet consists of three divisions, making a total of forty-three vessels of war and three transports. Of the former, nine are steamers.

Trade continued dull at St. Petersburg. Holders of tallow were unwilling to settle at prevailing prices.

The coronation of the Emperor Alexander was fixed to take place in September.

The Relations Between England and France.

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian thus writes about the relations of France and England:

"The deep and daily increasing sympathy between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Paris, is exciting the liveliest alarm among our British aristocracy, although the wily Palmerston and his Cabinet affect to ignore its existence. However, although peace has been concluded, yet the labors of the Recruiting Sergeant have not ceased, and the nervous anxiety of our Government to raise an *army* and to disembody the *militia*, is apparent to the dullest observer. Land, unlike all other species of property, has not been originally acquired by industry, but by successful robbery or sycophancy; and the present generation are broaching carious questions relative to the titles of our oligarchy, founded on the gift of a feudal sovereign, or the suppression of a monastery when Henry VIII arbitrarily "turned church lands to lay." In fact, the aristocracy feel perfectly aware that their tenures depend solely on the influence of diplomacy in the courts of Europe, and it is a remarkable circumstance in the secret history of the revolution of 1688, that the unfortunate James the Second lost his crown—*not* for the unconstitutional oppression of his subjects; *not* because he professed the Catholic religion; *not* because he abdicated *de jure*—but because he declared that the 'Ruessells,' 'Cavendishes,' etc., should disgorge their plunder of the Abbey lands. This was the real cause of William the Third being invited to the British throne. Louis Napoleon has lived long among us, and has deeply studied our political history and the social relations of our several classes, and, depend upon it, he will avail himself of his knowledge at no distant day. He knows that England is wealthy and defenseless, and that although her wealth can create a navy and her commercial seamen man it on an emergency, yet, that her treasury could not procure her an army, nor her military colleges produce an officer capable of commanding one. Nothing is now more firmly believed in England than that the late war was secretly fomented by the French Emperor, for the purpose of testing her resources. If so, Cronstadt, Revel and Riga have smiled at our navy. Mr. Crampton will inform him where we expect to raise men to fight our battles; and the present 'Crimean Commissioner of Inquiry' will elucidate the skill and competency of our commanders. Louis Napoleon further knows that a proclamation for the resumption of lands would convert the apathy of our community into decided hostility to our government, who look with distrust on an armed militia lest another Cromwell should be found in their ranks. Sir Robert Peel felt that, to give her middle classes a virtual interest in the soil of Ireland, was indispensable to her own internal tranquility, and the peace and safety of an empire threatened each instant with dismemberment; this he extensively effected through the agency of 'The Encumbered Estate Court,' but this establishment wrought the transfer of land from the oligarchy so effectually, as to threaten their very existence as a separate order in that Island; and a proposal to introduce a similar measure into England and Scotland was consequently violently opposed in the utmost consternation by the British Aristocracy. Late events have proved that England possesses few continental allies, and thus, should a hostile junction of Russia with France be formed against her, the English nobility might tread in the exiled wanderings of their French compeers of 1789.

"The daring project of the Arch Duke Constantine to invade the Island of Great Britain, has made a deep impression on the minds of our statesmen, and preparations to defend the southern shore of England are now the theme of anxious discussion, and a work published by Mr. Ferguson, on the national defenses, has attracted the marked attention of our military authorities. So open are the present fortifications that he calculates that only ten minutes would elapse between a screw steamer coming within range of our guns and her becoming master of Portsmouth! About ten years since, a French invasion was considered to be neither an impossible or an improbable event, and, accordingly, the Parliament of the then day voted a considerable sum to construct permanent defenses at Portsmouth, Gosport, Duvenport, Guernsey, Alderney, etc. These works were eagerly commenced, but the revolution of 1848, which buried Louis Phillippe from his throne, slackened our zeal, and they thenceforth proceeded rather languidly. However, Mr. Ferguson's system of fortification differ so widely from those of his predecessors, Vauban, Cohorn, Montalambert, etc., that these late lines, together with those erected in the days of Charles the Second, William the Third and George the Third are comparatively worthless. His plan has, indeed, all the merit of simplicity, consisting merely of three successive tiers of ramparts, armed with three thousand guns, extending from Frater Point to the western extremity of Stokes' Bay—placed four thousand five hundred yards from the dock-yard, quite beyond the range of shot or shell, faced by a ditch two hundred feet wide, with fifteen feet of water—the whole to be formed of earthworks alone. Conflicting opinions prevail among our military men, as to the superiority of Mr. Ferguson's design, but the necessity of some fortifications on our Southern coast is admitted by all parties, even by those who hypocritically smile at the danger they are meant to avert. Louis Napoleon is as treacherous as he is smooth-tongued. The perjured Consul of the Inciolable Republic is the crowned despot of to-day, and our French ally of 1856 might possibly be our French invader of 1857."

LATER FROM CENTRAL AMERICA, CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.

Popular Revolution in San Francisco.

QUIET RESTORED AT PANAMA.

Arrival of the Passengers per Minnie Schaffer and Daniel Webster at Nicaragua.

The Transit Route Open.

The U. S. mail steamship Daniel Webster, Henry Churchill, commander, arrived yesterday morning from San Juan and Aspinwall, with passengers and mails. We are indebted to Mr. M. B. Hart, her accommodating purser, for the following memoranda:

The U. S. mail steamship Daniel Webster, Captain Churchill, left New Orleans 23d May, and reached San Juan on the morning of the 28th, at 6 o'clock. Schooner Minnie Schaffer was lying outside the bar waiting for a fair wind to enter the harbor. The Daniel Webster landed her passengers, fifty in number, and proceeded to Aspinwall, where she arrived next morning at 6 o'clock, and forwarded the balance, one hundred and twenty, immediately to Panama by railroad. The George Law arrived next day at 7 o'clock, with six hundred and fifty passengers, who also proceeded to Panama. Steamer J. L. Stephens arrived from California, with seven hundred and fifty passengers and two millions of treasure. The Panama Railroad is in excellent working order—the passengers making the transit from ocean to ocean with comfort and safety in four hours. The agents and conductors of the road are entitled to much consideration for the care and comfort of passengers crossing the Isthmus, and also the company's physicians that are stationed on the road for their kind and humane treatment to the wounded and distressed by the late accident, who state that they had every care and kindness shown them that they could have had in any part of the United States.

All is quiet at Panama. Sloop-of-war St. Mary is still in port, and received Mr. Commissioner Corwine, who arrived per George Law, with a salute of fifteen guns. Mr. Corwine, on his arrival, notified the Governor of Panama of his commission.

Fifteen hundred natives are constantly employed on the Panama Railroad, quarrying stone and improving the route. Iron bridges are to take the place of wooden ones, with stone abutments.

British gun brig Hermes arrived at Aspinwall, from San Juan, June 1st, and left on the 4th for Jamaica. Bark Pilot Fish and brig E. Drummond are to sail in a few days for the States. No sickness at Aspinwall and weather delightful.

The Daniel Webster cleared for New Orleans on the 4th, at 6, P. M., and the George Law the same day for New York, with passengers and treasure. The Webster called at San Juan next day, at 8 o'clock, P. M., for passengers, and left at 11 same night. The report of the detention of the steamer Orizaba and the blockade of the port of San Juan by the English men-of-war was premature, as nothing of the kind took place or was intended. This information was gained by personal inquiry. The Minnie Schaffer's passengers, 120, together with those of the Webster, 50, embarked together next day after their arrival, and went up San Juan river unmolested. Left in port H. B. M. sloop-of-war Eurydice and schooner Minnie Schaffer. The Hon. Cortland Cushing died at Punta Arenas on the 24th ultimo, of the fever of the country. His funeral was attended by his nequaintances and many others, among whom were Captain Tarleton and other officers of the British ship Eurydice; English and American Consals were present. The latter read the funeral service at the grave. The transit is in possession of Gen. Walker. Considerable sickness prevails among his troops, viz: cholera, vomito and dysentery. The Costa Rican army has retired from Nicaragua to their own frontiers, it is said, with the loss of one thousand five hundred men in battle and from sickness. General Walker has made his headquarters at Leon, and marched all his troops from Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur to that point. In Costa Rica a revolution is said to have broken out during the absence of President Mora, headed by an influential family named Castro. The Costa Rica mail is now conveyed to the Atlantic, via Cutbargo, to Salt Creek, forty miles south of San Juan del Norte.

June 9th, latitude 24:34, longitude 87:30, passed ship William H. Wharton, of New York; same day passed ship John.

California.

By the arrival of the Daniel Webster we have San Francisco papers to the 21st May inclusive. We take the following summary from the Alta of the 20th, which contains all the news of the previous fortnight:

The most startling intelligence of the fortnight is the assassination of James King, of William, Esq., editor of the Evening Bulletin, by a man named Jas. P. Casey, formerly a convict in Sing Sing Prison, N. Y., and latterly proprietor of the Sunday Times, of this city. It occured on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at about 5 o'clock, P. M., in Montgomery street, at the corner of Washington, and was committed by cowardly shooting him through the left breast, without any warning. The assassin was taken into custody, and a most intense excitement was created among the people, who manifested a strong desire to lynch the perpetrator of the deed on the spot. The difficulty grew out of some publications in the respective papers of the parties.

The Vigilance Committee turned out with two thousand armed citizens on Sunday, the 18th, and proceeded to the County Jail, and demanded the person of the prisoner Casey, and the Sheriff surrendered him, as successful resistance to such a force was perfectly impossible. They also removed Cora, the murderer of Gen. Richardson, from the jail to the Vigilance Committee head quarters, and will probably try them both by a people's jury, and punish them accordingly. It is thought they will both be hung. The whole was consummated with but little excitement, but created a deep sensation in the community. The conduct of the Committee meets with the approval of almost the entire community, who are anxious to see a regeneration here.

A melancholy accident occurred on the 5th inst., at the May Festival of the Turn Verein Society, by the premature discharge of a cannon, with which two men were firing a salute. Both were horribly mutilated about the arms, and one of them, Charles B. Daget, died on the following day from the injuries received. The other, H. S. Tabor, a German, has had both hands amputated near the elbow, and is doing well.

The City Comptroller has submitted a report of the finances of the city for the current year, by which he shows that there has been a saving in the annual expenses of the city of about $1,500,000 from last year. This reform is attributed to the operations of the new charter, under which we have been working since July last.

State.

The past fortnight has been marked by stirring events in California.

Immediately after the departure of the last steamer, efforts were made in many parts of the State to organize volunteer companies to go down to Panama, to protect passengers on the Isthmus, and if necessary to chastise the natives of Granada for the late slaughter of Americans. Public meetings were held on the Plaza in this city, and many patriotic speeches were made, and persons enough appeared ready to go on the expedition, but it was finally thought advisable to postpone any action until the arrival of the next steamer.

The State Council of the American party met at Sacramento, on the 13th inst., with a good representation from all parts of the State. Resolutions were adopted removing all secrecy and the different degrees. Also endorsing the Nebraska question and the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson.

The difficulty in the Democratic party in this State has recently been revived by a correspondence between M. S. Latham, Collector of this Port, and several Democrats who claim that he has not shown certain members of the party sufficient consideration in his official favors. The complaint comes from that branch of the party called "Purifiers," or who claim to be contending for a reform in party matters.

President Pierce has been addressed on the subject.

Col. Zobriska, of Sacramento, (Democrat,) and Geo. C. Bates, Esq., of this city, (Republican,) after making several attempts to have a public political discussion at Sacramento—which was prevented by the dislike of the people to listen to a discussion of the principles of the Republican party—finally got a hearing, and the debate came off before a large audience in front of the Orleans Hotel.

An attempt was made on the 6th instant to fire the steamer Young America, on her passage from this city to Marysville, and within five miles of Sacramento. One of the state-rooms had been engaged, and every precaution taken to successfully burn the boat. Everything about the room was saturated with camphene, and one or two full cans were also in the room, for the purpose of more rapidly communicating the flames to all parts of the boat. The torch was applied at about three o'clock in the morning, when all were sound asleep. Fortunately the flames were extinguished before they extended beyond the room where they originated.

Captain Wm. Galloway, a partner in the vessel, was subsequently arrested upon suspicion of being guilty of the offence, and after a full hearing before the Mayor of this city, was held to answer before the Grand Jury, on bail of $8,000. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and such as cannot possibly convict a man of his universal good and irreproachable character.

We have dates from Utah to the 2d April; the only news of importance is the adoption of a State Constitution by a Convention, and the appointment of delegates to Washington to ask admission into the Union.

Gov. Johnson has undertaken the removal of the Notary appointees of his predecessor; and the refusal of the first removal to surrender the seal of office, brought the matter into the courts, and was decided in favor of the present incumbent in the District Court, but it will be taken to the Supreme Court, where the decision may be reversed.

W. T. Sherman, Esq., of Messrs. Lucas, Turner & Co., has been appointed by the Governor Brigadier General of the San Francisco Division of the State military forces.

Later from Oregon.

By the arrival of the Columbia at San Francisco, we have papers to the 15th May.

From the Oregonian of that date, we learn that the campaign against the Indians in the northern portion of the Territory is at an end, and that the country above the Dallas will soon be in undisputed possession of the Indians, the volunteers having all been disbanded. From the South, the Oregonian has the following:

From Mr. Bradbury, of the South, we learn that the volunteers, numbering two hundred and fifty, under Gen. Lamerick, surprised a band of Indians encamped on a bar of Rogue river, near the meadows, and firing upon them, killed about thirty, and completely routed the remainder.

The volunteers lost none, and had two wounded, one (a Mr. Mercer of Capt. Wilkinson's Company,) badly, and it is feared mortally. He was brought into the hospital at Deer Creek, and it is thought has died before this.

The Indians fought for some time, but finally retreated. Gen. Lamerick made preparations to follow, hoping to strike an effectual blow. The volunteers captured ten horses.

Mr. H. also states that a Mr. McHarkness, of Grave Creek House, while carrying an express from Grave Creek to Gen. Lamerick, was fired upon; he fell from his horse, and was horribly mutilated by the Indians, while alive, as the wound was not mortal.

LATEST NEWS FROM PUGET SOUND.—We learn, says the Oregonian, from Mr. E. T. Gunn, editor and publisher of the Puget Sound Courier, who arrived in this city on Wednesday morning last, that considerable alarm still exists along the Sound in relation to the Indian war. That the volunteers and regulars were all taking the field, to concentrate their forces, expecting to meet the Indians in a large body near Fort McAllister, on South Penirie, between the Puyallup and Nisqually rivers. An encampment had been found in a swamp near by, from which, it is supposed about 150 Indians had just left. Fresh signs of men and horses were seen in abundance close around, and it is probable there were spies in the immediate vicinity. Lieut. McKibben, with a command of twenty regulars, left Fort Stellacomm for that region on Wednesday of last week, by way of the Nisqually, and Lieut. Kuntz, with the same number, on Thursday, by the Puyallup. Major Van Bokkelen, and Capts. Swindel and Hubbeson, of the volunteers, with their different commands, had moved in the same direction. The volunteers still garrisoned Fort McAllister.

Late and Exciting News from Kansas.

We take the following letter from the St. Louis Republican of the 3d inst.

WESTPORT, May 27.—The Abolitionists are again under arms; so soon as the militia dispersed, they began to murder in the dark. There is no open fight in them. For pure thing a year the fanatics in Lawrence have been swearing that they would fight before surrendering. On the 21st, they had a fair chance for a daylight fight, but that is not what they want. When there was a chance to kill Jones in the daytime, while discharging his duty, no one dared to do it, but when night came many were ready, and it was done—the world knows how dastardly. To-day we got an authentic news of the murder of several citizens on Pottowatomie Creek, in cold blood. Yesterday, an extra was published at Independence about the massacre, a copy of which was sent you to-day, without comment, along with my letter, giving a detailed account of the siege at Lawrence. A letter was received here to-day, signed by well-known persons, confirming the news. Five men are known to be killed. A. P. Wilkinson, a member of the Kansas Legislature, who was humorously called "The gentleman from Osswatomie," was dragged from the bed in which his wife was lying sick, she begged for her husband's life, but the only answer replied was that she had "kind friends." He was cut to pieces. An old man by the name of Doyle, and two sons were slain—one of them, a lad, had his hands and ears cut off by the Abolitionists, and after suffering for some time, they quartered his head.

Then there was a Mr. Sherman whom they butchered, so that his wife could hear the death blows and the dying groans. What can be said of these things? They exceed the barbarities of the savage. If the Abolitionists are men of blood, why not shed it as men? Because they are not men. At Lawrence it could have been done; but no, they go where they are the stronger party, and kill in the dark.

Within a few days, many families have arrived here from Hickory Point, in Kansas, who were driven from their farms, and in some cases their negroes and horses stolen. The negroes were told that they could go to Missouri and be slaves, or stay and be free. Those that remained were armed—some would not remain.

What is to be the end of these outrages? If they do not cease soon, they can only end in war and extermination of one or the other party, and you can easily guess which that will be.

It was thought that destroying the hotel and printing-offices in Lawrence would quell the rebels. They have been boasting that the pro-slavery party, or Missourians, as they call them, were afraid of Sharp's rifles, and it was believed that when it should be proved to them that they did not fear them they would be submissive. They run with the rifles again in their hands that they had sworn to fight with, and begged for quarter. It was granted; but so soon as the troops dispersed to their homes, Sharp's rifles are being flourished again. They will have one more chance to use them. H. C. F.

MR. EVERETT ON THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Hon. Edward Everett, on the occasion of delivering his famous address on the life and character of Washington at Taunton, Mass., on Friday the 30th ult., after alluding to the pleasure with which he always dwelt on his theme, continued as follows:

"But with the satisfaction which I feel at addressing you at this time, are mingled profound anxiety and grief. A sadness which I strive in vain to repress overwhelms me at the occurrences of the past week; and serious apprehension forces itself upon my mind that events are even now in train with an impulse too mighty to be restrained, which will cause our beloved country to shed tears of blood. Through all her borders, in generations yet to come, civil war with all its horrid train of pillage, fire and slaughter, will be carried on without the slightest provocation against the infant settlements of our brethren on the frontiers of the Union. The worse than civil war raging for months unrebuked at the Capitol has at length with a lawless violence, of which there is no parallel in the annals of constitutional government, stained the floors of the Senate Chamber with the blood of a defenceless man; and he a Senator from Massachusetts.

Oh! my good friends, these are events which, for the good name, peace, and safety of our country, it were well worth all the gold of California to blot from our record! They sicken the heart of the patriot, of the good citizen, of the christian. They awaken gloomy doubt whether the trials, sacrifices and sufferings of our fathers for the sake of founding higher and purer and freer civilization in this Western continent, than the world has yet seen, have not been in vain. For myself, they fill me with sorrow, too deep for tears! I am not ashamed of the weakness, for I sorrow, not for myself—my few remaining years, running too rapidly to a close do not allow me to attach much importance to anything this side the grave, which concerns me individually. But I sorrow, far beyond the power of words to express, for the objects of affection which I leave behind—for my children, and country! And God is my witness, that if by the laying down of my poor life this hour I could undo what has been done in the last two years, beginning with the disastrous repeal of the Missouri compromise, I would willingly and cheerfully make the sacrifice. Did I not think there is a healing charm in that attachment of veneration to the character of Washington—almost the only remaining kindly sentiment which pervades the whole country, and in the contemplation of that character, there is a spirit, a wisdom to guide and love—to sooth and unite, I would even now throw myself upon your indulgence to excuse me from the duty of the evening."

VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND TEXAS RAILROAD.—We have information direct from the eastern division of our road. The work is progressing rapidly and everything moving on as prosperously as could be expected, or almost even desired. It is expected that the grade will be completed to Monroe, a distance of seventy-four and a quarter miles, by the first of January next, and the iron laid as far out as the Bayou Mason, a distance of about thirty-seven miles. When the iron is laid to that point the road will pay, in fact it would be an excellent road if it never extended an inch further.

In a little more than twelve months from this time the cars will run to Monroe, and what is more, the whole road with its equipments will be paid for. The Company is now, and will be, at least until then, entirely out of debt. It is the determination of the Board to keep entirely free from debt until there is such an amount of work completed as to form a solid basis of credit, when, if desired, they can go into the market with their bonds, and get any amount that may be required for future operations. This even will not be necessary to the success of the work, as no deficiency of means is anticipated, but it may be thought advisable, when the cars reach Monroe, to anticipate the resources of the Company in order to press forward the work more rapidly. The contractor on this end of the work fully calculates on running the cars to the Texas line by the 1st of May, 1858.

[Shreveport Democrat, 29th.

The statistical returns of Providence, R. I., show that patent medicines are manufactured there by the thousand barrels. Two establishments of this description in that city, render the enormous product of 1,000 barrels and 432,000 bottles of medicines amounting to $700,000.

MEDICAL CARD.

W. BODENHAMER, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends in the South and Southwest, that he has permanently located himself in the city of New York, where he still continues to devote his whole attention to the medical and surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Lower Bowel—such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, etc. He has devoted a number of years to the treatment of those diseases in Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans, La.; and for the success attending his peculiar practice, as well as other information on the subject, he refers to his work on those diseases, lately published by J. S. Redfield, of New York, especially addressed to non-medical readers, and for sale at the bookstores of B. M. NORMAN and J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans.

☞ Letters can be addressed to Dr. W. Bodenhamer, 46 East Twenty-first street, New York. my31 3m

Startling and Interesting Facts

CONCERNING

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC,

Summer Complaints, etc.

A fact that should startle is this: One feels a slight uneasiness in the bowels, a slight diarrhœa comes on, which is little thought of in a short time, in a few hours, perhaps, in a few days, it is attended with sickness of the stomach, a most sinking weakness, rapid discharges, coldness, cramps, agonies, blackness, collapse, DEATH—and yet all this fatal result from a disregard of the warning, premonitory Diarrhœa, and neglect of a wise provision of a safe and sure remedy that Kind Providence has made easy to all.

This remedy is made public from the strongest desire to rescue the exposed, under the best substantial conviction that it is certain in its good effects, and will fill its mission, no one heeding the warning, and using the remedy, need be a victim to the Cholera.

DR. BILLINGS'

CARMINATIVE and ASTRINGENT SYRUP

IS THIS SURE REMEDY.

By the advice and urgent request of hundreds, whose lives have been saved—of many even when apparently in the very last struggles of death—he has been induced to make still more efforts to give a wider publicity to a remedy so greatly successful.

The perfection which he and others ascribe to this remedy may appear beyond the power of medicine to possess; yet the truthfulness of the claim is most thoroughly established, and will be fully confirmed by calling on the individuals who have witnessed its effects, and used it with complete success, some of whose names we are authorized to give.

For Cholera, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Bloody-Flux, Summer Complaints and Weaknesses of the Bowels, this medicine is offered as a certain remedy. This is the medicine that arrested that horrible disease so prevalent among the Mexican soldiers. The officers first commenced its use, after which they gave it their soldiers, and cured in every case without an exception. I would refer to the officers and others who served in the war with Mexico. Sold by

O. O. WOODMAN,
corner of Common and Magazine streets, New Orleans.
J. WRIGHT, & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.
JOS. TUCKER, Mobile.
W. H. FOX, Natchez, Miss.

my24 1m

SPLENDID ARCHITECTURAL WORK.

CHAPEL AND CHURCH ARCHITECTURE, with designs for PARSONAGES. By GEORGE BOWLES, Roxbury, Mass.

This work is designed to meet a want which has been long felt. Among all denominations of Christians, plans for chapels and churches of moderate cost have been needed, from which committees may select a style appropriate to their wants, and not too expensive for their means. This want the author has endeavored to meet, by presenting a series of designs, ranging in estimated cost from $1,500 to $20,000.

Designs for country and city parsonages, such as will commend themselves to the good taste of all. The working plans for these drawings are so minute that the master-builder will be enabled to be too costly; but all such plans and specifications can be had on application to the author. The principal design of the work, however, is to enable committees to decide on same style previous to making application to architects, so that they may convey their ideas and wishes clearly. With this end in view, the work is commended to the public.

At a meeting of the Boston Conference of Methodist Ministers, the following resolution in regard to the above elegant and timely work, was passed unanimously:

BOSTON, Feb. 25, 1856.—The Committee appointed to examine Plans of Church Architecture, by Brother George Bowler, have attended to their duty as far as they have been able, and would report the following:

Resolved, That the Plans and Sketches of Church Architecture, designed and drawn by our brother, Bro. George Bowler, evince, in a high degree, correct taste, ability and skill in execution, combining in themselves, to an extent seldom realized, beauty, economy and convenience; and we feel confident that the publication of the work would be of essential service to the churches in this country.

This superb work is now ready, in one elegant folio volume. It contains over forty elegantly executed Lithographic Designs, with ground plans and letterpress executed in the highest style of art, on tinted cloth, price $10 per copy, with a liberal discount by the hundred. All orders to be addressed to the publishers,

JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY,
Boston.
JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON,
Cleveland, Ohio.
SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO.,
New York.
J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans.

And for sale by the trade generally. my17 3t

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS—PILLS THAT ARE PILLS.—Professor Olmsted, late State Chemist, of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all Pills. Among the eminent are the men who certify that Bost, Hayes Know, viz:

LEMUEL SHAW, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Mass.
EDWARD EVERETT, late Governor of Mass.
W. C. BUCKNELL, Lieut. Gov. of Mass.
EDWARD EVERETT, Ex Sec. of State and Senator of U. S.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex Speaker House Rep. U. S.
ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister to the Court of Great Britain.
JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Catholic Bishop of London.

MEN THAT ARE MEN!!!

Among the diseases this Pill has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache, arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Slight Inaction of the Bowels, and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Pleasures and Cutaneous Diseases, which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach; such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions. They are the best Purgative Medicine ever discovered, and you will be pured to use them once to know it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by every respectable druggist in the United States.

my24 2m J. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents.

MRS. READ'S SEMINARY.

BATON ROUGE, LA.—This institution is open for the reception of Misses wishing to pursue a regular course of study. Grounds have been purchased at Greenwell Springs, in the pine piney woods country, about seventeen miles from Baton Rouge, and buildings are being erected for the use of the school during the summer and fall months of the year.

dec16 ff

PLANTATION AND GARDEN FERTILIZERS.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand the following concentrated manures, a single trial of which will prove to the most incredulous their value as a restorer of fertility to worn out soils, and their adaptation to increasing largely the products of the Garden and Orchard.

Numerous testimonials from gentlemen who tried them last season have been received, all of whom concur in saying that their experiments were satisfactory and profitable beyond their anticipation—

PHOSPHATED GUANO,
In barrels of about 250 lbs, at 2 cents per lb.
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
In barrels of about 250 lbs, at 2 cents per lb.
COARSE ORGUNIE BONES,
In barrels of about 175 lbs, at 1¾ cents per lb.
FINE GROUND BONES,
In barrels of about 200 lbs, at 1¾ cents per lb.
PERUVIAN GUANO,
In sacks of about 140 lbs, at 2½ cents per lb

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH—H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 14.
WHOLE NUMBER 274.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1856.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—36 CAMP ST.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE BLIND PREACHER.

HIS BOOK—A DIALOGUE BETWEEN A BLIND MAN AND A DEAF MUTE—WHICH IS MORE UNFORTUNATE TO BE DEAF OR BLIND?

Last month we had the pleasure in this place of listening to Mr. Bowen, of the Dutch Reformed Church. Mr. B. is blind and has been so from the time he was six months old. In his discourse he took occasion to inform us what has been done and what is still being done for the amelioration of the blind. He gave many facts and statistics that were new to the most of us, and interesting to us all. His object was to arouse in the heart a sympathy for this unfortunate class, that they may be directed to those institutions established for their education, and also to arouse in the minds of his hearers sincere gratitude to God for the sense of sight, for whatever is done for the blind man he is yet an object of pity.

He asserted that all that had been done for the blind had been accomplished through the influence of Christianity. That it was the meek and loving Redeemer, who first showed real pity for them when he listened to their plaintive cry for help, and opened their eyes in the land of Judea, and all that has been done to enlighten their minds and to make the burdens of life lower and brighter, and often to make life a pleasure, is but the reflection of the benevolence which first gushed from the heart of the world's Saviour.

Egypt, with all her glory—her arts and sciences, had no place in which the afflictions of mankind could be relieved. There was a hospital for the sick, mean animals which she abjectly worshipped, but no place where the affliction of man could be assuaged. Amid the proud domes that rose in all parts of classic Greece, none of them showed the spot where the blind were taught. And Rome, proud Rome, in vain do we look on her seven hills for a place that was consecrated to relieve the misfortunes of the blind. But the religion of Jesus, religion not understood by the scoffing Infidel, has come to their rescue, and they are made to feel that the great part of christianity sympathises with their condition, and reaches forth the hand to their relief. And while they feel that their minds are ennobled by education—that they are able to read God's holy word, and *see* that heavenly light which came down from from heaven, and to *feel* that it now shines in their pathway, whereby they can *see* the road that leads from the darkness of this world to the light of a glorious immortality, they are continually reminded of the benevolence of Jesus, by whose love they are enabled to bow in humble submission to God's unscrutable providence.

Though the blind are now educated, yet this perishing body must be provided for, and for this purpose Mr. Bowen has gathered the several essays which he had written at various times and for different periodicals, and published them in book form, which he now sells. The book is octavo, of four hundred and forty-two pages, well bound in cloth—the print is clear and the paper beautifully white. In it there is the likeness of the author, and a short sketch of his life. The sketch is too short, we felt that when reading it, and we hope that in the next edition it will be enlarged.

The reader will find in the book sketches of the lives of the most eminent blind men, who, notwithstanding the many disadvantages under which they labored made—

"Their lives sublime,
And departing left behind them,
Foot-prints on the sand of time."

In the book also is given a history of the different institutions for the blind in christendom, as well as a description of the mode whereby the blind are educated. Let all who have the opportunity buy the book, styled "A Blind Man's Offering," not only because by the sale of it a worthy minister makes a living, in part, for himself and family, but because the book is really interesting, and gives us ample information on subjects which we generally know very little about. It will stir within us an interest for an unfortunate class of our fellow beings, and arouse us to do more to ameliorate them. We have often discussed in our own minds which is the most unfortunate, the blind or the dumb mute. We had thought that the first were; and would rather be deprived of all the other senses than that of sight. We confess that we began to lose confidence in our conclusion while reading a dialogue in our author's book, which he says he once heard between a blind and deaf mute, the mute writing his ideas on a slate and a third party reading them to the blind which is as follows:

D. "It must be a sad life to you never to see the earth, the sea and the sky."

B. "But I can converse with those around me, and I am delighted with the voices of those I love."

D. "I too can converse, as I do now with you. I can see the 'human face divine' and those beautiful flowers, pointing to a vase by his side."

B. (Growing more excited,) "But you cannot study to the same extent that I can, the abstract sciences—intellectual and moral philosophy. You cannot while away your hours with music at the piano-forte."

D. "I can read the book of nature; I can look upon you smiling landscape."

B. "I can listen to the voice of birds and the music of flowing waters, and enjoy with deep delight the perfume of ten thousand flowers."

D. (Smiling,) I too can enjoy their fragrance and admire their hue, and yesterday I beheld the masterpiece of Michael Angelo, instinct with life and beauty."

B. "Last night I listened to the music of Beethoven and the poetry of Goethe."

D. "I can read poetry in the smiling faces around me."

B. "Smiles do not always wreathe the face. You can see the cheek blanched, the sunken eye, and all the marks which time and decay make upon the former to sadden the heart.—I hear only the voices of my friends, whose music can never die, and, as it has been truly said,

"I only know that they grow old
By counting happy years gone by."

With this we close our notice, hoping that should any of our readers have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with Mr. Bowen, they will be as much interested in conversing with him as we have been. ITINERIS.

Franklin, La., June 4, 1856.

Bishop McIlvaine on Fashionable Amusement.

It is well known that one of the chief recommendations of the Episcopal Church, to a pretty large class of people, is the latitude which is given in some parts of the country, to its members to engage in worldly amusements, which are forbidden by other evangelical churches. A Cleveland correspondent of the Due West Telescope, tells the following good anecdote of Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio:

"A number of years ago, in a village near this city a few fashionable christians came to the conclusion that the Methodists and Presbyterians, who had churches there, were entirely to strict in their disciplinary arrangements, and they came to the conclusion that they would get up an Episcopal church, so that they could have more latitude, and a wider field for enjoyment. They sent for Bishop McIlvaine, who came and preached them a heart-searching, sin-rebuking, gospel-moving sermon, and left them to consider farther upon the subject. They deliberated among themselves, and finally came to the conclusion that Bishop McIlvaine was not a whit better than the Presbyterians and Methodists, and that they might just as well remain in Scylla as to run upon Charibdis."

Well would it be for the Episcopal and all other churches, if they had a few more Bishop McIlvaines in them.

Auburn College.

The Board of Trustees of the "East Alabama Male College," met 8th May 1856, for organization. Officers elected:

Rev. J. B. Glenn, President.
Col. R. Flewellen, Vice President.
F. W. Dillard, Secretary.
Isaac Hill, Treasurer.

The following gentlemen were elected as an Executive Committee, for one year from the date of this meeting, to-wit:—Rev. J. B. Glenn; Jas. B. Ogletree, I. Hill, C. Raiford, and W. T. Davis.

A committee, consisting of Revs. E. J. Hamill, W. G. McDaniel, Lewis Dowdell, S. Armstrong, Col. F. W. Dillard, and John P. Nall, Esq., were appointed to draft an Address to the different Quarterly Conferences, Presiding Elders and Preachers of East Alabama, setting forth our plans and desires, and asking their hearty co-operation in this great Church enterprise.

Messrs. John P. Nall, J. W. Kidd, A. Frazer, and Adam Hardin, Esqrs., were appointed on the Building Committee in place of those gentlemen heretofore appointed by the late Executive Board, and not now members of the Board.

It was determined to commence the building so soon as $75,000 in good subscriptions was obtained—the point is nearly attained.

PRAYER.—Prayer, is the messenger that sends for Christ from heaven; and he will come.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Making Trucks—A Revival.

Mr. Editor:—In the prosecution of my labors as Tract Agent, I left home on the 10th of May, went on the cars at Selma, and in a few hours was set down at Columbiana, now the upper terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad. This village is the county seat of Shelby and is built adjacent to the high lands which divide between the Cahawba and Coosa valleys. I suppose there are about thirty resident families, some dry good stores, some groceries, some workshops and offices, together with a fine new Court House of brick; a jail of huge limestone, and iron grating enough to scare people into good behavior, but has not always had that effect; a tolerable academy, and an old church, in its best days worth about two hundred dollars.

I was, by appointment, to preach the funeral of Rev. Levi Moore, which I did, to a large congregation, on the second Sunday in May. This deceased brother formerly resided in this place, and since his death his family returned to be among old and true friends. He was born in South Carolina in 1818, and died in Bluntsville on the 28th day of November, 1855, aged 37 years. He had been a professor of religion and member of the church about fifteen years. Some of the time he served as class-leader, some as a Local Preacher, three years as an Itinerant, one of them under the direction of the Presiding Elder, and two in connection with the Alabama Conference. He was a man of strong bodily powers and natural good sense, but almost wholly uncultivated in mind. His first and second year's travel were on the Maplesville Circuit, in which he endeared himself to the people and made very rapid improvement as a preacher. His last year was on Blount Circuit, which included twenty-four appointments in each four weeks. To reach these mountains are to be crossed that might almost appall an Alpine hunter. What this good brother and his family endured for the sake of preaching salvation to that people, will perhaps never be written. So it was that hard and continued labor and study brought on sickness, from which he might have recovered, if allowed to rest long enough. But it was the close of the year, he heard the murmurs of the church members for the loss of a single appointment. As soon as able he was in the saddle and away. Relapse followed relapse until the weary wheels of life stood still. How he was paid, or rather supported, and how the last red was exacted from his widowed wife and fatherless children for Doctor's bills and the decencies of burial, I will not tell. I must however make one honorable exception, one Doctor out of three, who did not charge the dead preacher—he was a Baptist. When will some people claiming to be church members, learn that preachers can be sick and will die if compelled to work when they are not able, and when will they learn that they and families must be fed and clothed like other folks? That is, with the use of money.

But to return from this seeming digression—such were the signs of solemnity in the congregation that I continued the meeting on Monday night, and as the good Spirit seemed to indicate from day to day, and night after night, until Sabbath night of the 25th we closed, having had about fifty conversions, forty-four whites, and eight colored joined the M. E. Church, South. Four joined the Presbyterian Church, and others will. I am a poor hand to parade before the public and glorify the instrumentalities. Suffice it to say that a few of us did our best in the fear of God to put forward so good a work. All felt and many said, "it is the Lord's doing, and it was indeed marvelous in our eyes," for the oldest inhabitants said they had never seen any thing like it in the whole history of the village.

The collection made for the tract cause the first Sabbath I preached amounted to sixty-three dollars, which was very good, every thing considered.

I disposed of some thirty-five dollars worth of books. I felt acutely the disappointment of myself and others, by failure to go forward to Talladega, Jacksonville and intermediate points, but if I had done so it was evident the meeting would not go on, and reconciled myself a little by a change of the verbiage of that old Wesleyanism, "Getting knowledge is a good thing, but saving souls is better."

The good brethren were making arrangements to build a new and larger house of worship; of course this gracious visitation will greatly quicken their zeal in the matter. The place is one of the preaching places on the Harpersville Circuit. Brother C. H. Nicholson is in such a state of health as makes it necessary for him to desist entirely from preaching, and at this time they greatly need an efficient man. But "the Lord will provide." The sum of all is that I have not traveled as many miles, nor collected as much money for the tract cause as usual, but I preached fourteen times, besides singing, praying, exhorting and talking, and if the souls professing are saved at last in heaven, all will say "well done!"

Yours, truly,

F. G. FERGUSON.

Summerfield, May 20, 1856.

GENERAL CONFERENCE, NORTH.

DOINGS AND ADJOURNMENT.

This body adjourned 4th inst. We give a summary:

Ten new Conferences have been made, making in all forty-eight—forty-six in the United States, one in Africa and one in Germany. Baltimore remains intact, though some provision is made for division by her own action.—Kentucky disappears. Texas and Arkansas still figure. Vermont and New Hampshire are consolidated.

The German Mission Annual Conference embraces also the missions in France and Switzerland, where the German language is spoken, and possesses all the rights, powers and privileges of other Annual Conferences, except that of sending delegates to the General Conference, and of drawing its annual dividends from the avails of the Book Concern and Chartered Fund.

Bishop Simpson read a paper as an expression of the opinion of the Bishops, clearly in accordance with that part of the report of the committee which provides for a change in the general rule so as to allow of the appointment of Missionary Bishops to foreign missions, limiting their Episcopal jurisdiction to the same. This required a a two-thirds vote of the General Conference.

Upon calling the yeas and nays, the result was—yeas 159, nays 27. So the motion prevailed.

The Conference then amended the second resolution so as to authorize the Liberia Annual Conference, by a two-thirds vote, to elect a Missionary Bishop for themselves, under the direction of the Bishop now having Episcopal charge of Liberia, aided by the corresponding Secretary, and with the concurrence of all the Bishops he may be ordained, limiting his Episcopal jurisdiction expressly to Africa. This was adopted, and thus making it possible to obtain a Bishop for Africa.

The restriction was taken away restraining to four years in a city successively. The Bishop is now at liberty to station the preachers as he judges best, except that he shall not allow any one to remain in the same circuit or station more than two years successively.

On Education Dr. Thompson reported very full and satisfactory statistics, from which it appeared they have 19 Universities and Colleges, with nearly 100 Professors and 2000 students—75,000 volumes in the various college Libraries—about 98 seminaries, with over 300 teachers and 14,500 pupils. The value of college property, buildings, libraries, etc., $500,000; total endowments, $1,500,000. Two Theological Seminaries, one at Concord with an endowment of over $25,000, and one at Evanston, near Chicago, called the Garrett Theological Institute, with an endowment of $300,000, by the will of the late Mrs. Garrett—six Theological Professors and 109 Theological Students. The whole amount of library property is estimated at $3,130,000. These statics do not indicate that the Methodist Episcopal Church is declining.

The resolutions appended to the report have some significance. One of them provides that service in a College or Seminary under Conference care is considered as service in the regular work; so that a preacher may be received into full connection, and ordained to the Holy Ministry, though he may not have traveled, as it is usually expressed. There is a resolution also advising that hereafter no College should be taken under patronage unless it have a clear endowment of $100,000. All these resolutions were adopted.

The committee on expenses of delegates reported that the whole amount of expense was $10,693; amount of receipts from all the Conferences, $7,267; deficiency, 3,426. The Conference ordered this deficiency to be supplied by the Book Concerns, in the proportion of two-thirds by the Book Concern at New York and one-third by the Book Concern at Cincinnati.

Dr. Durbin moved the Conference to an important step. To authorize the Board of Managers of the Miss. Society to use their discretion, with the concurrence of the Bishops, to establish a Missionary Seminary, or provide Missionary instruction for young men devoted to the missionary work; provided no missionary funds, not specifically given for this object shall be used in accomplishing the object.

The ratio of representation was fixed—not more than one for every twenty-seven, nor less than one for every forty-five.

The office of Corresponding Secretary of the Tract Society was dispensed with, and its duties devolved upon the Editor of the Magazine.

It is thought Rev. John Seys will probably receive the appointment of Missionary Bishop in Africa.

Bishop Simpson and Dr. M'Clintock were elected Delegates to the British Conference; and Dr. Raymond, Rev. Wm. Hamilton and Dr. Berry to the Canadian Conference.

Buffalo was selected as the seat of the next General Conference.

On 30th May the great vote was taken, (see Advocate of 7th inst.) on the resolutions of the Committee on slavery. The debate had been on the second resolution of the majority report, introducing a new chapter in place of the old 7th, more stringent and in fact proposing new terms of membership. Its friends at first were flush, but the alternate threats and entreaties from Baltimore and the border, and the evident unconstitutionality, acknowledged even by those who wished to do what they could not do, lessened their chances every hour. Rev. A. Stevens dealt the final blow.

On account of ill-health he had prepared his speech in manuscript, and it was read for him by Dr. M'Clintock.—We take the following abstract from an Indianapolis paper:

"He was opposed to the report, because he thought it in opposition to the constitution of the Church.—He regretted this opposition, inasmuch as there was so much in it that was good. He looked upon the proposition of the report as unconstitutional—as a new rule of membership. He did not regard it as an explanatory declaration of the old rule. The purchase of slaves was prohibited, while the acquirement of them by inheritance and natural increase was permitted. He directed the points of his speech to show the conflict of the report with the General Rule; gave a history of the rule on slavery, and in so doing went over a considerable portion of ground.

His reference to legal authorities, in what he stated to be parallel cases with the one now being discussed, were well placed, and the arguments adduced sound and logical. His speech throughout was able and loyally. Simple slaveholding, he said, by the existing General Rule, was authorized, but it did not discriminate between its moral and legal bearing.

After the reading of the written portion of his speech, he took the floor, and made some concluding remarks. If an enemy had devised it, the report could not have been more unfortunately worded. It had a flaw which would annul it now, and annul its applications, if enacted. He was a man of expediency. He was anti-slavery, true to its cause, yet he wanted to act wisely, and prudently, and right.

The speech was strong, able, and searching throughout—anti-slavery in sentiment, yet conservative in its adherence to the constitution.

A direct vote was not come to on this resolution. It was laid on the table for taking the vote on the first—not called up again.

On the 1st resolution for changing the constitution. Yeas 121, nays 95.—A two thirds majority being necessary, it failed.

June 2nd officers were elected:

T. Carlton was elected Principal Agent of the Book Concern, at New York, by acclamation. L. Swormstedt Principal Agent at Cincinnati, in the same way.

For Assistant Agent at New York, votes stood:—James Potter, 114; Benjamin Griffin, 65.

Assistant Agent at Cincinnati:—Adam Poe, (re-elected,) 116; Luke Hitchcock, 82.

Editor of Christian Advocate and Journal:—Abel Stevens, 136; F. G. Hibbard, 66; Geo Peck, 5.

Editor Western Christian Advocate: Calvin Kingsley, 115; Charles Elliott, 73; B. F. Crary, 20.

Editor of Quarterly Review:—D. D. Wheedon, 108; J. McClintock, 99.

Editor of Sunday School books:—D. Wise, 123; A. M. Osbon, 61; D. P. Kidder, 17.

Editor National Magazine and Tracts: J. Floy, 125; J. H. Perry, 79.

Editor Ladies' Depository, and books, at Cincinnati:—D. W. Clark, by acclamation.

Editor of Northern Christian Advocate:—F. G. Hibbard, 118; W. Hosmer, 94.

Editor of Pittsburgh Christian Advocate:—Dr. J. N. Baird, by acclamation.

Editor of North-western Christian Advocate:—J. V. Watson, (re-elected,) 132; T. M. Eddy, 69.

Editor of Christian Apologist, (German,) and German books:—W. Nast, D. D., by acclamation.

Editor of Central Christian Advocate: First ballot. J. H. Power, 26; B. F. Crary, 55; C. Elliott, 28; J. Brooks, 76. Second ballot. J. Brooks, 114; B. F. Crary, 67.

Mr. Pearn was elected Editor of the Pacific Christian Advocate by acclamation.

Mr. Thomas was elected Editor of the California Christian Advocate.

Missionary Secretary:—J. P. Durbin, 123; M. Raymond, 86.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Senate was not in session.

House of Representatives.—The House met at half-past twelve o'clock. There were some thirty or more members on the floor, intermixed with whom were half a dozen lacqueys. The session lasted about a minute. When the motion to adjourn was carried, a member exclaimed, "eight dollars soon earned," and this was endorsed by a burst of laughter.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—*Senate.*—Mr. Bright being absent, Mr. Stuart was elected President *pro tem.*

On motion of Mr. Adams, the bill to amend the naturalization law was made the order of the day for Saturday next.

Mr. Trumble introduced a bill to restore order and peace in Kansas, proposing to bring it under the territorial government of Nebraska.

House.—By the reading of the Journal of Saturday it appeared that Mr. Edwards had given notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the removing the seat of government from Washington to some point in Ohio, within five miles of Cincinnati.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to strike out the notice, contending that it would not appear as there was no quorum present on that day.

Ninety two members only voted, and for want of a quorum the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1856.—*Senate.*—Mr. Thompson called attention to the fact that, from the reading of the journal, it would appear that Mr. Stuart had been elected permanent President pro tem. of the Senate, when he was chosen to fill the chair in the absence of Mr. Bright, only. He presumed that the error was inadvertently made.

Mr. Butler thought Mr. Stuart was duly elected, and that, as there could be but one President pro tem. at a time, he thought the journal was correct.

Mr. Seward thought that Mr. Stuart would be entitled to the chair on the return of Mr. Bright. The subject was then dropped.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill changing the register of the British bark Resolute.

Mr. Mason stated that this vessel was abandoned by her crew, in the Arctic ocean, and that she was found and brought in by American sailors.

He thought the United States Government should purchase the vessel of her discoverers, refit her, and return her to the British Government.

Mr. Foster heartily concurred with Mr. Mason, and withdrew his bill, that his idea might be put in operation.

Mr. Crittenden called attention to the Kansas disturbances; thought there had been debate enough; it was now time to act. It was time to allay the excitement, to quiet the troubles, to remove the cause that kept the strife alive, and put an end to the civil strife that vexes the whole country, and endangers the safety of the Union. Here is no place to inquire which party is most to blame. Let peace be restored, and then let the laws take their course, and the guilty be punished.

The resolution empowered the President to employ Gen. Scott at the head of the United States troops to quell the disturbances in Kansas.

He advocated the project, saying that the name of General Scott would do much toward that end. The General would go there with his sword in his left hand, and peace, gentle peace, in his right. He asked the immediate passage of the resolution.

Mr. Mason was speaking against the resolution when our report closed.

House of Representatives.—Tuesday, June 10, 1856. The Speaker announced the first business in order to be the question of correcting the journal, which was not disposed of on yesterday, for want of a quorum.

The yeas and nays being called, no quorum voted.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, moved to go into Committee of the Whole, to enable such members to make speeches as were prepared!

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, moved a call of the House; which being ordered, 121 members answered to their names.

Mr. Bardingame, of Massachusetts, presented resolutions of that State in relation to the Sumner affair; which were ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. H. Marshall called the attention to the bill confirming California land grants, which had been made the special order for to-day, which, by general consent, was made the order for to-morrow, at one o'clock.

The yeas and nays were being taken on Mr. Jones' motion to amend the journal, by striking out Mr. Edward's notice of a bill to remove the Capitol, when our report closed.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—*Senate.*—After our report closed, Mr. Mason continued his remarks against Mr. Crittenden's resolution, which was as follows:

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate of the United States, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to employ the military services of Lieut. Gen. Scott in the pacification of Kansas, and in the immediate direction and command of all the forces employed, or to be employed, for the purpose, under such instructions, and with such authority and power as the President can and may think proper to give and to confer upon him.

Mr. Crittenden replied that Gen. Scott was an old man, and the President might feel some reluctance to ordering him upon that distant service; and, under the circumstances, he could see no harm in making the suggestion to him.

Mr. Seward expressed himself as being in favor of the proposition to send Gen. Scott to take command of all the government troops in Kansas; but he thought, inasmuch as the Senate was but one branch of Congress, it would be well to have the resolution changed into a joint resolution, having the concurrence of the House of Representatives. He was also in favor of striking out the preamble, as all the facts in relation to the subject were well known to the President and to the country.

The further consideration of the resolution was then postponed until to-day.

On motion by Mr. Brown, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the relief of certain actual settlers and cultivators who purchased lands subject to graduation within the limits of the Choctaw cession of 1830, at a less rate than the true graduated price, under the "act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," approved the 4th of August, 1854; which was amended and passed; and the title was amended by adding the words "and for other purposes."

The Navy Efficiency bill was then made the special order for Thursday, at one o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, June 11.—*Senate.*—Mr. Stuart resigned the chair as President of the Senate pro tem.

Mr. Stuart moved that Mr. Bright be re-elected as President pro tem.

The motion was carried, and Mr. Bright resumed the chair.

Mr. Bright then made a short address, citing precedents to show that, in appointing Mr. Stuart to fill the chair during his absence, he did not intend to assume authority which did not belong to him, and which had been heretofore exercised in similar cases.

Communications were received and read from the Secretaries of the Treasury and of the War Departments.

The Massachusetts resolutions in regard to the assault upon Senator Sumner, were laid before the Senate by the Chair.

Mr. Butler gave notice that he should speak on the resolutions to-morrow, and moved that they be printed.

Mr. Hamlin moved that 5,500 copeys of the agricultural portion of the Patent Office Report be printed. Carried.

Mr. Hamlin called up the bill to amend an act requiring foreign regulations of commerce to be laid annually before Congress; which was passed.

Mr. Crittenden called up the resolution to send General Scott to Kansas; and, on objection, called for the ayes and noes on the question of taking up.

Mr. Yulee should vote against taking up, as the Senate was so thinly attended.

Mr. Brown should vote against the resolution, as it would tend to divide the responsibility of the Executive Department.

Mr. Bell should vote for it for the reason advanced by the mover of the resolution.

Mr. Toucey was speaking against taking up the resolution, when our report closed.

House of Representatives.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the President in answer to a call of the House for information in regard to the action of the leading European Powers on the subject of privateering.

Also, a communication in regard to the imposition of additional duty on leaf tobacco by the German States; which were severally referred and ordered to be printed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the correction of the Journal reported for several days. No quorum having voted, a call of the House was ordered.

Mr. Haven, of New York, wished to know whether the call was intended for any practical result, or merely to consume time in child's play?

No quorum having voted, Mr. Craig, of North Carolina, moved an adjournment. Lost.

Here our report closed.

It is stated that coffee can be successfully cultivated in the south part of California, and that it will eventually become an article of export from that State.

WHERE THE GOLD HAS GONE TO.—During the last four months the sum of $16,000,000 in gold and silver has been shipped from England to the East.

BUSINESS AND SUGAR.—Although there is twice the amount of business now doing that there was at the same time last year, yet when it is placed in juxtaposition with the spring and winter months, there is a great falling off. In some branches of trade the demand for merchandise has been so much beyond the supplies that duplicate stocks have to be ordered to meet the increased demand. This may be accounted for in the increased ability of the country to pay for additional supplies, and from the fact that last year many sections of the country had to do without the regular yearly stock of goods, from the suspension of communication. Many thousands of dollars have been invested in luxuries this season, which have been, from the paucity of means for two or three years past, dispensed with; and although the accounts received from the cotton-growing region are, in the aggregate, of the most favorable character, the accounts from the sugar section are directly of a reverse nature, and if the market for sugar is to be governed by the immutable laws of supply and demand, it would not surprise us that sugar next fall opened at ten cents per pound. A statement is before us of the estimated consumption and distribution of sugar for the year 1855:

SUGAR.

Great Britain, tons	419,000
United States	380,000
Continent of Europe	256,000
Including beet root	148,000
	413,000
Canada and Provinces	20,000
Portugal	10,000
Sweden and Denmark	9,000
Mexico and South America	15,000
Spain	70,000
Russia	15,000
China and all sugar producing countries not mentioned	30,000
Total	1,381,000
Estimated production of 1856	1,357,000

Thus requiring from the stock at the commencement of 1856, to make up the quantity for its consumption, supposing it to equal that of 1855 | 24,000

We thus see that the production of sugar has not increased in the same ratio as its consumption—the latter stimulated by the low prices ruling for several years past. Now that prices have, for nearly a year, been remunerative, production will soon be again stimulated. By the table above, we see that the production in 1854 exceeds that of 1855 by 57,000 tons.

By the above tables we find that the following has been the large increase in the consumption of sugar in twenty-three years:

	1833.	1856.
Production of the world, tons	1,500,000	2,869,000
Consumption, including beet root, lbs	1,248,000,000	2,762,000,000

The apparent production in 1856, gives only a slight excess over consumption, but it is believed that the actual consumption in 1856 will be in excess of production.

Beet root sugar figures largely. We are not aware but that just as good sugar can be made from corn stalks in the green state. However, it is plainly perceivable that the consumption of sugar in the world is already outstripping its production. For the last quarter of a century production and consumption have been, as it were, combatting for supremacy. Whether the advance in the value of cotton will tend (and still further aided by the vicissitudes of the climate) to curtail the cultivation of cane, can only be determined by another year corresponding with the last.

In early times sugar was only regarded as one of the luxuries of life. It has now become one of its necessaries, and its consumption is likely to increase as population enhances. The question now arises, how is the world to be supplied? It may well be answered, *quien sabe*. A plantation in Louisiana, devoted to the sugar culture, may be deemed of more intrinsic value than half of the gold mines and prospecting in California.

THE CURRENT OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—On the 9th of June there were of Treasury warrants entered on the books of the Department:

For redemption of Texas debt	$84,473 09
For the redemption of stocks	96,754 65
For the Treasury Department	1,845 50
For Customs	30,496 82
For the Interior Department	2,516 94
War warrants received and entered	59,952 58
War repay warrants received and entered	27,885 61
On account of the Navy	66,049 25
Repayment on account of the Navy	885 77
From miscellaneous sources	2 72
From Customs	31,062 50

FROM THE PLAINS.—*St. Louis*, Monday, June 9.—The steamer Genoa, from Fort Pierre, 29th ult., arrived here yesterday. General Harney completed a treaty with the Sioux Indians on the 23d. The Indians have suffered severely from hunger during the winter. A company of *voyageurs* from the mouth of the Yellow Stone River, April 15, report an unusual quantity of snow on the mountains. The Genoa brings 11,000 robes and furs. She met, on the 30th ult., the United States steamer William Baird, bound for Fort Pierre.

WHAT RAILROADS CAN DO.—In the year 1850, before the completion of its railway system, the State of Ohio had an aggregate amount of taxable property rated at $439,876,340, and in the year 1844, after the completion of the system, the value of the same description of property is set down at $869,877,354, very nearly double. Nothing can more forcibly illustrate the wonderful effects of railway improvements upon the prosperity of a State. Ohio has entered more largely than any other member of the confederacy upon the development of the system of railways.

FROM FAYAL.—The Bark Azor, Captain Burke, arrived at Boston on the 10th inst., from Fayal, which port she left on the 13th May. There was only one American vessel in port at the time she left Fayal, and that was the ship Adrian, Hunter, from Baltimore for Belfast, which had previously put into that port leaky. We were in hopes of hearing from that vicinity ere this some tidings of the long looked for ships Ocean Queen, Captain Smith, and Driver, Capt Holberton; tho former left London, on the 12th of February, and the latter on the 15th of the same month from Liverpool, both for New York. There were a large number of steerage passengers on board of each of these vessels.

THE GUANO CONVENTION.—This body met at the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, on the 10th inst. Hon. H. G. S. Key, of Maryland, was elected President, and the following gentlemen Vice Presidents, John Jones, Delaware; H. H. Cocke, Virginia; Dr. Holt, North Carolina; D. Jay Browne, New York.

A MAMMOTH ROOM.—The largest reading room in the world is now nearly completed in the British Museum. It is circular, 140 feet in diameter, and 140 feet in height. The tables will accommodate 400 readers. The wrought iron book cases will contain 102,000,000 volumes. The cost of the room will be about $400,000.

During a severe thunder storm, a few days ago, says the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, the lightning came down upon a pasture of Charles Titcomb, Esq., of Kensington, N. H., descending perpendicularly into the earth for about thirty feet, so as to form a good well of water. The hole is about as big as a barrel, and it was formed without throwing out any earth.

The voluntary contributions of the people of the United States to religious and benevolent institutions are among the most gratifying evidences of modern enlightenment. The receipts of nineteen of the great Christian organizations for the year ending in April last, were $1,849,893 48, being an increase of $207,946 87 upon the receipts of the previous year.

The furniture, wines, horses and carriages of the Hon. Mr. Crampton, late British Minister to the United States, were sold at auction in Washington on the 10th inst. Mr. Sartiges, the French Minister, has leased Carolina Place, Mr. Crampton's late residence.

We learn from the St. Louis Republican of the 9th inst., that the river, opposite that city, was beginning to rise slowly, and that the upper Mississippi was reported to be rising.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

TERMS—$2 00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1856.

Lake Providence District, La.—We have received news from the Presiding Elder, Rev. N. A. Crawford. On the second round of quarterly meetings over one hundred conversions reported, and many accessions to the church.

[illegible].—Proposals for building a church at Brashear City, will be received at the office of the N. O. Christian Advocate. Plans and specifications can be seen at this office until the 1st of July. Address Rev. J. C. Keener.

Daily.—The Semi-Weekly Creole came out in neat form on Monday as a daily paper.

African College.—We learn from the Northern Christian Advocate that the Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has entered vigorously upon the project of a college for the education of free colored men. The trustees have purchased a very excellent property near Xenia, in Green county, Ohio. The establishment, called the "Tawawa House," was built for a watering place, and cost $50,000.—The whole was bought for $13,000.—General Conference has approved the measure.

A Field for Ministers.

That is, first, a place where they are wanted—and secondly, a place where, if they are the right sort, they will be supported.

Louisiana has yet to be appreciated as a field for doing good, by the preachers who are crowding older Conferences. Rev. R. J. Harp, succeeded, by personally pleading its destitution before the Memphis Conference last year, in obtaining through the Bishop ten transfers. There is yet room.

We append in confirmation the following, from the Tennessee Baptist, giving the exploration of a portion of the lower Mississippi Valley—which is a valley of dry bones:

Lake Providence, La., April 15, 1856.

Brother Graves—During the last three months I have been acting as a missionary for the Mississippi Convention and I have baptised sixty-six persons, and raised pledges to the amount of seven hundred dollars. As it will soon be in my power to attend the approaching meeting of the Mississippi Convention, I will remark that I have seen a region of country up and down the father of waters, where I suppose twenty Baptist Ministers could be usefully, and profitably employed. Let me remark that the Methodist, and Presbyterian denominations are making vigorous efforts to establish themselves in this interesting region. Last year the Memphis Conference sent ten ministers to this region, who are all handsomely supported.

I know of no minister in this region who does not get from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars a year. This is the region in which Baptist ministers could do good and get good. Yours truly,

JAMES HUMPHREY.

Horrors of War.

"In heaven," said a minister whom we recently heard preach, "there will be no quarterage to pay nor paid; there will be no dead disciples, no foreign Christians, no blight of intemperance, or poverty, no war there."—Wending our way home, the last words, like an echo kept ringing in our ears, "No war there, no war there!" There are great evils and great curses in the earth, but none, reader, so great as the curse of war. Opening one of our exchanges recently we saw the statement that in France, to help to carry on the Crimean war, one hundred and sixty thousand young men were annually impressed—that is, caught and driven from home into the army. And so horrible is the war in the eyes of even French mothers, that many of them have permanently put out the eyes of their children, and have hewed off the toes, and broken the fingers and arms of their sons, in the hope, by so doing, to keep them at home. But notwithstanding these maimings, many of these fingerless and toeless young men have been compelled to go and fight and die on the battle-field. As we write, the bones of how many young men lie bleaching or rotting in the Crimea! How many a home in England, and Ireland, and Scotland, and Turkey, and Russia, and France, has been made desolate by the violence of war!

"Hame never cam' he,"

says the old Scotch ballad, and a world of sorrow it tells:

"[illegible] and bridled and booted rode he,
A [illegible] his footman, a sword at his knee;
But [illegible] and saddle, a' bloody to see,
And [illegible] the steed, but hame never cam' he!

Sisters cam' his gray father, sobbing sae hair;
Mithers cam' his auld mither, tearing her hair;
Sisters cam' his sweet wife, wi' bonnie bairns three,
Ane on her bosom, and twa at her knee.

[illegible] the flood-flood, a' foamin' and hot;
[illegible] his sweet wife, and sank on the spot;
[illegible] his gray father, weeping sae free;
[illegible] cam' his steed—but hame never cam' he!"

CONSTITUTIONAL METHODISM.

SOME THINGS SUGGESTED BY THE LATE GENERAL CONFERENCE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Few constitutions could stand such persistent racking as the Methodist Episcopal has stood. A Northern church cut off from Southern conservatism, inflamed by presses and pulpits, suffering pressure from without and agitation within, has been able to weather the ten years strife now concluding, and to protect the rights of a minority against a fanatical majority. That little book, the Discipline, has been their salvation. Should it not survive another such decade, what it has already achieved is enough to inspire the strongest confidence in its wisdom and veneration for the fathers who laid its measures and its checks.

Keep to the constitution—a strict construction. These are not canting phrases. In the dealing with Bishop Andrew, in 1844, Southern delegates stood upon that ground. There were others who slackened towards expediency—others, natural allies of the South. They, in 1856, about being sacrificed in course, are only saved by insisting on a strict construction. Keep to the Constitution. To that instrument they owe everything, and ought to feel penitent for past treatment of it. Let it be cherished by us all.

The debate was mainly on the resolution to insert in the Discipline, in place of that old ninth section, a regulation more stringent, defining non-slaveholding or emancipation as a condition of membership. Many were willing to vote it at all hazards. Others who liked it and could have stood something even stronger, saw that the proposed statute stretched beyond the organic law. The progressives were thrown into confusion and their leaders helped the rout.

The tug of war shifted to the Constitution. Here the majority of the General Conference is not enough for a change. A two-thirds vote is required to put it upon its passage. If successful, the alteration recommended must pass round to the Annual Conferences and receive the concurrence of three-fourths of all their members before becoming a law.

The resolution proposing to change the present constitutional rule on slavery so that it shall interdict the "buying, selling and holding of human beings as property," was put 30th May, and received 121 votes out of 216; 144 were necessary to its success. Then it must have gone out before the pastors of the church, in contact with the people, and received the vote of 3000 out of 4000.

Such a victory did constitutional Methodism achieve for those who rallied under it in the face of a fanaticism that threatened to sweep away all barriers. But another such victory would ruin them, if indeed they ever see another. The majority was able to fill the offices going to make up public opinion, and they did it. They have taken possession of the press bodily.

Dr. McClintock, the ablest review Editor of the country, is superceded by one Dr. Whedon, an abolition failure, notorious for a higher law sermon. The latter was of the 121; the former of the 95. Dr. M's speech contained some rather smarting paragraphs for the majority:

May God grant His wisdom to guide us in speaking and in our writing, at this great crisis of our church's history. Mr. President, the spirit of our ministerial convocation is given in the words of the Apostle. "We have not received the spirit of fear, but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind." It is a spirit of courage, not of pusillanimity. We need to be brave men; after godliness, perhaps courage is our greatest need. But our courage is to be tempered and animated by love; not tempered into weakness, or stimulated into rashness. It should always be under the guidance of that wise discretion to which the Apostle gives the name of "a sound mind." If we need to be brave in order to do right on the southern border, to stand up against the pro-slavery sentiment, we may need it also on our northern border; to stand up against a fanatical abolition sentiment. It is easy enough, anywhere, to go with the crowd; any coward can do that.

Dr. Floy being authorized to bring out anti-slavery tracts, they may be looked for. He was of the 121. Mr. Hosmer of Northern Advocate was rabid. He is superceded by Mr. Hibbard, a decent Editor, but one of 121. The rebuke is personal. Dr. Elliott said he agreed with Dr. Bond. He was on all sides, at times. He is set aside for a man of principle—but of the majority. The Great Western is to send out no uncertain sound hereafter. Mr. Wise has been taken out of the Boston Yat the Herald, dyed in the wool and dripping, to edit the Sunday-School books and paper. Mr. Watson, of the North-Western Advocate, deserved to be re-elected for his cleverness, provided his sentiments were acceptable.—He also was of the 121. The Advocate and Journal, the "Long Tom" of all the Advocates, and hitherto the Malakoff of conservatism, is in the hands of Abel Stevens! Porter, of New England, is one of the Book Agents: Porter, Stevens, Wise and Whedon, at 200 Mulberry street! The lights of ultra Boston transferred to conservative New York. Old Dr. Bond's ghost must occasionally be seen about there. Mr. Stevens is a mighty Editor, and will, with others, make his new position tell the next four years. He spoke against the proposed statutory law—his heart was with it—his head against it. As he afterwards explained, he was too good a friend to anti-slavery to see it blunder and prejudice itself by an unconstitutional step. But he went in for the constitutional change—was one of the 121. The main positions are occupied, the trenches advancing and the lines closing in—the sappers and miners working—Sebastopol must yield. It is only a question of time.

The Indianapolis debates brought out strongly the constitutionality of the M. E. Church, South. We would not disturb their title of "The Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States," how little soever propriety in it. But our own church should drop the suffix "South," needlessly irritating to prejudice and suggestive of sectionalism; and claim her true scope and constitutional character as "The Methodist Episcopal Church in America."

IS THE CHURCH A DEMOCRACY?

Often is it boastfully proclaimed that the Baptist Church is a Democracy—the Congregational a *pure* Democracy—the Presbyterian is Democratic. These political sounds are rung with special force against Methodism. "It is not Democratic" say objectors, as though that decided its fate as a branch of the Church of Christ. The True Union, of Baltimore, Md., copies from the Western Watchman, another Baptist paper, some sensible sayings on this subject, whether "a true church of our Lord Jesus Christ is a Democracy." The article spikes several small guns that our people are wont to hear thundering:

"A democracy," says Webster, is a form of government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people." Is a church of Christ such a government? In what respect has a church the rightful exercise of supreme power? In receiving whom it will as members? No. It may receive none, except those whom Christ has received. Has it the power to prescribe its own terms or conditions of membership? No. These are all prescribed, and the church may not change them in a single particular. May a church prescribe the form or rite of admission? No. That is all prescribed, and the church may not change the ordinance. May a church determine what offices it will have according to its own ideas of propriety? No. It has no power to create or establish any office whatever. May a church set apart what time it pleases for worship? No. May it expel its members for any cause it pleases? By no means. May it define what are offenses, and what punishment is proper to them?—Never. May a church enact whatever laws for the government of its members it deems expedient in the exercise of its "supreme power?" No one pretends it. In what sense then is a church a democracy?—What "supreme power is lodged in the hands of the people," in a church of Christ?

What then do they mean who call a church a democracy? Do they know which they mean? Perhaps they mean that a church is not an oligarchy or an aristocracy. But, because it is not, then does it follow that it is a democracy? Not at all.

The truth is, a church is like itself, and nothing else. There is no other form of human society like it. There never can be, in this world. Its members are peculiar, its design is peculiar—it can be compared to nothing this side of heaven itself.

No, the church is not a democracy—it is a monarchy, a theocracy, a Christocracy. It has no legislative powers. Its powers are all executive. It "is subject unto Christ." So long as it obeys Him, by executing His laws, and doing His will, it is a church, and no longer. If a church should presume to exercise the "supreme power," of democracy, it would cease to be a church.

The entire "power" belonging to a church is to obey. True, it is to sit in judgment on the trial of offenders, but only as Christ's jury, to execute His laws, and is accountable to Him for their faithful execution. True, it must decide on the admission of members; but the only question for them to decide is, whether the Lord Jesus Christ will be pleased to have them admitted. True, it may define what it understands to be the doctrines of Christ, but it may not add to, or take from them, in the least particular.

Let no one so degrade the "house of God, which is the church of the living God," as to call it a democracy. We need no such arts to make the church popular. Even the fundamental idea of democracy, that of equality, does not belong to the church of Christ. For, instead of claiming equality of prerogative, its members are instructed to practice on the opposite principle. "Likewise ye younger, be in subjection to the elder; yea, all of you be in subjection one to the other, and be clothed with humility." A democracy is a place for debate; a church is a place for learning and for prayer. In a democracy the majority rules; in a church the Lord rules, making known His will by His word and spirit, through the minds and hearts of all the humble, teachable, praying disciples. It is no wonder that those who regard the church as a democracy, turn it into a place of debate, of party making and of strife.

Let us rise from these low, earthly, political ideas of the church, to the teachings of it in the word of God. It is a spiritual house, built of living stones, an habitation of God through the Spirit, the household of God, the body of Christ, the type of heaven. A true church is a divine mystery; heaven sojourning on earth. It is the communion of saints, who are here to grow up in all things, into him who is the Head, who loves it and gave Himself for it. Let us honor and reverence, and love the church for the sake of its Lord."

Take a Paper for your Wife.

A friend, says an exchange, not long since, told us a story in relation to one of our subscribers which contains a good moral for Husbands, and also furnishes an example for wives which is not unworthy of imitation under similar circumstances:—

The subscriber referred to, said our friend, in the presence of his wife, said it had been his intention to call at the office, pay up his arrears and discontinue his paper.

His wife very promptly asked:

"Why do you intend to discontinue the paper?"

"Because," said the husband, "I am so much away from home on business, and have so little time to read, there seems to be little use in my taking a paper."

"Yes," she replied, "it may be of but little use to *you*, but it is of great use to *me*. I remain at home while you are gone. I wish to know what is going on in the world. If you discontinue the paper, I will go straight to town and subscribe myself.

As the paper has not been discontinued, we suppose the wife's reasoning was conclusive.

The moral of this incident must not be overlooked.

CORRESPONDENCE UP THE RIVER.

High Water and its advantages—Signs Northward—An Evening Scene—Cairo and its appearance—Natural Curiosities and fossils of the wicked—Cliffs and Rocks—Minerals and Railroads.

The advantages of a full river to the seeing voyager are manifold. The Mississippi itself is more majestic in high water. It is most itself and most natural. It seems to be the state it was born to. Not like the transient and ephemeral freshets of smaller waters which are forced and unnatural to them. High water becomes its dignity—it sets well—it gives a fullness and rotundity to its grandeur, and seems to tell us that all subordinates have paid their tribute. We see to better purpose, not looking up and vainly attempting to penetrate beyond the banks, but from the eminence of the flood looking up and down upon the fields and scenes. This circumstance makes a vast difference in the notes and enjoyment of a traveler. The scenery of the river, that which is made up of its islands, points and bends, is enhanced. The islands especially are better defined—they are more perfectly insulated, and the chutes which separate them from the shore in their full tide, give breadth, beauty and variety. It is then to be counted a particular felicity to find ourselves on this great water when it rolls its greatest volumes—when it rejoices like a strong man to run a race.

The monotony of the great river is in every body's mouth, but it is the monotony of the sublime, from which there is no descent. There is a geographical variety. In going to St. Louis we pass how many States? Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky and Illinois. These States as we move along are associated with our earliest ideas of them as they were painted on the atlases of our school days. Mississippi is red, her hills and bluffs are like the color on the maps. Tennessee is dark green. Kentucky is blue, like her favorite grass. Arkansas and Missouri are yellow, like gamboge. Such is the power of association. Children think of the various States as they have seen them in their geographies. Every one of them has its color. This is the concrete conception, and its illusive influence is felt when we have the painted maps and look at them from the deck of a steamboat as they lie upon the real earth.

As we proceed northward there are some noticeable changes. The cypress and the moss are left behind in Louisiana, and the live oak and the magnolia. The banks are higher with a bluff or a little promontory here and there. Above Memphis the artificial embankments, the levees, are rarely seen, and the natural water elevation has a safe appearance. The crops are not so far advanced, and the staple products are different. As we near the mouth of the Ohio cotton disappears, and on the river corn is the main object of cultivation. I left the corn in Louisiana in graceful tassel, looking over the tops of the fences. Up here it is yet in the blade, and not large enough to make a field look green.

Another indication of our northing is the protracted evening twilight. With good company we hasten to the hurricane roof to see the sunset and its effects upon the scenery. In Louisiana the sun goes down quickly—you can see him drop below the horizon and presently it is dark. Here, with such dignity as becomes a king, he retires slowly, and his motion is as difficult for the eye to mark as it is to detect the movement of the hour hand of your watch. For a space he lingers behind the trees, and his beams play and dart amongst their tops like laughter in the face of humor. At last

"The evening sun hath made a golden set,
And by the bright track of his burning car,
Gives token of a goodly day to-morrow."

And now nature mixes her dyes and paints the world. The clouds, the woods, the waters, all take up the colors of the parting day and reflect them variously. Gradually the features of all mingle and the tints mix. The scene dissolves, and the rent mantle of the setting sun in twilight patches, fades and is lost in the night. Then the stars come out one by one, until the milky way, like a Mississippi of light, a river of stars, flows overhead, and the young moon, with its thread-like horns, like a silver mantel, is suspended just above the dip of the western horizon.

Where the Ohio debouches into the Mississippi we witness a magnificent confluence. The difference in the color of the two rivers is not observable at this time, but possibly there is a temporary cause. Cairo is on the narrow and sharp point made by the meeting of the waters. Illinois literally comes to a point here. The place has about six good houses in it, and a substantial wharf-boat on the Ohio river side.—This is the way the town fronts. As we lie at the landing the Ohio appears of surpassing beauty, and its ascent is more inviting to the eye than the Mississippi, whose channel at the point of intersection is marred by a long, low island, of rather late formation.

The Illinois Central Railroad, which goes to Chicago, has its terminus here where the two rivers meet. The cars and track are seen from the deck of our boat. From Cairo to St. Louis we have two hundred miles of more pleasant western travel than is afforded by the eight hundred miles we have left behind us. We touch at Cape Girardeau after tea. It is a town of fifteen hundred people on the Missouri side, and forty miles above Cairo. All we can say of it is that it is a city on a hill, and that most of the adult population is at the landing. Above this place two or three hours run are some natural curiosities. Well for us, the fog kept us from passing them till sunrise. First, there is the Devil's Tea-table, something very like a table of rock standing on one leg, upon an elevated point of limestone. Then there is the "Grand Tower," another limestone formation of a round form, perfectly insulated, and looking like a work of art in the regularity of its outline. It lifts its head, covered with stunted shrubs, sixty feet above average water mark, and has a diameter of about fifty feet. Next comes bold ledges, and high, not detached, on the Illinois shore, called the "Devil's Bake-oven." And finally, in the list is the "Devil's Back-bone," a hilly ridge which looks like the back of a mammoth porpoise. A friend suggests that this region contains nearly all the fossil remains of the wicked.—I am unable to throw any light upon the origin of these names, or even to guess by what law of association they have been given to these objects.

St. Genevieve is very picturesque and apparently larger than Cape Girardeau. In this city an inferior kind of marble is obtained, known in New Orleans as the Missouri or St. Genevieve marble. If I am not mistaken, the front and steps of Carondelet Church are made of this material. Every thing here is founded on rock. At the landing, one mile above the town, there were several piles of what appeared to be well seasoned hickory wood, but it turned out to be pig iron. There are mines of both lead and iron in the vicinity, and the mineral resources of this section, when developed, will equal those of any country in the world. For some fifteen or twenty miles above St. Genevieve the prospect is varied and beautified by ranges of hills which retreat obliquely from the river, and sometimes attain to the dignity of second or third rate mountains. They could not be arranged in a better manner for scenic effect. When these in their full outline cease, we have a continued bulwark of rocky heights extending nearly to St. Louis. They are confined to the Missouri side of the river, and look like a range of hills with one-half split off by long action of the river current at their base. I do not remember having seen any description of them.—Even Mme. Pfeiffer says nothing of them. Many of them rise from the water and lift their heads at least a hundred feet. You can hardly believe that this is nature's own mason work, and that the trowel and square had nothing to do with it. There are round towers, arches, niches, castellated walls laid with varigated stones, and domes and pinnacles, and there are forms of natural sculpture standing on the brow of the high walls, or apparently chiseled in relief beneath the natural cornices. Some of these structures are partly concealed by shrubs which grow in terraces along their sides, and some of the fluted columns and projecting tiles are partially clad in vines which clamber and mantle luxuriously around them. There is a railroad in considerable forwardness called the "Iron Mountain Railroad." Its course is along the river bank for about twenty-five miles, where it diverges to the iron region. I have been informed that the distance of the terminus from St. Louis is between eighty and ninety miles. Two or three miles of the track is laid, and the entire grading along the river is done. From the boat the work looks like a narrow shelf, cut in the abrupt side of nearly perpendicular bluffs, and but a little above high water. Seven days brings us to St. Louis. The Belfast is a good boat, albeit she is rather slow. Safety and great comfort are her chief recommendations. But enough of these rambling thoughts;—My next will be of St. Louis, that of it which may be seen and heard.

WOODSMAN.

June 8, 1856.

Freedom of Speech.—Singularly enough the law of Sweden allows freedom to the press, while it denies the freedom of speech. The efforts of Christians are thus mainly directed to the formation of Tract Societies, and the circulation of religious periodicals.

God made for some of the martyrs a prison sweet as a garden of flowers; what then will be heaven? If afflicting mercy be so great, what will be crowning mercy?

Christianity a Trust.—Bishop Butler has well said, "Christianity is to be considered as a trust, deposited with us in behalf of others, in behalf of mankind."

Complaint is the largest tribute heaven receives and the sincerest part of our devotion.

APPEAL OF THE BISHOPS.

Below we give the Appeal of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in behalf of the cause of Missions. It was prepared at the request of the Board of Managers at the last annual meeting.

THE APPEAL.

The Board of Managers of the Parent Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South, at their recent meeting in Nashville, requested the bishops to address the Church in behalf of the great interest they represent.

After a careful examination of the various fields of labor, the appropriations of the past year, the necessities of the present, and the probable receipts of the Society, the conclusion was inevitable, that some missions must be abandoned (or greatly injured by insufficient support,) or our people stirred up to increased liberality. This conviction was so strong, that to avoid financial embarrassment in the future, the Board felt themselves constrained to cut down the appropriations in each Annual Conference to the very lowest point, consistent with the occupancy of our present missionary fields. Satisfied of the propriety and Christian obligation of every enterprise in which we were engaged, to retreat was considered a dereliction of duty, alike criminal and fatal. Anxious, moreover, to occupy new territories commended to their notice by their geographical relations and the social affinities of their inhabitants, no less than by their destitution of a pure Protestant Christianity, it was resolved to maintain our ground among the Indians—in China—in California, and among the colored people, and to invoke the aid of the Church, and the friends of missions, not only to sustain us where for years we have been sowing the seed of the kingdom, but to equip us for travel "into the regions beyond."

The Methodist Church is essentially missionary in her organization—missionary in her doctrines, her spirit, and her policy. To spread scriptural holiness in the earth is our avowed mission. Our claim as an apostolic Church rests upon our imitation of the Master, who went about doing good, and of the early preachers and disciples who well nigh evangelized the world. Our works are to be our credentials. *What we have done* is written. The past is secure.—The first century of Methodism was an heroic age. The triumphs of our fathers gleam upon every shore, and live in the admiration even of our enemies.—*What are we doing?* is another question full of interest to us a denomination and as individuals. It is a test of the zeal, self-denial, and industry of the ministry, and of the personal piety and consecration of the membership. If any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of his. One of the chief characteristic of that spirit was pity for the world—an earnest absorbing desire for the glory of God in the salvation of men.—Without attempting to adjudicate the comparative claims of domestic and foreign missions, but embracing both in aggregate and detail, we ask the question, Is there any scriptural proportion between our present plains and our intelligence, wealth, and resources as a people? With *four* missionaries in China—a feeble Conference in California—an Indian mission contracted in its territory, and but half supplied with men—the slave population of the South partially, very partially, furnished with the gospel—are we doing our duty?—Ought not all these fields to be greatly enlarged—efficiently manned? Nay, ought there not to be mission stations all along the western border of Texas—in New Mexico—in Central and in South America? We know your answer. It is affirmative. The case is too plain for debate. So the Board thought and felt. They longed to enter in and possess the land. But an *empty treasury* arrested their steps. Right on the borders of the most inviting region, white unto the harvest, they have encamped, awaiting the response of the Church to their call for men and means. *One hundred and fifty-four thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-three cents* is the sum total of the missionary collections of the last year. And this from more than six hundred thousand members! Now is the Church willing that this shall be considered as the exponent of her conscience and her faith—her zeal and charity—her love to Christ and the human race? We hope not. We believe not. We have confidence in our people, their good sense and their sterling piety, and entertain no doubt that if the preachers everywhere would properly present the claims of missions, their contributions would not only redeem the treasury from collapse, but empower the Board and bishops to heed every Macedonian cry addressed to them. We have long been persuaded that one prominent cause of our general shortcoming was the want of information among the people as to the main facts in our operations. The limited circulation of the Treasurer's Report, and, indeed, of our Church papers, and we will add the want of proper effort on the part of the ministry, have perpetuated this state of things. By way of argument, illustration and motive we present a tabular statement of members and contributions in each of the Annual Conferences:—

	Members.	Contributions.
South Carolina	79,005	$26,626 00
Alabama	60,584	23,264 [illegible]
Georgia	72,510	18,[illegible]
Virginia	40,390	12,[illegible]
Memphis	30,266	11,[illegible]
Mississippi	30,421	11,[illegible]
North Carolina	44,593	10,[illegible]
Tennessee	42,762	7,[illegible]
Louisiana	11,719	6,[illegible]
Holston	41,145	5,[illegible]
Florida	12,846	4,[illegible]
Texas	11,883	3,[illegible]
Kentucky	24,202	3,[illegible]
Missouri	17,095	2,[illegible]
Onachita	10,297	2,[illegible]
East Texas	14,826	2,[illegible]
Louisville	25,417	1,[illegible]
St. Louis	19,526	1,[illegible]
Indian Mission	3,648	1,[illegible]
Western Virginia	8,354	1,[illegible]
Arkansas	11,370	[illegible]
Pacific	1,069	[illegible]

This table we present that each Conference may judge for itself of what has been done and what ought to be done. It is not intended to glorify some and to reproach others. By no means. Indeed, the rule of proportion cuts off boasting. The best, the foremost, are far behind their capabilities. The least, the last, no, farther. Considering the age, resources, and more systematic organization of the older Conferences, the showing discredits them rather than their younger sisters. The new Conferences, stretching as they do over vast territories, where society is as yet in a formative state, every thing comparatively unsettled, give promise in the collections of triumphant competition in the gracious contest of doing most for the missionary department of the Church. Let South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia, each raise this year *thirty thousand dollars* they have respectively pledged, and the other Conferences observe the same proportion of membership and contributions, and the treasurer's next report will gladden [illegible] Zion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We should have *two hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, at least, wherewithal to send out more preachers, to establish schools, and to project and sustain new enterprises.

Let every preacher resolve to do his duty, not faithfully, but patiently, among the rich and the poor. Do not, brethren, content yourselves with a timid appeal, make an earnest plea—beg for a dying world. Remember you represent the people, and do not reproach them for your neglect. If you fail in presenting the subject, their reputation for liberality is involved; is compromised. It is unjust to the people you serve, it ought to be to you a controling reason for diligence and zeal. Bestir yourselves in the name of Lord. The time is short in which you can labor for Christ. Now is the hour, the only hour in which you may express by action your sense of boundless obligation to the great Redeemer. Next year your tongue may be employed in celestial praise. Make yourself an example to those who may come after you. Sanctify your memory. Determine, by the grace of God, to leave the Church holier and the world better than you found them. To do good and to communicate forget not, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased.

To the membership let us say, the conversion of the world demands a liberality proportioned to the grandeur of the enterprise. As believers in the prophecies of the Old and promises of the New Testament, an emancipated race, singing hosanna to the son of David, must rise up before us in all the freshness and inspiration of a glorious reality. We must believe in it, pray for it, and consecrate our money to its achievement. The work is to be done by the Church of Christ. This is the order of the gospel—the command of God. There must be more faith—banish wavering and all uncertainty—more intense love to Christ and his cause—to subdue worldliness of spirit—more decided action, to make the deliverance of a world in bondage to sin the concentrating point of holy enterprise. To do our part in this divine work we must consider as belonging to our personal religion—our future salvation—Is there one among us who may not double his gift this year? Will you not purpose in your heart to do it? Dear brethren, "first give yourselves to the Lord," and "then as God may prosper you" "lay in store. Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver. And God is able to make all grace abound toward you, that ye, having always sufficiency in all things may abound to every good work."

Naval.—A full complement of mechanics is now busily engaged at the Navy-Yard in fitting out the United States storeship Supply, in compliance with orders from the Department at Washington to that effect. Her destination has not yet been made known.

The United States sloop of war Vincennes, Commander John Rodgers, sailed from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on the 26th of March for the United States, via Tahiti.

The United States steamer Colorado, on the stocks at Gosport (Va.) Navy Yard, is now approaching completion. She will probably be launched on the 19th inst.

Mr. Jabez B. Ball, an old and highly respected citizen of Tallahassee, Fla., died in that city on the 5th inst., of apoplexy.

Princess Phillippa, a sister of the negro king of Mosquito, is now a servant in the house of a colored preacher named Smith, at San Juan.

A dispatch dated Boston, June 9th, says dates from Hayti to the 27th ult. confirm the previous reports of the insurrection at Aux Caves, but the Government succeeded in putting down the movement.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—The annual examination of the young ladies of the Marion Female Seminary will commence on Tuesday, the 7th of July, and close on Thursday.

On Tuesday night the young ladies of the Junior class will read compositions, the exercises being frequently relieved by music.

The annual concert will take place on Wednesday night, in the Town Hall.

The exhibition in crape work, worsted work, wax fruit and flowers, will be in a room appropriated to the purpose.

The exercises of the graduating class will take place in the Town Hall on Thursday, A. M.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

JAMES K. ARMSTRONG,
June 4, 1856.

Notice.—The Trustees of the Southern University are hereby informed that the annual meeting of the Board will be held on the Fourth of July. Very important business will be transacted.

E. WADSWORTH, Sec'y Board.
June 4, 1856.

Notice.—*Quarterly Conferences for Montgomery District, Alabama:*

LaFayette Circ't, Standing Rock,	June 28th and 29th.
Talasee Circuit, Mt. Pleasant	July 5th and 6th.
Montgomery Circuit, Bethel	" 26th and 27th.
Tuskegee Station	August 2d and 3d.
Tuskegee Circuit, Cotton Valley,	Aug. 8th 9th & 10th
Andrew Cold Miss'n " "	Aug. 8th 9th & 10th
Montgomery Station	Aug. 16th & 17th.
Montgomery Col'd Charge and Cotoma Col'd Mission	Aug. 16th & 17th.
Taderille Circuit	Aug. 23d and 24th.
Camp meeting, Crescent camp ground	Aug. 29 & Sept. 3d.
Crawford Circuit camp ground,	Sept. 5th & 7th.
Tchee col'd miss'n " "	Sept. 5th & 6th.
Salem Station	Sept. 11th.
Oak Bowery Circuit	Sept. 20th and 21st.

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Notice.—*Centenary Institute, Alabama*

The annual examination of the classes will begin on Friday the 27th of June, and close on the following Wednesday.

The commencement sermon will be preached on the following Sabbath by Rev. Wm. P. Harrison.

The annual address will be delivered by Rev. E. Baldwin on Wednesday the 2nd July.

B. I. HARRISON, Sec'y.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., by Rev. T. J. Koger, at the residence of Mr. John C. Holcombe, Col. ARCHIBALD M. GRIFFIN to Mrs. ANNA BEALE, all of Mobile, Ala.

On Thursday last, at the residence of Mr. James Fisher, on Bayou Teche, by the Rev. C. A. Frazee, Mr. WESLEY STEEN and Miss ISABELLA SMITH.

On the 3d inst., in Copiah county, Miss., by Rev. A. L. Potter, Rev. JOHN B. BOWEN, of the Mississippi Annual Conference, to MISS REBECCA L. MILLSAPS of Copiah county.

On Thursday, the 15th ult., by the Rev. H. C. Thweatt, Mrs. ROSANNA CLARK, SON to W. F. ALLEN, Esq., all of Mausfield, La.

On the 28th ult., at Beech Island, S. C., by Rev. G. D. Boardman, Mr. SAML. W. TROTTI, of Barnwell, C. H., to Miss CAROLINE VIRGINIA HATFIELD, of Augusta, Ga.

DEATHS.

Died—On the 27th ult., in the 57th year of his age, in Yazoo county, Miss., RICHARD STAMPLEY.

Although a moral man, industrious and peaceable, and the father of a large and interesting family, he never united himself with the church until last July, when he joined the Methodist at Mount Olivet. For this time he was faithful. In my frequent visits to him during sickness, when we worshipped together, he seemed to retain a firm hold on the Redeemer, but could not realize great and triumphant grace. But some twelve hours before death every cloud vanished. His funeral was preached by the Rev. Dr. Wurd, and we trust great good was done.

L. D. LANGFORD.

Died—On the 7th inst., in Macon, Ga. Mrs. FREDONIA C. WATSON, eldest daughter of the late Major James P. Holmes, of Fort Gaines, Ga.

Thus has passed away from earth one of the loveliest of her sex, and of Christian characters. She was truly a precious and a cherished gem to her kindred and friends.

In the bloom of her womanly freshness, health and beauty, she was married. Judicious and candid friends who knew her at that season testify, in the light of delightful recollection, to the frankness, intelligence, and nobleness of her character. But the hopes of her bridal morn were in a great measure cut off.—Her youthful and manly husband sickened and pined, and finally fell a victim to relentless disease. Yet, during the several years of his invalid life, she devoted herself with unsurpassed tenderness and assiduity to his comfort and to the care of his health. Thus, doubtless, were sown in her person those seeds of disease which rendered her, for years, the subject of intense bodily suffering.

Her last illness was long and painful to the last degree. Her bodily agonies were indeed excruciating. Yet, under all the afflictions she exhibited the fortitude and patience of an humble and submissive christian. She was a glorious example of what the religion of Jesus can do for woman. Most piously trained in its precepts and practices from her earliest years; from its inspiration ever cheerful and amiable under all her distresses, sanctified in her gifted intelligence, the light and joy of her friends, and dutiful and useful in all her relations—she was in truth a daughter of Christ," as a corner stone polished after the similitude of a palace." Frequently, in her last sickness, she gave evidence of the steadfastness of her faith and comfort in God. Upon her dying day, she several times responded to her inquiring relatives, that she had no fears—"she was not afraid"—and when asked for the reason, she answered with emphasis—"Christ is the rock of ages."

A half hour before her death, her terrible bodily anguish in a great measure subsided, and, finally, she fell sweetly and placidly asleep in Jesus.

The soul of our sister is gone—
To heighten the triumph above,
Exalted to Jesus's throne,
And clasped in the arms of his love.

T. B. RUSSELL.

Macon, Ga., June 9th, 1856.

Wanted—*A Situation as Teacher*—A gentleman who has had ten year's experience in conducting both male and female schools, and who can furnish all requisite testimonials as to ability and past success, desires a situation, or the superintendence of some institution of learning. A young lady of eminent qualifications, and of considerable experience in teaching both in the North and South, also wishes a situation.

Address immediately "Teacher," Pleasant Hill, DeSoto Parish, La. jun19-5t

☞ In Time of Peace Prepare for War.—The warm weather is at hand, and as experience is the best teacher in the universe, we would advise all who are affected by the change of season to get a supply of Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a stand by for the summer. Last year during our sickly times, these Bitters were proved invaluable, as a tonic agent, and it will be well to profit by the experience and lay in a supply in time. For sale by druggists generally. Sold wholesale and retail by O. O. Woodman, corner Common and Magazine streets, and John Wright & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres street. jn21 1t.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

From our exchanges, by last mail, we got a few items of religious interest.

SABBATH-SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

The Nevada Democrat, May 14, gives an account of what must have been pleasant to witness:—

The children in attendance at the Sabbath-School of the M. E. Church South, with their teachers, parents and friends, went out to a grove near Hughes' race-course, on Thursday last, where they met the school from Grass Valley, to attend a grand May-day Picnic.

The children assembled in large numbers, about 9 o'clock in the morning at Rev. Mr. Gober's Church where they formed in procession and marched to the foot of Broad street, were they took carriages and were conveyed to Mr. Hughes'. They then, in connection with the Green Valley Schools, under the management of Mr. Staats, their Superintendent, marched in order to the grove, where a platform had been erected for the Queens, Maids of Honor, and speakers.

After crowning the Queens and finishing off these ceremonies:—

The exercises were then continued by singing, by the children, and by speeches and dialogues, in which the following members of the Nevada school participated:—Miss Florence Edwards, Masters Wm. O. Womack, A. E. Womack, Geo. Cain, Henry A. Tweed, Henry Cohn, Geo. Womack, Thos. Cain and Oscar Coho. The speaking was excellent—in fact some of the speeches were rendered in a style that would do honor to children of a much larger growth, and judging from the prolonged plaudits gave universal satisfaction.

The children were then set at liberty, and after partaking of the bounteous supply of edibles provided for the occasion, sports of every kind were entered into with a spirit which were enjoyed to the fullest extent, by both old and young, making the woods reverberate with their merry peals of laughter, until the day was far spent. They were then reassembled, and four prize books were presented to Misses Anna Day, Josephine Biggs, Celia Purdy, and Master Benjamin Roscoe, of the Grass Valley school, by Mr. Staats. Rev. Mr. Gober then delivered an appropriate address, when the exercises closed and all returned to their homes, pleased and gratified by the evident marks of improvement exhibited by all the children, satisfied with the budding prospects of our great Pacific empire.

To the Rev. Mr. Gober and to his accomplished lady credit is due for the zeal that they manifest in the cause of Christian education, and for their pleasing efforts to contribute to the happiness of the young.—To works like theirs, the rising generation will owe whatever future happiness they may reap in the paths of virtue.

BISHOP K. AT WORK.

The San Francisco Christian Advocate May 16, says:

Bishop Kavanaugh of the M. E. Church South, who has been spending some months on this coast, passed the last Sabbath in this city. He has now spent two Sabbaths in San Francisco; and, in each instance, has occupied the pulpits of the M. E. Churches. His discourses have been marked by purity of sentiment, felicity of expression, beauty and force of illustration; and a most refreshing unction. His claim to the apostolical succession is valid, and his labors among us have heightened our estimate of "Christianity in earnest," as a divinely instituted agency for the saving of men. He is doing the work of an evangelist in the State; every where diffusing the savor of a kindly, Christian influence, tending to the harmony and consequent efficiency of Methodism in the land. He gave a lecture on Tuesday evening last, in the Congregational Church, for the benefit of the German M. E. Church, in course of erection under the direction of the Missionary, Rev. A. Kellner.—The subject—Spiritual Christianity—was presented in a manner suited to impress the audience with just views of the real genius of the Gospel—its essential spirituality, as distinguished from any and every form of ritualism—views of Christianity but too little understood, and when professed but to slightly appreciated—views which, nevertheless, ought to obtain and prevail every where.

A correspondent of Auburn Advocate draws a gloomy picture of Protestant sluggishness and Papal activity:

Rev. Mr. Rollinson of the Bush St. Baptist Church, left by the last steamer for the Atlantic, it is understood not to return. It was announced some months since, that he was to be succeeded by Rev. Dr. Magoon, of New York city, but this turns out to be one of the flashes of San Francisco. Instead of receiving a popular pastor, that congregation has lost a very excellent Church property. Since Mr. R. left, and on the very day of his departure, the church was sold to the French Catholic congregation, for $15,000. It costs the Baptists $11,000. $20,000 of funds devoted to the cause of Protestantism here, has thus gone to the benefit of Rome. This scrap of news will indicate what you well know, and what I stated in a former communication, that here, as everywhere, the emissaries of His Holiness are shrewd in the management of their affairs. They are bold and confident in this land, and they will yet show us that they can appreciate positions of advantage.

The Pacific Recorder, Baptist, after several earnest struggles to live, has expired—its subscription list passing to the Pacific (Congregational and Presbyterian.)

The Presbyterian has a letter, in no wise more encouraging:

In regard to the religious condition of this community and State, it may be said that the cause of Christ is very much under a cloud here. Most of the ministers labouring in this field seem to me dispirited, and I am told by one who has been much among them, that there are some who would be glad to get back to whence they came.

An anecdote was related to me of a good brother, who, applying for accommodations at the public house in a certain village, was informed by the polite landlord that he was sorry that he could not receive him, but really it would injure his business to have a clergyman under his roof—his boarders would not be able to swear, and would feel embarrassed!

Recent Publications.

The Earnest Man.—Life of A. Judson; by Mrs. Conant—Phillipps & Sampson: Boston.

Rather an affected title, but really an affecting narrative of christian heroism, worthy of Apostolic days. Judson's planting the church in Burmah, his faith, suffering and success, is a manual for missionaries and missionary Boards. It will teach, among other lessons, patience. Its circulation will act on the missionary spirit of the times like a pair of bellows on a feeble flame. It would pay the Boards to circulate it gratuitously. Whether we stay or go to foreign lands this book will make us missionary.

Life and Adventures of Robert D. Romaine; by himself—Phillipps & Sampson, 1856: Boston.

Vassall Morton; by Francis Parkman; Phillipps & Sampson: Boston.

Readable trash—these two and well got up.

We have these volumes from the Publishers through B. M. Norman, 14, Camp street—where they are for sale.

NICARAGUAN CORRESPONDENCE.

GRANADA, April 22, 1856.

With this I send you a copy of *El Nicaraguense*, from which you will gather such prominent facts as will give you a glimpse of recent affairs. You will see that Mr. Toothy, who accompanied the Schlesinger party into Guanacaste, was taken prisoner, but his life saved because of his being one of your correspondents. Bloody and cruel as Mora has shown himself to be towards other prisoners, even he respects those who represent the press, and we are all in hopes that Toothy has fared no worse than mere imprisonment, and if he stays much longer in Costa Rica, his companions in arms will have the pleasant task of unbolting the doors of his prison, even if it be in San Jose. The steamer San Carlos left Granada for Castillo on the evening of the 10th inst., carrying Padre Vijil as Minister Plenipotentiary, to the United States, Dr. Secor, as his Secretary of Legation, Maj. J. P. Heiss, bearer of dispatches from Col. Wheeler, and several private persons as passengers. The latter number was small, because of Gen. Walker's refusal to grant passports out of the country; a measure which, to the applicants for them, was doubtless annoying, but the wisdom of which just at this time might be easily demonstrated.

After the return of the army from the battle at Rivas there was a general despondency and gloom upon all faces. We were cut off from the States, and little hopes of reinforcements arriving very soon, remained; the march and battle had reduced the actual force to less than 500 men, and we looked daily for the enemy to attack Granada. Indeed, we have had, for the last ten days, a most uncertain and dismal time, but this morning life, joy, hope and animation are in every countenance. The gun of the San Carlos roused every one from their slumbers, and soon the news spread that the steamer, with 500 men for Walker, had come in. Great was the excitement, and even the stolid, despairing natives, joined in the general joy, and as the recruits from the States marched up to the Plaza, headed by a fine band, and carrying the flag of Nicaragua, they were cheered, as only Americans can cheer. The natives shouted and danced, and ran hither and thither, chatting, laughing and crying "*Vive los Americanos*," whilst the Americans, citizens, soldiers and all, hurried forward to welcome friends, inquire the news, or ask for letters and papers from the States. This reinforcement just at this time, is a God-send, I assure you, and the care-worn face and heavy brow of the General-in-chief tells plainly the relief that he experienced at once more beholding recruits from the States. As yet, very little is known in this city of what is going on in Rivas, San Juan del Sur and Virgin Bay; except that Mora is fortifying the former and is daily being reinforced from Costa Rica and from the servilists in Nicaragua. We have learned that Gen. Mora, brother of the President, was killed in the battle of the 11th, also Gen. Buscha and many of their superior officers. They acknowledge also a loss of killed and mortally wounded of over 700 men, besides many missing. The wounded of Walker's men are all doing well; not more than three or four have died of their wounds since the fight. You have already the list of killed, wounded and missing. The Costa Ricans burned their own and our dead, but the awful stench created by the bodies, or some other cause, has superinduced the cholera, which we learn is raging fearfully among the Costa Rican troops.

When the war began, Gen. Walker adopted a new system in raising the native forces, being aware of the unreliability of that portion of the army when the men are pressed into the service. He simply asked the natives to volunteer if they would join the war at all, or if they would fight from principle they must do so voluntarily, he being unwilling to have a reluctant soldier in the Democratic ranks. This was a stroke of policy that at once strengthened his own cause, and to a great extent disarmed the servilists, many of whom immediately gave in their adhesion to Rivas; and if they do not assist the Democrats, they, at least, do not oppose them. Very soon, the native force increased to 1500 men, headed by Generals Chilon, Mendez and Jerez. To them was assigned the task of defending Leon and the Northern frontier, in case the armies of the Northern States moved on that line, leaving all the American troops to collect around Walker. As the news is confirmed that Honduras and Salvador have withdrawn from the League, recalled and dispersed their levies, and received our Commissioners in a friendly manner, a part of the native forces are marching hither, and are hourly expected in Granada to join the General-in-Chief.

It is certain now, also, that Guatemala has recalled her army, and will await the result of the war, leaving Costa Rica and Nicaragua alone in the field.

President Rivas and his Cabinet are still in Leon, but so soon as the tumult of arms subsides, they will return again to Granada.

The servile partisans have very recently endeavored to get up a revolt in the District of Chontales, but the plan was not well sustained, and the people have again dispersed to their homes. This Department was always a stronghold of that party, but recently many Americans have traveled through the District to examine the mines, and their general good behavior has done much to soften down the prejudices that the Chamorrites have tried to create against us.

Since the battle of Rivas, Walker has been endeavoring to remodel the muskets of his men, so as to use the Minnie ball. In this he has succeeded, and the experiment with the Mississippi rifle and the same ball, proves that weapon to be a better arm than the Minnie guns taken from the Costa Ricans at Rivas.

The passengers for California that came by the new line, have been sent forward by land to the port of Realijo, as the Costa Ricans are still in possession of San Juan del Sur and Virgin. The appointment of Padre Vijil as Minister to the United States, is an extremely popular one, and all parties seem to feel confidence in the success of his mission. The Padre has been the firm and unchanging friend of Walker and the Americans, since they have been in Nicaragua; and although he has not the talents of a Richelieu, yet he has a kind and honest heart, and will do all he can for the good of weak and struggling Nicaragua.

The battle at Rivas demonstrated to Gen. Walker the necessity of a thoroughly drilled and disciplined force, and now the army is put through a thorough exercise every day. The result of the 11th, would have been far different had the men observed any discipline whatever; and instead of 600 killed of the enemy, he might have been completely crushed out. When you hear of another battle, you will hear of a different story of the field. Many of the boys, after the 11th, declared that they were well satisfied with their experience in military glory. In fact, there were few but who wished that they could be at home again. But the arrival of reinforcements has brightened up their hopes, and they now talk of another fight with all the confidence of tried veterans. They say, "just give us another fight and we'll *finish* Costa Rica."

Business is dull, and at present the war absorbs every thought and feeling of the people. What will be the end of all this, is hard to see; but hope is once more brightened up since our connection with the States is again complete. The mails, in this country, are ten times more uncertain than they are in the States, and we hardly know whether letters get through or not. I have had neither letter nor paper since I left home, January 28th, and I begin to think I shall get none.

LAFAYETTE.

GRANADA, April 25th, 1856.

Messrs. Editors—To the eyes and ears of the well-schooled, self-governing and peaceable American, the every-day scenes now passing like a phantasmagoria in this city, and, indeed, throughout all Nicaragua, are strange, if not wonderful; and are calculated to inspire the mind with bright hopes, or fill it with gloomy forebodings, just as it may be calculated to catch the wild enthusiasm of the times or draw in the darker shadows of old-fogyism. Last night we heard that Mora was but a short distance off with all his ferocious army; but as no reveille was heard, and no stir at head-quarters seen, the rumor soon died away like its thousand predecessors, each of which have, for the moment, been the topic of discussion. The fact is, that Mora and his troops are still at Rivas, and Walker is preparing as fast as he can to pounce upon them once more, and with a force that will insure a result somewhat more satisfactory than the one of the 11th inst. Foraging parties are out in every direction to gather up forage, horses, mules and cattle for the army; and the intention is to mount as many men as it is possible to do, so that when the army does move, it can do so with a celerity and secretness that will outstrip the many spies in our midst and confound the enemy with a blow when least expected.

We learn from spies on our side that the cholera is raging at Rivas, and from thirty to forty of the troops fall per day by that disease.

The gloom and darkness that hung over us after the affair of the 11th, has nearly passed away, the new comers having given a new impulse to the public heart; and even the passengers for California, all of whom are still here, have caught the war fever, and a volunteer company got up from amongst them, offered their services for four months, and at the parade last evening they were publicly accepted by the General-in-Chief. These volunteers, together with those who came out by the last steamers designed for the army, make an addition of over 300 fresh men; and the General can now enter the field at the head of at least 600 able-bodied men; leaving 100 to garrison Granada and at least 200 at the posts upon the San Juan river. Generals Mendez and Chillon are hourly expected in from Leon and the North with 500 native troops; besides these, we have here now, in garrison, about 150 natives. These latter perform the out-picquet duty, but the plaza is guarded at night by American sentinels, and many a story is told of the rigidity with which they enforce their duty.

This State needs arms for her soldiers, and if her friends in the States could forward five hundred or a thousand good rifles, it would be of the greatest service and aid her cause far more than money. We have powder and ball enough, but only a few good guns. The arm that is best liked here is the Mississippi rifle. It is a powerful weapon, besides being short, light, and will answer for mounted rangers as well as infantry. The rainy season will set in now in about two weeks, and General Walker will probably move upon the enemy before that time, as the rains will prevent any very long marches, besides it is absolutely necessary to drive the Costa Ricans out of Rivas, Virgin Bay and San Juan Sur, before they are too strongly fortified to be driven out. Mora thinks that by retaining possession of this end of the Transit route he can ultimately prevent all reinforcements to Walker, and by some sudden "coup de main" massacre us all. The cholera, however, is raging so hard among his troops that the work of fortification goes on but slowly, and, in order to keep up the spirits of his soldiers, he has his band play constantly on the plaza. Mora is a weak-minded old man of some sixty-five years, easily imposed upon by others, and as easily led into *any* act, no matter what, that promises the least hope of success; and we are all well aware that this war is not of Mora's choice altogether, but that he has been led into it by the English Government and those scheming, traitor servilists, from Nicaragua, almost all of whom have been, in person and property, in times past, the objects of General Walker's generosity and magnanimity. The recent withdrawal of San Salvador and Honduras from the league against Nicaragua has inspired new hopes in our people of all classes, and we are now well assured that Guatamala has withdrawn her army from our frontiers, and, with Honduras and Salvador, will wait for the decision of this contest with Costa Rica. Those States, as well as Costa Rica, had the assurance of the English Consul at Greytown, that if they would unite and try to "*crush out*" the Democrats of Nicaragua they would be assisted by England and France, but the arrest of the Costa Rica mail rider at Serapaque river, early in March, by the agents of this Government, disclosed the whole plot. General Walker sent the letters of the intermeddling Consul to President Pierce. The Consul bearing that his letters, together with one from Lord Clarendon, was on board the New York steamer, demanded them of the captain and made threats of what would be done in case he refused. In the meantime these letters were copied and the duplicates sent to the New York Herald, with instructions not to publish them until Mr. Marcy had received and thoroughly digested the originals. These letters were addressed, by the Consul and Lord Clarendon, to the Secretary of State of Costa Rica, and you may see, ere this, have had them in the New York press; at any rate, I will give you the gist of them. The Clarendon letter assures the Costa Ricans that if they will raise an army of five thousand men for the purpose of exterminating the Americans from Nicaragua and Central America, his Government will furnish arms, ammunition and money, for the army, etc., etc. The Consul's letter calls the Secretary's attention to the Clarendon letter, urges speedy action by Costa Rica, and adds, in a rather gloomy tone, that he fears it is too late now to exterminate the American element from this country, etc., etc.

The American people can now get a key to all these warlike demonstrations against Nicaragua, and they can judge who is to blame for this bloody episode that has involved the lives of some twenty American citizens, men, women and children, at Virgin Bay, while under their own flag, the destruction of their property and the inhuman and barbarous proclamations of Mora. Walker tried, in good faith, to avoid a collision with Costa Rica. He is clear of all blame, and now, mayhap, Uncle Sam will have a word to say in the settlement.

LAFAYETTE.

VIRGIN BAY, May 6th, 1856.

Messrs. Editors—As there are several passengers going to the States by this steamer, I will continue my record up to date, and, if possible, I will forward with this a number of last Saturday's *Nicaraguense*. On Thursday last, the General removed his head-quarters from Granada to this place, the enemy leaving abandoned the entire country, and in such haste as to leave behind much ammunition and many guns and a number of their wounded and sick. They completely sacked Rivas, taking everything they could carry away, and robbing the inhabitants who remained in the city of everything eatable and drinkable they could find. This invasion of the Costa Ricans has been one continued scene of ravage, plunder and devastation, and yet, just as they quit the country, in the extremest haste, their Commander-in-Chief has the impudence to write General Walker that he "*expected* that he (Walker) would take care of the sick which he left behind in Rivas." General Mora, before he left the country, declared that all these marauder-like acts were done by the Chamorristes in his army; but why did he allow them to *do so*, and why did he not pay the people in and around Rivas for whatever his army took for its use? As the smoke and obscurity that enveloped the Costa Rican army while it was here clears off, we find less and less in their conduct to admire, and now that they refused our offers of peace, rejected with scorn, our Minister invaded our territory, and murdered our citizens, and sacked our cities, all for no good cause whatever, we think that we are justified in returning the compliment with just as good *interest* as the case may require. Rivas is a city of barricades. Immediately after the action of the 11th ult., the Costa Ricans, fearing another attack in that city, went to work and fortified it—as it never was fortified before. At the entrance to the Plaza from each street, a wall of wood, stone, or adobe was thrown up so as to form a breast-work; the houses on the Plaza were all perforated for muskets to fire through, and the churches were all surrounded with a wall, behind which the soldiers could rally. It is really astonishing how much work they did in so short a time, and all for nought. There was an enemy amongst them that no barricade can stop—the cholera—and *it* did the work of an attacking army. It is known now that during the last few days the Costa Ricans stayed in Rivas, they lost about eighty per day, and out of all the thirty-seven hundred that came down into Nicaragua, only about two thousand returned. Their actual loss in killed, wounded and missing, by the battle of the 11th ult., was upwards of one thousand. The dead bodies of Costa Ricans line all the by-paths out of Rivas and San Juan Sur, and even around this place we have found several bodies in various stages of decomposition. The next movement of General Walker will be towards Costa Rica, but not until he has a force sufficient to ensure success. How this may be looked upon in other parts of the world is of little matter now, for we have suffered from an enemy who attacked us without reason or a cause that can be justified before the world, and, having failed to conquer Nicaragua, and having rejected our friendly advances with scorn and disdain, there are none so lost to honor now as to advise Walker to a peace with them until they have felt the avenging blow, and until they have given "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

As that was good Democratic doctrine once upon a time with Pierce and his friends, we like the doctrine now as a good plank in the platform of the Democrats of Nicaragua. The sentence of the Court Martial that tried Louis Schlesinger, was read last evening upon parade. The Court decided that he (S.) should be degraded from the rank of Colonel and that he be *shot* whenever found, and his name be published throughout the civilized world. The charges were negligence, cowardice, and desertion, etc., etc. And if he ever falls into the hands of the Nicaraguan army he will pay the penalty of his shortcomings. Those Legitimists who now fall into Walker's hands meet with their deserts. They have assisted to their utmost to bring this war upon their State and country, and now they will find that they cannot sport with impunity with the peace and welfare of the people of Nicaragua. A few evenings since (night of the 3d inst.) the camp was enlivened by a reunion of those who sailed from San Francisco one year ago with General Walker in the brig Vesta. It was the first anniversary of that event, and the few of the original 56 who were in camp met at the General's headquarters and had a jolly time for several hours. Of the immortal 56 there yet remain alive and in good health, forty, who are still in one way or another attached to the Army of Nicaragua and the fortunes of General Walker. The landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock was an event that is considered worthy of being commemorated by public demonstrations of the most extensive character, and I predict that the anniversary of the landing of the 56 in Nicaragua to aid the Democrats of Central America to regain their liberty and reconstruct the Confederation of 1821, will be celebrated upon as grand a scale and with as much joy and happiness as is the anniversary of any event in the history of this continent. The election that was held in this State on the last Sunday of April, for Senators and Representatives, resulted altogether in favor of the Democratic party, and the next session of the Legislature which is called to take place in Nicaragua on the third Sunday of this month, will doubtless be governed by principles of that party and reflect in its acts the impulse which has been given to it by the American element now in the State. The failure of Costa Rica to effect the conquest or extermination of the Democrats in this State will give an immense impulse to that party in all the other States of Central America, and you may not be surprised to hear of revolutions in Honduras, Salvador and Guatamala, and even in Costa Rica, before two months shall pass away. Servilism in *this* State is dead forever. The party has sunk to a level with the Tories of the revolution. Its warmest friends have abandoned it and declare that they cannot sustain men who can shed the blood of their own people without a better cause than merely want of power and station; and the murder of American citizens by them in cold blood here at Virgin Bay and the burning of the wharf of the Transit Co., are acts that will weigh them down until not a man in the State will dare to say he is a Legitimist. Thus far all is well, but the next move upon the board is as uncertain as the weather of the coming day. General Walker has just said there should now be no peace with Costa Rica *with his consent. Adios.*

LAFAYETTE.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Perseverance, Capt. H. Sheppard, arrived from Indianola and Galveston, whence she sailed on the 15th inst.

We extract from our Texas files the following items.

There has been considerable excitement in Galveston on the Nicaragua question, and collections had been made of money, and arms enough was raised to arm and equip eleven able bodied and resolute men who had volunteered to go. They left on the 13th inst., on the Chas. Morgan.

The Hunt-ville Item states that Gen. Houston has recovered from his late attack of catarrah, and was able to stir about and see his friends. He intended returning to Washington at an early date.

We learn from the Nacogdoches Chronicle that Gen. Rusk was still at home. He had been very ill since his return, which, coupled with the sad bereavement he has experienced, will prevent his returning to Washington soon.

A letter dated Laredo, May 28, gives an account of the pursuit and punishment of a small party of Indian marauders, by six citizens of Laredo, Mexicans by birth; they came up with the Indians, who numbered fifteen, near Roma on the 24th. Six Indians were killed and three made prisoners; all the stolen property was recovered. The pursuers had one of their number killed.

In relation to the military posts and troops in Texas, the Galvestoo Civilian has the following:

It appears by a late note of the Adjutant General that the following military posts in the State of Texas are occupied at the present time, to-wit: Fort Brown, Ringgold Barracks, Fort McIntosh, Fort Duncan, Fort Lancaster, Fort Davis, Camp near Fort Mason, Fort McKavitt, Fort Chadburn, East Belknap, Camp on Comanche Reservation, Fort Bliss.

The following troops are now serving within the limits of the State, and, for the most part in the field, 2d Regiment of Cavalry, Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, two companies of Cavalry, four companies 4th Artillery, 1st Regiment of Infantry, 5th Regiment of Infantry, two companies 7th Infantry, nine companies 8th Infantry.

This force numbers about 4,200 officers and men, and comprise more than a fourth of the effective force of the whole army.

We learn from the Goliad Express, that the grasshoppers or locusts, which have scourged the Northern part of Texas during the present spring, have made their appearance in that vicinity. They confine their depredations, however, to grass and leaves of fruit trees.

The Columbia Democrat says:

An insect about three fourths of an inch in length, and commonly called the Spanish fly, has recently made its appearance on some of the plantations in this county and is committing great depredations upon vegetation.

In relation to the crops, the Washington American says:

Notwithstanding the dry weather, the accounts we get of the cotton crop begin ak an average yield. In this immediate section, the crop is more promising than in other parts of the surrounding country.

The corn is in a very precarious state, and unless we have rain at an early date, a large portion of it will prove almostan entire failure.

Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete and Opelousas Railroad.—The Report of the Directors of this Company to the stockholders, is now before us. It shows a gratifying advance towards the speedy and certain completion of this work of internal improvement. The soundness of its condition and the steady credit it has maintained are creditable, as they are due, to the indomitable energy and the unrelaxed economy that have so eminently characterized, and we may add, distinguished its management in the hands of the enterprising gentlemen who have been connected with it from its commencement. It will be perceived that while its liabilities are only $82,101 72, the assets, with some trifling deductions, amount to $104,520 68. In less than twelve months, we may safely anticipate, the road will be in full operation. The iron has been procured through the liberal and enterprising house of James Robb & Co., New Orleans. The whole of the labor of grading and bridging this road has been done by the slaves belonging to, and very judiciously purchased by, the stockholders. After its completion the stockholders will have on hand and at their disposal, a number of valuable slaves. We consider this means of constructing Southern Railroads as far preferable to any other upon the simple ground of economy, if there were not others of equal or greater importance.

[Baton Rouge Gazette, 14th.

Perfumery.—The extensive flower farms in the neighborhood of Nice, Grasse, Montpelier and Cannes in France, at Adrianople, (Turkey in Europe,) at Broussa and Uslack, (Turkey in Asia,) and at Mitcham, in England, in a measure, indicate the commercial importance of that branch of chemistry called perfumery. British India and Europe consume annually, at the very lowest estimate, 150,000 gallons of perfumed spirits, under various titles, such as eau de cologne, essence of lavender, esprit de rose, etc.

The art of perfumery does not, however, confine itself to the production of scents for the handkerchief and bath, but extends to imparting odor to inodorous bodies, such as soap, oil, starch and grease, which are consumed at the toilet of fashion.

Some idea of the importance of this art to commerce may be formed when we state that one of the large perfumers of Grasse and Paris, employs annually 80,000 pounds of orange flowers, 60,000 pounds of cassia flowers, 54,000 pounds of rose leaves, 32,000 pounds of jasmine blossoms, 32,000 pounds of violets, 20,000 pounds of inferose, 16,000 pounds of lilac, besides rosemary, mint, lemon, citron, thyme, and other odorous plants in like proportion. The quantity of odoriferous substances used in this way is far beyond the conception of those even used to abstract statistics, giving rise to an amount of industry truly gratifying.

"When I recover I will meet them again, and put it to them again."

Such are the words of Senator Sumner, as reported by Senator Wilson—as excited over by men of little brains and much imagination, and which we had hoped to see withdrawn before this, by the friends of Mr. Sumner—for such a sentence as "I will put it to them again," is not the style of language in which a Massachusetts Senator and scholar is expected to express himself before the country, and he who utters such provoking terms, is more an incendiary than a Senator. "We will subdue you," says Senator Douglass; "I will put it to them again," says Senator Sumner. No person can tell who is to come out the better in this angry and discourteous warfare.—[Boston Courier, 10th inst.

Magnetic Telegraph.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ERICSSON.

[BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.]

NEW YORK, June 12.—The steamship Ericsson, from Liverpool, on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 28, has arrived at this port. Her advices are four days later than received by the Niagara.

General News.

A new Russian loan is spoken of.

The Italian question still remains unsettled. It is rumored that the Pope proposes to call a congress of all the Italian sovereigns, with Plenipotentiaries from France and Austria, on the settlement of the difficulties.

Denmark is actively engaged in putting her fleet in an effective condition.

The Spanish Government is said to be taking energetic measures against Mexico.

Louis Napoleon has under consideration a scheme for founding a territorial nobility in Algiers.

Lord Elgin had moved in the House of Lords for the dispatches relative to sending troops to Canada. A discussion ensued, when Clarendon expressed good feeling towards the United States, but declined to recall Crampton.

There is no new effect respecting American affairs.

Palmer, the poisoner, had been convicted.

Acceptance of Mr. Fillmore.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Mr. Fillmore's official acceptance of the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention has been received.

He fully subscribes to the declaration of principles of the Philadelphia National Council, and refers to his past services in the administration of the Government as exemplicatory of his course in the future, in case he should be elected.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Excitement Respecting American Affairs.

NEW YORK, June 13th.—The Royal Mail Steamship Arabia, Captain J. Stone, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 31st, has arrived at this port. Her advices are three days later than those of the Ericsson.

General News.

The English papers are generally filled with rejoicings over the conclusion of the war.

There is much excitement respecting the American affairs.

The news of Padre Vijil's reception as Minister from Nicaragua, following so closely on Lord Clarendon's amicable advances, serves to increase the excitement.

It is rumored that Lord Elgin, late Governor General of Canada, will be sent as Plenipotentiary Extraordinary to Washington as the last chance of averting war.

Spain is fitting out a fleet, the destination of which is Mexico.

Commercial Intelligence.

COTTON.—The market had recovered its previous decline and closed firm. Orleans Fair, 7d.; Orleans Middling 6¾d.; Uplands Fair 6¾d.; Uplands Middling 6 1-16d.

The sales of the week amounted to 48,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were taken for export and 3,500 on speculation.

The whole stock in port amounted to 701,800 bales of which 540,000 bales were American.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for breadstuffs was dull, and exhibited a declining tendency.

PROVISIONS.—Our circulars quote provisions as generally unchanged.

MONEY MARKET.—The money market is reported easier. The Bank of England had reduced its rate of interest to 5 per cent.

Consols for money are quoted at 94¼ to 94¾.

Havre Cotton Market.

The Havre market shows a slight decline. Orleans *tres ordinaire* being quoted at 94.

Home Politics.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 13.—Mr. Buchanan was officially informed of his nomination by the Committee of the National Convention, at Wheatland, to-day.—He cordially greeted the Committee and said he would give his reply in writing.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Yesterday afternoon a motion was made in the *North* American Convention to ballot for a candidate for President. The motion was withdrawn after some debate. Fremont is evidently the favorite.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

Osawattomie and Palmyra Destroyed—Governor Shannon Smoked Out.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Advices from Kansas state that the town of Osawattomie was sacked, on Friday, by one hundred and fifty ruffians, including fifty of Buford's company.

The town of Palmyra was also destroyed.

There was a general mustering of the Pro-Slavery companies, and they threatened to exterminate Shannon and Sumner and the United States troops.

Shannon fled from the Territory, but was prevailed upon to return to Leavenworth.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—The Indiana State prison at Jeffersonville (opposite this city) is now on fire. It is feared the buildings will be entirely consumed.

We learn from a dispatch from Philadelphia that the steamer Edwin Forrest collapsed a flue on the afternoon of the 8th at Beverly, seriously injuring the engineer and fireman—the latter it is supposed, f

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

"Mammy"—A Home Picture.

BY L. VIRGINIA FRENCH.

Where the broad mulberry branches hang a canopy of leaves,
Like an avalanche of verdure, drooping o'er the kitchen eaves;
And the sunshine with its shadows, dainty arabesques have made
O'er the quaint old cabin settle, standing in the pleasant shade;
Sits good "Mammy" with the "children," while the summer afternoon
Wears the dewy veil of April o'er the brilliancy of June.

Smooth and snowy is the 'kerchief, lying folded with an air
Of matron dignity, above her silver-sprinkled hair,
Hers and white the beaded necklace, used on Sundays to bedeck,
(A dearly cherished amulet,) her plump and rosy neck;
Dark her neatly ironed apron, of a broad and ample sweep,
Spreading o'er the dress of "homespun" with its many colored dyes.

True, her lips are all untutored, but how genially they smile,
And how eloquent their fervor, praying "Jesus bress de chile!"
True, her voice is hoarse and broken, but how tender its replies—
Tho' her hands are brown and withered, yet how loving are her eyes;
She has thoughts both high and holy, tho' her brow is dark and low—
And her face is dusk and wrinkled, but her soul is white as snow!

An aristocrat is "Mammy"—and tho' usually sedate,
"Naught as Lucifer" to "white trash," whom she cannot tolerate;
Patronizing top, to "Master"—for she "nussed 'im when a boy;"
Familiar, yet respectful, to "my Mistis,"—but the joy
Of her bosom is "de children," and delightfully she'll boast
Of the "born blood" of her darlings—"good as kings and queens a'most."

There she sits beneath the shadow, crooning o'er some olden hymn,
Watching earnestly and willingly, though her eyes are dim,
Laughing in her heart sincerely, but with countenance demure;
Holding out before her "babies," every tempting little lure;
Rating all their merry frolics with a quiet, loving guise,
Telling o'er at night to "Mistis" all their "cunnin' little ways."

Now and then her glance will wander o'er the pastures far away,
Where the tasseled corn-fields waving to the breezes rock and sway;
Where the crystal of the glassing silver, and the hazy distance; where
To the river's gleaming silver, and the mountain peaks are peering thro' an azure veil of air;
But the shrill of baby voices—baby laughter low and sweet,
Recall her in a moment to the treasures at her feet.

So "nascally," so rollicking, my bold and sturdy boy,
In all his tricky waywardness, is still her boast and joy,
She'll chase him thro' the shrubbery—his mischief-mood to cure;
"Hi! what dat little rascal now? de bars will get 'im shure!"
When caught, she'll stontly swing him to her shoulder, and in pride
Is marching round the pathways, "just to see how gran' he ride."

And the "Birdie" of our bosoms—oh! how soft and tenderly
Bow's good "Mammy's" tender spirit to her baby stitchery!
All to her is dear devotion, whom the very angels tend
And all thoughts of her are blended with a holy tenderness;
Coaxing now, and now caressing, saying, with a smile and kiss,
"Jes' for Mammy—dat's a lady—won't it now?" du that or this.

On the sweet white tufted clover, worn and weary with their play,
Toying with the creamy blossoms, now my little children lay,
Harnessed up with crimson ribbons, rocking horses side by side,
"Make believe" to eat their "fodder"—(blossoms to their noses tied;)
Near them stands the willow wagon—in it "Birdie's" tasmouth doll—
And our noble "brave" beside them, faithful guardian over all.

Above them float the butterflies, around them hum the bees;
And birdling warble, darting in and out among the trees;
The kitten sleeps at "Mammy's" side, and two brown rabbits pass,
Hopping close along the palling, stealing thro' the waving grass;
Gladsome tears blue eyes are filling, and a watching mother prays,
"God bless Mammy and my children in those happy, halcyon days."

Alone.—BY C. L. DOWLING.

My dear old wife! how still she glides
Within the open door.
I seem to hear her gentle step
Beside me on the floor;
I lift my eyes—'twas but the wind,
The wind, and nothing more.

I sit beside the cottage fire,
It blazes warm and high,
And as I sit, I hear her knit,—
How swift the needles fly!
I look, and lo! a vacant chair,
And seeing that, I sigh.

The wailing wind across the moor
Is floating like a knell,
The snow is resting, soft and white,
In many a feathered swell;
And O! it falleth cold and chill
Within my heart as well.

I miss the precious tones of love
I've heard for many a year,
And still alone I seem to feel
Her presence near;
But when I look, and see her not,
I brush away a tear.

I travel back the mist of time,
And with a thrill of pride
I clasp her little, trembling hand—
My graceful, girlish bride;
And ah, I love her better far,
Than all the word beside.

And one by one, the by-gone years
Come gliding to my view;
I seem to meet her loving eyes,
So beautiful and blue,
And, meeting them I softly smiled,
The picture seems so true.

The clock upon the mantel strikes—
I start—the dream has flown,
I only hear the wailing wind,
So mournful in its tone:
Perhaps it knows an aged man
Is sitting here alone.

Alone! for O, the coffin-lid
Her placid brow hath pressed,
And silent now the loving heart
That throbbed within the breast;
And O! I yearn to lay me down
By her dear side and rest.

Poor, lonely heart, the weary throb
Will soon be silent here;
For O, I hear the heavy snows
Of many a wintry year;
And it is very sweet to me
To know that death is near.

My pulse grows weaker day by day,
And I am glad to go;
I shrink not at the chilling flood,
Though cold its billows flow,
I know a father's guiding hand
Will bear me safely through.

And to I that blissful world beyond,
I seem to enter there;
I seem to hear her welcome sweet
Float on the scented air;
And lift my eyes to greet her own,
And see her vacant chair.

Land Warrants.—The market is almost without a supply, most persons having warrants being unwilling to sell at the depressed rates. No size will now command 90 per acre, as we learn from a dealer, unless upon an occasional order from some person desiring to make a location. A gentleman from Virginia, who wishes to dispose of a few warrants for some of his neighbors writes:

"If I can't try and get something above a dollar per acre, I would hold up for an improvement in the market, for since the railroad companies have taken off the duty, leaving the citizened milk for the old soldiers or their widows".—[Washington Organ, 11th.

St. Mary.—We clip the subjoined items from the Franklin Journal of the 12th:

We learn that the fine and scarlet fever is pretty bad in the neighborhood of Pattersonville, in this parish. Several negroes on the plantation of Mrs. D. D. Richardson, have recently died with these complaints. We are happy to chronicle the continued good health of our village.

The Brig Brannan was seized at New York, on Monday, the 9th inst., on suspicion of having been engaged in the slave trade.

The Triton and the Minnows.

Under this head the London Quarterly Review has a graphic description of the leviathan iron steamer Great Eastern, now building for the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, and compares this Triton of steam with the Minnows, built some thirty years ago, tracing at the same time the interminable advance of the size of steam vessels. We give a few interesting extracts:

A closer inspection of the Great Eastern shows how completely the new material (iron) has necessitated new ideas with respect to construction. She runs along, or rather will—for she is not yet quite up in frame—some seven hundred feet; those portions of her yet unfinished at stem and stern show her partitions of bulk-heads running nearly sixty feet in height, and standing just sixty feet apart. If we examine the outer walls of these huge partitions, we see at once that the ship has no ribs springing from keel or back-bone, none of the ordinary frame-work by which her bulging sides are maintained in their places; but, on closer inspection, it is found that she has a system of ribs or webs, longitudinal instead of transverse, running from stem to stern of the ship, up to eight feet above her deep water line; and riveted on each side of these thirty-two webs, which are again subdivided at convenient lengths, are plates of iron three-quarters of an inch in thickness, forming a double skin to the ship, or a dermis and epidermis. Thus her framework forms a system of cells, which, like the Mosaic tube, combines the minimum of weight with the maximum of strength. A glance at the transverse midship section will show at once this portion of her structure. Hitherto, it has been the practice to build iron ships in exactly the same manner, as regards framework, as wooden ones; that is, the strength of the sides has been made gradually to lighten towards the deck, which, being of wood, can offer but slight resisting power. Thus iron ships of the old method of construction are peculiarly liable to break their backs upon the application of force either to their two ends or to the centre of their keels, just, in short, as a tube would be easily broken one side of which was made much stronger than the other. * * * * * * *

If we clamber up the ladders which lead to her deck, some sixty feet above the ground, we perceive that her interior presents fully as strange a contrast to other vessels as the construction of her hull does. Ten perfectly water tight bulk-heads, placed sixty feet apart, having no openings lower than the second deck, divide the ship transversely; whilst two longitudinal walls of iron, 30 feet apart, traverse 350 feet of the length of the ship. Thus the interior is divided, like the sides, into a system of cells or boxes. Besides these main divisions there are a great number of sub-compartments beneath the lowest deck, devoted to the boiler-rooms, engine-rooms coal and cargo, &c.; whilst some 40 or 50 feet of her stem and stern are rendered almost as rigid as so much solid iron by being divided by iron decks from bulwark to keel. Her upper deck is double, and is also composed of a system of cells formed by plates and angle irons. By this multiplication of rectilinear compartments the ship is made almost strong as if she were of solid iron; she is rendered as light as indestructible, comparatively speaking, as a piece of bamboo. There is a separate principle of life in every distinct portion, and she could not well be destroyed even if broken in two or three pieces, since the fragments, like those of a divided worm, would be able to sustain an independent existence.

A better idea perhaps of the interior of the ship can be gained at the present moment than when she has progressed further towards completion. As you traverse her mighty deck, flush from stem to stern, the great compartments made by the transverse and longitudinal bulkheads, or part-walls of iron, appear in the shape of a series of parallelograms, 60 feet in length by 36 in width. Numerous doors in the walls of these yawning openings at once reveal that it is here that the hotels of the steamship will be located. If we were to take the row of houses belonging to Mivart's and drop them down one gulph, take "Farrance's" and drop it down the second, take Morley's, at Charing Cross, and fit it into a third, and adjust the Great Western Hotel, at Paddington, and the Great Northern, at King's Cross, into apertures four and five, we should get some faint idea of the nature of the accommodation the Great Eastern will afford. We speak of dropping hotels down these holes, because the separate compartments will be as distinct from each other as so many different houses. Each will have its splendid saloons, upper and lower, of 60 feet in length, its bed-rooms or cabins, its kitchen and its bar, and the passengers will no more be able to walk from one to the other than the inhabitants of one house in Westbourne Terrace could communicate through the party-walls with their next door neighbors. The only process by which visiting can be carried on will be by means of the upper deck or main thoroughfare of the ship.

Nor are we using figures of speech when we compare the space which is contained in the new ship to the united accommodation afforded by several of the largest hotels in London. She is destined to carry 800 first-class, 2,000 second class, and 1,200 third-class passengers, independently of the ship's complement, making a total of 4,000 guests. A reference to the longitudinal and transverse sections will explain her internal economy more readily than words. The series of saloons, together with the sleeping apartments, extending over 350 feet, are located in the middle instead of "aft," according to the usual arrangement. The advantage of this disposition of the hotel department must be evident to all those who have been to sea and know the advantage of a snug berth as near as possible to the centre of the ship, where its transverse and longitudinal axes meet, and where of course there is no motion at all. It will be observed that the passengers are placed immediately above the boilers and engines; but the latter are completely shut off from the living freight by a strongly arched roof of iron, above which and below the lowest iron deck the coals will be stowed, and will prevent all sound and vibration from penetrating to the inhabitants in the upper stories. As the engines and boiler rooms are separated from each other by bulkheads in exactly the same manner as the saloons, a peculiar arrangement has been made to connect their machinery without interfering with their water-tight character. Two tunnels, of a sufficient size to give free passage to the engineers, are constructed fore and aft in the centre of the coal bunkers through all the great iron part-walls. By this arrangement the steam and water pipes, which give life and motion to the ship, will be enabled to traverse her great divisions, just as the aorta traverses in its sheath the human diaphragm.

Let us return, however, for a few moments to the deck, in order to give the reader a clear idea of the magnitude of the structure under our feet. The exact dimensions "over all" are 692 feet. There are few persons who will thoroughly comprehend the capacity of these figures. Neither Grosvenor nor Belgrave square could take the Great Eastern in; Berkely square could barely admit her in its long dimensions, and when rigged, not at all, for her mizzen boom would project some little way up Davies street, whilst her bowsprit, if she had one, would hang a long way over the Marquis of Lansdowne's garden. In short, she is the eighth of a mile in length, and her passengers will never be able to complain of being "cooped up," as four turns up and down her deck will afford them a mile's walk. Her width is equally astonishing. From side to side of her hull she measures 83 feet, the width of Pall Mall; but across the paddle-boxes her breadth is 114 feet; that is, she could just steam up Portland Place, scraping with her paddles the houses on either side. With the exception of the sky-lights and openings for ventilating the lower saloons, her deck is flush fore and aft. Mr. Bronuell has, we think wisely, decided not to trust so precious a human freight and so vast an amount of valuable cargo to any single propelling power, but has supplied her with three, the screw, the paddle and the sail. Her paddle wheels, 56 feet in diameter, or considerably larger than the circus at Astley's, will be propelled by four engines, the cylinders of which are 6 feet 2 inches in diameter and the stroke 14 feet. The motive power of these will be generated by four boilers. Enormous as are these engines, having a nominal power of 1,000 horses and standing nearly 50 feet high, they will be far inferior to those devoted to the screw. These, the largest ever constructed for marine purposes, will be supplied with steam by six boilers, working a force of 1,600 horses, the relative strength of the combined engines being equal to 3,000 horses. The speed of the ship under steam is expected to average 20 miles an hour.

It is interesting to note the progressive advance of size in steam vessels that has taken place within the last thirty years, which the diagram, together with the following table, will render clear to the reader:

Date.		Length. feet.	Breadth. ft.	in.
1838.	Enterprise, built expressly to go to India,	122	27	0
1843.	Tagus, for the Mediterranean,	182	28	0
1838.	Great Western, first ship for Atlantic passage,	236	35	6
1844.	Great Britain, the largest iron ship then projected,	322	51	0
1853.	Himalaya, iron ship for the Mediterranean,	370	43	6
1854.	Persian, iron ship,	340	45	0
1856.	Eastern, iron steamship,	680	83	0

Thus the ocean-going steamer of 1856 is nearly six times the length of that of 1825, whilst the difference between their tonnage is still more in favor of the last-built vessel. The augmentation has gone on in an increasing ratio, and, if it is still to continue, we wonder over what space of water our Leviathan of the deep will extend.

Navigation.—The Frank Keeling did not arrive from New Orleans this week, having been obstructed by a raft in the Atchafalaya at the mouth of the Courtableau. This raft has been formed since the late rise in the Mississippi, and is likely to prove a serious drawback upon our regular steamboat communication with the city—an evil that might be averted by a little attention on the part of those officials whose duty it is to take cognizance of such matters.

A petition, numerously signed, has been forwarded to the State Engineer, for a dredge boat to remove the raft; and we shall be right glad soon to announce our communication with the city again open.

[Opelousas Patriot, 14th inst.

Fire in New Port, Pa.—We learn from the Wakulla Times, that on Friday of last week, the oil works and turpentine still of Mr. E. C. Holbrook, of that place, were consumed by fire, with the loss of the life of Patrick Collins, an industrious and valuable citizen.

Thrilling Sketch—The Arkansas Coward.

BY CHARLES SUMMERFIELD.

The beautiful little town of Van Buren, on the Arkansas river, near the Cherokee line, during its early history, was famous for the number and ferocity of its desperadoes, being the principal meridian and focus of rendezvous for gamblers, Indian traders and all sorts of adventurers who had found it necessary to change their domicile from lands governed by a rigid criminal code. The half-bred "braves" from the Cherokee nation all flocked to the same city, to drink, carouse and take a hand at cards, and exhibit their powers in sanguinary "set to's" with pistols and long knives. Such a state of society may be imagined—it cannot be described. Not a gun that performed its circuit that did not witness some dreadful single combat with or without murderous weapons, while now and then dozens at a time and by mutual agreement, from the rum shop nut in the public square, engaged in mortal strife.

At this period Thomas A. Myers emigrated to Arkansas, and opened a large grocery store at Van Buren, acting himself as keeper and retailer. Such an occupation at that time required a man of the most determined courage, as the store had always a back-room or shed attached, specially appropriated to gambling, both by day and night, and where the players were supplied with the choicest liquors at the bar, and would be sure to bully the proper cent of his reasonable charges, unless restrained by fear.

For a while, however, Myers succeeded admirably. The half-breeds, loafers, and "chartered fighters," as they called themselves, held a caucus, and unanimously voted that the new arrival was a dangerous subject and had better be left alone. This verdict was altogether owing to the stranger's personal appearance, as military as might well be conceived. Tall, manly, and symetrical in shape, with great endowments both of strength and agility, he would have had few equals in the arms of naked nature. But by the cunning inventions of art, iron, steel, and lead, and the thunder and lightning of gun-powder, are made to fight for the feeblest bosom, and thus dwarfs and giants, provided both are alike the heirs of true courage, now stand on the same dead level. It was believed also that Myers possessed the resolute will to handle those awful engines of destruction where life and death hang on the touched of a trigger. His countenance betokened the perfection of bravery. His face wore generally a stern expression, and when that melted into a smile, the smile seemed sterner still. His eyes were exceedingly black, wild, penetrating, and restless, and had that cold, gleaming, metalic look which may be regarded as the surest sign of desperation. Besides he carried an appalling supply of pistols and a bowie-knife fourteen inches in the blade. Hence everybody was respectful and obliging to the ostensible hero for a period of several weeks, during which an unusual calm reigned throughout the village.

At length a terrible affray occurred at Myer's grocery. Half a dozen fire-arms exploded in quick succession, and the deafening roar so frightened the keeper that he took to his heels and fled from his own establishment. The fact settled public opinion as to his character.

"What a chicken-hearted coward to run from his own castle," exclaimed General Cole, the Napoleon of frontier duellists and gamblers.

"Why, he hasn't the spunk of a dead possum!" lisped Bill Green, the dandy loafer, combing his "soup locks" with his long rusy nails.

"Let's drink his liquor and smoke his cigars and not pay him for them, because, as how he's a coward," said Jack Warhawk, a huge half-breed, and having enunciated this anathema of genuine Cherokee logic, Jack leaped over the counter and began to fill glasses and hand out cigars, crying—"Toast to the brave, my boys! We'll never want while the world has chickens of the white feather."

The drinking in the grocery having ceased for more than an hour, being re-placed by a din of most boisterous mirth, Myers, by a great effort, mustered the spirit to return. He found the customers helping themselves with a vengeance, and thought to overcome them by the assumption of heroic airs. He snatched a revolver from his pocket and pointing it at Warhawk's breast, sternly ordered him to leave the house.

"If that's what you're arter," shouted Jack, unsheathing his big bowie, and springing back over the counter, "there's what'll give you a bully full."

Myers still kept the revolver presented, but his hand shook like a leaf in the tempest, and his very lips grew white with terror, and his very feet involuntarily retreated backwards by short, quivering steps. The two feelings, physical fear and moral courage, were struggling for the mastery. He was endeavoring to act bravely, but his nerves refused their concurrence, and he remained, so to speak, in equipoise—totally incapable of acting at all. He was impatient to fight, and as powerless to fly.

There was an hesitation in the conduct of Jack Warhawk. Brandishing his big knife with his right hands, he seized the locks of Myers in his left, roaring at the top of his lungs:

"Down, coward; down on your marrow-bones, or by the blue blazes I'll cut your throat!"

Incredible as it may seem, still holding his deadly revolver, loaded with six rounds, cowered to the floor like a beaten hound, and begged most piteously for his life—a prayer which the mocking half-breed granted on condition that he would treat the crowd for a whole week.

From that time the unfortunate Myers was subject to every species of insult and outrage. The loafers would pull his nose for mere amusement, the half-breeds would spit in his face to make him treat, and Gen. Cole, when intoxicated, would strike him with his cane, to cure him of his cowardice, as he said. The poor grocery keeper brooked all these gross indignities with the patience of a martyr; and would sometimes meekly remonstrate with them thus:

"Gentlemen, it is ungenerous to abuse me thus, for I confess I have no courage—I cannot fight."

This continued for a whole year, when a change occurred that caused the insulters to rue their ignoble persecution. He had a beautiful wife, whom he loved with the tenderest passion. One day, when the husband was absent, the hideous half-breed, Jack Warhawk, instigated to the damning deed by the persuasion of Gen. Cole, went to the grocery keeper's private residence and maltreated his lady in the most shameful manner.

Myers returned home to find his beloved one in tears. He heard the harrowing tale without external manifestation of anger or emotion. His face, it is true, became somewhat pale—his lip quivered an instant, and then settled into an expression rigid as a mouth of iron, and his wild black eye it may be, shot a few more beams of penetrating fire; but he did not mutter curses. He muttered not a whisper of penance, he did not condole or even sympathise with his afflicted wife. He only armed himself with a bowie knife, fourteen inches in the blade, from hilt to point, and started for the village.

He came within sight of his enemy, then promenading the public square and boasting of his villainous achievement. At this vision, Myers lip curled into a horrid smile, and his dark eye melted in a stream of tears. He approached till he stood nearly touching the half-breed, and then said in a horrid whisper:

"Wretch, be quick, draw, for by St. Paul, one of us must die!"

And he waited till the other should be ready for the strife on equal terms. He did not have to wait long, for Jack, understanding that cold, glittering, snaky smile, and those hot, gushing tears, as the certain tokens of murderous madness, immediately unsheathed at the same moment with his adversary, and they began the dreadful combat, which was soon decided. Myers parried three furious blows of the hateful half-breed, and then, grasping his foe's clothing with his left hand, with his other plunged the knife up to the hilt in his heart. The Cherokee fell and expired without a groan.

And now the inward and terrible passions of Myers found vent in appalling explosions. His curses were frightful to hear—he spurned his fallen enemy with his foot, and wished aloud he had a hundred lives so that he might enjoy the pleasure himself of killing him a hundred times over. His wrath then changed for his other insulters. He flew at the loafer Bill Green and tore out his "soap locks" by handfuls. He sprung upon Gen. Cole and pulled his nose till it was flattened between his fingers—all the while that gory knife dripping with blood in his right hand. His enemies were so taken by surprise, terror-stricken stupified, that for a short space they seemed utterly incapable of voluntary motion.

The coward had suddenly become the bravest of the brave. The equipoise of opposite feeling was destroyed forever; the sheer power of pure will had conquered physical fear. Does any one doubt our strange story? Let him address a letter of inquiry to Hon. G. W. Peachel, of Von Buren, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, and the fullest confirmation can be obtained.

On the same evening, Gen. Cole called a special council of his friends to consult on the course he should pursue. There was but one opinion—that as he had been insulted by a direct and gross public indignity, he must call his foe to the field of honor. Accordingly on the following day a challenge was dispatched, which Myers promptly accepted, and fixe the time at noon of the same day—the weapons be double barrelled shot guns—distance ten paces, to

The parties met on the sand beach under the bank of the river, above the village, and hundreds collected to witness the issue. The mortal belligerents were placed in a position by their seconds, and the death dealing guns—enormous, double barrels—rested with dark, yawning muzzles on the sand, in their hands. The spectators were much astonished at the strong contrast exhibited by their appearance. Gen. Cole was an old experienced duellist, who had shed human blood before he was eighteen, and had often been engaged in affairs of the kind.

On the contrary, Myers was unacquainted with fire-arms, and had always hitherto been deemed an unmitigated poltroon. And yet, singular to record, the duellist was nervous and agitated, almost trembling, while the reputed coward was calm, firm, steady as a rock, with that appalling smile on his curled lip, and a few scattered tear-drops gleaming in the sun, on his cheek!

Gen. Cole's second gave the word, Fire—one—two—three! He need not, however, have counted so many, for with the second sound "Fire," Myers elevated his piece as quick as thought, and touched the trigger. There was a tremendous roar, and General Cole, the duellist, reeled. His head was pierced with twenty buck-shot.

No one ever again called Myers a coward in Arkansas—no one even thought of the term, as his shadow glanced by the sun-light. He had taken his degrees in the college of desperation, and his diploma was written in blood!

He became a politician of great notoriety—a leader in that section of the State; was repeatedly elected to the Legislature, where he acquired distinction by his talents, but still more by his fearless daring, having recently obtained the commission of Major General of the militia. We may expect before long to see his name in the roll of Members of Congress. Nature made him a coward; love for his insulted wife rendered him brave; and bravery has conferred honor.

Destruction of the Rosalie by Fire.—Our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Upon repairing to the scene of conflagration it proved to proceed from the large, new and beautiful ferry boat Rosalie, built, and but a short time used, for the conveyance of passengers and freight, to and from Vidalia, La. The fire occurred at the Natches landing—burning most of the upper works, leaving the hull and machinery as the only remnants of that splendid ferry boat. In escaping from the flames, we learn that one of the pilots was severely blistered in his feet.

Local Intelligence.

Shocking Tragedies in the Fourth District.—*A Lady murdered and the Murderer killed, and a Wife murdered by her Husband.*—On Saturday night there were two bloody tragedies, in different parts of the Fourth District, at nearly the same hour.

The beginning and the ending of the first tragedy was shown before the Coroner, to be as follows:

About two months ago, an Irishman, named Edward Wisely, a blacksmith in the employ of Patrick Irwin, went to the house of Captain Joseph Gibson, at the corner of Fourth and Apollo streets, and began abusing, in a very outrageous manner, an Irish servant girl employed there, with whom he was on terms of intimacy; Captain Gibson being absent at the time, in the pursuit of his calling as pilot on the river. Mrs. Gibson interfered in behalf of the girl, requesting Wisely not to come insulting a distinguished about the house while her husband was absent. Wisely thereupon abused her as family as he did the girl, and left. When Captain G. came home, his wife informed him of the matter, and he went after Wisely. The latter, so far from apologizing for his offence, swore that he would go wherever he pleased and talk as he pleased to any body, upon which the Captain knocked him down. Wisely never openly resented the punishment; but soon showed that he sought revenge in assassination. The Captain several times, at night, found him lurking near his premises in a suspicious manner, and on one occasion detected him crawling after him, through the grass, on his hands and knees; each time, however, Wisely would vanish into the darkness, and the Captain was content to let him go.

On Saturday night, the Captain was on a visit to a neighbor, residing on Apollo street, about a square below his residence, when he encountered Wisely there. He thought it best to make friends with him, if possible, and so spoke to him in a friendly manner, and suggested that it would be better to let bye gones be bye-gones, etc. Wisely, however, rejected these suppositions in a surly and skulking manner. Soon afterwards Mrs. Gibson went to the house for her husband, and they started home, in company with a gentleman who was going the same way; it being about 11 o'clock. When near the corner of Fourth street the gentleman bid Gibson farewell and beheld Wisely hurrying up behind them with a big table knife in his hand. He stopped and asked him what he wanted. Wisely told him with an oath it was none of his business. Mrs. Gibson turned also, and exclaimed, "Wisely, what are you following us for? Go away!" Wisely immediately sprang at the Captain, and gave him a desperate cut in the right arm below the shoulder; the Captain jumped around, and the assassin aimed a second blow, which cut him in the left elbow; Mrs. Gibson then jumped in front of her husband to protect him, when the assassin gave her a stab in the abdomen. By this time, the Captain had drawn a little dagger, which, with the desperation inspired by the circumstances, he drove to the hilt in the assassin's heart. The assassin fell and died instantly without a groan, his own knife splitting his arm as he fell. The Captain then bore his wife fully the house, the fall happened on the banquette in front of his residence, and coming out, declared that he had killed the Irishman, and surrendered himself to a friend whom he met, requesting him to take him to jail. This the friend refused to do, seeing that the Captain had acted purely in self defence. The Captain staid up, waiting on his wife, for some hours afterwards, but had finally to go to bed. It is thought he will lose the use of his right arm, the flesh being cut through to the bone. Mrs. Gibson's wound was pronounced mortal; and at noon yesterday, her physicians expressed the opinion that she could not survive till this morning.

Wisely fell on his face when stabbed. When he was turned over, he was perfectly still, and held the bowie knife firmly grasped in his hand; so stiffly that both his thumbs were broken in detaching it from his hand. His weapon was a huge hunting-bladed affair, with a blade eight or ten inches long and two inches wide. The Captain's weapon was a small black-handled dagger, the blade bearing these words: "Never draw me without reason; nor sheath me without honor."

Deputy Coroner Mitchell held an inquest on Wisely's body, and, after a post-mortem examination, which showed that the dagger had nearly severed the third rib, and pierced the right lung, pericardium and aorta of the heart, gave a verdict in accordance with the facts, to-wit: that death was caused by the said wound, and that the wound was inflicted by Capt. Gibson in defence of his life and that of his wife. Wisely was twenty nine years of age, and married. His wife stated before the Coroner that he had gone to bed, but that after lying there awhile, got up, dressed, and went off, as if acting under a sudden impulse.

The following are the particulars of the other tragedy. Michael Higgins, a young Irishman, following the occupation of a cotton-sampler, went home to his residence on Eighth street, between Annedes and Prytania, at about 11 o'clock, drunk, and shot his wife Sarah in the abdomen with a double-barrel shot gun, from the effects of which she died about five hours afterwards.

From the testimony before the Coroner, it appeared that the deceased told these persons who came to her assistance, that her husband had come home drunk, and ordered her out of bed, to get him a drink of water. She told him the pitcher was on the table, and that he might wait upon himself. At that he seized a double-barrel shot gun that he always kept in the house; she sprang from the bed, ran out of the room, closed the door after her, and stooped behind it. Her husband fired; and the load passed through the door and into her, the shot and splinters of the door tearing a great hole in her abdomen, above the navel, mangling her stomach and intestines, and causing her to bleed dreadfully. The report of the gun and her shrieks brought the neighbors in; a cry was raised for the watch, but no watchman came.

Higgins staid, seemingly being sober enough to stand and talk, but seemingly too drunk or crazy to realize what he had done. One of the gentlemen who came and endeavored to assist the poor wife, asked Higgins to go for a physician he started, but changed his motion and told the gentleman to go himself. After that he started out in quest of groceries, and returned in about an hour. In ingenious mood, he went to the bed and offered to kiss his wife; but the injured man indignantly telling him that he had murdered her, and that he would yet meet his just reward. "He then went and kissed the baby, and for a time seemed to be very much affected. A brother of his, on arriving exclaimed, "I wish you and that gun were in hell." To which he replied, "Take care, it may send you to the same place."

A gentleman who was present, informs us that while the doctors were sewing up Mrs. Higgins' wound, the nurse of a tenement looked calmly on, and finally remarked, "It must be a good thing for you doctors that such accidents happen once in a while—it gives you practice!" Some one remarked, "You're a d—d brute!" to which he replied meekly, "No, I don't think I am a brute." Finally, an adventurous watchman, who had got wind of the affair arrived, and concluded to arrest Higgins.

At the jail, he confessed the deed, but claimed to have done it accidentally. Half an hour after his arrest, his poor wife died. Before dying, she stated that it had been a habit of her husband, when drunk, to scare her with the gun, and that he had often threatened to shoot her. One witness testified to the fact, that Higgins once chased his wife out into the yard with the gun cocked. A gentleman of our acquaintance, who was one of the first to go to Mrs. Higgins' assistance, states that she told him that she did not think her husband intended to kill her—that it was a foolish habit he had of scaring her when drunk, etc.

After the investigation, and, a post mortem examination, a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered—that the deceased met her death at the hands of her husband, etc. Whether the killing was a murder or not, will be for a jury to determine. The deceased was a native of England, 21 years of age; had been married but a few years; and leaves a child sick with the measles.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION of 1856 will commence on the 31st day of July.

Terms—Board (including Furnished Rooms, Attendance, Fuel, Washing and Lights,) with Tuition in all the English branches, $70 00; Incidental Tax, $1; Day Scholars, for Fuel, $2 00.

Extras—Music on the Piano or Guitar, with the use of the instrument, $22 50; Drawing, $5; Studies in Heads, Crayon and Pastile, $10; Oil Painting, $25; Latin $5; French, $10.

Regular fees are to be paid one half in advance, the other at the end of the Session.

Lectures on the Theory of Music will be delivered FREE OF CHARGE by the Professor of that department, to those young ladies who design a thorough knowledge of that interesting science.

Circulars containing full information will be sent on application to the President.

jy21 3t T. M. JONES, President.

AMONG THE MANY PERILOUS DISEASES

OF CHILDHOOD, Worms may be ranked as the most common and the most dangerous. Perhaps we ought rather to speak in the past tense than the present, for since the introduction of WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, the diseases has had no terrors for those acquainted with the virtues of the medicine. Its operation is direct and rapid unless it pertains no spiritual substance, it may be given without hesitation to the youngest inmate of the nursery.

☞ Be particular and send for the name "Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WILLOTT & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole proprietors.
jy21 1t Wholesale Druggists.

☞ When Machaon, the Greek Physician was slain, Homer said of him, "a good Physician is worth as much as a whole army." Thus a good medicine like AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS is worth a great deal more, because in cases as well as whole armies, lives only are sought to be taken. The circle of the Physician's labor must be narrow, while such a remedy is available to all—as he has by every-body, and is every-where.

They are for sale by all our City Druggists.

JOHN WRIGHT & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.
jy21 2m

MEDICAL CARD.

W. ROSENHEIMER, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends of the South and Southwest, that he has permanently located himself in the city of New York where he will continue to devote his whole attention to the medical and surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Lower Bowel—such as Fistula, Constipation, Fistula, Prolapsus Ani, Falling of the Bowel, etc. He has devoted a number of years to the treatment of these diseases, in Louisville, Ky. and New Orleans, La.; and for the success attending his peculiar practice as well as other information on the subject, he refers to his work on those diseases, lately published by J. S. Redfield, of New York, especially addressed to commercial travelers, and for sale at the bookstores of H. M. NORMAN and J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans.

☞ Letters can be addressed to Dr. W. Rosenheimer, 46 East Twenty First street, New York.
my31 3m

Startling and Interesting Facts

CONCERNING

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC,

AND

Summer Complaints, etc.

A fact that should excite in the consciousness of sickness in the bowels, a slight diarrhœa coming on, which is little thought of in a short time, in a few hours, perhaps seldom days. It is attended with sickness of the stomach, a most sinking, weakness, rapid discharges, coldness, cramps, agonies, darkness, collapse, DEATH—and yet all this fatal result from a disregard of the warning, premonitory Diarrhœa and neglect of a sure provision of a safe and sure remedy that kind Providence has made easy to all.

This remedy is made public from the strongest desire to rescue the exposed, under the best substantial conviction that it is certain in its good effects, and with it on hand, no one dreading the warning and using the remedy, need be a victim to the Cholera.

DR. BILLINGS'

CARMINATIVE and ASTRINGENT SYRUP

IS THIS SURE REMEDY.

By the advice and urgent request of hundreds, whose lives have been saved—I dare even when apparently in the very last agonies of death—he has been induced to make still more efforts to give a valid publicity to a remedy so greatly successful.

The perfection which he add others ascribe to this remedy may appear beyond the power of medicine to possess; yet the truthfulness of the claim is most thoroughly established, and will be fully confirmed by calling on the individuals who have witnessed its effects, and used it with complete success, some of whose names we are authorized to give.

For Cholera, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux, Summer Complaint and Weakness of the Bowels, this medicine is offered as a certain remedy. This is the medicine that arrested that horrible disease so prevalent among the Mexican soldiers. The effects first commenced its use, after which they rapidly threw off disease, and gained in every case without an exception. I would refer to the officers and others who served in the war with Mexico. Sold by

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my24 1m

SPLENDID ARCHITECTURAL WORK.

CHAPEL AND CHURCH ARCHITECTURE, with designs for PARSONAGES. By GEORGE BOWLER, Roxbury, Mass.

This work is designed to meet a want which has been long felt. Among all denominations of Christians, plans for chapels and churches of moderate cost have been needed, from which committees may select one appropriate to their wants, and not too expensive for their means. This want the author has endeavored to meet, by presenting a series of designs, ranging in estimated cost from $1,500 to $20,000. He has attempted to adapt the plans for country and village churches, and commend themselves to the good taste of all. The working plans for the drawings are not furnished, for the reason that the work would be too costly, but all such plans and specifications can be had on application to the author. The principal design of the work, however, is to enable committees to decide on some one design, in making application to an architect, so that they may convey their ideas and wishes clearly. With this end in view, the work is commended to the public.

At a meeting of the Boston Conference of Methodist Ministers, the following resolution in regard to the above elegant and timely work, was passed unanimously:

BOSTON, Feb. 25, 1856.—The Committee appointed to examine Plans of Churches, Architecture, by Rev. George Bowler, have attended to their duty as far as they have been able, and would report the following:

Resolved, That the Plans and Sketches of Church Architecture, drawn and drawn by our brother, Rev. George Bowler, evince a rare high degree, combining, as they do, taste and skill in execution, combining in themselves, to an extent seldom equalled, beauty, economy and convenience; and we feel confident that the publication of the work would be of essential service to the churches in this country.

This superb work is now ready, in one elegant folio volume, containing over forty elegantly executed Lithographic Designs, with accompanying plans, and specifications, in the richest style of art, bound in cloth, price $10 per copy, with a liberal discount by the hundred. All orders to be addressed to the publishers,

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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DIGESTED THEOLOGY.

NUMBER TWO.

Mr. Editor:—The Advocate which brought out our first number contained another article also, infinitely more worthy of the title than our own. There was more Theology in it and it was better Digested. It was a brave and clear note from the trumpet of one who is posted on the outer portions of the work, but whose voice is worthy of being heard in the highest citadel. To my mind not one utterance of the press has been so full of the deep, spiritual life of christianity, rendered intelligent (but alas I fear unintelligible also) by the most profound study, as the communication made upon the "Theologia Germanica." If the church does not hear that voice it will be because she is guilty of all that deadness which it charges upon her.

There can be no question that a vast deal yet remains for the church to do in her various outward functions, such as education, literature, missions, etc., but is not the spiritual function after all, the one which is the most important, and may I not add, the most deficient? Upon this depends the life and power of all the others. Through the former the church connects herself with the world, but through the later she stands connected with God. Nor can she effect anything in the former relation without standing fast by the latter. Too much cannot be done to develope the church outwardly, unless it be done to the neglect of her inward life and piety. But while we are generating steam and endeavoring to increase the pressure upon every square inch of our surface, we should not forget to keep water in the boilers.

We have a book Mr. Editor, in which these things are presented somewhat in their relative proportions. I refer to the work of Professor Sasnett on Progress. It is a work worthy of extensive circulation and deep reflection in the church. It is philosophically and practically true. We call attention to it, however, not so much as the theme of the following remarks, as being an excellent advocate for them. It will prove a sort of practical commentary to enforce and apply the suggestions we would make to the church.

The religious condition of the world previous to the introduction of christianity may be regarded as *negative*.—That is, God on account of sin had withdrawn or withheld the influences of His Spirit in a great degree from the hearts of men. Now, the religion of Jesus Christ being introduced as a positive and attracting power, finds its antagonism in the dead and fruitless state of the world. But that very antagonism becomes its exciting cause—and the theory of christianity is, that when its attraction shall have had a perfect operation upon the world, then all that has yielded to its gracious influence is to be gathered around the throne of God, while all that insulated itself or repelled this influence is to be cast into outer darkness.

The world then constitutes, so to speak, one vast machine for the operation of this moral power, and each individual a lesser machine—a wheel within a wheel.

Now the power of this spiritual electricity is infinite, and its supply endless—only on proper conditions. These conditions are to be supplied by the church, as the willing and intelligent agent for their operations.

Now we do not believe that God will work through this machinery by any sort of moral necessity, but that he requires his creatures to become co-workers with him, so that these moral arrangements may require continual adjustment and adaptation. New discoveries and new applications are to be made. New points of contact are to be formed with the world, new lines of moral lightning to be set up, etc.—But after all the first thing is to stand right with the generating, or in this case regenerating power. How is the church with God? What is the present condition of her inward life, of which all outward acts are the mere expression? If God's prophets should speak again to Israel, how would they address her? Would it be, "Ye have robbed me, even this whole nation, in tithes and offerings!" Truly we are liable to this accusation, but we do not suppose it would begin here, for where a criminal has committed two capital offenses he is only charged with one. Would not the indictment rather read then, "Hear O my people and I will speak, O Israel and I will testify against thee; I am God, even thy God. I will not reprove thee for thy sacrifices or thy burnt offerings to have been continually before me. I will take no bullock out of thy house, no he goat out of thy folds; for every beast of the forest is mine, and the cattle upon a thousand hills. If I were hungry I would not tell thee, for the world is mine and the fullness thereof. *Offer unto God thanksgiving, and pay thy vows to the most High*, and call upon me in the day of trouble and I will deliver thee and thou shalt glorify me."

But unto the wicked God saith, "what hast thou to do to declare my statutes, or that thou shouldst take my covenant in thy mouth, seeing thou hatest instruction and cast my words behind thee?" Whoso offereth praise glorifieth me, and to him that ordereth his conversation aright will I show the salvation of God."

A pious church, a consecrated ministry, and a divine influence, constitute a power alike superior to internal friction and outward opposition. Is it not for want of this power that we see so many failures in the use of means which were formerly successful. As for instance the irrepressible dullness and formality of a class meeting held under the rule, and not in obedience to a spiritual impulse—the frequent instances of unsuccessful protracted meetings which are never put in the Advocate—the dry defunctness of sermons that were once eloquent, but resemble now the noiseless thunder of a vacuum—the frequent attempts made to convert the old ship of Zion into life again by slipping wheels under her sides to help her to roll when she cannot sail. Whence is all this but from a want of spiritual power?

And again, how fearful the reactionary influence upon the church when she makes a failuere—as if there was no residue of the spirit—as if all her strength had been put forth in a single effort, and that being unsuccessful all must be lost. Such reactions indicate a reliance upon human means, an acting from human motives. It is charity, and that alone which moves faith—that works as hard in defeat as in the certain prospect of victory, because she looks not at the things which are seen—her expectation is from God. We do not mean, Mr. Editor, to describe the church as being absolutely in a worse condition than hitherto—our statements will stand upon a different theory. The issue of light as it widens, increases the outline of the surrounding darkness—and thus christianity as it advances, may reveal, and will reveal, more and more to be done till the last day. But let it be remembered that while the church is continually increasing her responsibility with the world, she may not always keep the adequate power to meet it. And this is precisely our condition at this time. Our past progress and experience as a church has given us a wide field, a high position and ample means to do good—but we cannot use them as we once used feebler means with mighty success, because God is not with us in the same perfection that he was then.

This is no question then of old fogy and Young America—of the rejection of old means or the use of new ones—it is a question of our relation to God. Is he in the camp and in the tent? Is it under his banner that we fight, or under some ecclesiastical standard? Do we prevail in spite of *our* weakness; or do we fail in spite of *our* strength?

These suggestions, Mr. Editor, may be pursued in future, more particularly as to our doctrines, discipline and usages.

ALIQUIS.

THE VICKSBURG SABBATH-SCHOOL.

The heart of the fathers seems to be turning to the children of the church, and this is one of the good signs of the times.

The Trio Witness gives an account of a "celebration," by the "scholars and teachers of the Methodist Sunday-School in Vicksburg" that came off last Thursday fortnight, in which the publisher by invitation joined. Captain Holmes, of the magnificent steamer Princess, gave them an excursion.—Good things were seen, said, sung and eaten. The Princess proceeded a few miles above Miliken's Bend. The Superintendent, R. D. Howe, Gov. McRae, Ex-Mayor Byrne and Mayor Folkes made addresses. The Witness says:

Gov. McRae, in his response, was peculiarly happy and appropriate, adapting his remarks to the understanding of the juvenile portion of his audience. He commenced by saying that he would not detain them by a long speech—that during his life he had devoted himself rather to the temporal than the spiritual welfare of his fellow citizens; but was always ready and willing on every fit occasion, to add his testimony to the influence exerted by Sabbath-Schools on the side of truth, morality and virtue. As the Executive of the State, and the representative of the people of the State of Mississippi, he was proud to sanction by his presence, a festival commemorative of an institution that had done so much to elevate the character of the people of the State—that the Common Schools, so called, and the Sabbath-Schools of our country, were, in his opinion, the methods by which right principles are instilled in the tender minds of our children, and which will hereafter render them capable of self-government. He concluded by paying a compliment to the teachers of the school, and the parents and friends of the children—inviting them (the children) to come forward and shake hands with Mrs. McRae and himself—that he considered them all his children, the children of Mississippi.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

What we Want.

1st. That the people shall understand the work our Book and Tract Society is anxious to do, is trying to do. To circulate all over our conference a good, moral and religious literature. This is laudable, philanthropic, christianlike. There is great destitution in many portions of our conference. To do our *duty* we must make the effort to supply the people with books and tracts.

2d. That our members and friends would regard this as an annual claimant on their liberality. The work cannot be done in one, five, nor ten years. Nor will one, five, ten or twenty thousand dollars be sufficient for the work. One-half the last sum could be profitably used *annually* for the next five years—might be found to be only a *tithe* of what is absolutely necessary.—For, as we work, the field enlarges—as we supply, the demand increases. It is so with the American Tract Society and the American Bible Society. With all the pecuniary aid they get, and thousands to work in the cause, the demands are greater than they can meet at all times. But for the continued stream of contributions they are receiving they would be bankrupt in less than three months. How much then must our Society be pressed? seeing our receipts up to this time have been so small—much smaller than the demands made on us.

3d. That all the preachers of the conference should present the claims of our Society to their several congregations and invite them to contribute for our relief. That they also procure a blank book, in which the names of all who give any thing shall be written, and this book handed with the plan to the next preacher, who, we hope, will do good service for the cause. Will the preachers consider this request, (it is made by the Board of Managers,) and act on it? Do, brethren, and remit to me at Vicksburg as frequently as circumstances will allow. All giving ten dollars or above that, are entitled to receive one half the amount back in books and tracts.

4th. That we want money for the following purposes, viz: First—To enable us to publish books and tracts. All know this cannot be done without money. And as Dr. Winans has put some miscellaneous sermons in my hands to be published for the benefit of our Book and Tract Society, in tract form, provided I can get the means to pay first for their publication, I desire to receive some contributions for that specific object. Are there not several of his old, warm friends who will respond to this call? I trust there are, and that I shall soon receive the amount necessary for this object. Second—To enable us to reduce the price of works already published, so that our books may be put in the pecuniary reach of the poor. Some regard this as a better work than to give the books.—Third—To enable us to give books and tracts to the poor. There are many of these in our bounds. They will not be supplied unless we give to them, because they are not able to buy. They are the Lord's poor, and if we give to them it is lending to the Lord, who will repay us for all we do. Read 41st Psalm, first and third verse.

5th. That every preacher, local, itinerant or supernumate, should feel that he has a special work to do in distributing our books and tracts, and in collecting funds for our cause. Is there a preacher in the bounds of this conference, local, itinerant or supernumate, who could not dispose of from twenty-five to fifty dollars worth of books if he would devote only as much as three or four days to the work? Is there one who might not raise from ten to fifty dollars if he were to try, and others hundreds? Will each try? Brother will you? The amount you may raise, however small, will help. Will you send for the books too? I wait to see and hear. The work grows in importance.

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

P. S.—When you have read and considered, hand to your friend.

A GEM FROM AN OLD BOOK.—It has been frequently and truly said, that if Christianity were compelled to flee from the mansions of the great, the academies of philosophers, the halls of legislators, or the throngs of busy men, we should find her last retreat with women at the fireside. Her last audience would be the children gathering round the knee of a mother; the last sacrifice, the secret prayer, escaping in silence from her lip, and heard, perhaps, only at the throne of God.

The Canadian papers contradict the statement that the British government has issued an order prohibiting military companies from this side from crossing into Canada with their arms.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

To the Talladega District.

THE BANNER CIRCUIT.

Mr. Editor:—Through the columns of the Advocate I desire to speak to the preachers and the people of the Talladega District in regard to our collections. And first, the conference collection is one of paramount importance, and one that each preacher should present earnestly and faithfully. For many of our brethren are labouring faithfully and effectively on works where the people are either not able or willing to support them; for these, we, that are more fortunate ought to feel a deep and abiding interest. And then the widows, orphans, and superannuated men, must not be forgotten. At the last Alabama conference, the board of finance assessed to this district only three hundred dollars. As one of the preachers of the district I am ashamed of the assessment. Surely the members of the financial board knew but little of the resources of this rich and beautiful country, of broad and waving harvest fields. But I should feel much more ashamed, if with this low apportionment we should fail to get it. And if we do fail, I am disposed to free the people from any blame. If the preachers present this claim the people will respond. But, too frequently, this, and other collections, are not forthcoming, because of the selfishness of the preachers. A fear, that to press these claims, will forstall the quarterage claim; and the good steward, the money Ajax of the circuit is whispering in his ear, "Brother stay thy hand, you are taking from thyself." From eight years' experience and observation in the itinerant work, I am clearly of opinion, that a liberal conference and missionary collection, never did, never will, curtail the preacher's receipts one dime, but always tends to increase his chance in getting his claim. If the people are able to pay and do not, it is self evident it is because of pemiriousness. Make a crevice into this pent up stinginess, and the here will flow out into every channel.

Liberality, in a great many instances, is habit. If the people are taught that it is their duty to give, and to give liberally, "as the Lord has prospered them," they will very soon get into the habit of giving liberally, and it then becomes a matter of course and they do not feel that it hurts them.

The amount of conference collection assessed to this district, has been apportioned to the several circuits (for we have no stations) according to ability to pay. Each preacher knows the amount he is expected to raise. And if he does his duty he is certain to get it.

I have no begging qualities more than ordinarily falls to the lot of any preacher. And I have in hand now, the whole of the amount apportioned to my circuit, all received at one collection and at one place, leaving me nine other places to operate at, if I needed more. Now Brethren, let us act in concert in this matter so as to be sure to report the amount that the figures call for. I make this proposition: If any of you towards the end of the year find that you are going to fail for good cause, write to me the amount that you will lack, and I will collect it on my circuit. I do not this, boastingly, but to stir up a laudable emulation in your minds, that we may be able to represent this district pecuniarily as it ought to be, carrying up its proportion of all the collections.

I wish also, to speak of the missionary collection. The thirty thousand dollars must come. We are expected to raise twelve hundred and fifty. We can do this almost without an effort, I mean special effort. Now Brethren, if there is a failure, let us say by the grace of God it shall not be here. We can raise twenty-five hundred dollars easy. I intend to raise twice the amount that my circuit is called upon for. And one, and all, I give you fair warning, I intend to have the banner circuit in this district.

BENTON.

Jacksonville, Ala.

The Praying Preacher.

The godly Welsh preacher, Mr. Williams, of Wern, said, "The old ministers were not much better preachers than we are, and in many respects they were inferior; but there was an unction about their ministry, and success attendant upon it, now but seldom seen. And what is the cause of the difference? They *prayed* more than we do. If we would prevail and have power with men, we must first prevail and have power with God. It was on his knees that Jacob became a prince; and if we would become princes, we must be oftener and more importunate upon our knees."

He loved to tell an anecdote of Rev. Griffith, of Caernarvon, who was to preach one night in a farm house, and some time before the service began, wished to retire to a private room. He remained there some time after the congregation assembled. As there was no sign of the preacher making his appearance, the good man of the house sent the servant to request him to come, as the people had been some time waiting. On approaching the door, she heard what she supposed to be a conversation carried on between two persons in rather a subdued tone of voice. She stood listening at the door, and heard one say to the other, "I will not go, unless thou come with me." The girl returned to her master, and said, "There is some one with Mr. Griffith, and he tells him that he will not come unless the other accompany him. I did not hear the other make a reply, so I conclude he will not come from there to-night." "Yes, yes, he will," said the good man; and the Other will come with him, if matters are as you represent them. We shall begin the service by singing and reading till the two come. At length Mr. Griffith came, and the "Other," with him, and they had an extraordinary meeting that night. It proved the commencement of a powerful revival in the neighborhood, and many were converted to God. "Nothing brethren, Mr. Williams would say, "is necessary to render our ministry as efficient and successful as that of our fathers, but that we should be brought to the same spirit and mind."

A Father, and his Sons.

Rev. Dr. Hewit, of Connecticut, a venerable member of the late General Assembly, when that body was about to engage in devotional exercises, arose and stated that both his sons and all his grand children had apostatized to the Roman Catholic faith, and were now in the dungeons of Antichrist, and requested the Assembly to pray for their restoration, which was done.—On the succeeding day one of them addressed the following pert note to the Moderator:

REV. AND DEAR SIR.—I take this opportunity to express my acknowledgments to the Old School General Assembly, for the honor done to myself and family, by making us the subjects of the prayers of that distinguished body.

I beg leave to say that I shall ever regard the manifestation of kindness thus exhibited, with sentiments of the deepest gratitude.

As a slight return for the unusual and most numerited favor, of public prayers by the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly I invoke with humility and profound sincerity in behalf of the General Assembly, for each individual member, and most especially for my venerable and beloved father the powerful intercession of the Mother of God, Blessed Mary ever Virgin, Conceived without original sin, of blessed Michael and Gabriel and all the holy angels, of blessed Peter and Paul and all the Holy Apostles and Martyrs; of St. Ann, St. Agnes and all holy Virgins and Widows, of St. Ignatius de Loyola and St. Alphonsus, of St. Gregory VII, and all the Saints in Heaven and the faithful on earth, with the Lord our God, that it and they may be converted from their present attitude of hostility and rebellion, readmitted to the one fold, and reconciled to the one Shepherd.

With the highest personal respect I am, Rev. Sir, your humble and obliged servant in Christ.

HENRY STUART HEWIT,
Roman Catholic Layman.

BAPTISM OF THE IMPERIAL BABY.—Speaking of the enormous outlay of money on that occasion, the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Daily Times, says: *Apropos* of this subject, it appears that the baptism of the first Napoleon's son, the King of Rome, in 1811, cost 600,000 francs; the baptism of the Duke of Bordeaux, Count de Chambord, in 1821, 81,000 francs. The coronation of Napoleon I., cost 1,745,840 francs; his marriage with Maria Louise cost 2,670,932 francs; the funeral of Louis XVIII., comprising indemnities paid to theatres, cost 1,500,000 francs; the coronation of Charles X., cost the enormous and unexampled sum of 7,532,400 francs 23 centimes; the marriage of the Duke of Orleans cost 600,000 francs. Compared with similar events of more ancient periods, these sums are enormous. Saint-Simon complains of the *exhorbitant* expenses which attended the funeral of the Grand Dauphin in 1711, which amounted to 48,000 francs 3 sous 11 centimes!

We are informed, says the Albany Knickerbocker, that pretty substantial clues have been obtained to the person who perpetrated the forgeries on the Bank of the Capitol. It is said that he is the same person who sometime since perpetrated a forgery on the Mechanics' Bank of the City of New York for $3000, for which he was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $6000. His trial was to have come off in New York city on the 13th inst., but he left for Europe in the steamer, and the amount of bail for which he was held for trial, was paid in default of his appearance, the full amount ($6000) in part by bills on the Bank of the Capitol of this city, of the denomination of $50 each. If this be the fact, as we are informed from a respectable source, there is a fair chance of his escaping the demands of justice, and the punishment he so much deserves.

The Senate have confirmed the nomination of J. C. Murray, Esq., to be the United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas, vice T. B. Luckie, Esq., resigned.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARAGO.

The U. S. mail steamship Arago, Capt. Lines, from Havre and Southampton, June 4th, arrived at New York on the 18th inst. with four days later news.

By this steamer we have the French and English mails.

The French steam propeller Alma, which left Havre dock June 3, for New York, was at anchor off Havre when the Arago left, something being the matter with her screw; 40 of her passengers left and came by the Arago.

Ex-President Fillmore was passenger on board the Arago from Havre to Cowes, and will return to America by the Atlantic, leaving Liverpool June 11th.

The Central American question was assuming a feature of considerable interest and importance in England—the news received by the Hermann and America having added considerably to the excitement previously existing. It was the means of calling forth the literary powers of the various English Journals.

The *Times*, in an article on the 2d inst., says that the administration of Gen. Pierce had taken another step on that downward course to which it had resolutely addicted itself ever since its entrance upon special duties. The President, it states, had used every endeavor to complicate relations already grievously entangled and had used his utmost to embitter feelings on both sides the Atlantic already needlessly and wantonly irritated.

After explaining the causes of the difficulties, and stating that they had been produced by the wishes of a large class of voters at the forthcoming Presidential election, who would be delighted if seeing the government of the United States indentified with an enterprise such as that of Walker and his associates, alludes to that portion of the President's message to the Senate which recognizes the government of Walker as a government *de facto*.

The effect of such a step, the Times continues, will be to send to Walker and his associates hundreds of unquiet spirits from every part of the Union, and to involve the United States virtually, though not ostensibly, in a war with Costa Rica and Guatemala. The preference on which this step has been taken, are extremely flimsy and transparent. Walker's government is for the moment in possession of power, and may therefore be called, by straining of language, a government *de facto*, but it is in imminent danger of being overthrown from day to day, by a combination of neighboring States who are waging against it a war of extermination, and it occupies such a position that no impartial government, willing to hold the scales evenly between it and the government it has supplanted, could have dreamt of recognizing its existence as an independent State.

After questioning the right of the United States to recognize the position of Walker, upon the ground that his government was founded upon laws totally adverse to those of the country, the article thus concludes:

"It is an alarming manifestation of the ideas which actuate the American Government and leads to most disagreeable anticipations as to the probability of an amicable solution of any dispute with men who seem to recognize no other law than their wishes and their passions. But it is no cause of war; it is not even necessarily ground of diplomatic complaint. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty has not been in terms violated, and it may probably be expedient in the present critical state of the relations between the two countries rather to pass this matter by in silence than to incur the risk of introducing fresh difficulty into a discussion already sufficiently perilous, or give an excuse to those who are even now only ready to seek an occasion of quarrel. If war do come we must meet it as we may. Let us at any rate have the satisfaction of reflecting that this greatest of human calamities has not been precipitated by an undue sensitiveness or any avoidable interference on our part."

The above remarks are followed by another article on the 3d, as a continuation of the subject. The writer says that the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, and that of Mr. Dallas *which must immediately follow*, by no means imply a state of war, or are even necessary preludes to that dire calamity. Peace may be maintained with America, though without any diplomatic representative. It presumes that with the Presidential election will close the warlike feeling which pervades the Washington cabinet, and closes by enjoining a temperate policy so as if possible to prevent a quarrel rather than to seek establishing one.

In the money article of the same journal, similar feelings are expressed. After alluding to the arguments used to justify the recognition of Walker, it says that so far as the Government of Walker being accepted by the people, he could only maintain himself by shooting Gen. Corral, the head of the Nicaraguan army, and by threatening with a similar fate every citizen who should be found, by word or writing, to have encouraged the slightest resistance to his hand. It was also notorious that the only means of supplying himself with funds, was by levying contributions on all the inhabitants, foreign as well as native. In relation to the readiness of the United States to recognize all established Governments without reference to their origin, it is pointed out that the Republic of Liberia, which has been recognized for years, and all the leading Governments of Europe had vainly sought the same advantages from the Cabinet at Washington, the reason for the refusal being that its people belong to a colored race. The article concludes by remarking that the enthusiasm on the subject, at New Orleans, was to be attributed to a desire for the extension of slavery.

The English journals of the 4th continue their remarks respecting the American affairs. The Times, from further information it had received, considered that war was becoming daily more imminent, whilst the Daily News adheres to the improbability of such an event, and advises great caution and forbearance on the part of the admiral and captains of the ships stationed round about the shores of North America.

The Times, in a leader of some length, scoffs at the idea of a war on the part of Spain with Mexico, and considers it more like a dream to amuse the imagination than a serious incident in the sober domain of reality. It says that not a month would pass from the day that the first of the half-dozen ships which constitute the Spanish navy had driven into Vera Cruz the brig which constitutes the navy of Mexico, when swiftly and sharply the Government at Washington would intervene in the discussion and remove its solution to the bay of Havana.

The question of the Danish Sound Dues is at last brought under the consideration of Parliament. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice that, on the 6th inst., he should move for a Select Committee to inquire into their operation, and to consider to what degree they were detrimental to the commerce of the country.

On the 6th inst., Her Majesty laid the foundation stone of the new military college to be erected to the memory of the late F. M. Duke of Wellington.

Although the poisoner, Palmer, has been tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung, yet many doubts existed in some of the English minds as to the actual proof of the prisoner's guilt. The medical profession are in part annoyed at the preference which was given to the testimony of some of the witnesses, and requests have been made to have the body of Cook exhumed soon to make another analysis, it being guarantied that if poison was administered it is possible of detection.

France.

From the Lyons papers we learn that the whole country in the vicinity of that city had been overflowed by a rapid rise in the rivers Rhone and Spane. A great deal of distress had been the result, large numbers of the poor classes of villagers having been thus deprived of all they possessed. On the news being received at Paris, the Emperor hastened to visit the scene of the inundation in person, and distributed 100,000 francs among the sufferers. At last accounts the water was subsiding.

ACCIDENTS ON THE RAILROAD.—We are poined to learn, that at Osyka, in this county, on the 10th inst., a child of four years of age, son of Joseph Clovier, an employee on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, was accidentally run over and killed by a train of freight cars. The child, we understand, was playing upon the cow-catcher while the locomotive was at a stand still, and a train backing up threw the little fellow off and passed over him, crushing him to death.

We also learn that as the gravel train was going into the city from Osyka, on the 11th inst., with nineteen heavily loaded cars, the engine ran off the track, when within a mile of the city, carrying with it the tender and several of the cars, and throwing off the engineer, conductor and firemen, and killing the conductor, Mr. Clark. The others escaped without injury. The locomotive, the new James Robb, was considerably damaged. It was thought the late rains there had washed up the embankment and undermined the track, causing the rails to spread, and throwing the locomotive off, as being the cause of the accident. The passenger train up failed to reach Osyka at the time due on that day in consequence.

[Holmesville (Pike Co., Miss.) Independent, 19th.

MYSTERIOUS.—We are informed that a woman was found floating in the Bayou a few days since. Her head was severed from her body, and she appeared to be dressed in her night clothes. A coroner's inquest was held over her, we suppose, but we have not heard the verdict.—[Plaquemine Sentinel, 21st.

Later from Panama and Aspinwall.

We have received files of the Aspinwall Courier as late as the 3d inst., containing some items of interest.

The approaching elections were the principal topics which agitated the people of the Isthmus. The elections are to come off as follows:

For President of the Republic, on July 20th.

For Governor of the State of Panama, June 29th.

For members of the State Legislature, June 30th.

For States' Attorney and Judges of the Superior Court, July 13th.

The following gentlemen were candidates for President of the Republic: Manuel Murillo Toro, of the Red Republican party, and Gen. T. C. Mosquera, Liberal.

Speaking of the health of Aspinwall, the Courier says that mosquitos and sandflies are the only trouble they have. The town is perfectly quiet and healthy. Several merchants have received new stocks of goods, and business was improving in consequence, and quite a number of new places of business had been opened. There was an United States vessel of war in the port of Aspinwall up to the 2d inst.

The Congress of the Republic of New Granada is holding an extraordinary session, which commenced about the 1st of last month. The principal business is the consideration of the Federal Constitution, and the Columbian Confederation scheme.

The Carthagena Canal Dredging Machine is finished, and about to be put to work.

The same paper has the following article relating to the state of things in Panama:

Panama is in a state of fermentation—the elements there evidently working, unless a powerful neutralizer be brought to bear upon them, must produce an explosion, to which the petty disturbances of almost nightly occurrence there for sometime past, will but slightly compare. A few days since, a commotion having arisen in the city, a premature signal brought five boats with one hundred and twenty-five men well armed, from the St. Mary's to the beach. Happily the excitement having been subdued, they were remanded to the vessel without landing; but the promptitude and capacity of their oppressors taught a good lesson. Many of the residents of Panama, both foreigners and natives, have left, and more are preparing to leave.

Mr. Amos B. Corwine, U. S. Commissioner, arrived at Aspinwall on the 31st ult. in the steamship George Law, and proceeded directly to Panama for the purpose of inquiring into the late riots in that city, as directed by Secretary Marcy.

Later from Texas.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MEXICO.

The steamship Mexico, Capt. Lawless, arrived at this port from Galveston and Indianola, Tuesday morning, bringing Galveston dates to the 22d, and Indianola to the 21st inst.

From the tone of the press throughout the State, we would infer that large crops will be made this season of both cotton and corn.

From the Galveston Civilian of the 20th inst., we learn that the troubles on the Texas and Louisiana border still continue. That paper says:

The free negroes, mulattoes and white men, to the number of forty, with the Sheriff at their head, who had been ordered to leave the country, have refused to do so, and have fortified themselves, some four miles above Madison. They are reported to have a hundred guns, besides pistols and bowie knives, and to bid defiance to their opponents. Parties in the country are about equally divided. Almost every man is armed, and all are in continual apprehension from enemies. The high grass in the prairie affords hiding places every where, and no man can leave his home with safety.

Last Saturday, Dr. Meers and Burwell Alexander, two men who had been warned by the Regulators to leave the county, and refused, were shot by a party of twenty of thirty men, at Green's Bluff. The execution is reported to us to have been deliberate.

The proscribed class is said to nearly equal the remainder of the citizens of the county, in number. A bloody battle is expected; and the result is doubtful, unless the whites are reinforced from other counties. They have had promises of assistance from Liberty and elsewhere.

It is impossible for us to give a detailed or correct history of the events which have ended in the present state of affairs. There may have been faults on both sides. But there seems no doubt that the insolence and crimes of the free persons of mixed blood have been such as to be unendurable by the whites. It is evident that both parties cannot longer live in the same community. We shall expect to hear of bloody work by every mail, until the Governor can order such a force to the spot, from other counties, as will restore order, and sustain the laws.

We copy the following from the Nueces Valley of the 14th instant:

Major Hill, Paymaster U. S. A., arrived here on Wednesday last, and reports that while passing from Fort Davis to Fort Clark, and at a place called Devil's River, he was attacked by about fifty Indians; the Indians were armed with rifles and bows and arrows, and after delivering their fire, attempted to charge the wagon where the Major had $10,000—but two men in the wagon drawing their revolvers, the Indians retreated. A corporal was wounded in the arm by a rifle ball, and the arm had to be amputated. Major Hill was wounded in the right fore-arm with an arrow, but we are glad to learn not seriously.

The Major and his son were most miraculously saved by swimming the river. It is most astonishing that the Indians did not kill them all, and capture the wagon and money.

Indian War in Florida.

The following interesting letter from prominent and influential citizens of Bayport, Hernando county, Fla., we copy from the Tallahassee Sentinel of the 17th inst.:

Dear Sir—I received your favor this morning. I am glad to learn that something is to be done for protection along this coast. We have in this place and vicinity appealed to the Governor, to Gen. Carter, to Col. Monroe and to our delegates at Washington, and reported the signs and trails of Indians, until we concluded that it was of no further use. We have an organization along the coast here for protection mostly, although severe scouting has been done under it. Indian signs have been so frequent, however, that most of the people fear to leave their homes and families. Capt. G.'s command extends down the coast to Clear Water and Old Tampa. It guards this place (two men being on post at night) but scattered as it is in small detachments, the force cannot be spared sufficient to scout the extensive swamps and hammocks, and I am expecting daily some attack upon persons traveling the road through the swamps to and from this place. Should the Indians make such a demonstration, this place would be completely hemmed in—none daring to leave or come to it by land. The track of an Indian to within sight of this place has been seen on the road. Indian trails and signs have been seen near the river, and lately some signal fires have been seen where no white man had been for weeks.

Immediately back of us the people of the Annutilga and Chocochattee section, are in constant alarm. Indians come into their yards at night—the tracks seen next morning and in one instance passed through a house. Their tracks are seen in the fields. (It is now mutton-corn season here.) Last Sunday Judge Enbank's son and some of his negroes saw 5 Indians in his field. They gave the alarm and the tracks were followed some distance, but you know the hammocks there, and that it is almost impossible to find a party of that number. The policy of the Indians would appear to be, so far as shown in this county, to go in very small parties, making as little sign as possible, and striking a blow after full knowledge of the situation of the people and settlements. Under these circumstances it will require a large force, operating in different sections, to hunt them out. Last week a trail of six or eight was seen across the bridge (Camp Izzard). The Tampa [illegible] is discontinued, and the Bayport mail has [illegible] an express being now sent from here [illegible] a week. This will be discontinued, and this [illegible] section will be entirely cut off from communication from the balance of the world.

Some of the people are moving away, some leaving crops already laid by, and I expect a sort of general stampede of all those who can get away, and the balance must crowd together and suffer the miseries of farting the hot, wet and sickly season. What we want are troops stationed all through this country. The coral organization does some good, but for reasons stated before, it cannot do active service. This coast, that of Hernando, Levy and Mad[illegible] afford as fine a country for the Indians to hide and live in—secure a retreat in a few hours, [illegible] an attack or massacre, as the everglades themselves. One hundred and fifty men may positively be enough to operate between the Suwannee and Waccasassa, but the large hammocks South-east of the latter require nearly as large a force, and then come the hammocks and swamps of Hernando. I have written my views about this situation some time since, to the Governor. I suggested to Capt. H. to report his command to you, and I have endorsed his report, etc.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...N. O. Christian Advocate.

...00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

...DAY, JUNE 28, 1856.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The ...steamship ...nada arrived ... Left Aspinwall ... quiet on the Isthmus. ... man of war in port.—...nue in San Francisco.— ...ce committee are proceeding ...ly—hanging some—banishing offenders to Australia and making ...eral inquest into official rottenness. ...Johnson issued a proclamation ...t the vigilance committee, and or... them to disband; but they have ...en in arms, and the people are ...ir side.

Rev. T. W. Moore and Rev. W. E. Baker came by the Granada. The latter, a Presbyterian minister of Sacramento, intends returning; the former a member of the Pacific Conference who ...out two years ago from North ...rolina, brings with him his family.—His health is feeble. He reports that B... ...avanaugh had determined on ...alifornia till over Conference ...ber. Bro. Moore left San ... on 5th June.

A CALL FOR BIBLE DISTRIBUTION.

The ...Louisiana Courier, 22d inst., ...discourses to an inquiring corres...

...has which you inquire about: "Canst thou ...sweet influences of Pleiades or loose the ...of Orion," does not occur in Ossian. It is wor..., however, of any poet, and although we have no ...to refer, we think you will find it in William ...'s poems."

...the American Bible Society has a ...to do, that of London ought ...not be idle. A few days ago, reading the History of Europe, by Sir Archibald Alison, Bart. (a two volume publi...ed by the Harpers, recently noticed ...the Advocate,) our eye fell upon a passage in which he gravely ascribes ...of money is the root of all ... Solomon.

...asked hunting in the hamlets for ...destitution, there are needy places ...echoes are never waked by ...th step of charity.

We suggest to the officers of the ...rican Bible Society, who have ...resolved upon another search and ...tribution over the whole country, ...to overlook the bureaus of Federal ...State officers and newspaper offices ...all grades, from the highest to the lowest.

To the Teachers of Alabama.

Gentlemen; We are authorized by a large number of the prominent members of your profession, to call a State Teachers' Convention, to assemble in the city of Selma on the 24th of July next.

The object of the Convention is to organize a permanent State Teachers' ...iation, similar in character and aims to those of other States.

The importance of such an Association in Alabama, as well as the particulars of its nature and purposes, need not be detailed to you. The confusion and inefficiency of our whole Educational system, demand of Teachers some action. Little can be effected without ...rt of effort, and this is to be secured ...by a free and full interchange of views and opinions, in a regularly organized and deliberative body.

The cause of Education will progress slowly, and legislation will be tardy and effete, until Teachers unite in counsel, and recommend measures of reform.

☞ *We trust that the importance of a ...Convention, will induce you to attend.*

This call is made by the authority of a large number of the leading Scholars and Teachers of the State.

A PALPABLE HIT.—The following item is taken from the Memphis Christian Advocate, and is emphatically a good ...Doubtless if the cane were more frequently used upon the gin bottle, there would be less occasion for the ...ions of physicians or the nos... quacks:

...Hit.—An invalid once sent for a ... detaining him for some time ... a description of his pains, aches, etc., he thus ...: "Now Doctor, you have humbugged ... with ... good for nothing pills and ...; they don't touch the real difficulty. ... to strike the cause of my ailments, if it is ... power to reach it."

"...e shall be done," said the doctor, at the same ... his cane and demolishing a decanter of ... stood at the sideboard.

NEW FIRM.—By reference to our ... columns, it will be seen ... ...uces W. H. Stuart & Co., and R. L. ... & Co., have united. In ... union there is strength—increased ...—and redoubled attention to ... We cannot but wish success ... we know and like so well.

...ry.—The interments in the city cemeteries ... week ending Sunday morning numbered 168. Yellow ... ... have reported to

SHALL THE CHURCH LOSE THE NEXT SIX MONTHS?

A pastor in Conference writes:—"We are troubled at the prospect, for the next six months. The political canvass has opened with signs of unusual activity. People will talk and think of little else but politics till the Presidential election is over, and church matters and revivals will be at a stand still."

Doubtless many who have not given their thoughts expression, are thinking the same thing. The bible, the ministry, the weapons of spiritual warfare, are to be laid up in ordinary, for awhile. Satan is to have it his own way for six months. The contest in which heaven sympathises is to stand aside until an earthly one is attended to. No more conversions of sinners or sanctification of believers. As for revivals, they are not to be expected.

Death will not stop—thousands will die between this and November. The grave will not cease to call for victims. Sin will not check its swelling tide till the Presidential election is over. But the church is to lose the next six months! Reader, pastor, is this the thought of your heart?

In this country of freedom and franchise, an occasion will seldom be wanting; and if an exciting election is to be an interruption of the church's operations, then she had as well quit altogether.

Political history is not like a tale that is told; a romance that has its beginning, its middle and its end, and closes when the principal actors disappear. It is of different composition and continuous. In this real life, both private and public, events link into a perpetual chain. One excitement succeeds another. A lull does not creep over the busy scene before another set of causes comes into operation; scarcely perceptible at first, but not less stirring. Now it is the compromise, now Kansas, now the presidential canvass. It was always so and always will be.

Is it not a mistake that excitements, when legitimate and wholesome, are unfavorable to religion? Is it not an unjust reflection upon those free institutions which we thank God for and which can only be maintained by a vigilant interest on our part? We think it is.

The greatest preachers, as well as politicians have dated with excitements. Times that tried men's souls have been prolific of divines and diplomatists. A look into a library, along the shelves on which lie books that are books, standard authors of sermons and theology, will confirm this statement. When fear of change perplexes monarchs, and the very foundations of society are moved, minds great in every direction, and hearts too, have come forth thickest.

Amid the din and distress, the fears and hopes of the American Revolution, the Methodist Church increased as rapidly and soundly as at any time since.

Religion challenges reason. Its ministers dread nothing so much as stolid indifference. If men will not hear or think, nothing can be done. A general interest among the masses has this good effect, which may be taken advantage of for the gospel: They are stirred; their minds are awake; their ears are open; they are susceptible of impression. And though the stream bears naturally in a very worldly direction, it may be turned into a better channel.

Because influences are generated, active and tending to excess unless restrained, no less than on account of the unusual possibilities of doing good, the church owes it to the country, to herself and to her Lord, to be up and doing at such times. Every agency at work; every member at his post.

Christianity is designed to make its way through just such a world as this is and to save it; not excepting democratic institutions.

The world cannot spare the church for a day. There is no provision nor authority for a half year's halt in its march. The ends of the earth wait for its coming.

Let individual christians look well to their tempers and conduct. Be sober; be vigilant; and let not general questions degenerate into personal unkindness, nor difference of opinion breed heartburnings. Bibles and prayers and regular meetings are still of use. The Holy Spirit is ever promised to them that ask. The souls of dying men call for deliverance and salvation. Work, not a day is to be blank. Sanctify the Lord God in your hearts. Look for good meetings, precious seasons, times of refreshing. And who can tell what joys and triumphs and progress await a faithful church, the next six months!

Even with wind and tide against us, it is not in character to despair of the ship and let her drive; nor even to cast out anchor; but to make headway. Christ is Head over all things to the church. He can make even the unmitigated wrath of man to praise him.—There is no prospect of a six months repose to the militant church between this and millenium.

Lose the next six months! And like the individual or the christian ...hold—neglect of duty provides plenty of excuses for more neglect.—Something else will soon be up—the country more in danger than ever and the politicians more vehement.

Have we made a covenant with death and with hell are we at agreement?—for the next six months. The covenant shall be disannulled, and the agreement shall not stand.

Let the bible be an open book; the pulpit faithful in warning and teaching. Marshal the classes, proclaim the fast, pitch the camp meetings, push the battle to the gates; and high over the din and strife of parties, let the banner of peace on earth, good will to men be borne, and the triumphs of Emanuel's kingdom go on.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

We have been furnished with the following, from Rev. Wm. Lambuth, at Shanghai, to his father, a member of the Mississippi Conference. And yet another deprivation is to befal the feeble mission there:

SHANGHAI, China, March 6, 1856.

My Dear Father:—Once more by the goodness of our Heavenly Father, I am permitted to write. I am truly thankful that I again have the privilege of saying Mary, Walter and myself are in good health.—Brother Belton and family were soon taken from this field of labor, and we have not heard from them since their departure.

Brother Kelly is to set sail on Monday next, on his way home, on account of sister K's bad health. This is quite afflicting to us as a mission, while we have so much need of laborers in China. However, Bro. K. will return to us immediately if it be the will of God. Of the number last sent out, I am the only and remaining one. May our lives and the lives of our brethren be precious in the sight of God! I have much cause to rejoice that God has mercifully watched over us and given us good health.

And, more than all, we have great reason to rejoice that God is still with us, blessing us spiritually as well as temporally.

I must tell you how good the Lord was to me some few days since, the 28th of last month:

Some two weeks since, I became acquainted with Rev. Mr. Burns, a missionary from Scotland, who spends his time in a boat, going from place to place, preaching the word of God. He has no family. He is an excellent man—a holy man—a man of God, deeply in the Spirit. I proposed to him before leaving Shanghai, we should have prayer meeting at my house, and pray for God's blessing upon us, and upon our work. He readily consented, and I invited a number of the missionaries to meet with us.

The day being unpleasant there were but few, but God met with us, and my soul was blessed. Oh how good is the Lord who hath said "My grace is sufficient for thee!" My prayers were answered, in that we received a blessing from Him. How good and pleasant it is to be a christian, when we know of a surety that God is our Father, and that he ever watches over us!

My dear father, some five years since I professed religion, and after that time frequently felt the power of God in my heart, but I never knew until within the last year, what it was to "rejoice ever more, and pray without ceasing." But my communion with God is sweet, "casting out all fear," and enabling me to "rejoice in hope of the glory of God." And that night, after receiving such a blessing from God, how much better was I able, when collecting my servants and those receiving instruction from me, to tell them of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world.

You desire to know if I have kept a journal since coming to China. I have, with the exception of a few days, which were employed almost entirely in gaining a knowledge of this difficult language. I shall send it to you soon. I trust it will be more interesting as I progress in the work, and speak of the goodness of God in turning many of the people from "darkness to light," and enabling his servants to endure hardship as good soldiers of the cross of Christ. I am assured that God is with me. I cannot doubt. He will not forsake us though we be surrounded by a heathen people. He will sustain us in our work. I believe God is turning the heart of this people unto Him. I have very good evidence of this. There is an increasing desire to hear, and on the part of some there is a manifest willingness to reject, and believe in Jesus. These I speak of, not as coming under the observation of others, but under my own eye. If God is still gracious in looking upon their hearts, and by His infinite goodness I am spared to labor among them, you shall hear more of them.

Oh that God would raise up native preachers to spread abroad His blessed gospel among their own dying fellow men, is my continual prayer!

The box I spoke of some time since, was sent to Middleton & Co., N. Y. Tell me what you think of the various articles, and of the idols. When you have seen them and also my friends, burn them in the fire, for we know not when God will remove the light of his gospel from our blessed nation, and I, with good intentions, might be the means of doing much harm.

I think the best plan, and that which will cost less, will be to write upon the envelope of each letter "overland mail."

I am truly thankful for what our brethren have done for me in Mobile. If they are not permitted by the goodness of God to see the fruits of my labor in China, for many years, I trust they may be assured that I am, by the help of God, making use of every power of soul, body, and spirit, to turn the heathens from the error of their ways.

Oh that we may all meet in heaven never to part, "Come Lord, come quickly," is my daily prayer.

It was not my intention, when I wrote you, to drop my school entirely, but only for a few months, until I should be supplied with more means, and also to remove it from the country to the city, where I could have greater access to the people. Mary has a school of girls, to whom we have to pay something every day in order to get them to come, and also a man for teaching them.

I trust our brethren will not become discouraged, but give us your prayers daily, and God will bless.

I remain your affectionate son,

WILLIAM LAMBUTH.

HUMBLE HEARER.—A torch may be lighted by a candle, and a knife be sharpened by an unpolished stone; so Mr. Hildersham used to say, "that he never heard any faithful minister in his life, so mean but he could discover some gift in him that was wanting in himself and could receive some profit by him."

PRACTICAL HEARER.—A poor woman in the country went to hear a sermon, wherein, among other evil practices, the use of dishonest weights and measures was exposed. With this discourse she was much affected. The next day when the minister, according to his custom, went among his hearers, and called upon the woman, he took occasion to ask her what she remembered of his sermon. The poor woman complained much of her bad memory; and said she had forgotten almost all that he had delivered. "But one thing," said she, "I remembered; I remembered to burn my bushel." A doer of the word cannot be a forgetful hearer.

CHURCH ITEMS.

The Southern Baptist Publication Society, located in Charleston, S. C., has just secured for endowment $20,00. A sum soon to be raised to $25,000. A liberal member begun the subscription, Mr. Edmund King, of Marion, Alabama, which has thus resulted in giving bottom and sinews to a useful denominational institution. The following is a summary of the contributions from the several States, in their geographical order:

Virginia, $4,344; North Carolina, $242; South Carolina, $7,092; Georgia, $4,845; Alabama, $4,577; Mississippi, $150. Total, $21,250.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Mississippi, met at Vicksburg last April, and remained in session until evening. Besides Bishop Green, there were present about twenty of the clergy of the Diocese and in union with the convention.

The publication of the Church Herald, suspended some months since, will not, at least for the present, be resumed.

Neither will St. Andrew's College at Jackson, be re-opened as an institution of the same grade. It was suggested by the Convention as probably an act of prudence to surrender the present charter of the college with the view to the eventual establishment in its place of a Diocesan High School.

The salary of the Bishop of the Diocese was increased by a vote of the convention to $3,000, that sum to include traveling expenses.

The Presbyterian papers are quoting freely Hugh Miller's replies to Macaulay. Miller does not like many things in the last two volumes of the history, in which Scotland is touched upon.

Every reader of the fourth volume of Macaulay's History, pp. 405—407, must have been struck with horror at the account there given of the conduct of the Edinburg clergy, with respect to Thomas Aikhead, condemned to death for blasphemy. He represents them as not only refusing to intercede that a respite might be granted, but as demanding his speedy death, execrating him from their pulpits and insulting him in his last moments.

It is another Servetus case. Hugh Miller professes to have discovered a full refutation in a pamphlet published by Mr. Lorimer in 1713, showing that the Calvinist clergy did endeavor to obtain first a pardon, then a reprieve, and failing in these, attended him, at his own request, to the last, and he was enabled to die in peace.

Austin College, under the presidency of Rev. Daniel Baker, D. D., gives fair promise of usefulness. The present classes are as follows: Seniors 5, Juniors 3, Sophomore 8, Freshmen 11, Law Department 9, Preparatory 43.—Total 81.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Cancer Cure Extraordinary.

There lives in the city of Jackson, Miss., a Mrs. Simpson, who has been afflicted with cancer in her breast for six years. It had been seen and examined by fifteen eminent physicians, treated by several, by all pronounced cancer, by most of them incurable.—Mrs. Simpson had been confined closely for four years, most of that period in great suffering, often in agony beyond description. For years her friends had expected her death almost continually. Four times during last year I visited her at my quarterly visits to Jackson, and in no instance did I expect to find her alive at my next visit to the place. I saw the cancer myself, and have never seen one which looked so horrible. In the month of November Dr. Cade, late of Italy, commenced to treat the disease. In March Mrs. Simpson was well to all appearance, able to attend all the services in the church, every tumor healed, so she continues to this date. I should think Mrs. S. fully fifty years old; her health is not vigorous, that could not be expected, but the cancer appears entirely well.

I write this for the benefit of afflicted humanity. It is without suggestion from any quarter. I have not even been introduced to Dr. Cade, and he needs not my help, he is a regular practicing physician in this place.—Should any of my friends who may be afflicted with this dreadful disease see this notice it may be beneficial to them.

D. M. DRAKE.

Jackson, Miss., June 11, 1856.

AT JESUS' FEET.—The Rev. W. Jay one day attended the dying bed of a young female, who thus addressed him: "I have little," said she, "to relate, as to my experience. I have been much tried and tempted, but this is my sheet anchor—he has said, 'he that cometh to me I will no wise cast out!' I know I come to him, and I expect that he will be as good as his word. Poor and unworthy as I am, he will not trifle with me; it would be beneath his greatness, I am at his feet. As you have often said:

"'Tis joy enough, my all in all,
At thy dear feet to lie;
Then will not let me lower fall,
And none can higher fly."

Notices of New Books.

THE LIFE AND TRAVELS OF HERODOTUS—by J. Talboys Wheeler, F. R. G. S., 2 vols., 1856. Harper & Bros.

Here is an animated fossil. Heroditus, the Greek historian, was the Baron Himboldt of his day. He "flonrished" in the fifth century before Christ. Mr. Wheeler puts flesh and skin on his skeleton. Travels with him. Enlarges his notes by describing cotemporaneous events and manners and religions as Herodotus might have seen them. Discusses and develops themes that might have engaged the Grecian's attention, perhaps did. Gossips pleasantly and probably. It is a very lively and instructive way of doing up the ancients; the product of vast and judicious research in ancient history, geography and mythology. Nehemiah was cotemporaneous with Herodotus; and there are some rather awkward attempts at introducing them, and thus connecting the sacred history of the times with the profane.

HUGUENOT EXILES, OR TIMES OF LOUIS XIV. A historical novel: Harper & Bros, 1856: pp. 455.

The oppressions and disasters that preceded, accompanied and followed this period of religious despotism—are given with something more than the detail of dry history—in a *realizing* manner. It creates a horror of Romanism.

MECHANIC'S TABLES; containing areas and circumferences of circles, weights of various metals, etc. by Chas. Haswell, Marine Engineer: Harper & Bros, 1856.

A little volume that must be invaluable to the practical mechanic. Calculations, of all sorts, ready to hand.

LEARNING TO THINK: Another of that beautiful series for the young, by Abbott; from the Harper press.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, April, 1856. New York: Leonard Scott & Co.

The subjects of the essays in this number are: "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." This is a hearty and laudatory commendation of Motley's great work; a work which has placed him in the very front rank of modern writers. "Types of Mankind," of Messrs. Nott & Gliddon. Its conclusions are endorsed but its reasoning, its inductive processes and some of its alleged facts are laughed at.

All these we have through H. D. McGinnis, 35 Camp street—where they are on sale.

Dangerous Criticism.

Whoever accompanies a congregation which has just been dismissed from church, may hear a great variety of criticisms on the sermon. These ordinarily refer more to the manner of delivery, and the style of composition, than to the scriptural handling of the subject or the practical character of the discourse. There is another way which is not only injudicious, but dangerous to the spiritual welfare, especially of the unconverted.

The recital of an actual occurrence will be the best illustration of our meaning. A pious lady once left a church in this city, in company with her husband, who was not a professor of religion. She was a woman of unusual vivacity with a keen perception of the ludicrous, and often playfully sarcastic. As they walked along toward home, she began to make some amusing and spicy comments on the sermon, which a stranger, a man of very ordinary talents and awkward manner, had preached that morning, in the absence of the pastor. After running on in this vein of sportive criticism for some time surprised at the profound silence of her husband—she turned, and looked up in his face. *He was in tears!* That sermon had sent an arrow of conviction to his heart! Let the reader imagine the anguish of the conscience stricken wife thus arrested in the act of ridiculing a discourse which had been the means of awakening the anxiety of her unconverted husband.

Incalculable harm is done by these inconsiderate criticisms. Many a child has gone home from church full of trembling solicitude about eternal things—longing perhaps to throw itself into the arms of the parent and, "What must I do to be saved?"—only to have all concern chilled, and all convictions chased away by the captious, or mirth-moving criticism of the father or mother. Many an unconverted wife or husband, many an impenitent friend, has thus had all interest dissipated by those who were perhaps at that very time praying for their salvation.

Let this admonition be a word in season to those church members who have unconverted children, relatives and friends.—*Cent. Presb.*

Have you not been surprised to find how independent of money peace of conscience is, and how much happiness can be condensed in the humblest home? A cottage will not hold the bulky furniture and sumptious accommodations of a mansion; but if God be there, a cottage will hold as much happiness as might stock a palace.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

LEAF RIVER MISSION, MISS. ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Rev. H. N. McTYEIRE, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South:

Our second quarterly meeting has just closed. Our P. E., brother Jas. Y. Griffing, was with us and preached to us the great truths of the gospel, and we trust with good effect. Our work is truly a mission. It is a sparsely settled country including nearly all of Jones and Perry counties. The people are generally poor and much divided in religious opinions. Some are much given to drunkenness and other vices which always follow this sin. And there are other evils not called sins, but are the certain results of the above—such as too little united effort for any good purpose, viz: The schooling of children in both week and Sunday-Schools, which still keeps the community in too much ignorance and in great want of means. There are but few of our acquaintance that may not be truly called poor and live in very plain style.

We commenced our work by the plan given at the last Conference on the first Sunday of January last, and have been continually at it. We have found a few faithful brethren here who are worthy of praise, and whom God will surely honor. A considerable number of persons have died within the bounds of our mission since we have been here, and nearly all of them out of the church.

Although the winter has been very hard, and much rain has fallen and prevented our small congregations frequently from getting together, and we have not yet had anything of a revival, we trust our labors will not be all in vain. We have received into our church twelve white persons, and on trial five whites and one colored. We have not yet had to turn out any. One local preacher withdrew from us at our last quarterly conference, on the 24th inst. We are praying and hoping that the Lord will revive his work among us speedily; and surely if he does not many sinners will be finally lost. O Lord, it is time for thee to work, for the people do constantly make void thy law.

Truly the prophet said for God, "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." There are but very few reading people here, and we have not found one Methodist periodical coming to a post office within our work. [Whose fault is it?—Ed.] On this account we suffer much loss, having enjoyed a religious paper for thirty successive years, even from the beginning of the Wesleyan Journal in Charleston, S. C. But when we were coming to this work we left the Southern Christian Advocate with our brother, hoping to meet her beautiful and lovely sister the N. O. Christian Advocate, but she has not yet shown her face. [Why did you not send us your name and office?—Ed.]

We beg the friends of missions to pray for us. We have nineteen appointments which we fill monthly. At some of them we preach Saturday and Sunday every round. The average attendance at church in the round, we think as-yet, is not much over five hundred, but we visit many who cannot get to church and instruct and pray for them. And all whom we visit receive us kindly, and treat us as bountifully as they are able.

Yours in Christ, hoping to give you better news soon.

JOHN H. MASSEY.

May 26, 1856.

OAKMULGEE MISSION, Ala. Conference.

Dear Brother:—I now send you a report of the state of this mission for the first and second quarters. I entered upon my work about the middle of January, and notwithstanding the unpleasant weather in the beginning of the year, I have been able to fill all my round of appointments except on two Sabbaths, which failure was caused by inclement weather. This mission lies in the vicinity of the town of Cahaba, which is located immediately at the junction of the Cahaba with the Alabama River. We have on this work four churches, expressly for the use of slaves in their religious exercises, and at all of the appointments with but a single exception, we have comfortable rooms to worship in. The owners generally attend and worship with their slaves where they live on the plantations.

We have received on probation this year 81, and baptised 92 children and 16 adults. Some have been converted to God and made happy in his love; 230 children are catechised regularly and are making fine progress, greatly to the gratification of the owners as well as the missionary.

Yours in christian love,

P. R. M'CRARY.

HOLMES MISSION, Alabama Conference.

I have neglected to report this mission in due time, as we have no Post Office in the bounds of the work, this must answer for my excuse. Our first and second quarterly meetings are over—up to this time we have received on trial eight members, into full fellowship five, baptized one, and four have died.

No sabbath-schools yet—so far nothing collected, for the support of missions.

This mission is on the east side ... Chocktawhotche river, extending do... the river on a zig zag line from ... county Ala., into Holmes and W... ington counties Florida. We have ... six appointments for two weeks, ... we get through, we return on the ... route.

We stand in great need of ... houses of worship, and more of ... but the country is too sparsely pop... ted to do much yet. This country ... looked upon as very poor, and so it ... but there are many very fertile ... and its resources have not been dev... oped. There are many ponds ... inundated with water, they may ... drained, we think it quite practic... we want enterprising men here, ... when we get them, we shall see gr... changes for the better; there is alre... a small beginning—a change for ... better. This country abounds ... the finest of fish and turtle—all ... make any effort have plenty of ... and honey—so it must be a g... country.

The bears, wolves, panthers, ... cats, and alligators, are a little trou... some, but they are being thinned ou... the crocodile tribe I have killed seve... not long since I came upon a coupl... these worthies, while they were en... ed in a battle with each other, and ... though they were well shielded wi... heavy coat of mail, yet when they ... down there voracious jaws upon ... other, they leave their marks—... scales being removed, the blood flow... At the end of this battle, I put an ... to these warriors, as they were too ... from their native element to reach ... they made no attempt to reach h... but threw open their mouths wide, ... wielded their elastic tails vainly ... tempting to strike me. I hope ... this is innocent amusement, for we h... to do something while there is no pe... to be seen for a great while, we ... take a little exercise in subduing ... wild animals.

J. ...

June 12, 1856.

For the N. O. Christian Advo...

China Mission---Duty of Mississippi ... ference to Support Bro. Lambuth.

Mr. Editor:—When it was ... stood at our session held in Can... 1853, that Brother Lambuth would ... appointed to the China Mission, a ... lution was passed in which we pl... ourselves to support him in his ... labor. What then is implied in ... support we pledged? Was it ... that he and his should have clothe... food? I think it implies the build... church and parsonage for him as ... as the first. If he has to rent a ... to live in, teach in, and preach in, ... are pledged to pay for it. I so ... stand it—so do others.

In view of this, I wrote a shor... dress to the preachers of our ... ence last year, urging them to try ... raise at least $5,000 for these purp... The collections on several circu... think, were taken for these purp... and so reported in the explana... handed in. But what has been ... with the money? Was it all exha... on Presiding Elder's Districts! ... notice, so far as I remember, was ... of it in the Treasurer's Report. ... money is not thus applied we w... know it, that at our next sessio... may have a committee on the ... Mission who will see that what ... lected for it is faithfully appropri... We want *our* missionaries in Chi... trained—to have a church and parso... Will brethren remember our pledg... take collections with a view to ... ing it? And when you hand in ... money state that it is for the ... Mission. Brother Lambuth *mis... tained.* Do you not say so too? ... how? By our efforts and the ... tion of our liberal people. Jus... them for what purpose you w... money, and it will be given. Su...

H. H. MORROW.

PRAY ALONE.—Then shouldst ... alone, for thou hast sinned alone, ... die alone, and be judged alone. ... thou wilt have to appear before ... judgment seat! You can be free ... God. You are not agoing to ... any secret. You may be sure ... not betray your confidence. Wha... reasons there may be for any ... of devotion, there are more and str... reasons for secret devotion.—*Ano...*

ALWAYS READY.—Our breath is ... nostrils; we know not what a day ... hour may bring forth. The ... method for preparation for death ... life of faith in Christ, and a hearty ... faithful discharge of every duty. ... cannot be taken unawares; they ... living grace and they will have ... grace whenever they shall need ... thy day is, so shall thy strength ... They have strength in life to li... God, and in death to die to him.

Alfred Lumbard, who was sometime since ... ed of stealing money from letters, in New Y... sentenced in that city on the 12th inst., to ... hard labor, at any place the Marshall might ...

A joint convention of the New Hampshi... lature was held on the 12th at Concord, and ... W. Berry, was elected Secretary of State; ... Treasurer; and Amos Hadley, State Printer.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—The annual examination of the young ladies of the Marion Female Seminary will commence on Tuesday, the 7th of July, and close on Thursday.

On Tuesday night the young ladies of the Junior class will read compositions, the exercises being frequently relieved by music.

The annual concert will take place on Wednesday night, in the Town Hall.

The exhibition in crape work, worsted work, wax fruit and flowers, will be in a room appropriated to the purpose.

The exercises of the graduating class will take place in the Town Hall on Thursday, A. M.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

JAMES K. ARMSTRONG,

Notice—The Trustees of the Southern University are hereby informed that the annual meeting of the Board will be held on the Fourth of July. Very important business will be transacted.

E. WADSWORTH, Sec'y Board.

June 4, 1856.

Notice.—*Quarterly Conferences for Montgomery* District, Alabama:

Lafayette Cire't, Standing Rock,	June 28th and 29th.
Talasee Circuit, Mt. Pleasant....	July 5th and 6th.
Montgomery Circuit, Bethel....	" 26th and 27th.
Tuskegee Station.....	August 2d and 3d.
Tuskegee Circuit, Cotton Valley,	Aug. 8th 9th & 10th
Andrew Cold Miss'n " "	Aug. 8th 9th & 10th
Montgomery Station.....	Aug. 16th & 17th.
Montgomery Col'd Charge and	
Catoma Col'd Mission.....	Aug. 16th & 17th.
Dadeville Circuit.....	Aug. 23d and 24th.
Camp meeting, Crescent camp ground.....	Aug. 29 & Sept. 3d.
Crawford Circuit camp ground.	Sept. 4th & 7th.
Uchee col'd miss'n.....	Sept. 8th & 9th.
Salem Station.....	Sept. 11th.
Oak Bowery Circuit.....	Sept. 20th and 21st.

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Notice.—*Centenary Institute, Alabama*

The annual examination of the classes will begin on Friday the 27th of June, and close on the following Wednesday.

The commencement sermon will be preached on the following Sabbath by Rev. Wm. P. Harrison.

The annual address will be delivered by Rev. E. Baldwin on Wednesday the 2nd July.

B. L. HARRISON, Sec'y.

Notice.—The examination of the students of Mansfield Female College will commence on Tuesday, the 29th July. Commencement day the following Friday, which will be the first of August, at which time the usual honors will be conferred on the graduating class, and addresses appropriate to the occasion delivered. The attendance of the patrons and friends of the Institution and the public generally is respectfully invited. The Visiting Committee of the Conference are also earnestly requested to be in attendance.

H. C. THWEATT, Pres't.

Notice.—*Gainesville District, Alabama* Conference, 3d Quarter.—Fork and Willow Pond Colored Mission, June 14th and 15th; Belmont and Colored Mission, June 28th and 29th; Eutaw, July 12th and 13th; Livingston, July 19th and 20th; Warsaw, 26th and 27th; DeKalb, August 2d and 3d; Lauderdale, August 9th and 10th; Sumterville, August 16th and 17th; Gainesville, August 23d and 24th; Macon, August 30th and 31st; Wahalak; September 6th and 7th.

T. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

Notice.—*Florence Wesleyan University,* Florence, Ala.—The annual examination of the students of this institution will begin on Wednesday 2nd of July next.

The order of exercises in addition to the examination will be as follows:

On Saturday evening Sophomore prize declamation; on Sunday, commencement sermon, by Rev. D. R. Hillie, of Alabama Conference; on Monday and Tuesday evenings Junior exhibition. On Tuesday it is expected that addresses will be delivered before the Alumni and Literary societies, by gentlemen chosen for the occasion. On Monday, commencement day, addresses by the graduating class, degrees conferred, etc.

It is hoped that the committees appointed by the conferences will be present. The friends of education, and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend. The Trustees will hold their annual meeting on Saturday.

S. P. RICE, Sec'y, of Fac.

Wanted—A *Situation as Teacher*—A gentleman who has had ten years experience in conducting both male and female schools, and who can furnish all requisite testimonials as to ability and past success, desires a situation, or the superintendence of some institution of learning. A young lady of eminent qualifications, and of considerable experience in teaching both in the North and South, also wishes a situation.

Address immediately "Teacher," Pleasant Hill, DeSoto Parish, La. jun19-3t

Wanted.—A situation as Teacher, by a young man of considerable experience. He is prepared to teach Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics. Apply to Rev. J. C. Miller, President of Centenary College, or either of its Professors. my17-3t

☞ **Almost every paper in the Union** is from time to time speaking in terms of unqualified commendation upon the good qualities and great benefits derived from the use of Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the immense sales which have been made by the agents in our Southern and Western Cities is conclusive evidence of its virtues, and wonderful virtues they are in truth. It is just the thing for this climate, and should be used in every family, by old and young, before meals during this extreme warm weather, as a preventive against all stomach diseases most prevalent at this season, when not only the weather but the diet has a controlling influence upon the system. For sale by E. J. Hart & Co., 79 Tchoupitoulas street; Eady & Holmes, 7 Gravier street. je28

☞ **When Machaon, the Greek Physician** was slain, Homer said of him, "a good Physician is worth as much as a whole army." The magical medicine like AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, is worth a great deal more, because it cures as well, works wider and lasts longer. The circle of the Physician's labor must be narrow, while such a remedy is available to all—can be had by every body, and is worth having. They are for sale by all our City Druggists.

JOHN WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents.

je21 2m

Gun Boats and Troops for Canada.—We extract the following from the Montreal Commercial Advertiser of the 10th instant:

The gun boat fleet is to be immediately fitted with masts and spars, and made ready for a voyage across the Atlantic under sail. Their destination is the Canadian lakes.

A large addition to the six regiments ordered to Canada was contemplated at the sailing of the last steamer, and the news of the dismissal of the British Minister to the United States, and the acknowledgment of Walker's government by the latter after a solemn assurance of its disavowal of the expedition, and desire to co-operate with England to put it down, will cause the British forces in Canada to be put on the war footing.

The plenipotentiaries who will most speedily and permanently settle all existing and probable causes of dispute with the United States are fleets, gunboats, and soldiers; and Lord Palmerston is just the man who understands the right way of bringing the American Government to reason.

A large number of heavy guns and mortars of the Crimean siege train, and the reserve ammunition from Balaklava, are ordered for shipment to Canada.

The regiments on the way, and those under order, bring with them all their wagons and camp equipage.

Another battery of artillery, Mr. Gilmour's of Gilmour & Co., Captain, and Mr. Kyte, Lieutenant, is now forming. Four others are also spoken of.

The Clipper ship Mauldarin, of New York, is reported as having made the trip from that city to Melbourne, in Australia, in the unprecedented time of 72 days. This is the shortest trip on record by several days.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on the 23d inst., by Rev. Reynolds Trippett, Capt. M. W. LEAVEY, of the ship International, to Miss EUPHEMIA BROWN.

A pleasant voyage to you Captain with your Euphemia. Printers fee received.

☞ Boston Times and Herald please copy.

DEATHS.

Died—On the 25th ult., of typhoid fever, near Alleuton, Wilcox county, Alabama, Rev. JAMES P. ROBBINS, Local Deacon of the M. E. Church, South.

Of the life and character of Brother Robbins we need say but little. Those who knew him will doubtless concur in their testimony that he was an honest, upright, pious and good man; an acceptable and useful preacher; a kind hearted neighbor, husband, master and father.

In the fall of 1839 he embraced religion at a camp meeting at this place, (then called Ebenezer camp ground,) and joined the Methodist Church, and some few years afterwards was licensed to preach. To the doctrines and usages of his church he was strongly attached, and for the defense of which he was a zealous advocate. He was what is termed a great class-meeting man, and almost invariably held class-meeting after preaching at his appointments.

He suffered much in his last illness, and was confined to his bed over four weeks. But amidst it all he was calm and resigned and ready to go. His companion and friends who attended him, will long remember his prayers and exhortations. Sometimes he would try to preach and exhort, then sing, pray and praise God. His mind, although confused, and his recollection of men and things generally impaired and weakened as he approached near his end, yet upon the subject of death, heaven and the future, he was more rational than on any other subject. The writer visited him frequently and attended him to the last. When asked, which was done repeatedly, "if his trust was in God and his faith strong," he replied, "Oh yes, strong, it was a rock—fixed upon the rock of ages, no fears, all is well," and many such expressions were invariably his reply.

His remains lie buried in Ebenezer grave yard, not far from the spot where he was converted. His friends, his brethren and the community in which he lived, the Masonic fraternity, but more especially his wife and dear children, can but lament his loss, yet "they sorrow not as those who have no hope."

A. C. RAMSEY.

Oak Hill, Ala., June 10, 1856.

Died—On the 4th inst., LOUISA R. H. BAGBY, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth S. Goodman, aged 29 years.

When yet a child she was brought under religious impressions, and in her eleventh year joined the M. E. Church, Franklin street, Mobile. In this church, in whose communion she died, she had been a Sabbath-School scholar, member of class, and Sunday School teacher, and in all these relations a model worthy of all imitation for her conscientious punctuality and faithfulness.

Her religious experience was generally despondent in its tone. With few views of self and exalted conceptions of the "Truth as it is in Jesus," doubts perplexed her faith and darkened the light of the inward life.

Some four weeks since there was an evident maturing of the christian graces. The clouds began to break, the fears to be lightened. The promises of the gospel became living realities. More cheerful hopes grew and were strengthened in her heart—glimpses of the "glory to be revealed" appeared. There was a reaching forth to those things that were before—a buoyancy of hope and a trustfulness of faith amid the langnors of a last sickness as life slowly ebbed away, all in striking contrast with the trembling despondency of the past.

Four days before the end, supposing the last hour had come, she enquired if this were death—if it was "How glorious to die—Jesus is with me." She praised God aloud in an extacy of triumph—and thus she continued rejoicing to the last. During this time for a few moments, she was more engaged in a great struggle with the enemy. On the last day, after passing through one of the paroxysms, she said she had gotten the victory, adding after a pause with characteristic humility, "yet not I, Jesus helped me."

She spoke often of death, with a light in her eye and a sweet smile on her lips, repeating to her friends as she exhorted them to faithfulness a favorite phrase, "I am almost home." Thus joyfully departing, the scene was added to that multitude which no man can number, who sing the praises of God and the Lamb forever and ever.

"Wash poverty of spirit blessed,
Rest happy saint, in Jesus rest,
A sinner saved, through grace forgiven,
Redeemed from earth to reign in heaven.
Crowned through the mercy of thy lord,
With a free, full, immense reward."

K.

Died.—On the 8th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. B. Banks, near Enon, Ala., WILLIAM HARVEY, infant son of William T. and Harriet C. Davis, aged two years and eight months.

At a called meeting of Sharon Division, No. 100, Sons of Temperance, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, our much loved brother Samuel C. Dirbo, has been removed by death, and we have been deprived of one of our most useful, active and devoted members, therefore—

Resolved, That in his death this Division has sustained an irreparable loss, the community has lost a generous and noble citizen, the church one of its brightest ornaments, and temperance one of its firmest friends.

Resolved, That whilst we mourn the loss of our brother, and feel that his place among us cannot be filled by another, yet we rejoice to know that he has left behind him the assurance of a thorough preparation for a life of love beyond this world of care.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved widow and children, and other relatives, our heartfelt sympathies.

Resolved, That in respect to his memory our hall be draped in mourning, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Recording Scribe be instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the family of our deceased brother, and also to furnish copies for publication to the Canton Citizen, Commonwealth, and New Orleans Christian Advocate, with request that they oblige us by publishing the same.

J. M. PUGH, W. P.

W. M. REDSOE, R. S.

Tanning Cotton and Linen.—English and French fishermen have long been in the habit of tanning their sails, etc., in bark liquors, in order to render them more durable. Millet states that pieces of linen treated for seventy-two hours with an oak bark liquor, at 150 degrees, and stretched on frames, remained unaltered in a damp cellar for ten years; while untanned linnen in the same place and for the same time had entirely rotted. The one framed, also tanned, was perfectly preserved, and the other untanned had rotted. Linen, also, already begun to moulder, may be preserved from further change by being tanned. It seems to be only necessary that the articles be kept two or three days in a warm solution of tannin.

Coating Iron with Copper.—Comtoy's London patent proposes to make sheet copper similar to sheet tin, by which a stiffness is imparted to the copper, which is desirable in many processes of the arts. After cleaning the surface by acid water and heat, the sheet iron is dipped into water containing clay, suspended in it, and then dried, when it is plunged for a moment of time into melted copper. The sheet metal may then be rolled.

Shocking Accident.—As the little son of Samuel Swan, Esq., was playing at home, a wire struck his eye and the loss of its sight immediately resulted. What renders the sad accident still more distressing is the absence and unconsciousness of the father. He left for New Orleans on Thursday, and was to quit that city for Memphis last night; but when the sad message came down last night, the wires between that city and New Orleans were down. Thus a still greater delay must add to the pain of the separated family. [Mobile Register, 21st.

Magnetic Telegraph.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

New York, June 22.—The United States Mail steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 11th, has arrived at this port.

Arrival of Mr. Fillmore.

Hon. Millard Fillmore came passenger on the Atlantic. Salutes in honor of his arrival were fired from the Collins' steamship dock and from the Battery.

The Crampton Case.

The Asia arrived out on the 9th. The English public was without official notice of Crampton's dismissal, but regarded it as a fixed fact. The positive, but unofficial statements per Asia caused little excitement in London.

The English papers agree, that as the case is a personal one, there is no necessity for the dismissal of Dallas. The London Times is, however, very bitter against the United States.

Spain—Attempt to Assassinate the Queen.

An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Queen of Spain had been made. A young man presented a pistol at her, but was disarmed before he could discharge it.

Inundations in France.

France has suffered terribly in some districts from inundations. It is estimated that forty thousand people have been rendered houseless, and one hundred thousand thrown out of employment.

It is hoped in France that the corn crop will be about an average.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ATLANTIC.

Kansas affairs excite considerable notice in England, without being generally understood. It is argued that the troubles in that Territory will divert the attention of the United States from a foreign war.

The House of Commons has passed a bill altering the oaths so as to admit Jews.

It is reported in Berlin that Prussia and Sardinia had demanded to be admitted to the commission for reorganizing the Danubian Principalities, and that the demand had been acceded to.

Austria has resolved to erect Lombardy and the Venitian provinces into a kingdom, with the title of Upper Italy.

Advices from Arabia state that the insurrection is progressing, the people refusing to recognize the rule of the Sultan.

More Turkish outrages against Christians are reported.

Kansas Affairs.

St. Louis, June 23.—A letter to the Republican, under date Westport, 17th, states that Col. Sumner has put the California, Santa Fe roads, and all the principal thoroughfares leading into Kansas, under blockade.

An attempt had been made to murder the new Deputy Sheriff of Douglas county.

Advices from Fort Kearney states that the Indians are becoming troublesome again, and that one white man had been killed.

Col. Sumner had dispatched a company to Fort Kearney.

Mr. Clayton's Bill for the Pacification of Kansas.

We extract from the National Intelligencer, of the 17th inst., the following summary of a "Bill supplementary to an act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," which was introduced in the Senate on the 16th inst., by Mr. Clayton, of Del. ware, and which he prefaced by an able exposition of the condition of affairs in Kansas, and urged the necessity of prompt interposition on the part of Congress to arrest the evils which now encompass the people of that Territory, and threaten disastrous consequences to the peace and safety of the Union:

The bill commences with a preamble reciting the thirty-second section of the act to organize the Territories, with the proviso against the repeal of any law or regulation on the subject of slavery.

The first, second and third sections of the bill are, briefly, for taking a census of the people of the Territory of Kansas, by commissioners appointed by the Secretary of State of the United States; for the apportionment of representation to the Legislative Assembly; and for the enrollment of members of the said Legislative Assembly; the House of Representatives to consist of not less than twenty members in the Council, nor more than seventy-four members in the House.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no law shall be in force in said Territory violating or tending to the violation of the great principle asserted in the preamble to this act, or whereby the people of said Territory shall be prohibited from free and full discussion of their own domestic institutions and interests; or whereby said people shall be prevented from throwing any possible difficulties in the way of the Government, by entering into premature dissolution of such questions. The questions now pending may be of a very grave character, and I hope and confidently believe that they will be settled in a manner most honorable to its judgment, by abstaining from the use of inflammatory appeals to the passions of the race, to the relations between the two countries. (Hear, hear.) Whatever cause there may be for excitement, I trust it is not hoped that the good sense of both sides of the water may prevent any unnecessary and inflammatory discussion in this House, which must be instructive of a conflict of opinion—some touch on one side, and some too much upon the other—and could not fail to be attended with injurious results. Now I may be permitted, when upon my legs to refer, though I am not quite sure whether the Honorable Baronet alluded to it, to a question put yesterday—whether Mr. Crampton had retired from Washington. I stated that we had indirectly received information that such was the case. I learn from my noble friend at the head of the Foreign Department, that the information came by the Cunard steamer, which left Halifax on the 22d of May. Yesterday evening there was another packet in from New York, which left there on the 24th. This packet did not bring any confirmation to the report of the 22d. We are, therefore, not in possession of any official information on the subject.—(Hear, hear.)

The East.

The dates from the Crimea and Constantinople are to the 23d ult., but nothing of importance had lately transpired at either place.

France.

The French papers are filled with accounts of destructive inundations. The Emperor's visit to Lyons and other scenes of the calamity has gained him immense popularity. The extent of the disaster is very great. Five hundred houses were destroyed at Lyons and one hundred and fifty at Avignon. At the latest accounts the waters were subsiding. Ten millions of francs had been voted by the government for the relief of the sufferers, and the Empress had opened a subscription list also for their benefit. The agricultural show at Paris continued to be a great source of attraction. The liabilities of M. Place, bankrupt director of the Credit Mobilier, was estimated at eighteen million francs.

Portugal.

The vine and potato crops were likely to fall from too much rain.

Spain.

The fleet to be sent to Mexico was reported to number eleven ships of the line, three frigates, two corvettes and four steamers.

Italy.

A Paris dispatch states that the notes are exchanged by France and Austria to the Neapolitan Government are nearly identical. No new ones are positively promised by France, but the general tone is to urge and suggest. Austria objects to exciting Naples interference, and hints that the present crisis has been planned by Sardinia, stating, in waiver, that Austria has no desire to interfere with the internal institutions of Sardinia. In the British Parliament, Lord Clarendon has consented to produce the papers addressed by Sardinia to the Conference, and it is his opinion that before the close of the session there must be a discussion upon the affairs of Italy. He adds that he had reason to believe that both France and Austria were desirous of removing their troops as soon as possible from the Italian territory.

The Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies has presented to Gen'l Marmora with an acre of valuable building land within the city of Turin. Mazzini announces his intention of withdrawing altogether from politics, and emigrating, as a private citizen, to the United States.

Greece.

The King of Greece has asked the infanta of Spain in marriage for the heir to the Greek throne, and a favorable answer had been given by Spain. King Otho was about to set out for Germany.

Prussia.

The Emperor Alexander has been enjoying the hospitalities of the King of Prussia at Berlin.

Russia.

The Czar has made the following diplomatic appointments: M. Budberg, Ambassador at Berlin, to Vienna, replaced at Berlin by Baron Brunow; Prince Dolgorouski, formerly Minister of War, Ambassador to Paris, and Count Chreptowitch Ambassador to London.

The Central Committee of the Polish Democracy have published a protest against the terms in which the Czar granted the amnesty to Polish refugees. They assert that in taking up arms for their national independence in 1830 they fulfilled a duty—but nothing to be pardoned—and they could not now, without renouncing their country's claims, accept the title of pardoned rebels.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Piedmont.

Turin, Friday.—It is stated positively that Count Cavour will set out on another journey to Paris. The situation of affairs is considered critical.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

The Royal mail steamship America, Capt. Wickmann, left Liverpool about noon on Saturday the 7th inst., and arrived at Halifax at nine o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst.

The Collins steamship Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at twenty minutes past eight on the evening of the 4th inst.

The steamer North America, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 11 P. M., on Thursday, the 5th inst.

The steamship Propontes, with the new submarine electric telegraph cable, which is to cross the gulf of St. Lawrence and connect Newfoundland with Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, sailed from London on the 2d June. The cable will be laid down during the present month, and will form the first link in the London and New York Submarine Electric Telegraph line, which it is confidently anticipated here will be in successful operation between London and New York within 12 or 18 months.

The important insurance suit—the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company vs. Lloyd's Insurance Company, London, has been settled, upon very advantageous terms to the telegraph company.

The American Difficulty.

Latest.—The correspondent of the Morning Post, at Paris, writes: "I believe I am correct in stating that the French government has used every effort to remove these unhappy complications which have led to the suspension of diplomatic relations between England and America. The government of the Emperor will, I understand, continue to exercise its good offices in the same spirit of reconciliation, and should the two nations be found engaged in actual war, no doubt England may reckon on the active alliance of France."

The arrival of the Atlantic was anxiously awaited, as Mr. Crampton was expected to be on board, and when it was ascertained that he was not, considerable relief was manifest.

The London Morning Post, which has published several false reports recently, respecting American affairs, caused a great excitement by making the following editorial announcement:

"The government of the United States has intimated to Mr. Crampton its desire that he will forthwith quit the American territory, and his Excellency, in consequence, has retired from his post and arrived at Toronto, Canada." The Globe, and other journals, immediately contradicted the statement, and said it was merely a random statement by passengers per Atlantic.

On the succeeding evening, Mr. D'Israeli put the question direct to Lord Palmerston, who made a shuffling reply, to the effect that he understood so from an indirect source, but Mr. Crampton not having himself said so, he (Palmerston) had no statement to make.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Hardwicke put a similar question, to which the Earl of Granville replied that the government had no information on the subject.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton said, in the House of Commons, that he would put a question to the Minister, on a subject of importance—namely, with regard to relations with the United States. The House would remember that some time ago he had withdrawn a motion of which he had given notice, on the Central American question, because the Government then stated that they had made an offer of arbitration to the United States, and that they were in daily expectation of a reply. Since that period, however, grave events had occurred. The proceedings of General Walker in Nicaragua had been recognized by the Government of the United States, which had sent a Special to war there, he would fain hope for the purpose of observation, and there was, by the last accounts from America, every prospect of an invasion of the Mosquito Territory on the part of that power, or would it be. Walker was the head and Director, with the view of annexing it to Nicaragua, and the House would remember that this country was pledged to protect that Territory from external invasion. A grave responsibility devolved upon the Government, and he would ask, in this state of affairs, whether in the interval which had since elapsed, any steps had been taken to press the Government of the United States to a reply.

Lord Palmerston said, I am unable to give any definite answer to the question with which the honorable Baronet concluded his statement, namely: "What particular steps had been taken during the last few weeks to obtain an answer from the American Government with regard to the subject of arbitration on the Central American question."

I can only say this, that the American Government have been made fully aware of that offer having been made on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and we have not thought it necessary as yet, to press, in any special manner, for a reply. With regard to the general tenor of the Honorable Baronet's observations, I quite agree with him that in the present state of things between the two Governments, it would be inexpedient, if the opinion of the Government was to be expressed. I have no hesitation in saying that I feel the interests of the country and the prospects of the permanent maintenance of amicable relations between this country and the United States, would be best promoted by the continuation of that forbearance, that fastidious forbearance, which the House has hitherto shown.

Upon other occasions of somewhat similar character, when questions of importance were pending in reference to the last war, or to the negotiations by which it was concluded, this House has led in a manner most honorable to its judgment, by abstaining from throwing any possible difficulties in the way of the Government, by entering into premature discussion of such questions. The questions now pending may be of a very grave character, and I hope and confidently believe that they will be settled in a manner most honorable to its judgment, by abstaining from the use of inflammatory appeals to the passions of the race, to the relations between the two countries. (Hear, hear.) Whatever cause there may be for excitement, I trust it is not hoped that the good sense of both sides of the water may prevent any unnecessary and inflammatory discussion in this House, which must be instructive of a conflict of opinion—some touch on one side, and some too much upon the other—and could not fail to be attended with injurious results. Now I may be permitted, when upon my legs to refer, though I am not quite sure whether the Honorable Baronet alluded to it, to a question put yesterday—whether Mr. Crampton had retired from Washington. I stated that we had indirectly received information that such was the case. I learn from my noble friend at the head of the Foreign Department, that the information came by the Cunard steamer, which left Halifax on the 22d of May. Yesterday evening there was another packet in from New York, which left there on the 24th. This packet did not bring any confirmation to the report of the 22d. We are, therefore, not in possession of any official information on the subject.—(Hear, hear.)

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Russia and Turkey.

Constantinople, May 30.—Russia protests against the admission of Sguorza to the Commission for rectifying the Bessarabian frontier.

The papers announce the death of Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

The Times city article of Friday evening says:

Although the statement of Lord Palmerston last evening, that he had received information of the fact of Mr. Crampton's having been required to leave Washington, disappointed the expectations excited by private commercial letters received yesterday from New York, the English Funds have been very steady to-day, and have closed at a slight advance. In the Stock Exchange there is a good demand for money, and in the discount market there is a fair supply at, in some instances, 4 to 4 per cent. below the bank terms. A payment of 20 per cent. on the new loan falls due on Thursday, and as this will absorb one million, the applications at the bank are likely to increase during the next few days.

The Times has a leading article on the American question, but its object is chiefly to complain of those politicians in the United States, who, though condemning the policy of President Pierce's Cabinet, do not oppose it with sufficient energy.

The Daily News remarks upon the change which is taking place in public opinion in reference to the difficulties with America. There is still, it says, a universal dislike to the idea of a war with America, but doubts are beginning to arise in the minds of many, whether our conciliatory department has not already been carried quite as far as prudence dictates, and whether President Pierce and his Cabinet are not presuming too far on their knowledge of our desire for peace.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

Washington, June 18.—*Senate*—Mr. Clayton made a personal explanation, stating that he had been misrepresented by Lord Clarendon in his remarks made in the British House of Lords respecting Central America affairs.

Mr. Butler replied to Mr. Wilson's defence of Mr. Sumner relative to certain provisions in the Constitution of South Carolina. He stated that Mr. Wilson had misrepresented the Constitution of that State altogether.

Mr. Chase made some remarks supplementary to those of Mr. Clayton on the same subject.

Mr. Pearce sustained the American interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

House.—Mr. Lindley defended his political position from the strictures of the Union newspaper, saying that the latter was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, and rather than Mr. Benton should have any influence with Mr. Buchanan, in the event of his election, it would crush the Democratic party in Missouri. Mr. Lindley vindicated the Hunker Democrats so far as their connection with his election was concerned, and himself from the charge of being threatened with Free-soilism.

Later from Mexico.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP TEXAS!

The steamship Texas, Capt. J. Forbes, from Vera Cruz 22d inst., arrived at this port Tuesday afternoon, bringing dates from the city of Mexico to the 18th inst., and Vera Cruz to the 22d.

The Texas brought $13,131 88 in specie, consigned to merchants in this city.

From the Mexican Extraordinary, of the 18th, a very neat sheet, printed in English, and published in the city of Mexico, we extract the following summary of the news circulating at the capital:

Since our last issue the political horizon has been exceedingly tranquil in the city. Vague rumors have prevailed here of discontentment in the interior, but all such reports are soon traced to their originators, the real hostile. The new Constitution, which has consumed so much time in its compilation, is now in the hands of the printers, and will likely be published to-morrow. In our next issue we will be able to give our readers some idea of its provisions. Considerable anxiety exists to see this important document. The people have waited patiently for a long time to find evidence in the new Constitution of the liberality professed by the present Government. From all we can learn of the Constitution there will be no disappointment, even to the most liberal of the liberal party.

The Spanish Conventional debt question is becoming more interesting every day. The Spanish minister seems to look upon the debt as the least important part of his mission. He claims redress for wrongs done Spanish citizens in the last revolution. It appears that during the late war against Santa Anna, many Spaniards arrayed themselves under the standard of the dictator and while nominally engaged in an honorable war, interfered with the property of inoffensive citizens, and in one or two cases committed the most barbarous outrages, by killing parties of men whom they found in a defenceless condition. When taken by the arms of the revolutionists they were severely chastised for their crimes. And now the Spanish minister comes forward to ask of this Government to degrade the officers under whose orders these chastisements were inflicted. It is not difficult to see in what light such assumption is regarded by this Government and what will be the result of such fabulous demands.

The land holders have had several meetings to consider ways and means of how they could not contrive some plan to secure the impending difficulty. At the last meeting on Friday, they agreed to disagree, and thus end the influence which they might bring to bear. By such a course they have lost the confidence of their Ministry and the respect of this Government.

Senor Alvarez has told the bond holders that he did not come here as a broker but as an Ambassador. As he has not been received as Ambassador, we can see no cause of his longer delay. He is said to be on the eve of departure for Havana at the present time.

A large body of troops left this city a few days ago for Queretaro. We are not acquainted with their destination.

American Decrees on Court Costume.—Mr. Marcy, the American Secretary, who has manifested such an obstinate and impracticable spirit in his correspondence with our Government, is determined to be consistent in all things, and has actually, after the consultation with the government tailors of the United States, designed and prescribed the dress in which all American gentlemen must appear at foreign courts, and our own especially. The order which has been conveyed to the American legation is not limited to its application to the members of the diplomatic corps, but to all free and independent citizens, who may deem it proper to enjoy the same liberty of action which the subjects of the monarchies of Europe to a certain extent do. The costume which the united taste and wisdom of Mr. Marcy and his cronies have decided on consists of an ordinary black dress coat, a white waist coat, white cravat, Dark pantaloons of broadcloth, silk stockings, a black sword, and a cocked hat. Several American gentlemen have expressed their feelings of annoyance at the new order of Mr. Marcy. They would willingly submit to the ridicule of their own pleasure, or even their respect to the sovereign of United Britain, and as a matter of their politeness and good taste, conform to the usages and customs of her court; but this order of Mr. Marcy is of so impudent a nature as to leave the intelligent members of the great Republic no option.

[Commercial Journal.

Sad Affair at Tuskegee.—A correspondent of the Talbotton Times, of the 17th inst., writing from Tuskegee, Ala., says:

A sad affair took place at Mr. Pinckard's school, two miles below this town, on Friday evening. A fatality occurred between young Ashley, son of Mr. Felix Ashley, who has recently removed to this place from Montgomery, and a son of Mr. Edward Williams, in which the former was killed by a wound inflicted with a small pocket knife. Young Ashley, it is said, was some 13 or 14 years of age, and rather stout. Williams is not exceeding 11 years of age, and has been considered rather a good boy. The affair will undergo judicial investigation. The general impression is that Williams was acting in self-defense.

Later from Bermuda.—The N. Y. Evening Mirror, of the 19th, says:

By the arrival of the Tennessee from St. Thomas, we have late Bermuda papers, which state that H. M. steamer Malacca, from Jamaica, arrived there on the 5th, with thirty-five cases of yellow fever on board; she had already lost eleven men during the passage, and no new cases had broken out for 48 hours previous to her arrival at Bermuda. H. M. steamer Furnew had also arrived at Bermuda on the same day, from St. Thomas, but brings no news of interest; she was to leave in a few days for England. There were no vessels in port loading for New York.

Turkish Religious Toleration.—The Turkish Government has just given a distinguished proof of its toleration of other forms of worship besides the Ottoman. Three Catholic monks of Bosnia lately murdered a Turk, and the more effectually to conceal their crime burned the body in the kitchen of the convent. They were all three tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death; but the Government has ordered the executions to be suspended until the Pope, informed of the circumstances, shall have time to deprive the criminals of their office, so that the punishment may be inflicted on the man, and not on the priest. The Armenians and Greeks, it appears, have protested against the late toleration and reform decree of the Sultan. The Greek petition is directed especially against the articles relating to the clergy.

Dr. Shaw, of Texas, has found sweet oil, drank freely, a successful antidote to strychnine in two cases. The oil is to be poured down without any reference to the patient's vomiting. Professor Rochester has reported two cases of poisoning by the same terrible drug, successfully treated by a free use of camphor internally, and mustard poultices outside.

Heavy Storm.—Our city was visited on Wednesday night and Thursday morning with one of the heavist storms we have ever known. The rain fell in torrents. We doubt if as much rain in the same time, has ever before fallen here, and the damage is considerable.—[Vicksburg Times, 20th inst.

Buried Treasures.—"Eusebius" writes to the New York Observer from Roma, as follows:

The Tiber is not only rich in historic associations, it is rich in treasure. An English company has actually offered to turn the current of the stream far above the city and around it, provided the government would give them what they might discover in its present bed. This would be attended with vast expense, but it would pay. Treasures of art, from age to age, have found their way into the stream, which would bring in the market a perfect remuneration. In the museum of St. John Lateran, a magnificent column of stone is lying, which was taken not long since from the Tiber, a portion of which has been polished to display its beauty, and no one can see it without wishing to have more of the secret of this river revealed. Statuary more perfect and perhaps more beautiful than any of the ancient works of art now seen in Rome lies embedded in groups beneath the stream. Agostino Chigi, the famous banker at the time of Leo X, once gave a splendid entertainment to the Pope and his Cardinals, at which the dishes were all precious metals. The price paid for three fish was 250 crowns. It is said that the dishes were all thrown into the Tiber, by order of the rich banker, in order that no less illustrious guest might ever use them. The sacred vessels brought from Jerusalem by Titus, among them the golden candle-stick, are reported to have been lost from the Milvian bridge, and if so, are still lying there. The present government of Rome will suffer nothing belonging to ancient art to pass from her territory, nor is it liable to carry on such an investigation upon its own account.

We find the following on the back of a three dollar bill now in our possession:

Hickman, Ky., 7th Oct., 1854.—Last night I sat down to play a gentlemanly game of cards with three citizens of this place. I had $450. Thus morning this $3 00 is all that is left me. I will not say they cheated and swindled me, but I will say, I regard them as a d——l scaly trio. For the benefit of those who visit Hickman, I have made this confession of my folly. If you value your pocket-book, do not gamble with any "*old respectable citizens*" of Hickman.

H******.

To which, on the same bill, is appended the following lines:

Thou cam'st to me, poor little note,
Prolaged by folly's curse;
With many a blessing breathed beneath
I send thee from my purse.

I pray that in whatever hands
Hereafter thou may'st fall,
Thou'lt carry peace, and hope,

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Beautiful Lines.

I Dislike to give its readers the following lines, as they were suggested by [illegible] letter from Capt. Chase, announcing the sickness and death of his [illegible] Brown Owen, who died on his [illegible] to Chagres:

Farewell, brother, nearer, nearer,
Shades of death are growing cold,
And the presence seemeth dearer,
When thy arms around me fold;
I am dying, brother, dying,
Soon you'll miss me in your berth,
For my form will soon be lying
Where the ocean's billows surf.

Nearer to me, brother, hearken,
I have something I would say,
But will my vision darken,
And I go from hence away;
I am going, surely going,
But we hope in God is strong,
Am willing, brother, knowing
That he doeth nothing wrong.

Tell my father, when you greet him,
That in death I prayed for him,
Prayed that I may one day meet him
In a world that's free from sin;
Tell my mother, (God assist her,
Now that she is growing old,)
Tell her child would glad have kissed her,
When his lips grew pale and cold.

Listen, brother, catch each whisper,
'Tis my wife I'd speak of now,
Tell, oh tell her, how I missed her,
When the fever burned my brow;
Tell her, brother, closely listen,
Don't forget a single word,
That in death my eyes did glisten
With the tears her memory stirred.

Tell her she must kiss my children,
Like the kiss I last impressed,
Hold them, as when last I held them,
Folded closely to my breast;
Give them early to their Maker,
Putting all her trust in God,
And He never will forsake her,
For He's said so in His Word.

O my children! Heaven bless them!
They were all my life to me;
Would I could once more caress them,
Ere I sink beneath the sea;
But for them I crossed the ocean,
But my hopes were I'll not tell,
Here I've gained an orphan's portion,
There died all things well.

Sisters I remember
Every kindly parting word,
And my heart has been kept tender
By the thoughts their memory stirred;
Tell them I ne'er reached the haven
Where I sought the precious dust,
But I have gained a port called Heaven,
Where the gold will never rust.

Dig for me, to secure an entrance,
For there I'll find their brother there;
Faith in Jesus and repentance,
Will secure for each a share—
Hark! I hear my Saviour speaking,
'Tis, I know his voice so well,
When I am gone, oh don't be weeping,
Brother, here's my last farewell.

A Lucky Mason.

There was once upon a time a poor mason or brick-layer in Granada, who kept all the Saint's days and holidays, and St. Monday in the bargain, and yet, with all his devotion, he grew poorer and poorer, and could scarcely earn bread for the numerous family. One night he was aroused from his first sleep by a knocking at the door. He opened it, and beheld before him a tall, meagre, cadaverous-looking priest.

"Mark ye, honest friend," said the stranger; "I have observed that you are a good Christian, and one to be trusted; will you undertake a job this very night?"

"Why, as my beats, Senor Padre, on condition that I am paid accordingly."

"That you shall; but you must suffer yourself to be blindfolded."

To this the mason made no objection; so, being handkerchiefed, he was led by the priest through various and winding passages, until they stopped before the portal of a house. The priest then applied a key, turned a creaking lock and opened what appeared to be a wonderous door. They entered, the door was locked and bolted, and the mason was conducted through an echoing corridor, and a spacious hall, to the interior of the building. Here the bandage was removed from his eyes, and he found himself in a great court, dimly lighted by a single lamp. In the centre was a marble fountain, which the priest requested him to form a small brick and mortar being at hand for the purpose. He accordingly worked all night but without finishing the job. Just before day-break the priest gave a piece of gold into his hand, and having again blindfolded him, conducted him back to his dwelling.

"Are you willing," said he, "to return and complete your work?"

"Gladly, Senor Padre, provided I am so well paid."

"Well, then, to-morrow, at midnight, I will call again."

He did so—and the vault was completed.

"Now," said the priest, "you must help me to bring forth these bodies that are to be buried in this vault."

The mason's hair rose on his head at these words; he followed the priest with trembling steps into a retired chamber of the mansion, expecting to behold some ghastly spectacle of death, but was relieved on seeing three or four portly men standing in one corner. They were evidently full of money, and it was with great labor that he and the priest carried them up and consigned them to their tomb. The vault was then closed, the pavement replaced, and all traces of the work obliterated. The mason was again blindfolded and led forth by a route different from that by which he had come. After they had wandered for a long time through a perplexed maze of lanes and alleys, they halted. The priest then put two pieces of gold into his hand.

"Wait here," said he, "until yonr hear the cathedral bell toll for matins. If you presume to uncover your eyes before that time, evil will befall you;" so saying, he departed.

The mason waited faithfully, amusing himself by weighing the gold pieces in his hand, and chinking them against each other. The moment the cathedral bell rung its matin peal, he uncovered his eyes and found himself on the banks of Xenil, from where he took the best of his way home, and revelled with his family for a whole fortnight on the profits of his two hours' work; after which he was as poor as ever.

He continued to work a little and pray a good deal, to keep Saints' day and holidays, from year to year, while his family grew up as gaunt and rabid as a pack of cygnies. As he was seated one evening at his door in his hovel, he was accosted by a rich old gentleman, who was noted for owning many houses, and being a griping landlord. The man of money eyed him for a moment from beneath a pair of anxious knit brows.

"I am told, friend, that you are very poor."

"There is no denying the fact, Senor—it speaks for itself."

"I presume that you will be glad of a job and work cheap, my master, as any mason in Granada."

"That's what I want. I have an old house fallen to ruin, that cost me more money than it is worth to put to repair, for no one will live in it; so I would like to patch it up at as small an expense as possible."

The mason was accordingly conducted to a large deserted house that seemed going to ruin. Passing through its great vacant halls and chambers, he entered an inner court, where his eye was caught by an old Moorish fountain. He paused for a moment, for the sight recollections to the place very distinctly [illegible] him.

"Pray," said he, "who occupied this house formerly?"

"A man upon him!" cried the landlord, "it was an old miserly priest, who cared for nobody but himself. He came to be immensely rich, and, having no relations, it was thought he would leave his treasures to the church. He died suddenly and the priests and friars came to take possession of his effects, but could not say find just a few ducats in a leathern purse. The good luck has fallen to me, for, since his death, the old fellow continues to occupy my house rent free, paying not, and there's no taking the law of a dead man. The people pretend to hear the chinking of gold as if he was counting over his money, and sometimes a groaning and moaning about the house. If he was counting over his money, groaning and moaning about the house. If he was counting over his money, groaning and moaning about the house. If he was counting over his money, groaning and moaning about the house. If these stories brought a good tenant for me, I should not mind, but a tenant will remain [illegible]."

"Enough," said the mason sturdily, "let me live in your house rent-free until some better tenant presents, and I will put it in repair, and quiet the troubled spirit that disturbs it. I am a good Christian and a poor man, and am not to be daunted by the devil or a bag of money."

The offer of the honest mason was gladly accepted; he moved with his family into the house and fulfilled all his engagements. By little and little he restored it to better repair; the clinking of gold was no more heard at night in the chamber of the defunct priest, but began to be heard by day in the pocket of the brick-layer. His family grew up a jovial, he increased rapidly in wealth, and in the course of all his neighbors, and became one of the richest men in Granada; he gave a large dinner to the alcalde by way, no doubt, of satisfying the ears of justice, and never revealed the secret of the vault until on his death-bed to his son and heir.

CHEAPNESS A FREE PORT.—Official information has been received at the Department of State, that the Governor of the Republic of New Granada has declared Cartagena a free port, to take effect on the first of September next.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Wild Woman.—Her Strange Appearance.—The Story of Her Capture.—Romance Realized.

Yesterday we called at the United States Hotel to see the "Wild woman of Wachita Mountains," Mr. J. W. C. Northcott, her captor, introduced us into the room where she is a prisoner. We saw a tall gracefully formed, young white girl, scantily but neatly clothed, standing with a stout rope about her waist and attached to a bed post. The first impression was similar to that of being in the presence of a fierce maniac. She stood at the foot of the bed, partially hiding behind it, and rocking slowly but with nervous uneasiness, from one foot to the other, and staring fixedly upon us with great, bright, unwinking eyes, so widely opened that a ring of white surrounded the pupils, which with the wild and intense glare of the orb, gave it a strange and frightful expression. Beneath the eyes were deep circles, showing long continued and excessive excitement or exertion, mental or physical. Her hair was long and thick, hanging in heavy matted masses and wiry tangle about her face, neck and shoulders, and in color dark brown. Her complexion was fair, even delicate, and her features decidedly handsome. Her mouth is small and finely formed, the lips thin and red, but tightly compressed, and her teeth even and white. But there was not, that we could discover, any trace of humor in her face, and we were informed by her captor that he had never seen her smile. There is not a line in her face to indicate any human passion, the only organ of expression being her eye, and that does not seem to seek, or ever to have known human sympathy.

The woman employed by Mr. Northcott to be attendant of his "pet," as he calls her, says that she has seen the girl look pleased, even seem to be amused, but her lips never curled in a smile, and nothing like a laugh ever found utterance. We need hardly say that she does not talk. The only sound she makes with her mouth is a kind of mumbling, moaning, grumbling, with which, when hungry or thirsty, she expresses a desire to eat or drink. But sometimes, her attendant says, she looks with the most animated curiosity at her (the attendant) and Mr. Northcott when they are talking in her presence, and seems to wonder how they make such noises with their mouths, but they have not succeeded in inducing her to imitate them. Her nose is handsome, and her profile well cut and striking, but the only indication of character in it is a kind of untamed audacity. There is nothing like timidity in her looks, only the discomposure mingled with defiance which gleams in the eye of a panther. The appearance of a maniac, which, to our glance, she wore when we entered her apartment, gradually passed away, and there was a softer expression and something like a gentle glow of intelligence in her still vivid eyes. Becoming more composed, she sat down, and her nurse, at our request, brushed back the tangles of her hair, showing her cheeks and forehead. These were fair. The cheek was thin, but its outlines quite womanly, and her brow and temples show intellectuality of no mean or common order. Whatever she is or may have been, she is by nature gifted with capacities of high intelligence.

STORY OF HER CAPTURE.

The story of her capture, related by Mr. Northcott, is quite remarkable. In the Spring of 1855, Mr. N., with a party of eight gold hunters, was sojourning in the Wachita Mountains, on a branch of the False Wachita river, camped near an extensive and almost impenetrable thicket. They were gold seekers, having been attracted thither by a false alarm that there was gold in that region, which our readers will remember had much newspaper circulation, and, as nearly as could be calculated, their camp was three hundred miles distant from the frontier settlements of Texas, and in what is familiarly called the Camanche country. One night in March, it was his turn to watch, and there was bright, unclouded moonlight. In the middle of the night he saw a figure approaching that seemed to be a Camanche, and he lay close and at full length on the ground. The figure approached, walking briskly, and passing within twenty yards of him, entered the thicket, and lie saw, by the moonlight, that it was no Indian, but a young woman dressed in a robe of skins. He was amazed beyond conception and told his companions of his discovery; but they hooted at the idea and contended that he had seen a Camanche, and that they would no longer be safe in that locality, and so next day they packed their mules and hurried off for Texas, in spite of entreaties. They were all green in the lore of backwoodsmen, but he had spent twenty years on the frontiers, and knew what he was about.

So strong an impression did this incident make on, his mind, that late this winter he enlisted half-a-dozen hardy fellows to accompany him, and set forth on a trip to the Wachita Mountains, on a hunt after the wild woman. So many difficulties were encountered, and the weather was so severe, that all of his companions but one backed out. He pressed forward, however, and early in March reached the encampment where he had seen the woman enter the thicket. The first thing in order was to search the thicket, and they were not long in finding a kind of den, a little cave, or rather a long and narrow aperture among the rocks, which he was convinced must be her hiding-place. With this conviction, he waited and watched for her two days and nights, when she came forth. He says that he had been afraid to enter the den, and that now his first care was to stop up the mouth of it, and wait for her to come back. After a few hours she returned, and took alarm on observing that her door in the rocks was closed against her. He had two dogs, which he set upon her, and after running about one hundred and fifty yards, she turned about, as if confused in her fright, and fled towards the cave. He ran to meet her, with a lasso in his hand, and as she approached, worried by the dogs, he threw it over her neck and called off the dogs, and she, giving a spring, jerked him to the ground, and at the second leap threw herself, the noose having by that time fastened about her throat and choked her. He then tied her, during which operation she uttered such horrid screams that the hair stood up on his head, and he had the most singular and awful feelings he ever experienced.

After securing the girl, he entered her den and found there large quantities of nuts, berries and roots, such as could be gathered and dugged in the vicinity. The principal fruit was a kind of large red haws, which were thereabout very abundant, and she had a kind of nest to sleep in, while everything indicated her utter solitude. The garment she wore was of skins, queerly tied together with bits of leather, and also with a kind of grass. The skins were those of a large animal, neither bear nor buffalo, Mr. Northcott says, and the hunters could not tell exactly from what kind of beast they were taken. It was his opinion that she had found an animal dead, or that she might have been attacked by and have mastered some beast. But there is an air of improbability about this that the strange and almost terrible reality of the woman herself does not quite dispel; and we have not room here and now to argue the point. The garments were so strong, says Mr. N., that they protected the female from the teeth of his dogs. For five days after her capture his pet refused to taste food, but then partook of red haws. She was then taken three hundred miles intervening between her den and the nearest civilized settlements in Grayson county, Texas, with a rope around her waist, the ends of which were in the hands of himself and his comrade, while the dogs followed after. As soon as he could procure it, he had a back so fixed as to make of the body a kind of cage, in which he confined her, and conveyed her safely until he finally got her on a steamboat.

She arrived here on the steamer Hickman. For a time she rejected all prepared food; but now she will eat almost any thing that is offered, that is not very salt or very sweet. Mr. Northcott says his great object now is to civilize her, to learn her to talk, and to bear her story, for he thinks he is sure that she has talked at some day, and that she has a dim notion of having long ago been with folks similar to those she now finds herself with. He is impressed, from observing her that this is the fact, and thinks that the presence of civilized faces, and being in houses, etc., has caused dormant memories to faintly revive. He disavows any intention to make a speculation out of her, and says that he will only take money from visitors that he may use it for her benefit. He shrinks from no examination on the subject, and has called several physicians to look at his strange pet. If this is a hoax, and it is so wonderful that we are not able to give it full credit, the girl, (whose age is, perhaps, twenty-two or twenty-three years,) looks the character she is made to personate so consummately, that the like was never before heard of, or dreamed. We would have it thoroughly understood that this is no exaggerated puff of a showman, but a plain and sober narrative of that which we saw, and which was in the utmost apparent good faith related to us, and which seems to be a veritable realization of romance.

The number of deaths in the city of New York, during the week ending Saturday the 14th inst., was 309, showing a decrease in the mortality of the week previous of 28.

The following appointments were confirmed by the U. S. Senate, on the 13th instant:

Augustin Capdeville, to be Appraiser of Merchandise for the port of New Orleans, Louisiana, vice Thomas Warren, resigned.

Stephen D. Dillaye, of New York, to be Appraiser of Merchandise at large, vice George W. Pomeroy, deceased.

The Ship Thornton, which arrived at New York on the 14th inst., from Liverpool, brought 860 Mormon emigrants, under the care of elder Jas. T. Willie, of Utah.

We learn from the Washington Evening Star, that the President has made the following appointments:

Chas. S. Benton, of Wisconsin, to be Register of the Land office at La Crosse, Wisconsin, in the place of Cyrus K. Lord, removed.

Chas. C. Birch, of Missouri, to be Register of the Land Office at Plattsburg, Missouri, to take effect from the 30th June, instant, vice James H. Birch, resigned.

Chas. F. M. Garnett, of Richmond, Va., now chief engineer of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, has received the appointment of chief engineer of the Don Pedro Railroad, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with a salary of $15,000.

St. Peter's at Home.

BY THEODORE S. FAY.

And so this is the mighty St. Peter's—we are certainly disappointed.

But I had been warned against a first disappointment as an illusion, and my curiosity inflamed by conflicting accounts and metaphysical paradoxes. The more strangers read about it, the more they are involved in contradictory expectations. They are told that, upon its portico, from the perfection of architecture, their sight ceases to report correctly to their minds, and that the building is so large, that it appears small.

Well, we shall see.

Several minutes were passed in measuring its ample facade; enjoying that agreeable state of mind produced by suspense on the eve of gratification.

You have held in your hand a long expected letter, and paused, playing, with pleasing anxieties; your thumb and fingers pressing the seal.

After all the marvelous is delightful.

In the vestibule we stopped again. It looks better, more rich, more gigantic.

We stood at the door of the colossal structure. Two or three times I raised my hand and desisted to prolong the slight flutter of breathless expectations.

An old beggar-woman suddenly lifted the curtains, and the interior temple broke upon us.

I have spent hours and days in St. Peter's since I wrote the above. My first impression of its interior I could not define; and, for a time, I doubted whether I was not in secret a little disappointed. It had seemed to me previously, that from the multitude of descriptions, I must have formed a tolerable idea of its size, and I trod, at first, across its vast floor, as if this were not my first visit—so fortified was I against being thrown off of my guard. I knew also how gradually its intensity would open upon me, I measured its vast chapels and broad aisles, crossed backward and forward among its columns and arches, and retraced my steps from the great altar to the door, with a survey of its gigantic dimensions, that increased long before it awakened into enthusiasm. I was not, however, so well prepared for the grandeur of its interior, nor can I hope to convey any adequate idea of its splendor. It does not consist in the tinsel show which decorates many of the cathedrals, but of the most excellent works of art—matchless paintings in mosaic—immense slabs of rare marbles, of precious value and extreme beauty; numerous statutes which people every column and embrasure—colossal tombs and monuments of the poets and other illustrious dead, wrought by the most renowned artists—angels hover around from the walls in every attitude.

The eyes and the mind ache with the glare and dazzle. The first visit is not enough for the soul to receive the streams of light which flow in upon it from all points. I wandered among those stately monuments the huge marble forms, the superb vases, and the brazen spiral pillars—arches columns and domes lead the eyes, lost and enraptured from one majestic number to another; the immense cupola, irradiated with soft paintings and descending light more and more impressed me with a sense of rotund vastness that enchanted and amazed me. It is certainly the throne and centre of earthly magnificence where everything is gorgeous, but chaste.

As I lingered in this wonderful temple, fascinated and amazed, I found that I was beginning slowly, but completely to appreciate its stupendous proportions, that in wandering about, I sometimes, for a moment mistook the small cupola for the large one, or stood wondering at the extent of the side cave, still after a few steps, the superior vastness of the real length broke upon my sight.

At last, I fairly yielded to the overpowering and effulgent splendors of a region surpassing conception, and its dimensions as well as its splendors, began to grow upon my imagination. Convinced at length, of my inability to measure distances accurately, I delighted to feel myself in a region of illusions, where the reason is ever employed in correcting the errors of the eye, and where by an unaccountable enchantment, the superb shapes, which appear of your own size, dilate as you approach, above your reach and beyond your comprehension. Where lovely women expand into giants, and chubby infants into monsters. The latter illustrates this most surprisingly, especially those which support the vases of holy water. Even at the distance of a few yards you see only such tender cherubs and smile in the mother's face, and sleep in her bosom; yet, advancing to encompass with a carressing hand the little fat foot, or dimpled leg, you find instead a massive weight of broad marble, by the side of which you seem a pigmy.

The mosaics in the cupola, which, from below, resemble smooth oil paintings, upon examination turn out little colored bits of glass, like pieces of brick, stuck, apparently, with rude hands into soft plaster, and there left to harden. We have lingered there for hours and hours, always entering with new emotions of pleasure, and quitting it with regret. I will not tire you with trite reflections by the tombs of the great, which enrich this mighty temple as well with food for the mind as the eye. You pause before the monuments where lie popes and nobles, and leaning over the gorgeous balustrade of the holy confessional, look down into the consecrated vault, where amid rare statutes and precious marbles, shrined in silent splendor, lighted by a hundred ever burning lamps, rest the remains of the great apostle.

One never tires of St. Peter's. I tread its marble floor over and over again, wrapt in ever-increasing admiration. It is a region of perpetual stateliness silence and splendor; where even the choir of bleeded voices, or the rich peal of the organ from the distant chapel, rather charms than breaks the impressive stillness, and, when the weather is ever so cloudy and dark, the streams of light descending from above, and falling among bright pictures, pillars of bronze, colored marbles, and a mass of golden decorations, reflect a mellow radiance, not unlike sunshine.

No one can comprehend this wonderful structure at a single visit, unless he mounts into the cupola and hall; but whoever reaches the giddy height of the first balustrade in the interior of the cupola, or the yet more dreadful summit of the second, whoever observes the breadth and *island like* proportions of its roof, and beholds the scene from its hall, must leave it *overwhelmed* with a sense of grandeur and immensity, satisfied that he has seen one of the wonders of the world.—[New York Mirror.

The Colporteur and Man with a Jug.

About six years ago a Colporteur of the American Tract Society was travelling on horseback through one of the most mountainous portions of Cherokee, Georgia, laden with books for distribution and sale.—When passing through a narrow gorge between two hills, where was scarcely room for more than one person to pass, he met a man with a jug. The jug had no handle, but was held by an old, greasy leathern string, tied around the neck. The Colporteur accosted him:

"Good morning, sir, can I sell you a book?"

"No, sir; I have no money," was the reply.

"Where are you going, my friend, with your jug?"

"To the still-house, sir."

"Suppose you take the money with which you propose to buy the whisky, and buy a good book, and go home without the whisky, and read the book, and I promise it will be better for you."

"But, sir, I have no money—I am to get the whisky on credit."

"Well, my friend, I will make another proposition—I will buy your jug and give you a book for it. You can then go home and read your book, and do without the liquor. What do you say to that?"

The man with the jug hesitated awhile, and then replied, "I will let you have the jug."

The Colporteur took the jug and gave him a copy of the Temperance Manual, and, hanging his new purchase on his arm, journeyed on till night, when he gave the jug to the lady of the house at which he spent the night. He visited several families before night, however, carrying the jug, which was a great matter of astonishment and wonder to all who saw him, and the question was frequently asked, "What are you doing with that jug?"

The Colporteur heard nothing more of the man from whom he bought the jug until this year, during the sitting of the Supreme Court in the county of C——, six years having elapsed. Being at court, still engaged in colporteurage for the Tract Society, he was accosted by a gentleman with the inquiry:

"Do you remember trading for a jug, several years ago, in the hills about here?"

"I do, sir," replied the Colporteur.

"Yonder," said the gentleman, pointing to a sober looking man, "is the man from whom you bought it. He was at the time you met him a drunkard—a pest to society. Now he is a sober man, and has been ever since the day you took the jug away from him. He is now an orderly and consistent member of the church, and enjoys religion. He is industrious and supports his family well; whereas, while he owned the jug, he did little else than make his visits to the still-house, and fill and empty his jug."

The Colporteur, feeling some interest, inquired of the man how the change was so suddenly wrought on him. "Was it the tract?" "No," said he, "it was your determination, and the interest you seemed to manifest in my welfare; and, besides this, *you took my jug*, and that set me thinking; then I went home and read the tract, and determined, by the help of God, I would never drink another drop, and I have been enabled to keep that promise."

This is a plain, unvarnished tale, and shows how much may be done by strong personal efforts. Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days.

The ship E. Owens sailed from Hampton Roads, on Friday, the 13th inst., for Liberia, with a large number of colored emigrants; among whom were the forty emancipated slaves of Cols. Hall and Meredith, of Rappahannock, Virginia, whose outfit cost seven thousand dollars, besides eight thousand in cash which had been divided among them.

THE OBJECT ATTAINED.

A FEW years ago, Dr. John M. Good, than whom there is no higher medical authority, declared that there was "great room for improvement in the mode of treating worms." His remark no longer applies. WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE leaves nothing to be desired in this respect. Its uniform effect is to discharge the worms from the bowels, and to allay the irritation they cause. This preparation is as harmless as it is quick and thorough in its operation.

☞Be particular and remember the name "Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole proprietors.
☞Sold by all the Druggists. je28 1t

Blue Beard.

The bugbear of every nursery in Christendom was no fabulous monster veiled in human form. He actually lived, moved, and had a being in the fifteenth century; not, however, as a long-robed, turbaned Oriental, as the pictures which used to make our blood curdle, would lead us to think.

On an eminence which overlooks the little village of Champtoce, near the Loire, stands the imposing ruin of an old feudal castle. Its grey walls, here and broken, rear themselves against the glorious sky; and amid the tumbling turrets, the bat and the owl beat their wings and shriek in their midnight revels. The superstitious peasantry avoid the neighborhood from fear, and when the sturni whistles and the wind moans, they imagine the sounds to be wails from the injured dead of the old ruin. The dread of the place is not a new feeling, but has existed among successive generations of peasantry since the reign of Charles the Seventh. It was at that time the dwelling of Gilles de Retz, a feudal baron, who, as he was then, and still is called, the "Barbe Bleu," was, no doubt, the original of our time-honored, or rather feared, Blue Beard. His deeds of blood, which were but the every day incidents of his life, made him the terror of the surrounding region. The bare mention of his name was enough to subdue the most rebellious urchin into submission.

Well does the history of this man reveal the dark superstition of the fifteenth century, and also the impunity with which one in high rank might commit the most revolting crimes against humanity. De Retz had once been in possession of immense estates and untold wealth. But by the most debasing excesses he not only squandered his fortune, but also ruined his constitution, so that, while yet a young man, he bore the appearance of decrepitude and old age. He could not, however, consent to pay the penalty of his sin by becoming old before his time. In the blindness of his superstition he conceived the hope of reclaiming both health and wealth by the power of magic. Having heard of a famous Italian alchymist who had performed some great miracles by this art, he sent for him to the castle.

The cunning magician at once read his man, and encouraged his hopes; he was, therefore, employed at a high price to undertake the work, and invited to make the lofty castle his home. The first act was the winning back of health and vigor, without which all other treasures are of little avail. Numberless were the arts he tried, and mysterious the preparations he made. The dark dungeons and secret subterranean passages beneath the castle were the scene of his work. Here the terrified peasantry imagined that the Italian made a compact with the Prince of Darkness, and sold the duped De Retz to him in compensation for his aid in restoring his health. Among many nonsensical and harmless experiments, were also some of a cruel and abominable character. He induced his infatuated employer to believe there existed in the blood of infants a charm for restoring youth and vigor. He assured him that, by bathing daily in the blood of these innocents, the pure young life which had so lately coursed through their tiny veins would be transferred to his own.

The bloody baron did not shrink for one moment from the commission of the horrid crime which this prescription rendered necessary. Tender infants were secretly stolen or forcibly torn from their parents, and kept in the dungeons of the castle till their blood was required. It is believed that not less than one hundred humble mothers were thus deprived of their youngest born. This fiend in human shape hired a magician but not a murderer. That office he reserved for himself, nor did his savage nature shrink from the horrid work it imposed. With his own hand did he pierce the hearts of his affrighted little victims until there was blood sufficient to cover his emaciated body. This is one instance of the cruelty of De Retz. We think very likely his wives shared the fate of the poor infants, and that the story of Blue Beard in wide trousers, loose robe and turban, was not exaggerated.

But crime cannot always go unpunished. Even then, when the rich relied over the poor, justice and mercy triumphed at last. The cries and entreaties of the heart-broken people around his domains reached the ears of his superior, Jean V. He was arrested and brought before a tribunal of justice. His palace was thrown open to the public gaze, and its horrid dens and vaults were swift witnesses against him. He was found guilty of murders by scores, and after confessing many crimes, before unknown, he was burnt at the stake in Nantes, 1440. This was the original of "Blue Beard," and there, although more than four hundred years have passed away since he paid the penalty of his crimes, the broken walls and jagged turrets still stand as a memorial that the wicked shall not go unpunished. [Watchman and Reflector.

IMPROVED EAGLE COTTON-GINS.

Warranted to separate the Seeds, Dirt and Trash from the Cotton, without injury to the Staple.

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THE Proprietors of the EAGLE COTTON-GIN MANUFACTORY, Paris, Kentucky, have constantly on hand a full supply of every description, adapted to every variety of cotton, and warranted superior in every respect, viz:

POWER GINS, of from 25 to 50 or 100 Saws each, for horse, steam or water power—will turn out from two to ten bales per day of clean Cotton, of 450 pounds each.

HAND-GINS, of from 10 to 20 Saws each, so constructed as to be driven by cranks upon the Saw Cylinder shaft, or at a much greater speed by an extra driving pulley—will clean from 200 to 450 pounds per day.

Three Cotton Bale machine all the late improvements in machinery, and are warranted of the best materials and workmanship.

A MEDAL was awarded to the Manufacturers of the Eagle Cotton-Gin by a Jury of the Royal Commissioners connected with the Exhibition of the Works of All Nations, at London, in the year 1851, as will be seen by the subjoined copy of a letter received by them.

Executive Mansion, Washington, January 31st, 1853.

To the Proprietors Eagle Cotton Gin Co.

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure to inform you that a Jury of the Royal Commissioners connected with the Exhibition of the Works of all Nations, at London, in the year 1851, in consideration of your having exhibited a specimen of a Cotton Gin, has awarded you an Exhibitor's Medal, Certificate, and an Copy of the Reports of the Juries.

These articles are in the possession of Col. Peter Force, of this city, Chairman of the American Executive Committee, and will be forwarded to you by such mode of conveyance as you shall suggest.

Very respectfully, your obedient Servant,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
Chairman of the United States Committee.
PETER FORCE,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

A Prize of $1250, and a Gold Medal

Was awarded to the Eagle Cotton-Gin Co., by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, for an Gin suited for making fine Cotton, as will be noticed by the following copy of a letter dated—

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India,
Calcutta, September 3d, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: Beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th July, 1851, advising the despatch of a Cotton Gin to compete for the prize of Rupees, 5000, offered by the Government of India in 1849, through the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.

In reply, thereto, I have now the honor to enclose two Bank of England Post Bills, being the equivalent of the sum of Rupees, 2500, which has been granted you as your premium.

I have further the pleasure to inform you that the Society has been pleased to award you its GOLD MEDAL on the same account, and which will be forwarded you by another opportunity as soon as the Inscription has been placed upon it.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
A. H. BLECHYNDEN,
Secretary A. and H. Society of India.

A medal was also awarded them at the Crystal Palace, New York.

Some of the peculiarities of the Eagle Cotton-Gin are the following:

The "Detached Brushes," EXCLUSIVELY used by us and PATENTED, are so formed that when not in the fibres or brush, the top is entirely detached from the brush, as well as from the other grates; and when the Gin is in operation, the fibres of the cotton, which are partly separated from the roll by the saw-teeth, are penalized to pass through without obstruction, and to clear themselves from the tops of the grates. The tendency to choke and clog, and the consequent increase of friction and injury to the staple, which attends the use of all other various forms of grates, is entirely avoided, and the ease with which the cotton is detached from the saw and carried through by the saw-teeth, is peculiar to this form of grate. They are chilled or hardened at the point where the saw-teeth pass, and the utmost attention is paid to their finish and setting.

The "Improved Brush" is also peculiar in its construction and mode of operation, the object of the invention having been to combine the advantages of the Cylinder, or close, and the Serpent or open Brushes, and to secure the objectionable features of each of these forms. The supply of air for the Gin-Stand the regulation and control of, which is one of the most important functions of the Brush) is admitted through openings in the Brush heads, and it is forced out, when the Brush is in motion, through long narrow slits or openings in the circumference of the Brush and between the rows of bristles. The several thin sheets or currents of air act alternately with the rows of bristles, to detach the fibres of cotton from the saw-teeth in minute portions, and, with the aid of the "Detached Grates," give to the cotton, when delivered into the flat-room, that peculiar combed or carded appearance so well known and so much desired by purchasers.

This Brush may be made to blow through a line of twenty or thirty feet in length, as may be used with a short line, as may be preferred. The varying eddies and counter currents of air which attend the use of the common open or whipped Brushes are entirely avoided, and a uniform and steady draft, of any desired strength, may at all times be secured by varying the speed, the depths of the wings, or the area of the space through which the air is supplied.

The "Sliding Butts or Hinges," by which the Breast or Grate Fall is attached to the frame of the Stand, were invented and applied to the Eagle Gin Stand, in order to adapt it more fully to the different views and wishes of planters, to the varieties of cotton, and to the various sizes of the rotation of different pickings. A peculiar curve is given to the front surface of the grate, at the point where the saw-teeth pass, and the front of the saw-tooth may be made to assume any desired angle. With this curved surface of the grate, at the entrance of the cotton, the sliding hinge to adapt the machine to the different varieties of cotton, or in the different states of it, and to gin fast or slow at pleasure. This invention, although very simple, is believed by us to be one of the most useful ever attached to the Cotton Gin; and, when properly understood and adjusted, it gives to the ginner almost perfect control over the product of the gin, determining, in a great measure both the quantity and quality of the product.

In making the saw-teeth, to insure the greatest accuracy possible, an instrument invented especially for the purpose is made use of, called the "Demounter," or tooth-measurer. By this instrument, the exact angle of every saw is measured when the teeth is cut; so that the various angles described above can always be determined with great precision, and the range of grinding angles may be varied to any desired extent.

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The perfection which he and others ascribe to this remedy may appear beyond the power of medicine to possess; yet the truthfulness of the claim is most thoroughly established, and will be fully confirmed by calling on the individuals who have witnessed its effects, and need it with complete success, some of whose names we are authorized to give.

For Cholera, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux, Summer Complaint and Weakness of the Bowels, this medicine is offered as a certain remedy. This is the medicine that has restored the horrible absense so prevalent among the Mexican soldiers. The officers first commenced its use, after which they gave it their soldiers, and cured in every case without an exception. I would refer to the officers and others who served in the war with Mexico. Sold by

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☞Letters can be addressed to Dr. W. Bodenhamer, 46 Ed Twenty-First street, New York. 3m3 3m

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THE FALL SESSION of 1856 will commence on the 31st day of July.

TERMS: Board, (including Furnished Rooms, Attendance, Fuel, Washing and Lights,) with Tuition in all the English branches, $70 00; Incidental Tax, $1; Use of Schools, for Fuel, $2 00.

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Lectures on Physiology and Hygi

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

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For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Methodist Preachers' Wives that I have Known.

ADDRESSED TO STEWARDS OF THE M. E. C., S.

It has often occurred to me that ministers' wives are greater martyrs than their husbands. A man who believes he is called by God to the high commission of preaching the everlasting gospel to sinners, is in every trial enabled as it were to fall back on that high and holy calling, to keep his feet on a rock, and his head above the storm-clouds and vapors. While his wife, as a general thing, married the minister because she thought he was a good man, who loved her, and whom she loved. The trials and self-denials she saw before her she was ready to bear for her husband's sake. I do not say but that there are women who, when they marry a minister, feel that they are giving themselves to Christ and his cause, and are buoyed up by high purposes and hopes in their many heart-struggles. Then the minister has the excitement of new scenes and new faces, and is often encouraged by the sympathy and love of friends. His wife is left to the monotonous routine of daily duties and toils—left alone often with no sympathy and poor health, low spirits and a slim purse.

In the outset I want you to understand that I am no minister, nor am I the wife of an itinerant. I never expect or wish a dollar from the church, so I may claim to be perfectly disinterested in my strictures, if I make any, and I will imply some before I finish this article.

The first Methodist preacher's wife whom I remember, was a very pretty, nice looking little woman, with dark eyes and real auburn hair that curled naturally. She had brought her husband a snug little property, which, if he could have managed well, might have increased to opulence. As it was, he had to go about his "master's business," he felt "woe is me if I preach not the gospel," consequently the farm and servants did not pay expenses.

The Rev. Mr. A. was one of the "big guns" of the church. In any other profession he might have made a name equal to that of Webster or Clay. Yet I think I may truly say that the Methodist church, as a church, never supported him and his family. The church might have thought that as he had some property he had no right to a support. But it does not seem so to me.—If we employ a lawyer or a doctor we feel bound to pay him for his services, even if he be rich. I do not see that a church has a right to make a man give it his time and talents. But I have strayed from my preacher's wife number one.

In those far-off days long ago, there were no parsonages in the South-West, or very few. Mrs. —— chose to stay at the farm. I can well remember, (for I used to be there a good deal myself,) when her husband was on a station just fifty miles from home. She lived in a log cabin, very neat it was, and as good as the most of houses in the settlement. Many lonely days she passed, with no company but that of her one child and the memory of her bright-eyed boy whom God taken home. Yet she rarely looked sad. Always busy with her needle, knitting, gardening, instructing her child or reading, she rarely took time to think how lonely she was. Her husband would usually contrive to leave the city on Sunday evening and come to the house of a friend, a few miles in the country, and by taking an early start on Monday morning, he would reach home in time for supper on Monday evening. He would stay at home until Saturday morning, then take an early start, and reach his appointment Sunday, remain at the station four Sabbaths, and come home to spend five nights and four days. Of course all the care and management of the farm and family fell on the wife, and nobly did she act her part.

The property these people possessed did not justify them in giving wages sufficient to employ an efficient overseer. So matters in the field went pretty much as they would, and the preacher never made a good bargain in his life. I reckon he was too much afraid of cheating some one. Well, it is a mystery to me how that woman contrived to live as well as she did, but she saw to everything, and I think God helped her. Brother ——'s home was a Methodist Tavern. The preachers all stopped there; of course, it was their home.—Then other travelers who knew brother ——, traveling agents, beggars, clock peddlars, etc. etc., stopped there, and sister —— always had a comfortable meal provided and a good bed. I said the church, as a church, never supported brother —— and family, yet there was one Methodist man who seemed to be inspired by the good Lord to give them just the help they needed. Sometimes it was a barrel of sugar or sack of coffee, sometimes a suit of clothes, sometimes an overcoat, once a neat barouche to sister ——. Once he loaned money to help pay for a decent comfortable house for sister ——. I wish I dared to put down his name, but it is known in all our borders, and I trust recorded in "the Lamb's book of life."

To her untiring industry Mrs. —— added the kindest of hearts. Was there a poor family in the neighborhood, she was one of the first to hear of it and try to do something for them. A few years after I first knew her, her health became wretched, but her industry, her sympathy with others, her desire to be useful, her spirit of self-sacrifice did not fail her, and though most women in her health would have been bed-ridden, she managed to attend to as much as many a well woman. Yet this woman, because she was quiet and retiring, was never appreciated but by a few. If she had been a woman to descant learnedly and logically on "fate, foreknowledge, free will and the humanities," persons would have thought that brother —— had a splendid wife.

The next preacher's wife in my book of memory is Mary Hearn; her looks and character were daguerreotyped on my childish heart. I remember the first time I saw her at my father's. The feeling with me was, "there is a good woman." There was an air of quiet dignity about her that made you feel that you must respect her under any circumstances. When I saw her she had not long been married, and had traveled through the Indian Nation to our conference, where her husband's work lay. And now she was in Mississippi. She had left her "dear ones at home," whom she loved fondly, to abide among strangers, but there was a clear, calm light in her eyes that told of a peace beyond the power of adventitious circumstances to touch. The provision in those days was $100 for the preacher, $100 for his wife, and $24 for each child under sixteen years old. Uncle Hearn's district was very large and lay at one time on the west side of the Mississippi. There were no provisions for preacher's wives over there, so it was concluded that Mrs. Hearn should stay at the house of brother Winan's, while her husband went on his eight week's district. I want the stewards who may deign to read these random sketches to follow me closely and put themselves in the place of the Rev. Mr. Hearn, and their wives in the situation of his wife, thousands of miles from father, sister and brothers, among strangers—her husband absent nearly two months at a time preaching to sinners and endeavoring to build up the church. These two preachers' wives were very cheerful, very kind to each other, and in the main very happy. On Sunday they went to the church either to preaching or class-meeting. The church was three miles off, and they rode to church on horseback, as every one else did.

After the Methodist people got acquainted with Mrs. Hearn she made many friends, and there was quite a contest who should have her company. To her was verified the good word which says, "whoso leaveth father and mother and lands for my sake and the gospel's, shall receive in this life an hundred fold of houses and land and brethren." There was a home for Mrs. Hearn at Col. Richardson's, where she was received by children and servants almost by acclamation. At Judge McGeehee's, at sister Chandler's, of Laurel Hill, sister Davis's, and at sister Feary's of Pinckneyville. All this was very pleasant. But the more excellent way would have been to have had a parsonage on the district, and a reasonable sum for expenditure put into the hands of the minister as his right. All the kindness tendered them looked too much like favors, while in reality a home and a support was their right.—The times I write of were thirty years ago. But are Presiding Elders and their wives much better provided for now? What kind of a parsonage is the Rev. —— in? Our dear Brother —— who gives himself to the work of the Lord? I do not know surely, but I do not think he has anything to boast of in the way of parsonage this year.

I recollect that while uncle Hearn was absent on one of his long journeys, his wife was taken very sick at Col. Richardson's, she seemed hovering long between life and death. No one knew at what point to find her husband, and in those days there was no magnetic telegraph. All that friendship or medical skill could do for her was done, and after a long struggle she was restored to life. Her physician said her patience and equanimity saved her.

Think of that stewards, a wife at the gates of death, her husband perhaps five hundred miles off, no mother, sister or brother nearer than a thousand miles. When you make your next assessment think of Mary Hearn, and don't imagine but that the preacher's wife can be sick and need all the comforts that money can buy. When uncle Hearn came back he found his Mary better, and gathering together all the money he could get, (I reckon he borrowed some of it,) he went with a trembling heart to pay the Doctor who had so faithfully attended his wife. I think sixty-eight dollars was all that he could raise, and he was afraid that would not do. On offering it the Doctor utterly declined taking anything. Poor Doctor M., he met an untimely grave. May God have remembered him for that kindness. Do those Methodists among whom uncle Hearn went laboring, preaching, praying and doing his best to supply the word of life, ever think of him or his self-sacrificing wife now? Has any one made Mrs. Hearn a life member of the Missionary Society, or sent her the Home Circle or Guide to Holiness as a token of remembrance? Some few years ago Uncle Hearn became involved in his pecuniary matters through no fault of his, except that he had a kind and trusting heart. Did any of those people who were kept from semi-heathenism by his ministrations step forward and help him out of his difficulties? I fear not.

Now I have told you about two preachers' wives that I "have known," I will tell you about one whom I did not know personally, but of whom I have heard. Her husband was a choice spirit—one who loved God, and did his duty to the people under his charge; an intelligent man. He was sent to one of our Southern cities, where there were some wealthy Methodists, who owed every thing they were to their parents having become Methodist.—"Not to put too fine a point upon it," Methodism had brought them "up out of the ashes." Well the society thought a great deal of their intelligent, devoted preacher, but love and duty could not keep him, the Master called him, and he met the summons like a christian hero, "died in the full triumphs of a glorious faith." There was great grief in the church, and in the city. He had funeral honors from the church, the Odd Fellows, and the community. And now ——, his wife takes in sewing to eke out a living for herself and her five children.

Another dear preachers' wife that I know. She is young, amiable, intelligent, pious, and every way interesting, who married her husband with the full purpose to be a help meet for him in his great work. She has a manner which will win her way to hearts any where. She is peculiarly fitted to visit the sick, and the poor, to sooth and comfort them, and she loves to do it.—As a Sabbath-School teacher she is unsurpassed. Last year her husband was sent to a place where there was a parsonage, and where the people knew how to treat their preacher and his family. Every thing that could add to the comfort of a sensitive, delicate, affectionate young woman who was away from home was thought of. Even down or up to flowers and books on her birth day. What a kind, graceful hostess she was in her snug little parsonage home. How the people loved and petted her last year. How is it this year? They were sent to a city where there are a good many wealthy Methodists, and near which reside two able defenders of the doctrines of our church. After some difficulty they got a place to board. She has to nurse and amuse her two little children without assistance, except when her husband can spare time from his pastorial duties, his study, etc., to assist her:—She must receive the calls of the sisters and look genteel you know, or they would say that Brother ——, has a slovenly wife.

Of course she has to sew for husband, self, and children. How is she to find any time to read, to visit, to do good? I should like to know. What a short sighted policy in a church to tie the hands of a woman such as she, by forcing her to assume cares which keep her whole time employed. She is a perfectly devoted mother, and feels that the care of her children is a pleasure. Yet it is not right that she should be minister's lady, nurse, and seamstress without help. I saw a letter from her in which she says, "I came here when the baby was a month old, it was a cold, muddy day, every thing looked desolate, we had to come here where we board, no one to welcome us. The people do not know how we are situated. I am expected to receive company like any other lady, only a little more, with two babies to nurse. Well I do what I can and leave the rest undone. The greatest trial in it all is, that I am almost deprived of any public means of grace; occasionally a sermon at 11 o'clock, is all my privilege in this way. I keep up a quiet brave heart under it although." Speaking of writing, she says, "I cannot write till after I put the children to sleep, and then I feel too tired to write any thing interesting."—This preacher's wife is not one of the complaining sort, but was writing just how she was situated, to a sort of second mother.

I addressed this piece to the stewards of the church because I want them to think more about the duties of their office. Half the evils of this world come from not thinking. I make very free in addressing stewards, because I am a sort of outside stewardess myself.—My husband is a faithful steward, "though I say it who ought not to say it." In his unavoidable absences I have in my time performed some of his duties. I know what rebuffs stewards meet with. I once had a man to seem to imply that I might keep the money, at least he was not willing to let me have it—wanted to see my husband.—When my husband came into the steward's life some twenty-five years ago, people had very strange ideas about provision for a preacher, and his family. Some thought that $25 every three months was quarterage. And some of the stewards thought that $100 for the preacher, $100 for his wife, and a barrel of pork, 75 weight of coffee, and a barrel of sugar for table expenses was enough. My husband took up the matter, and battled for the rights of the preachers, till he got the most of the stewards to think and feel rightly, and made some his enemies by his plain speaking.—And now our region of country is one of the most liberal for its means of any that I know. And I believe my husband ought to be canonized as a steward when he dies. In all his struggles in this righteous cause I have sympathized with him, and now I feel like enlisting good men, and true, to do steward's duty full. Stewards generally are to still, too much afraid of rebuffs. They must give all that up, and come up like men to a good work for the sake of "Him who has done all for them."

This article is hastily written, but if I write at all I have to write in a hurry. I have at this time a great deal of sewing to do for my family and cannot take much time to write. If I get along pretty well with my boys' pants, and my little girl's dresses that they are needing very badly, I shall write another article soon. I wrote this for ——'s sake.

RUTH E.

How to Promote Peace in a Family.

1. Remember that our will is likely to be crossed every day, so prepare for it.

2. Everybody in the house has an evil nature as well as ourselves, and therefore we are not to expect too much.

3. To learn the different temper and disposition of each individual.

4. To look on each member of the family as one for whom we should have a care.

5. When any good happens to any one to rejoice at it.

6. When inclined to give an angry answer, to "overcome evil with good."

7. If from sickness, pain or infirmity we feel irritable, to keep a very strict watch over ourselves.

8. To observe when others are so suffering, to drop a word of kindness and sympathy suited to them.

9. To watch for little opportunities of pleasing, and to put little annoyances out of the way.

10. To take a cheerful view of everything, of the weather, and encourage hope.

11. To speak kindly of the servants—to praise them for little things when you can.

12. In all little pleasures which may occur, to put self last.

13. To try for "the soft answer which turneth away wrath."

14. When we have been pained by an unkind word or deed, to ask ourselves: "Have I not often done the same and been forgiven?"

15. In conversation not to exalt ourselves, but to bring others forward.

16. To be very gentle with the young ones, and treat them with respect.

17. Never to judge one another harshly, but to attribute a good motive when we can.

NEW PASSED MIDSHIPMEN.—The following is a list of midshipmen, of the date of 1850, who have recently passed their final examination at Annapolis, Md:

John G. Walker, John G. Mitchell, Francis M. Ramsay, Charles F. Peck, Richard W. Meede, jr., A. C. Izard, Marshal C. Campbell, Robert Boyd, jr., Calvin F. Thomas, Charles C. Carpenter, A. J. McCartney, W. A. Kirkland, Wm. H. Dana, Edward E. Potter, George Bacon, J. Crossao Chaplin, L. A. Beardslee, Wm. L. Bradford, Chas. B. Babcock, Æneas Armstrong.

Class of 1849.—Geo. Brown and C. E. Hawley, after Passed Midshipman H. A. Adams. R. L. May, after Passed Midshipman W. H. Ward. J. W. Shirk and George F. Morrison, after Passed Midshipman H. Garland.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

TRIP TO ATTAKAPAS.

CAMP-MEETING AT PLAQUEMINE BRULEE.

Taking our seats in the elegant and comfortable cars of the Great Western train, Dr. Keener and myself were soon borne away with the speed of the iron horse, whose snort is heard everywhere.

The first character who attracted our attention was the "ice cream woman." Ice cream has become a railroad concomitant. Upon inquiry our merchantess said it was "the pure thing." Our interrogatory suggested to her some general reflections upon the depravity of the age, as evinced in the adulteration of milk.

She expressed the surprise the discovery of these arts gave her, by saying "it put out her pipe, it did that," but in a soliloquising way reflectively shook her head and said "they can't fool me, no, no." She seemed as she sat to indulge in a sort of complacent wonder at her own depth, and chidingly shook her head, urgently protesting against so much astuteness.

In due time we were at the Bœuf Depot and on board the Major Aubry, a diligent little packet whose office it is to carry the mail and passengers to Franklin. At dinner I was quite impressed with the consummate skill displayed in making variety out of sameness. Irish potatoes served up in three different styles and the like.

A pleasant run brought us by five o'clock P. M., to Franklin. The pastor, brother Davies, met us with cordial hospitality, which was soon emphasized by sister Davies, in the pleasant parsonage house. Next morning brother Murphy sent his carriage and servant to drive us twenty miles to Rev. Bro. Jenkin's, where we spent the remainder of the day in the company of some pleasant Methodist friends who called to see us.

Next morning, at four A. M., we were rolling over the smooth and beautiful road leading towards Minden, La., brother Jenkins accompanying us, and conveying us in his carriage. We made a drive in fifteen hours of some sixty miles, and reached Mr. Harwell's.

These prairies are most beautiful, giving one an enlarged idea of the boundless amplitudes of space. Indeed the country is remarkable for space—far as the eye can reach the green and gently rolling prairie spreads away, until the emerald and the blue seemed to meet and mingle. The vast expanse is dotted with farm houses and variegated and adorned with artificial groves to supply the natural destitution of shade and timber. The soil is most productive, and covered with a carpet of luxuriant and nutricious grass on which numerous herds and flock were feeding. When the great Western is finished through these fertile and beautiful plains we shall have in the city a vast increase of the supplies of the comforts of life, and at greatly reduced cost, to the mutual benefit of city and country.

On Friday morning, after a drive of twelve miles across the prairie, we came upon the camp-ground in the edge of a wood, near the prairie, on the little Bayou Plaquemine Brulee. Here the tents, the smoke, the vehicles, the people, above all the cordial welcome, brought "the light of other days around us." We had come by the travel route some two hundred miles to assist at the inauguration of the camp-meeting institution in South-Western Louisiana.

The country had for weeks been suffering for rain, but on this day the gracious Lord seemed to reward the people for their toils and sacrifices by pouring from the clouds a succession of refreshing showers, until the people felt that there was an "abundance of rain." One of the first peculiarities that struck me was the abundance and adaptation of long moss for extempore mattresses and carpeting. We missed the straw of other days, but here was as good or better thing hanging on the trees about us.

THE MEETING.

Brother Goodwyn, the Presiding Elder, and Bro. Alexander, the pastor, assisted by some eight more of us conducted the public labors of the meeting. As a camp-meeting is a novel thing in this Southern land, and as there were several points of peculiar interest, we will, with your permission, enter somewhat into detail.

First as to the support and subsistence of the meeting, the neighbors adjacent furnished meat, meal, butter and sugar, and allowed none from a distance to furnish supplies. Oxen and sheep were slaughtered every day and like Israel we had daily meat offerings for the congregation of the Lord. Some came to the meeting a distance of from twenty to sixty miles, yet their horses were generously cared for without a cent of charge.

The order and deportment of the people, although the meeting was a most novel thing, could not have been better. No drunkenness, no quarreling, no profanity, in short no riotous or disorderly conduct.

The first regular services came off about six P. M., Friday. The first penitents were called for at three o'clock, Saturday evening service, when full a score came to the altar, some of whom were happily converted. They were called at the close of nearly every service, and always came, and though the congregation never exceeded four hundred, there were at times, full fifty penitents weeping and praying for mercy. Some were converted in the tents, and some went home at night and were converted there.

"Young men and maidens, old men and children," were the subjects of converting grace. There was not a camp or family on the ground but what were blessed in some of their members with the consolations of the "great salvation."

The scene in the altar at times was awfully sublime and glorious. Scores crying for mercy, while all around were old Christians and young converts weeping, smiling, singing and shouting forth the praise of God. Old men and their venerable companions rejoicing over each other's return to God. Sisters rejoicing over their brothers newly made the "sons of God." Parents wept and shouted their grateful joy over the conversion of children long the subjects their prayers.

Some of the converts were persons who had been baptized in the papal church. They came to hear, and God blessed the word to their awakening, and many of them are now numbered with our Israel. Among them was a venerable woman, the mother of a numerous posterity, more than seventy years of of age.

The preachers entered most heartily into the work, working in pulpit and altar as need required. Every sermon seemed to be preached with a special view to adaptation and immediate usefulness, and no one preached without realizing the promise of the Master, "Lo I am with you."

The meeting resulted in sixty-six conversions that were counted, besides others who left uncounted, and seventy-two accessions to the church. Many of the heads of families and persons likely to exert an extended and permanent influence for God.

I was never at a better meeting, and for the number in attendance more sinners were convicted, more penitents converted and more believers blessed than I ever saw elsewhere.

We hear now and then some croaker, or some enemy of Methodism, saying our glory hath departed and the system has exhausted itself. Had such been with us they would have felt that the fire upon our altars never burned brighter, and that the gospel was never more the power of God than on this occasion. The conversions of course, as usual, varied in character, some were sudden as a flash of lightning, some came like the dawn of the morning. Some heard in their hearts a "loud voice" saying thy sins are forgiven. Some the "still small voice" saying "go in peace."

Many touching and pleasant incidents occurred, which we cannot note. One night all the sinners save three were at the altar, and one of them was a Jew pedlar.

A gentleman said "he had never been to such a place before—that his horse, proverbial for running away, stayed about the ground of his own accord, and that his umbrella had set under a tree two days, and nobody had touched it," which, considering the lax views that have obtained ground in relation to the right of property in umbrellas, was strongly descriptive of the high moral tone of the meeting.

The congregation subscribed $1,100 to build a church on the spot where the camp-meeting was held. They fully expect to hold another camp-meeting on the same ground in 1857. A better locality could not be found for natural beauty, good shade, good water and freedom from musquitoes. We used no bars and had not the slightest use for them.

We hope the success of the Plaquemine Brulee camp-meeting will "provoke" others in various sections of our conference. We ought to have one in the Chicot work and in Rapides.

Camp-meetings can accomplish a mission and reach a class that no other instrumentality can. Let them be encouraged by the preachers. Let the people be exhorted to hold them, and the God of our fathers will make us a thousand times as many as we are.

J. B. WALKER.

The citizens of Philadelphia have sent a committee to New York to extend a welcome to Mr. Fillmore, in behalf of that city.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, June 21st, 1856.—The Senate is not in session.

House.—Mr. Colfax spoke upon the subject of laws emanating from the Legislature of Kansas—branding them as a code of oppression, outrage and wrong, which would be disgraceful to the Legislature of any State, as they are to the Goths and Vandals who seek to tyranize over the citizens of that territory. He argues that some of these statutes were enacted in direct contravention to the organic law and constitution of the United States, especially to those provisions relative to the freedom of speech and of the press.

Mr. Burlingame defended Massachusetts against general and specific charges, claiming that in all that constitutes true greatness she is the first State, and her present performances superior to her past recollections. He was sorry to find at the head of her assailants the President of the United States, who had deliberately perverted history to eulogize the South at the expense of the North, and become the chieftain of sectionalism. Massachusetts believed, with South Carolina, that the fugitive slave law was unconstitutional.

Mr. Keitt asked Mr. Burlingame for his authority relative to South Carolina.

Mr. Burlingame cited the remarks of the Charleston Mercury, which spoke of the fugitive slave law as an infringement of one of the most cherished principles of the constitution. In conclusion, he referred to Mr. Sumner's speech, the purity and nobleness of its sentiments and the severity of its strictures against tyranny. Mr. Sumner never had a personal enemy. His character was as pure as the snow which falls upon his native hills, and his heart overflowing with kindness for every human being bearing the upright form of man. He was an accomplished scholar and a chivalrous gentleman. A member of the House, who had taken the oath to support the constitution stole into the Senate and struck him as Cain smote his brother.

Mr. Keitt—It is false. (Sensation.)

Mr. Burlingame replied that he would not handy epithets, but he was responsible for his own language only, and doubtless the gentleman was responsible for his.

Mr. Keitt—I am.

Mr. Burlingame, after describing and severely condemning the assault, asked, "Call you that chivalry? In what code of honor did you get authority for that? If we are not to have freedom of speech, what is all this government worth? If we are to be called to an account by some gallant nephew of some gallant uncle, for everything which does not suit their sensitive nerves, we want to know it. If the conflict is to be transferred from a peaceful, intellectual field, where honors are equal and easy, we desire to know it. The time may come when Massachusetts may withdraw her representatives to her own bosom, where safety is not to be found for them under the flag of their common country. But while those representatives are here, they will speak when and how they will, answering for the consequences. If they are pressed too long and too far, they will not shrink from a defence of the honor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the freedom of speech.

Mr. Keitt sought to obtain the floor, which was awarded to Mr. Carlile, who declined to yield it.

Mr. Keitt gave notice that he should on Monday reply to some points in Mr. Burlingame's speech.

Mr. Burlingame was privately congratulated by his friends.

Mr. Carlisle condemned the Cincinnati resolutions, or, as he said, the fillibustering platform. Mr. Fremont could not receive the electoral vote of any district, except that represented by Mr. Giddings. The contest was between Mr. Fillmore, the candidate of the National party, and Mr. Buchanan, who is supported by a faction.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, urged the necessity of a union of the opponents of the Administration, and those adverse to the extension of slavery in the territories. He examined the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, in connection with the principles and antecedents of Mr. Buchanan, and with doctrines of the Democratic party, concluding by saying it was an inexpressible relief to emerge from the dark and fetid atmosphere, reeking with shames and wrongs, into the clear light and healthful breezes of truth and liberty. He spoke of Mr. Fremont as the standard-bearer of freedom in this contest; a strong and true man, whose aim it would be to maintain the principles of the Constitution, and bring back the Government to the policy of Washington and Jefferson.

Mr. Washburn triumphed in the faith, nay, the undoubting conviction that the proceedings of the Republican Convention would be sustained by a large majority of the American people. The House then adjourned.

JUNE 23.—*Senate.*—Mr. Fish presented a letter from George Sumner, brother of Senator Sumner. It states that the impression which might be drawn from Dr. Boyle's letter, that the latter was dismissed from his attendance upon Mr. Sumner on account of the character of his testimony before the House Investigating Committee, was unfounded, as he did not know at the time Dr. Boyle was dismissed what his testimony was.

Senator Sumner was suffering from high fever, with his pulse at 104, and Dr. Perry being willing to take charge of the case, Dr. Boyle's services were no longer required.

Mr. Toombs gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to take the census of Kansas in order to protect the exercise of the elective franchise in the territory, and provide for calling a convention to form a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union.

House.—This week, by previous agreement, had been set apart for the consideration of territorial business. A bill authorizing the President to cause the southern boundary line of Kansas to be surveyed, was passed.

Mr. Wakeman gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amendatory of the act of 1818, prohibiting the introduction or importation of slaves.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—*Senate.*—Mr. Brodhead presented a communication from Judge Gilchrist of the Court of Claims, discussing the question of his jurisdiction, and asking for assistance to the Solicitor in representing the interests of the Government.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sebastian, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the settlement of the accounts of O. M. Wozencraft, also of the accounts of Charles P. Babcock, Indian Agents.

Mr. Mason introduced a joint resolution for the purchase of the ship Resolute, from the salvors (persons connected with an American whaler,) and that she be restored to the British Government, and that the sum of $40,000 be appropriated for the purpose.

Messrs. Foster, Toucey and Clayton advocated the passage, when it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Clayton called up his Kansas bill for reference to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Adams called up his resolution fixing the adjournment of Congress for Monday, 21st July, which was farther laid over.

The hour for the special order having arrived, Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, proceeded to address the Senate on the Massachusetts resolutions.

TUESDAY, June 24.—*House.*—The Speaker laid before the House two communications from the President of the United States, calling the attention of Congress to certain subjects of legislation.

The bill to establish two additional land districts in the Territory of Minnesota was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Whitney, of New York, introduced a bill to protect the public property and preserve the peace in the Territory of Kansas, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Various reports were then received relating to Territorial business, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill to enable the people of Oregon Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union.

The subject was under discussion when our report closed.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—*Senate.*—Mr. Wilson presented the petition of the officers of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, setting forth the objects of that organization, and stating that they had been much misrepresented by the majority report of the Committee on Territories. They say that this society was not the cause of the troubles in Kansas, having never infringed any law, nor interfered with the peaceable execution of the law.

They never invested one dollar in the purchase of any munitions of war; never sent out persons to control the elections in Kansas, nor hired any man, except as a business agent, to go there. They never paid the passage of a single emigrant, nor is it within the knowledge of the company that any person has gone out under their auspices with any other view than settling and staying in the territory.

They also represent that their property has been destroyed by recent outbreaks, and pray that the offenders may be brought to justice, and that compensation may be made for the losses and injuries they have sustained. The petition was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Johnson took exception to some of the comments of Mr. Seward yesterday, on the conduct of Mr. Rust in assaulting Horace Greeley some time ago.

Mr. Seward indicated the correctness of what he had said according to the facts, so far as they were within his knowledge and recollection. He did not, however, at the time remember the precise ground on which the assault was made.

House.—The House passed the bill authorizing the President to cause to be delivered at the expense of the United States, to the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, such arms as they are entitled to under the existing laws.

The bill establishing two land districts in Kansas was tabled by 26 majority.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

... $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1856.

At Our Risk.—We had rather risk the money through the mail, if registered, than do without it. This is an answer to those holding funds who ask "shall I send it by mail?" Send it—send money, *current*. The largest bills, the best.

Exchanges.—They are going out regularly. Please let us hear from them. If any agent fails of receiving will he notify us of the Post Offices in the work.

Conference Officers.—Consider the call of Dr Scion—for information, prompt and full. We are witness he has called in vain. The reports, when incomplete, do injustice to the Conferences, and they owe it to themselves to look into the way their officers discharge their duties and change them if need be.

A NORTHERN CONFERENCE MOBBED

A northern Methodist Conference has been broken up in Missouri with mob violence. The telegraph brings the item, under the head of "Kansas Affairs:"

Chicago, June 20.—A mob of border pro-slavery men entered a Methodist Church at Rochester, Missouri, during the sitting of the annual conference, and took the presiding officer and tarred and feathered him—no one interfering to prevent the outrage. The conference had been ordered to leave the State, but had disregarded it.

Even if this dispatch be substantially true, it must refer to a quarterly and not an annual conference. By the published plan of Episcopal visitation, the Missouri Annual Conference is to be held in Hannibal, Mo., October 8th—Bishop Baker. The Arkansas and Texas Conference at Cave Spring, Mo., November 6th.

This is lamentable—but what else can the incendiary aggressors expect? Not satisfied with "the simplicity that is in Christ," instead of propagating the Gospel they have become other propagandists. The debates at their Indianapolis General Conference have given out—as they have boastfully wished them. Southern people have read and considered them. They accept the declarations and the votes, showing the spirit and designs of Northern Methodism. And yet, this intensely anti-slavery and meddling body, sending out their speeches, manifestoes and intentions affecting property, peace and life in the slaveholding States, send on their agents to organize conferences in those States, circulate periodicals and carry out their views generally! The conflict they have gone out of their way to invite cannot be avoided. They may think themselves martyrs, and get what consolation they can out of the thought. But we beg them, however much we respect their conscientiousness and pity their treatment, not to set down their sufferings in this cause, to the account of Christianity.

City Items.—No want of rain. An unusual number of absences. To lake shore, Gulf Coast. To North, to Europe, our citizens have scattered, to spend the income of the past business season! Crowded boats, hot cars, snobbish company, supercilious landlords, thrifty servants, high bills and low fare, fatigue and dust—make pleasure!

Our city fathers appropriated $500, for keeping the Fourth. The First District Board has raised the per annum salaries of public school teachers, on Mr. Reid's resolution:

Superintendent		$2,500
BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.		
Principal	$1,850	
Assistant	1,500	
French Teacher	700	
		4,000
GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.		
Principal	$1,200	
First Assistant	1,050	
Second Assistant	1,000	
French Teacher	600	
		3,850
Five Male Principals, each	$1,320	6,600
Five Male First Assistants	1,000	5,000
Five Female Principals	1,080	5,000
Six Female First Assistants	800	4,800
Ten Female Second Assistants	600	6,000
Twenty-eight Female Third, Fourth and Fifth Assistants	600	16,800

Health continues good. No case of yellow fever. For business, see our commercial column.

Louisiana Penitentiary.—We learn from the Baton Rouge Comet, of the 25th inst., that the work of rebuilding the cotton factory destroyed some time ago, goes bravely on. Already the first story of the building is up, which is to be three stories high, instead of two, as heretofore. The calculation is to have one hundred and fifty cotton looms. There were only sixty before the fire, and they were pretty much used up from service. There are more prisoners there now than at any former period, say three hundred and forty-eight.

Colonel J. Young, of Philadelphia, performed the remarkable feat of rowing a boat from that city to Cape May and back in four days for a wager of $500. The weight of the boat was one hundred pounds.

There is a curious alliteration of the names of the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Fillmore and Fillmore, Buchanan and Breckenridge, Fremont and Dayton, form a strange combination of initials.

ANOTHER LOTTERY.

THE SHIFTS OF AVARICE.

The last is by a Baptist Church, for building a meeting house! The Methodist Church was offended against not long since, by a circular sent out from the faculty of a female school, Cuthbert, Ga., proposing to raise an endowment, on a plan with the essential features of a lottery. The names of the Quarterly and Annual Conferences were without authority mentioned therein. Of course, in such documents, the church, both local and connexional, is liable to be mentioned. They can only repudiate, and this was done promptly and unequivocally, wherever it was deemed necessary.

Notwithstanding, some of our exchanges were hopelessly scandalized. The South-Western Baptist, (Ala.,) published a long and indignant article, in which, (but how we could not see,) the evil thing was charged upon our Episcopacy! That was the act of individuals—this the *formal* act of a Church—the only properly constituted church!

We lay such things to their charge only who have done them—but we should like to see the comment of the South-Western or the Louisiana Baptist (which joined in the cry) on this *church* lottery. If the little Cuthbert, Ga. affair, unofficial and for a school, could be traced to ulterior ecclesiastical principles, whereunto will grow this Marion, Va., affair, grave, formal, official; recorded upon church book; done by order of the church, and for building a meeting house!

We copy from the Union, a Baptist paper, (Baltimore, Md.)

A few weeks ago, we published from a Methodist paper, an account (accompanied with an earnest condemnation) of a great "gift enterprise" or Lottery, proposed to be held for the purpose of endowing a Methodist Female College at the South. We regret now to be obliged to record the fact that a Baptist Church in Virginia has fallen under the temptation to pursue a similar course in order to raise money to build a meeting-house. The following resolutions were published recently in the Religious Herald.

At a called meeting of the Baptist Church at Marion, April 29th, 1856, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We believe the use of means is perfectly consistent with the purpose of God, and whereas the laudable object of erecting a house of worship for the use of the Baptist denomination is clearly set forth in the proposed gift enterprise, therefore

Resolved, 1. That we approve of the scheme as one calculated to secure money, without defrauding or deceiving any one who may purchase tickets; each ticket-holder being entitled to at least one of the gifts, and each one having equal chances.

Resolved 2. That in order to secure this equality and the object sought, we, as a church, for whose benefit the project has been originated, demand of the committee to have placed in their possession all the gifts proposed for distribution; and that they require the general agent and all subordinate agents to make to them monthly reports of their success in the sale of tickets, and to pay over to them or their Treasurer, monthly, regularly and promptly, such a per cent. on the money obtained as will secure the object sought.

Resolved 3. That in order to give satisfaction, and render successful this enterprise, the committee are hereby requested to have their Treasurer to give them bond and security for the safe keeping of all money deposited in his hands; and that they give us, as a church, the following pledge: "We, the Committee, acting in behalf of the Baptist Church in Marion, will guarantee that the distribution of the gifts shall be conducted in such manner as to give every one purchasing a ticket an equal chance according to the number of tickets purchased, and that we will require monthly reports and punctual payments from the agents until a sufficiency of money is obtained to erect the house.

WM. C. PARKS,
J. H. FRANCES,
DR. R. W. JONES,
E. W. SHEFFY,
J. H. GILMORE, } Com.

4. Resolved, further, That we, as a church, would respectfully recommend our esteemed brother, A. H. Campbell, the General Agent in the sale of tickets, to the favor and confidence of all those who may be disposed to favor this benevolent enterprise.

Resolved 5. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Baptist Watchman, the Religious Herald and the Abingdon Virginian for publication, and that they also be recorded upon our church book.

Done by order of the church.

WM. HUFF, Moderator.

Wm. P. Durgan, Ch. Clerk.

The difference between the price of tickets and the gifts, (to one of which at least, each ticket holder is entitled,) is to build the meeting house! Of course, the Union condemns the scheme, as will the sound and intelligent portion of the church everywhere.

A word on the general habit if not principle. Why not throttle old avarice or whatever else stands in the way of cheerful giving—throttle and kill him by honest and direct blows? These shifts are miserable. Is the pill of doing good so bitter that it must be sugar-coated or disguised, that one may take it without knowing it?

We have actually known people go to more outlay of money and money's worth, to say nothing of pains-taking, to get up a fair for roofing a shed or furnishing a parsonage, or paying a church debt, than would have footed the bill by a plain subscription. Where human nature has to be coaxed along so and led blindfold to storming the redoubts of selfishness, grace has much work yet to do.

The salaries paid to the Government officials in Canada are enormous. The Governor gets $31,000, his house rent and servant hire. The ten ministers get each $6,000, $8 a day during the session of Parliament, and "immense patronage." The engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway has a salary of $13,000. Sir Cusac Baney, agent for that work, gets the same. Chief Justice Robinson has $6,666 per annum, $500 for travelling expenses, and a pension of $4,444 whenever he shall see fit to resign. The Register of Hamilton, Dundas and Wentworth, (he is minister also), gets $6,500. The Register of Toronto and York gets $12,000. The Governor has a Secretary to whom the Canadians pay $3,000 annually for the privilege of quill driving.

Two individuals, named Carl Bleder and Henry Egger, have been arrested at Chicago, on a charge of obstructing the track of the Michigan and Southern Railroad for the purpose of destroying the Toledo Express train.

The obstructions were three cross-ties which had been fastened across the track near Aldsworth, on the 18th inst. They were discovered in time and the train saved.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Forkland Circuit, Ala. Con. June 21, 1856.

It is truly encouraging to see the church in a prosperous condition. Don't suppose that we are now going to give you an account of a revival. This we hope to give you ere this year shall close. We have but two appointments, Forkland and Old Pine Grove.

At Forkland we have a good church, that is, a large house and comfortable enough, and a large membership, some who love our class-meetings, and we are much encouraged by the congregation who here assemble to hear the word of God. Our second quarterly meeting was held, and though early in April we took up our Conference collection and raised $135, considerable over our assessment.

Pine Grove has been a church for several years, and it was a respectable house, but in these days of new buildings it has become quite ancient looking, the community felt that they must have a house of worship more becoming.—Brother John Watson, a quiet unassuming man who has reached near four score years, proposed to build a church at his own expense. The church is now completed. It is one of the neatest churches that I ever saw in the country. The altar and part of the isles are carpeted, and a neat clock tells the time of day as in the city.

Last Saturday and Sunday our third quarterly meeting was held at the new church, which we now call Watson Chapel.

On Sabbath E. Wadsworth, D. D. dedicated this new church. He preached from "God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and truth." The Doctor expounded the word of God to a large and attentive assembly, all were pleased, and many profited under this excellent gospel sermon. In the afternoon, Bro. Ramsey preached us an earnest sermon, and in conclusion we took up a missionary collection. We raised two hundred and ten dollars.

You will say well done, Watson chapel; may it ever be a missionary church, and may God bless him who at a cost of more than two thousand dollars built it. This is not all, by the close of this year we will have a parsonage bought and paid for.

Now in view of the above would you be surprised if before this year closes, God will pour out his spirit on this people.

W. I. POWERS.

Homer, La., June 20, 1856.

Dear Advocate:—A few days ago the farmers were almost in despair on account of the continued dry weather, the corn was twisting, the cotton was drooping, and every thing in the vegetable kingdom evinced a strong desire for rain. Well, yesterday week a storm came up and down poured the rain.—Last Thursday, too, it rained generally throughout the country; and from the way it pours down now, one would suppose that a little deluge was about to happen. If we could be sure of the latter rain we would have no doubt of a good crop.

I have noticed one thing during the last and present spring; the christians have been made to sensibly feel their dependence upon Providence, and even sinners have suggested that the christians pray for rain. Why is it that interest will bring men to God when all the displays of His love fail to impress them? Alas, alas for man!

Our little town of classic name is certainly one of the most delightful summer retreats to be found in the sunny South. I have summered at Bay St. Louis, Biloxi, and all the watering places on Lake Pontchartrain, but with the exception of the sea-bathing, they don't begin to compare with Homer. This town is laid out with considerable taste and skill; and there are many handsome dwellings in it. It contains about twelve hundred inhabitants and is growing larger every year. Many a noble forest oak has escaped the ruthless blows of the pioneer's axe, and in its old age repays its friends by spreading out its giant arms under which in coolest shade may repose the grateful citizen. Our well and spring water is not excelled by that of any other place. Here mellifluously bland breezes laden with the sweets of the orient, come wafted over a thousand hills to regale the senses and cool the fevered brow; and oh! how exquisitely delightful are the melodious concerts of the woodland choristers. Long before old Phœbus arises from his night's repose, they begin their songs of praise to the beneficent author of spring; they have no note-books, have never attended singing schools, or been wearied by the instructions of the music-teacher, but how superlatively excellent is the music they make! Oh! I love the country, with its hills and valleys, its murmuring brooks and waving forests; I love too, to pluck the luscious fruit that hangs in rich clusters upon the burdened trees; I love to wander amid the lofty pines and listen to the songs of the feathered tribe, or recline at the foot of some kind old oak and permit thought to soar above the delights of an earthly spring to that place where I too will be able to hymn the praise of the Deity. Ah, I pity you dear Advocate, when I contrast my country enjoyments with your city pleasures, such as snuffing the sweets of those dirty gutters, swallowing that dust and walking those flinty pavements. You may have all your elegancies, your ice-creams, etc., but give me the wild wood to range in and the plain farmer for my companion. But thanks to Him who loves us all, an eternal spring will soon burst upon the weary christian, a spring that is followed by no parching summer or freezing winter; a spring whose delights will continue while God exists.

I wish I could speak as cheerfully of "Homer College" enterprise; but truth restrains me from so doing. I saw a communication a short time since from "F. T. R," he gave you a correct account of the state of affairs then, but alas a great deal of the interest has died away. The "building committee" are afraid to risk the consequences of going on, unless the subscribers will pay in advance. I have but little hope of its success now, but you know it's said "the darkest hour is just before," and I sincerely wish it may prove true in regard to the college.

We have a fine melodion in our church here. There is some opposition to it; what do you think about it?—Many of us would like to know your sentiments upon the subject. At our second quarterly meeting we licensed a young man of fair abilities to preach. He will most likely enter the itineracy next year. We have a Tract Society here and are distributing tracts about the country. Sunday-Schools are not very prosperous.

SILVICOLA.

Georgetown Circuit, Miss. Con. June 1856.

This circuit is situated in the eastern part of Copiah county and has nine preaching places. The soil especially for a "piney woods" country is good, and when the seasons are propitious produces well. The New Orleans and Jackson Railroad runs through the western part of the circuit, and when that is completed no doubt a very great change for the better will be brought about. This is a very healthy region and no doubt will be sought as a pleasant summer retreat from the city and swamps. There are several mineral springs and wells which will soon come into notice and attract visitors. "Olivers well" by a chemist in your city has been recently proved to surpass the celebrated waters of "Cooper's well" three to one. Brown's well already has considerable notoriety.

There has been for some months a manifest improvement in the spiritual state of my charge in at least part of the societies. Class meetings which had been neglected have been revived, the members have been quickened and at some of their weekly meetings they have been abundantly blessed. One of the teachers told me a few days since that all the members nearly of his society attended class regularly whereas two or three months before from three to six were all that could be got to attend. Our second quarterly meeting embracing the second Sabbath in April was truly a refreshing season. Bro. Jones my Presiding Elder seemed like the eagle to have recovered his youth. He preached in demonstration of the Spirit; the power of God attended his words. The church was revived—one joined.

Our third quarterly meeting June 14 and 15 was a very interesting meeting. During the first prayer in the lovefeast on last Sabbath one professed sanctification. He rejoiced with joy unspeakable and full of glory. At the close of the lovefeast, I called upon all present who felt the importance of full salvation to covenant solemnly before God to seek that blessing till they obtained it. Thirty or more at once consented. May they soon realize that the "blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin." Brother Jones informs me that there is considerable interest on this subject throughout his district. He preached on the subject—he preaches what he has experienced and lived for years. It tells upon the church. God grant that all our Elders and traveling ministers may be sanctified and thus be prepared to preach effectually what they have "felt and seen." Sabbath evening we had two very clear conversions, and at night a poor backslider was powerfully reclaimed. I thank God and take courage.

L. ERCANBRACK.

The Natchez Free Trader, of the 24th inst., says that, "from the best information we can get, we are led to believe the crop to be equal to any former year—the corn crop exceeding any previous year. We are, however, informed that on some plantations in the lower end of this county, and on the Acklin place in Wilkinson county, a worm is attacking the cotton. Some call it the grass worm. It would be well to examine it closely, for we have heard surmises that it might be the army worm. For the last ten days we have had an over-abundance of wet weather, which is forcing cotton too much, and causing the grass to grow rapidly.

Hon. A. E. Maxwell, of Florida, is to deliver an oration on the life and character of Gen. Jackson, before the Democratic Association in Washington, on the 4th July.

The steamer Aguilla, from Pittsburg, passed into the Mississippi from Lake Michigan, at Green Bay, on the 23d ult. The people of that town had a celebration in honor of the event.

The Canadian steamer Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool for Quebec, put into Greenock, Scotland, on the 11th June, with her machinery disabled. She left again in a few days and proceeded on her voyage.

CORRESPONDENCE UP THE RIVER.

St. Louis—Gas vs. Moonlight—Eighth Street Methodist Church—Dr. Parsons—Methodism—The Summer Work—The City, its purity, its buildings, its people—A Ride.

The view of St. Louis as you approach it from the river below is said to be very fine. Unfortunately for me we reached the city in the night, and saw what could be seen by the light of a very new moon. This light was just enough to warrant the absence of gas light, and so we saw less than we should have seen had there been no moon. Large cities, I suppose, are the only places where under given circumstances moon-light is a misfortune, since in them alone, public safety and convenience depend upon well lighted streets. By twelve o'clock Saturday night we are in bed at Barnum's, called the best hotel here, and good enough.

Sunday morning finds us in the Eighth street Methodist Church, the first, the large and fine church of the city. Here Dr. Parsons discoursed to us for the space of an hour, on an excellent text, 1st Corinthians, 1–18. Neither myself nor his congregation had that privilege at night. The Doctor's sermon was moistened with the sincere milk of the word, and to me it was vastly pleasant and profitable to be one of his hearers. This church is in every way a good one, built I believe in the Norman style. The windows have stained glass, the seats are circular and cushioned. It has a gallery across the end for the choir, and none at the sides. The choir at this time is small but select, with some good voices in it, and they sung delightfully. The congregation did not sing, not even as much as a certain other congregation, and some one observed that an organ would be a decided improvement. The objection which lies against organs is equally against choirs of the character this was, and we were tempted to assent to observer's view of the subject. It is, besides, a pewed church. Nearly, if not all the seats are rented. I did not hear this spoken against, and the congregation seems well satisfied with the arrangement. The church is spacious, easily filled by the voice, and very neat, almost splendid in its interior finish.

Within a stone's throw of this church is the Ebenezer Chapel of the Methodist Church, North. The building is brick, and respectable in size and architecture. This is the only building of the sort, and the only congregation of our Northern brethren. Its prosperity is considerable. The sight of it reminded me of the poet's line,

"'Tis the last rose of summer left blooming alone."

I was surprised to learn that the German work here is entirely in the hands of the Northern Church, and an important work it is. They have five flourishing German congregations and three or four excellent brick chapels. These constitute a district over whom a German Presiding Elder is appointed. Our church has absolutely no German work here—not a chapel, not a congregation. Next to New Orleans this is the widest field. It does not look quite right that a field so essentially our own should be given up to the powers over the border—but the want of men, it is said, precludes any present effort. That the work among negroes was in other hands surprised me. Our church has but one chapel for colored people in St. Louis, and the congregation is not very prosperous. For the rest this interest is divided between the Baptists and the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Southern Methodism, notwithstanding, is evidently strong and strengthening. There are five well established congregations, with good church edifices, besides three or four younger charges. What we have desired for New Orleans they have in operation here, a city mission. The missionary is a missionary, so called and so paid. He works in the suburbs, in the streets, everywhere. He preaches here and there, organizes Sunday Schools, and makes and fills appointments where there are none. This leads to substantial enlargement of the church, and accomplishes what would else remain undone. The preachers have a regular organization, the style is forgotten, but they call it "the preachers' meeting." Monday morning, at ten o'clock, I availed myself of leisure to be present at the regular weekly meeting, Dr. Parsons in the chair. Each one in order is called on to report the condition of their charge and the labors of the Sunday just past. The Secretary takes down the reports and they are entered on the minutes and become permanent, reliable records. In a historical view such a society is of value for the records which it will furnish. From the minutes of the previous meeting, and from the reports of the present, a visitor obtains a tolerably full and satisfactory knowledge of our church operations. This is rather better than the informal gatherings of the Advocate office.

St. Louis is a city of churches. A bird's eye view of its steeples and spires suggests that the place is piously inclined, and for a large city it is probably as much so as any Western city of equal extent. There are many well-built rows and blocks, and but few very remarkable structures. We saw none of particular note. The Court-House is unfinished, but when done it will be an immense structure, of more than usual architectural pretensions. The water-works are not unlike those of New Orleans. The new reservoir covers about four square acres and is supplied from the river. Cistern water is rarely used for drinking, and the people draw on the Mississippi for this purpose. The city is undulating, up and down, every way, but always gently. Lime rock seems to be at the bottom of everything, and at the top of some. You would suppose that the streets ought to be clean, but they are not. They are much filthier than those of the Crescent City. Perhaps the authorities need an epidemic to stir them up.

The foreign element, especially the German, is large. We see it in the faces we meet on the streets, and we read it on the hard to pronounce names over shop windows. For all of this great quiet is everywhere, no drunkenness nor brawling. It may be here, but we did not see it. The shape of St. Louis is not crescent, but gibbous, about four miles deep, and running along the river as many as five or six miles.

Let us take a ride and so conclude. We take the river road up stream, and passing the mound, now nearly cut away, are presently in the suburbs. The road is smooth, and rows of trees on either side throw their shade across. We pass farm houses and barns, fields of grain and fields of grass. Some elegant country places are on the left hand. The grounds are most beautiful. Parks in which hills and dales are left in their own inimitable curves and swells, clothed with nature's own brussels, shorn and dressed by the hand of elegant taste, and shaded by trees of God's own planting. Six miles up the river we come to "Belle Fontaine Cemetry." On gravelled roads we ride around and through the resting places of the dead. It is such a spot as one would wish to be buried in, after life's fitful fever; what groves and dells, what secluded places, and what quiet. Perhaps its nothing where we are buried and how, but these marks of taste and affection are embodiments of evangelical truth and sentiment. Hence away we visit Hyde Park, a place of much resort, and something like, though much superior to the Carrollton Gardens. Here we are served with strawberries which grew and ripened on vines a little distance from the sylvan arbor we eat them under. The ice cream under which they groan in the saucer, *is cream*. And now we skirt the rear of the city, looking at the hills and fields, and the glories of the evening, and the spires and roofs which glitter in the distance. We go home by way of the Water-Works, the Natural Bridge road, by way of plank road with a toll-gate, through Washington Avenue and through this street and that, and are glad the ride is over and our letter is at an end.

WOODSMAN.

June 10, 1856.

THE EFFECT OF IT.

ANTI-TOBACCO SOCIETY.

Some persons were not pleased at the length and prominence of a series of articles a few months ago, against the abuse and the use of tobacco. But, they were written by a calm and clear headed man, in a good spirit—one whose practice corresponds with his precepts. Moreover, they were in sympathy with the views of many, both conscientious and intelligent readers and were, not less for their essential than representative character, entitled to a hearing.

Numerous are the responses, in one way and another. Some suggest the formation of an anti-tobacco society—but there is now to much societary and too little individual action in the reforming world. Several preachers have made confessions and perhaps burned their idols. The last is from a citizen of St. Landry Parish:

"I am an old tobacconizing back-slider. Eight years ago I make a covenant to abstain from tobbacco, five years ago I was over come by temptation and adopted the old habit again. The articles which have appeared in the Advocate upon the use of tobacco I read myself and to others, argued in favor of the positions taken against tobacco, but only for the sake of talking. Yesterday however, (Sunday 13th,) I handed the number to a gentleman not a member of any church, which contained the article referring to ladies, when he remarked that the previously written articles had caused him to become so disgusted with the nasty habit of using tobacco that he had resolved to quit it. This had more effect upon me than all the articles that have appeared. I felt the blood rushing to my face and a glow of shame to think that one who did not profess to be religious was more easily induced to forsake an evil than I was."

So he quit, short off, and turns over to charity what before went to quids and smoke.

Even where reform is not so radically effected by those articles, they have exhibited the impropriety and indecency of certain practices in so strong a light they must be moderated.

On the 22d ultimo, a fire was raging in the woods about three miles from Dennisville, N. J. It had done a great deal of damage, and was sweeping through the woods at an alarming rate. It had not been checked at last accounts.

There were 107 deaths in the city of Baltimore, during the week ending Monday, the 24th inst., being an increase of 16 over the week previous; which was attributable to the oppressive weather that has prevailed.

From our Mission Room.

Resolutions of the Board—Missionary Drafts.

Resolved, That our Treasurers be instructed to accept no draft drawn in favor of the Superintendent of our Missions, or in favor of individual missionaries, until the drafts are matured.

Resolved, That it shall not be lawful for the Superintendent of any Mission, or for any missionary to sell any missionary draft until it comes to maturity.

Reports from the Officers of Conference Missionary Societies.

The following important resolutions we publish now, in due time, and would respectfully call the attention of all concerned to the same:

Resolved, That the bishops be and they are hereby respectfully requested, at each Annual Conference which they may preside, to urge upon the proper officers of the Conference the necessity of forwarding to the Secretary and Treasurer, at Nashville, their Annual Reports, with their debit and credit accounts as provided and called for in the Discipline.

Resolved, That the Treasurers of the Conference Missionary Societies be requested to report in separate columns the amount of missionary money received, the support of the preachers on the missions and the amount received in each.

Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers.

Resolved, That the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers publish in their next Annual Reports a special report of the amount of missionary money appropriated within the bounds of each Conference with their respective districts—how much to the white, and how much to colored missions.

Resolved, That they be empowered to procure material of this information from the Annual Conference officers within their several districts.

We most earnestly ask each of our Editors to publish all of the above resolutions, and call special attention to the same.

The resolutions in regard to the missionary drafts are very important, and have become necessary. We hope they will be strictly carried out.

Those in reference to the necessary reports of the proper officers of our Conference Missionary Societies we again commend to the notice of all concerned.

In order that the Annual Report of the Secretary and the Treasurer of the Parent Society may be full and perfect, we must have these reports. Time and again have we called for them; yea, we call and call in this matter so much, that we know if we do not ourselves feel weary in so doing, others weary at the call. But to the call again, and once more.

We will send the resolutions to every presiding bishop in each Annual Conference; and we also hope that from each Conference we shall receive proper responses as to the number of missionaries, members, moneys received, paid out, and much to destitute white and colored missions, in each Conference.

E. W. SEHON, Cor. Sec.

Notices of New Books.

Church and Chapel Architecture, by Rev. G. Bowler—J. P. Jewett & Co., Boston, 1856.

What we have long desired to see, a folio in neatest style of printing and colored engravings, containing seventeen plans for churches and chapels, ranging in size from two hundred and fifty to three hundred seats, and in cost from $1,500 to $50,000. The styles are Gothic, Grecian, Norman, Romanesque, Byzantine, with modifications. The church plans are prefaced by useful dissertations on the general subject—as locality, ventilation, arrangement, furniture, etc., and followed by a few plans for parsonages.

The author was once a builder and has evidently studied the subject with taste. He believes, as we, that to start to build, before you know what an expensive folly, ending in an architectural abortion; that good taste, moral effect and economy call for more care in selecting models for houses of worship. Front and side elevations, ground plans and section views are given—but no working specification. We recommend those about to build or improve their meeting houses to consult this work. Though not all they want, it will be cheap at the price.

We have it through J. C. Morgan, near the Office.

The Select Remains of Rev. John Mason, Boston, J. P. Jewett & Co., 1856.

John Mason was of the established Church of England, and died in 1694. In doctrine Calvinistic. Baxter said "he was the glory of the Church of England." His heart was as full as his head. His evangelicalness was swallowed up by his religious life. His sayings are pithy and righteous and earnest. He was an Akempis. This volume will help the rise and progress of religion in the soul. As to the publishing it is a neat specimen, if not the neatest we ever saw of American book-making. Antique letter corresponding with the author's time, strong white paper and binding suitable. We have it through J. C. Morgan.

Educational Essays—by Dr. Thompson—Sowerbrandt & Poe, Cincinnati, 1856.

We have before noticed this volume. It is rich music in American essayism.

Pisgah Views of the Promised Inheritance, by Rev. J. Cross, D. D. 1856.

This is a series of dissertations on the unaccomplished prophecies, delivered in the course of the author's ministry in Charleston, S. C., and dedicated to a distinguished layman of his congregation, G. W. Williams, Esq. The ground is taken that the gospel is yet intended to convert the world. It will make some progress in saving; more in witnessing. In due time Christ's personal coming, the resurrection of the dead and the renovation of living saints and consequent phenomena will set up another dispensation. Probation is at an end. Infidelity, anti-Christ sin are to have a sudden and violent overthrow, and the real kingdom of heaven set up on earth. The theory of a divine coup d'etat, at hand, plants a rebuke on the head of missionary societies with their programmes of world-conversion. It will be gratifying the despairing—a short route to the kingdom—for the author finds a work for them to do. His interpretation and millenarian deductions are relieved by a large quotation of authorities. The style is with the happy views caught, and is elevated to the height of the subject. But the author can forbear what we have observed in all who urge on prophecy not readily accepted. It is a book "They are impatient, and seem to say "You pig by you."

An Honor to the State.—That old radical Wm. Cobbett once observed "that the man who made two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, was of greater benefit to the world than he who conquered a beleagured city," and we contend that he who by his meritorious invention contributes to the general welfare of society, ought to be held in higher estimation than the leader of an army. We look upon our fellow citizen W. P. Coleman, Esq., of New Orleans, as pre-eminently deserving in this respect. His valuable patent Undulatory Grain and Flouring Mills, have done more to promote the agricultural interest of the South than any other invention known to the public, and every man who wishes a Mill that will excel any one to be found in market, should call on himself of Coleman's invention. They are neat, simple in construction, easily kept in order, and give satisfaction to the purchasers. Those who wish for further information should procure a circular which will be sent gratis to all who address Col. W. P. Coleman, Box C, No. 186, New Orleans, La.

New Jersey is now sending to New York 10,000 to 20,000 baskets strawberries per day.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LIST OF REMITTANCES

Received at the Office of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, for the month of June, 1856.

A.		L.	
L Adamson	$2 00	S Long	2 00
B F Alexander	21 00		
R R Alexander	5 00	M.	
		W D L McRae	2 50
B.		T W Matthews	2 00
F Bradford	3 50	L H McDonald	4 00
L M Byrd	2 00	J May	2 00
E Baldwin	18 00	C Mitchell	5 00
E P Bass	6 00	D McKenzie	2 00
W Bosworth	2 00	T N Moore	2 00
W B Barnes	2 00	G J Mason	2 50
J Bond	4 00		
J Berry	0 00	N.	
H D Berry	5 00	E Notley	2 00
S L Barnes		J A Neely	2 00
C.		O.	
J G Carlisle	3 00	C D Oliver	5 00
G H Cresswell	2 50		
G A Cameron	2 00	P.	
J A Clement	5 00	W N Peavy	14 00
B Carnes	2 00	J C Parker	2 00
G H Clinton	2 00	T B Portevent	2 00
C W Coursey	2 00	W J Portevant	2 50
J Colter	2 00	J Pipes	20 00
N A Cravens	11 00	J M Perry	2 00
T A Compton	2 00	J A Publes	2 00
W Carroway	2 00	T H Perkins	2 00
D.		R.	
Z Dowling	6 00	J P Rice	2 00
G B Dentzler	2 00	J B Rabb	5 00
		S M Ren	2 00
E.		T J Ramsey	2 00
J H Erwin	2 00	R Y Rew	5 00
J E English	10 00	W Utley	7 50
W J Ellis	2 00		
T Ellis	2 50	S.	
		T Small	2 50
F.		J Stewart	2 00
J C P Fifre	2 00	B Scott	4 00
W Ford	11 00	J W Solomon	4 05
		W A Smyth	50 00
G.		E W Stirk	2 00
J T M Gregory	2 50	H Scott	2 00
E W Griswald	5 00	W A Sampey	10 00
G J Graves	4 00	J W Starr	8 00
T G Gilmore	2 50	S B Surrat	2 00
		W R Stewart	4 50
H.		W A Shinpard	7 00
S J Hawkins	2 00	T H Salter	5 00
S W Harris	2 00	J H Stone	2 00
D W Howell	2 00		
E Hearn	2 00	T.	
A H Handy	2 50	J Tharp	10 00
S Henderson	2 50	T Trotman	2 00
R B Hardaway	2 00		
W Harrington	2 00	V.	
H Heath	2 00	W Vaughan	12 00
		H J Woodward	2 00
I.		E Wadsworth	10 00
J Irvine	2 00	J H Waters	10 00
		W Wadsworth	5 00
J.		J L Wright	10 00
S M Jenkins	7 00	L M Wilson	2 00
		W Winburne	2 00
K.		F H Wardlaw	3 00
T J Koger	15 00	W B Woud	3 00
S G Kearny	2 00		

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice—The regular monthly meeting of the Missionary Society of the Elijah Steele Sabbath-School, will be held on Sunday, July 6th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the Felicity street church. The public are invited to attend.

CHAS. F. EVANS, President.

Notice—*Centenary College of Louisiana.*—The examination of the College classes will take place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 23d, 24th and 25th of July.

The Annual sermon will be preached by Rev. John C. Keener, D. D. on Sunday the 27th inst.

The Board of Trustees and visitors will meet on Monday morning 28th inst.

The exhibition of the two literary societies will take place on Thursday and Friday nights.

On Tuesday afternoon the Alumni Association will be addressed by Hon. John E. King, of Opelousas, La.

On Wednesday morning, commencing at 8 o'clock, the regular commencement exercises will take place.

On Wednesday afternoon the Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburgh, will deliver an address, and the corner stone of the new College building will be laid.

The public generally are invited to attend.

JOHN C. MILLER, Pres't.

Jackson, La. June 28, 1856.

☞Papers friendly to the College will please copy.

Notice.—The annual examination of the young ladies of the Marion Female Seminary will commence on Tuesday, the 7th of July, and close on Thursday.

On Tuesday night the young ladies of the Junior class will read compositions, the exercises being frequently relieved by music.

The annual concert will take place on Wednesday night, in the Town Hall.

The exhibition in crape work, worsted work, wax fruit and flowers, will be in a room appropriated to the purpose.

The exercises of the graduating class will take place in the Town Hall on Thursday, A. M.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

JAMES K. ARMSTRONG,

Notice—The Trustees of the Southern University are hereby informed that the annual meeting of the Board will be held on the Fourth of July. Very important business will be transacted.

E. WADSWORTH, Sec'y Board.

June 4, 1856.

Notice.—*Quarterly Conferences for Montgomery District, Alabama:*

LaFayette Circ't, Standing Rock,	June 28th and 29th
Talasse Circuit, Mt. Pleasant	July 5th and 6th.
Montgomery Circuit, Bethel	" 26th and 27th.
Tuskegee Station	August 2d and 3d.
Tuskegee Circuit, Cottou Valley,	Aug. 8th 9th & 10th
Andrew Cold Miss'n "	Aug. 8th 9th & 10th
Montgomery Station	Aug. 16th & 17th.
Montgomery Col'd Charge and Catoma Col'd Mission	Aug. 16th & 17th.
Dadeville Circuit	Aug. 23d and 24th.
Camp meeting, Crescent camp ground	Aug. 29 & Sept. 3d.
Crawford Circuit camp ground.	Sept. 6th & 7th.
Uchoe col'd miss'n " "	Sept. 6th & 6th.
Salem Station	Sept. 11th.
Oak Bowery Circuit	Sept. 20th and 21st.

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Notice.—*Centenary Institute, Alabama*—The annual examination of the classes will begin on Friday the 27th of June, and close on the following Wednesday.

The commencement sermon will be preached on the following Sabbath by Rev. Wm. P. Harrison.

The annual address will be delivered by Rev. E. Baldwin on Wednesday the 2nd July.

B. L. HARRISON, Soc'y.

Notice.—The examination of the students of Mansfield Female College will commence on Tuesday, the 29th July. Commencement day the following Friday, which will be the first of August, at which time the usual honors will be conferred on the graduating class, and addresses appropriate to the occasion delivered. The attendance of the patrons and friends of the institution and the public generally is respectfully invited. The Visiting Committee of the Conference are also earnestly requested to be in attendance.

H. C. THWEATT, Pres't.

Notice.—*Gainesville District, Alabama* Conference. 3d Quarter.—Fork and Willow Pond Colored Mission, June 14th and 15th; Belmont and Colored Mission, June 28th and 29th; Eutaw, July 12th and 13th; Livingston, July 19th and 20th; Warsaw, 26th and 27th; DeKalb, August 2d and 3d; Lauderdale, August 9th and 10th; Somterville, August 16th and 17th; Gainesville, August 23d and 24th; Macon, August 30th and 31st; Wahalah, September 6th and 7th.

T. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

MORTUARY.—The interments in all the city cemeteries for the week ending Sunday morning, numbered 135. Not a case of yellow fever has been reported as yet.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st June, by Rev. A. C. Ramsey, Mr. WILLIAM J. HAWTHORN to Mrs. LUCY A. ANDREWS, all of Wilcox county, Ala.

On the 24th ult., by Rev. J. A. Godfrey, Mr. J. E. BELL and Miss AMANDA M. HAWKINS.

On the 21st May, by R. Y. Rew, DAVID CARTER to Miss PERRY, all of Kemper county, Miss.

At the residence of Robert Magehee, Benton county, Ala. by the Rev. L. M. Wilson, Hon. WM. P. DAVIS to Miss MARY H. HARWELL, all of this county.

DEATHS.

Died—At his residence, Prospect Hill, Adams county, Miss., on the 21st May, JOHN HODSON, of disease of the heart. Aged 61 years.

He was born in Durham County England, and emigrated to North Carolina, in 1815; from thence to near Natchez Mississippi in 1821 where he resided until his death. Thus has passed one of his oldest and best citizens. His name stands high and untarnished among business men in all his transactions he was governed by the strictest integrity. In the Methodist church of which he was a member, he was faithful discharging the duties of class leader and steward for many years. "Blessings be scattered on many poor," where no eye saw but God, and many young men thank him for advice and assistance in time of need. A guiding principle of his life was to do good as he had opportunity. For some time before his death, he was aware that his time was short and he endeavored to "set his house in order." His bodily sufferings were great; and when he saw his children weeping, he exclaimed, "my children ought rather to rejoice for I will soon be at rest." P.

Died—In Mobile, May 28th, MARY SHEETS. Aged 47 years. A native of Philadelphia for the last six years a resident of this city.

For thirty four years she was an earnest, zealous follower of Christ, abounding in every good word and work. In her last illness, long protracted consumption, she exhibited a rare patience in complete resignation to God under severe suffering. Her faith filled out in the last struggle. She magnified the grace of God in Christ, announcing when barely able to speak; "all is well, all is well." K.

Died—April 27th, W. H. L. TRAVIS, son of R. P. and E. T. Travis of Greene county, Ala.

He professed religion in is 11th year at Applewhites church, Virginia, and was a constant member till death. In sickness he was troubled with doubts; but when death come he was ready. W. P.

Died—June 17, 1856, in Greene county, Alabama, WILLIAM McALPIN, son of James A. and Elizabeth Watson. Aged about two years.

W. I. P.

Died—At the Calhoun Institute, Macon Miss., May 25th, Miss DALE, daughter of Hugh Dale, Esq., of Kemper county, Miss. She had been raised piously and it was not lost upon her. Although from home and friends when death came she like a wise virgin was ready. She died in great peace.

R. Y. REW.

Wanted—*A Situation as Teacher*—A gentleman who has had ten year's experience in conducting both male and female schools, and who can furnish all requisite testimonials as to ability and past success, desires a situation, or the superintendence of some institution of learning. A young lady of eminent qualifications, and of considerable experience in teaching both in the North and South, also wishes a situation.

Address immediately "Teacher," Pleasant Hill, DeSoto Parish, La. jun19-5t

☞**Cholera having already made its appearance** in the South and West, it will be well for all to know that the most reliable preventive is Dr. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters. These Bitters, taken before meals, as per directions on the bottle, have proven their virtues beyond a doubt. During the sickly season last year here and elsewhere, they were found invaluable, and are represented to have done more for the sufferers, even after being taken with cramps, than any other medicine in the market, hence the necessity of getting a supply in time. For sale by John Wright & Co., 21 and 151 Charter street; O. O. Woodman, cor. Magazine and Common streets. jy5 1t.

☞**When Machaon, the Greek Physician** was slain, Homer said of him, "a good Physician is worth as much as a whole army." Then a good medicine like AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, is worth a great deal more, because it cures as well, works wider and lasts longer. The efficacy of the Physician's labor must be narrow, while such a remedy is available to all—can be had by every body, and is worth having. They are for sale by all our City druggists.

JOHN WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents.

je21 2m

CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.—The wife of the celebrated Lord Clarendon, the author of the history of the rebellion, was a Welsh pot-girl, who, being extremely poor in her own country, journeyed to London to better her fortune, and became a servant to a brewer; while she was in this humble capacity, the wife of her master died, and he happening to fix his affections on her she became his wife; himself dying soon after, left her heir to his property, which is said to have amounted to between £20,000 and £30,000. Amongst those who frequented the tap at the brewery was a Mr. Hyde, then a pour barrister, who conceived the project of forming a matrimonial alliance with her. He succeeded, and soon led the brewer's widow to the altar. Mr. Hyde being endowed with great talent, and now at the command of a large fortune, quickly rose in his profession, becoming head of the Chancery bench, and was afterwards the celebrated Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, the eldest daughter, the off-spring of this union, won the heart of James, Duke of York, and was married to him. Charles II. sent immediately for his brother, and having first plied him with some very sharp raillery on the subject, finished by saying "James as you have brewed, so you must drink," and forthwith commanded that the marriage should be legally ratified and promulgated. Upon the death of Charles, James the Second mounted the throne, but a premature death frustrated this enviable consummation in the person of his amiable duchess. Her daughters, however, were Queen Mary, the wife of William III., and Queen Anne, both grandchildren of the *ci devant* pot-girl from Wales, and wearing in succession the crown of England.

SOME NOSE.—The following incident we had from a friend who knew the party: Deacon Comstock, of Hartford, Ct., is well known as being provided with an enormous handle to his countenance, in the shape of a huge nose, in fact, it is remarkable for its great length. On a late occasion, when taking up a collection in the church to which the Deacon belongs, as he passed through the congregation, every person to whom he presented the bag seemed to be possessed by a sudden and uncontrollable desire to laugh. The Deacon did not know what to make of it. He had often passed round before, but no such effects as these had he ever before witnessed. The secret, however, leaked out. He had been afflicted for a day or two with a sore on his usual appendage, and had placed a small piece of sticking plaster over it. During the morning of the day in question the plaster had dropped off, and the Deacon seeing it, as he supposed, on the floor, picked it up and stuck it on his nose. But alas for men who sometimes make great mistakes, he picked up instead, one of those pieces of paper which the manufacturers of spool cotton paste on the end of every spool, and which read: "Warranted to hold out 200 yards." Then a sign on such a nose was enough to upset the gravity of even a puritan congregation.

Thackeray, on his first visit to this country, was introduced in Charleston, S. C., to Mrs. C——, one of the leaders of society there. Thinking to be witty, he said, "I am happy to meet you, Mrs. C——; I've heard, madam, that you were a first woman." "Oh, Mr. Thackeray," she replied, with one of her most fascinating smiles, "we must not believe all we hear. *I had heard, sir, that you were a gentleman.*" The great English wit admitted, afterward, that he had the worst of it.

The English term "husband" is derived from the "Anglo-Saxon words, *hus* and *band*, which signify the "bond of the house;" and it was anciently spelt "housebond," and continued to be spelt thus in some editions of the English Bible after the introduction of printing. A husband, then, is a house-band—the bond of a house—that which engirdles the family into the union of openness of love.

THE SCENES AT SAN FRANCISCO.

The recent events in the city of San Francisco unprecedented as they are in the history of this Republic and of the civilized world—may well challenge the serious consideration of the American people. Mobs and outbreaks have been by no means unfrequent, in times bygone; but they have commonly originated in faction and ended in blood, without conferring any lasting benefit upon any side, and without leaving anything better than a dark stain on the page of history. Far different, however, has it been with the revolution in San Francisco. There was nothing barbarous or mobocratic in that proceeding. There were no zealots to arouse the passions of the multitude—no mad enthusiasts to lead them to wrong and ruin. There was not even a mass meeting—that great characteristic of an American city—to shape the popular idea. The prevailing grievance presented but one aspect to every honest mind. Each man thought and felt for himself; and the result was an aggregation of sentiment and action as overwhelming as it was quiet, dignified and majestic. We are confident that an uprising of this kind was never seen before.

It is unquestionably a solemn act, involving weighty consequences, and hence not to be lightly entered upon, for the people to wrest the reins of government from the hands of the constituted authorities, yet circumstances may so combine as to render such an act proper and necessary—so thought and acted our Revolutionary sires. When the constituted authorities ignore the obligations of the stations they occupy—when, instead of acting as instruments to execute the laws, they shamelessly pervert them, and become agents of oppression and tyranny—then revolution ceases to be a crime, it becomes a duty.

When it happens that the rulers of a State or city are not put in power honestly, according to the requirements of the law, and dishonest office holders so manage the machinery of elections, and grease the engines of fraud, that a fair and full vote of the people cannot be had to displace them, what are the people to do?—The men of San Francisco have answered the question.

Theirs was a plain case, and there was no shirking the issue. They found their voting to be impotent, and themselves governed, indirectly at least, by the criminal horde that composed a part of the community—a tainted gang, such as are always to be found in new countries. The people kept quiet, but they kept thinking. In due time, the effects of such a government declared themselves. Corruption rankled in the town halls—government became a farce, justice a nullity. Criminals that would not dare to show their heads in their native cities, strutted through the streets and picked their teeth on the hotel steps, as if they were the first men in the community—which they doubtless felt themselves to be—and flaunting Cyprians elbowed respectable ladies on the promenades. Still the people kept quiet—but they kept on thinking. Then came another step towards the downfall of society. The era of the bowie-knife and pistol arrived. Let an honest man but show disrespect or natural contempt for a myrmidon of the party in power, and his tenure of life became as frail as a gossamer web. From time to time men were shot down in the public streets. The people waited to see what the law would do; but the law did nothing; and the people kept on thinking. A man was found who dared to tell the plain, unvarnished truth, regardless of assumed respectability. A noble, heroic man was James. King. John P. Casey, a recognized leader on the side of wrong and crime, who had grown rich in his iniquities, shot Mr. King in the public streets. The cup overflowed. At last, the people stopped thinking—the egg of the popular thought hatched, and brought forth a retributive, full-fledged eagle, whose first act was to thunder and dethrone the foul vulture that had preyed upon the community.

What the Vigilance Committee had done up to the date of the last departure from San Francisco, and what they were doing at that time, is already well known to our readers, and needs no recapitulation at our hands. There are several things we may touch upon, however.

The Governor of the State had officially declared San Francisco to be in a state of insurrection, and had called upon the militia of the State to put the insurrection down. Under his oath of office, he could do no less—but he doubtless knew what value would be attached to his proclamation. Several of the military companies at once disbanded and joined the Committee. In view of this, it was said that the United States forces would be called upon to interfere, and it was feared there would be serious difficulties.

If the Vigilance Committee were a rampant, soulless mob, outraging innocent people, it would be a different thing, and the troops might be ordered to descend upon them without compunction; but, as the Committee is composed of cool, thinking men, good citizens, who have risen, not to perpetrate outrage, but to protect themselves from outrage, no American force could be brought against them that would not feel impotent in their presence. The bayonets and cannon with which the Committee have armed themselves, would render them invincible against five times their number; but the armor of moral right in which they are panoplied will prove a safer shield than all their arms.

At the last accounts, the Committee were completely in power; but they had addressed a respectful petition to the Legislature, asking the enactment of laws to prevent a recurrence of such frauds and outrages, the perpetration of which had induced them to assume their present position. We have little doubt but that the next, or succeeding arrival, will advise us of a compromise between the Committee and the State authorities, and that, in proper time, the Committee will disband and retire into privacy with the quiet dignity that characterized their coming forth.

NICARAGUAN CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, June 1, 1856.

Messrs. Editors—The stirring scenes of war and battle, in this region, are for the present closed, and the army is going into quarters for the winter (rainy) season, being divided between Penaln City, (San Juan Sur,) Virgin Bay, Leon and Granada. The General-in-Chief will make his headquarters at Granada for the present, Brig. Gen. D. B. Fry, Governor. Gen. C. C. Hornsby remains as Governor of Rivas and Gon aeasic departments, having his headquarters at Pineda, and will have command of the first Infantry Battalion and one company of the First Rifles.

In a former letter to you, I remarked that the Costa Rican Government had asked for terms of peace, but this was an error, as I have been assured that not the slightest communication has passed between the Government of this State and Costa Rica, and of course matters remain as they were immediately after the enemy retreated; and we may look for their reappearance any time they get ready to return. Gen. Walker will, however, give them every chance to make reparation for their invasion; but, at the same time, he will continue to strengthen him-self and so organize his forces as to be able, at the opening of the dry season, to pay them back in their own coin, and at the same time have a large force at home to prevent any troubles here, or meet the other States on their borders if they offer any aid to Costa Rica, or in any way give comfort to the renegade Servites from Nicaragua. The General is now firmly convinced that clemency and mercy towards that class of men is the very worst policy he can pursue for his own safety, or the tranquility of the State.

There has been much sickness and many deaths in the army since the middle of May, whilst many of the officers and men have had leave of absence on furlough, and have gone to California or the States to exert their influence as far as they can in recruiting for the service. At this time it would be difficult for the General to muster more than four hundred effective men, and unless there are large reinforcements soon, it will be rapidly cut down to nothing. The principal sickness is cholera, superinduced by a too free use of fruits, topped off with that most infamous of all liquor, *aguadiente*. I have heretofore remarked that no man could indulge with impunity in the two free use of alcoholic drinks in this country, and every day's experience confirms the truth of this statement. Every one who comes here should lay this fact to heart, and "beware of the tempter." The lighter wines are perhaps innocuous and may be harmless; but brandy, gin, rum and whisky, are perfect foam slayers, especially when used after eating fruit.

The news from the States, per the New York steamer that came out on the 10th, has given immense confidence to all parties here, soldiers as well as citizens. Scrip is already sought after by parties who have a little ready cash, and if there was enough money in the State to buy five millions of the State bonds, that amount would be taken up by the citizens of this State alone. We need only to hear that Padre Vijil has finally been received by the United States Government to create the wildest enthusiasm. Soldiers who have heretofore talked of giving up all claims upon the Government are now satisfied to remain contented with the service, and satisfied that before long they will receive every dollar due them from this Government.

A few days since we were all thrown into excitement by news from the North that San Salvador and Guatemala had at last plucked up courage enough to dispose our commissioners and had dispatched the united army towards our frontier. But hardly had this news been thoroughly digested ere we were informed that in Salvador a new President (Santos Mora) had been elected, and instantly on being qualified, had sent a courier in hot haste to countermarch the Salvador army and order home all the new levies, raised by his predecessor for the invasion of Nicaragua.

The coward brute, Carrera, of Guatemala, on being deserted by his ally, also countermanded the order to advance upon Leon, and thus matters remain at this writing. What are the real facts in this affair I am unable just now to say, but as Generl Walker has left Granada for Leon, and has taken with him the 1st Rifle Battalion, all newly clothed in the prescribed uniform of this State, and also ammunition for a short campaign, it looks as if there was a prospect of a brush in that direction before long. San Salvador will never enter the field against us if her people know themselves. They are Democratic to the back bone, and only bombuggery and imposition can lead them into a fight against Walker and the Nicaraguenses, but there is no telling what may be done with them by such fellows as Cabanas and the Costa Rica emissaries now in that State, all endeavoring to stir them up to a war fever with us, although there is no earthly cause for such a calamity to befal either State. But Carrera, brutal, bloody, cruel and ignorant beast as he is, well knows that the days of his power are few, unless he can, by some possible combination with the other States crush Walker and the Americans; and he knows, also, that he alone stands no chance in the field single-handed against this State. The same may be said of Guardiola, of Honduras, but he is wiser and more politic, and sooner than leap into a war with this State by himself he would abandon Servilesism and join his forlunes to the Democrats. Costa Rica is utterly humbled and unable now to coax or drive a force of fifty men again towards Nicaragua. We are told by passengers recently from San Juan, that on the return of the army to that city, the soldiers affirmed that God had taken part against them and in favor of Walker, and each avowed his purpose to never again fight against him. Still the aristocratic politicians of that State would be glad to accomplish indirectly what they failed to perform themselves when at the head of a respectable army and occupying our towns and cities, that we may for a long time be disturbed by the factious opposition of Governors and cabinets and quasi declarations of war against us by the other States. Guatemala, especially, is rolling up a long account for settlement when the proper time shall arrive, and, in my humble opinion, that time is not very remote.

The true Democratic element in all these States is in a ferment, like a volcano giving out incipient indications of an eruption and when the general struggle shall commence, Gen. Walker will act in a manner worthy of his genius and the high mission to which he has been called by the voice of the people. Peace reigns in all departments of Nicaragua once more, and the people are rapidly returning to their occupations and homes, each and all firmly trusting in the strong protecting arm of the General-in-Chief. This war has fixed Walker more firmly than ever in the affections of this people, and they seem to be indelibly impressed with the idea that he is the especial favorite of the Supreme Power, and will ultimately conquer and humble all his enemies.

In this department (Rivas) there are many estates very valuable, subject to confiscation, and the State has already seized them to satisfy its claims upon the traitors who formerly owned them. These estates are many of them, of vast extent and may be purchased at very low rates, together with their thousands of horses, mules and cattle. Now is an excellent opportunity for those who have a little capital to invest in that kind of property to come to this State. In fact, property of every kind can be bought very cheap now, but six months hence the reverse will be the case. Should war result with Guatemala or Honduras, as is more than likely, the territory of those States will be made the theater of its operations, and their wealth be made to pay the expenses of the army. If they desire war so much, let them pay for the pleasure it may afford them, as Costa Rica will yet be made to do. My opinion, therefore, is that Nicaragua will be exempt in future from the presence of an enemy, and emigrants (families) may come on at once without any fear of being disturbed by the foe. The American element grows stronger daily, and at this time there are hundreds of Americans and others here watching for opportunities to go into business of one kind or another, and all seem determined now to fix their future homes in this country.

JUNE 4. A small coaster under Spanish colors has just come into port from San Salvador, and reports that the people of that State were all in a ferment about the war which their Government had been foolish enough to declare against this State. The common people, having heard of Walker's success in the recent campaign here and the ill luck of Costa Rica, were all shouting "Vive el General Walker," so much so, that the new President had ordered back the army, and evoked the agreement of the State to ally with Guatemala in a crusade upon us. We learn also that Carrera had found it impossible to suppress the cries of "Vive el Walker," even among his regular army, and that the impressed recruits deserted and fled to the mountains at every possible chance. If this be so, and it comes from good authority, there may be battles and revolutions to chronicle in Guatemala ere long; and our "grey-eyed man" may have a part in the embroglio. We are looking for the America from San Francisco every hour.

JUNE 5. We heard yesterday through a courier from Virgin Bay, that the Louisiana steamer had arrived at Del Norte, bringing the glad tidings of the reception of Padre Vijil. Immediately the cannon in garrison thundered forth the joyful news. At night a torchlight procession was gotten up, speeches made, cognac drank plentifully, and a general illumination of houses and huts took place, the natives joining in the general demonstration with much more gusto generally than the Americans. And thus we stand. But I must close this already too long scrawl.

Yours, LAFAYETTE.

SUMMER.—Monday was the last day of June; and it is more than likely that we have passed the hottest part of the season. Of course there is abundance of hot weather during July and August, but the heat is in general more pleasantly tempered with seaward breezes than the heat of June; nor sweltering depending rather upon the absence of the breezes than the vertical sunshine.

The summer begins appears to be about at its end. The hotels and other public places are more or less depopulated, and nothing in the ways of out-door excitement is offered to the 'shay-at-homes forther than such as they may obtain by railroad riding and fishing and bathing in the lake. The schools have commenced vacation, and teachers and pupils are making the most of their time, according to their predilections or capabilities. Commercially speaking, the city is settling down by degrees for its annual nap.

But there are some pleasures left to the stay-at-homes, and no very insignificant ones either. We allude to the pleasures of the social and home circles—which are never so unalloyed as when business has ceased its rush and gaiety its flutter, and nothing is left to disturb the general harmony. Young men club together impromptu, and entertain themselves and their friends, and plan parties of sport and pleasure, in which the young ladies take an active interest when propriety permits; husband and father stay at home and play with the children more, and read and nap a little more than at other seasons; the good wives and mothers look more cozy on the galleries and more comfortable on the promenades; and when a rosy sunset winds up a sultry day, the broad promenades and the public squares become gushing fountains and streams of human gladness. A charm thus gradually spreads over the community, and to a great many, imparts a sort of family feeling that is very delicious to experience.

Magnetic Telegraph.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

BY THE NORTH AMERICAN AT QUEBEC.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's steamer North American arrived at Quebec this evening, bringing advices from Liverpool to the afternoon of the 18th.

Commercial Intelligence.

On Monday the market was active, and advanced ¼d., with sales of 12,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken on speculation. On Tuesday the market receded from its previous advance and closed at Friday's quotations, (per Asia—Rep.) with sales of 5,000.

Breadstuffs.

Breadstuffs are generally higher. Our circulars quote Flour, Wheat and Corn as "a trifle higher." Corn has advanced 1s. Western Canal Flour is quoted at 35s; Philadelphia, 36s. Red Wheat 11s 3d.

Manchester advices are favorable.

Political News.

The political news by the North American is important, inasmuch as it presages a speedy settlement of our difficulties with England.

It is now conceded that Mr. Dallas will not be dismissed, and that all difficulties will probably soon be amicably adjusted.

Lord Clarendon stated, in reply to a motion of Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, that it was not the intention of this Government to advise the Queen to suspend diplomatic relations with the United States.

This announcement was loudly cheered.

Lord Derby expressed his satisfaction, but said he regarded the course of the Government as an acknowledgment of error and humiliation.

Clarendon appealed to the House to not join Derby in pressing the question, and the subject then dropped.

In consequence of this phase of affairs, funds rose; and consols for money are quoted at 91¼ to 91¾.

Kansas Affairs.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Advices from Kansas state that the Chicago Company was disarmed at Lexington by from 300 to 500 Missourians and Carolinians, who threatened to fire the town if their demands were not complied with.

The Chicago Company returned to St. Louis guarded by a party of Carolinians.

CHICAGO, July 1.—A company of forty-four men from Worcester, Mass., en route for Kansas, were disarmed at Waverly, Missouri, by two hundred Southerners, who announced their intention of detaining them as prisoners.

It is reported that a company from Ottawa, Illinois, was treated in the same manner.

The people of the towns on the Missouri river are determined that no more emigrants from the Northern States shall be allowed to go to Kansas.

Steamboat Fire at Bayon Sarn.

BAYOU SARA, July 1.—A destructive fire broke out here about 2 o'clock this morning, among our fleet of trading boats lying at the levee. The fire originated on the boat belonging to Messrs. Whiteman & Hatch, and rapidly spread to that of Messrs. Leet & Irvine. Both boats, with their valuable cargoes of groceries, were entirely consumed. The books and papers, however, were saved. The loss is estimated at about $6,000, on which there is no insurance.

The fire is supposed to have been the result of accident.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the Charles Morgan, from Galveston and Indianola, on Saturday morning, we have received Galveston papers to the 26th inst.

The Galveston News learns from Mr. H. F. Marsh, engineer of the Mexican Gulf and Henderson Railroad, who has recently been engaged in making some preliminary surveys in the neighborhood of Bolivar Point, that the road will be built with the utmost dispatch, and twenty-five miles will certainly be completed before the 1st of February next.

From the Western part of the State the papers are filled with complaints of the drought, and all unite in saying, that unless they have rain soon, the crops in that section will be a total failure.

The drought has prevailed to an alarming extent in other parts of the State. In the north-east and eastern counties no rain had fallen for forty days.

From the Galveston Civilian of the 24th we quote the following further account of the Orange county disturbances:

We learn from Capt. Calmel, of the sloop Maggie Jane, that last Saturday, the people of Orange county proceeded to the house of Joe Brenham, and killed Neil Glover, late Sheriff, and Jack Moore, who had been warned to leave the county, and refused. At the house of Brenham, were found the implements of the counterfeiters, and a quantity of counterfeit money. This place is believed to have been the headquarters of the counterfeiters.

The Regulators then gave Col. Sapp and his son one hour's notice to leave the county.

Ashworth, who killed Deputy is reported to have fled to Louisiana.

The San Antonio Texan, of the 19th, says it expects to hear exciting news from the frontier, as the Indians are down on another plundering excursion.

Dr. Dickson, formerly Lieutenant Governor has been elected Representative in the State Legislature from Grimes county.

The steamship Perseverance, Henry Shepherd commander, from Indianola and Galveston June 29th, we have the following items:

From the Indianola bulletin of the 27th ult., we learn that a railroad meeting was held at Lavaca on the 17th ult. The meeting was opposed to what is called the State system of building railroads. The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to attend the railroad convention to be held at Austin on the 4th of July next: Messrs. Hughes, Holt, Nash, Smith, Kirkland, Fulton, Fretwell and Rowan.

The same paper adds:

Our town keeps particularly healthy for the time of the year. We have not heard of one case of sickness for the last month. We predict an unusual healthy summer.

Our business transactions appear to be good. We notice a large number of wagons daily to town, and large quantities of goods are being hauled to the interior.

The weather for the past week has been sultry and the winds variable, with occasional showers, but not sufficient yet to fill the cisterns. We learn that the rain in the interior has been general and more abundant.

The Gonzales Inquirer says that the wheat crops of Gonzales county are turning out far better than was expected. The yield will range from fifteen to twenty-five bushels to the acre. It also states that several large droves of cattle have passed through Gonzales going east.

The Waco Statesman says:

Our farmers are suffering severely from a want of rain just now. Some corn in the vicinity of town looks like it would make good whip-crackers already, and, unless we get rain soon, corn crops will be materially injured.

The Galveston Confederate, of the 28th, says:

We learn from Sabine this morning that the citizens of Madison have succeeded in catching, and have hung the Sheriff of the county, Glover, who was one of the ring leaders of the rebellion now in progress.

The City Guard of Galveston held a special meeting on Friday last, and passed a resolution tendering their services to the Governor to aid in quelling the rebellion on the Sabine.

TEXAN WHEAT.—The Northern Standard has accounts from the counties of Hunt, Fannin, Lamar, Collin, Dallas, Grayson and Cook. Some crops in Grayson, planted late on account of the grasshoppers, and some in Collin, are indifferent; but generally the crops are thrifty and the yield large, while the aggregate crop will be larger than ever before raised in Northern Texas. The Standard speaks of the apprehensions of the farmers that they will be unable to dispose of the surplus, and suggests two plans—one is to make flour, sack it, put it upon wagons, and hauling it to the cotton counties below, supply the demand at their doors, at such prices as they can bring up from below and haul from Shreveport. The other is to ship to this city. The Standard says that the product of Northern Texas is the largest, heaviest, finest looking wheat produced in America, which cannot be worth there, this season, more than 75 cents per bushel.

The Methodists have for a long time been accumulating a fund for the construction of a Metropolitan church, of large dimensions and in the most elegant architectural style, in the city of Washington, D. C. Toward this object about $37,000 have already been paid and subscribed in different sections of the country, and some $10,000 are yet needed to complete this projected monumental edifice.

British Filibustering.

The London Telegraph of the 3d exposes the Times' hypocritical horror of filibustering in the following home truths, well put:

The Times indulges in some very fine ideas respecting freebooters and filibusters. Our contemporary affects an air of outraged sensitiveness, which is the more amusing because so unnatural. * * *

It is all nonsense our exhibiting so much sensitiveness about filibustering. England has been the scene of grand filibustering from the period when our Norman conqueror first filibustered upon these shores, and parceled out amongst his followers the fair lands of the ancient Briton. We filibustered in Ireland; we filibustered in Scotland; and, in short, Great Britain is Great Britain from the successful acts of her renowned filibusters.

What have we to say about India? How can we point to the mote in our brother's eye when such an ugly beam disfigures our own organ of vision? It is only a few months since when, because the King of Oude did not do as we pleased, that we filibustered upon his country, dethroned that monarch, seized upon his revenues, and declared, "with no claim or pretext that we are aware of, merely relying on the power of the sword and the superiority of might to right," that Oude should be annexed to the possessions of the British crown. If we did not filibuster in Oude, then there is no meaning in the word. What have we to say of our most shameful attack upon and occupation of the Burmese territory. A more barefaced act of filibustering was never enacted. What is the knightly Rajah of Sarawak but a filibuster? Then let us not be compelled to fill a column showing that England is the very last nation on the face of the globe which should use as a term of reproach the word filibuster. Once American authority is triumphant in Central America, then civilization and good government will follow. The high road between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans will then be freed of Costa Rican bandits, and protection will be vouchsafed to commerce. Let us rather, then, feel glad that the Anglo-Saxon is marching onwards, and fulfilling the destiny of Providence, which is, that our race shall occupy and govern from Hudson's Bay on the north to Cape Horn on the south.

Central America will become filled with useful, industrious citizens, and the steeple will rear itself where naught now can be seen but the rude stockade of the outlaw and the relentless Indian. The Times says that it is unheard of, the United States recognizing the government of Gen. Walker before his government is firmly established—that such an act is without precedent in history. What nonsense this is! Did not France recognize the thirteen struggling States of the American Union long before we had relinquished our hold upon the young republic? Walker's government is an established one *de facto*, and the best thing that could have been done was to recognize it as such.

Louisiana Intelligence.

We take the following from the Clinton Democrat of Sturday last:

A young man, the son of Stephen M'Coy, met with a sad accident on the evening of Tuesday last. On his leaving Clinton, driving his father's team, he fell immediately in front of the wagon, the hide wheels of which passed directly over his breast, severely bruising and crushing it. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but it proved of no avail. He lingered until the following evening, dying from the effects of the injuries he had received.

The Pointe Coupee Echo of the 28th ult. says:

The continued dry weather which we are having is doing much injury to the immense crops of corn in this parish, and, unless we have a rain soon, a large quantity of it will be entirely lost. In addition to the drought, we hear the planters in the upper part of the parish complaining of the catterpillars, which have made their appearance and are devouring the young corn, and in some instances the cane. We have heard of one planter who has lost nearly a h

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

A Mother's Love.

BY THOMAS M'ELLAR.

A mother's love! a mother's love!
The softest tone from heaven
[illegible] truth—
[illegible] out
[illegible] hidden
[illegible] bidden.

A mother's love! a mother's love!
[illegible] breaking,
[illegible] the thankless child
[illegible] whom her heart is breaking,
Unmoved though he be, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
In love it must be singing.

A mother's love! a mother's love!
Far [illegible] her kindness
[illegible] child'd her heart, and seal'd
[illegible] blindness;
[illegible] voice no more is heard,
[illegible] sorrow-rived,
[illegible] her love, and learns how much
He needs to be forgiven.

My mother's love! my mother's love!
My spirit, lely weeping,
Oft wanders to the quiet spot
Where silently she's sleeping.
The [illegible] words to memory come,
Which I in youth had spoken;
And then I sorrow bitterly
Until my heart is broken.

My mother's love! my mother's love!
Could mercy but restore her,
That I might see her face again,
I'd humbly kneel before her;
I'd tell her I have often pour'd
My tears on sorrow's altar—
I know she would forgive her child!
Her love could never falter.

Onward!

BY L. VIRGINIA FRENCH.

Christ's a path enshrouded valley,
Life its river deep and wide,
Human squadrons crowding, rally
On its swiftly rushing tide;
Wild and wild its wild commotion,
War ships freighted heavily
Down upon the shoreless ocean
Of a dark Eternity.

Sweeping on in long procession
Glide the phantom-frigates by,
Hasting, striving, for possession
Of some bubble as they fly:
Souls which love and peace inherit,
Hearts at war with peace and Heaven,
Idle dreamer, fire-fraught spirit,
Onward by this tide are driven.

Like the rush and roar of battle
Thunder on the booming waves,
Driving fleets that reel and rattle,
Down upon their yawning graves.
Hosts on maddened hosts assailing,
Woe the Spoiler's deadly fang,
Drowning moans of wrong and wailing
With the haughty trumpet's clang.

On, proud soul, amid the thunder's
Win and wear a deathless name—
"Make thy mark;" engrave it under
Great ones on the scroll of Fame!
Onward! o'er that mighty river
Struggle on with spirit brave;
Tho' the rapids rear, forever
Hiding on its loftiest wave!

Onward! still of Good the agent;
Bear her Heavenly abroad,
And in Life's majestic pageant,
Learn to "work the will" of God;
O'er the dark troubled surges,
Battling with the stormy night,
Honored be the arm that urges
On the glorious cause of Right!

Though temptations without number
Throng and bar thy narrow way,
There's an eye that cannot slumber,
There's an arm to be thy stay;
Then be strong while'er betide thee,
All of joy, or all of ill,
Shall not God himself beside thee
Soothe the storm with, "Peace, be still!"

On! to coward hearts appalling
Death's a pale, remorseless king,
But to them an angel calling
To thy realm of triumphing;
Life be thine where Death comes never,
Crowned by immortal Love,
Peace from want or woe forever,
Reigning with thy God above!

A Touching Story of Filial Love.

The following most remarkable and beautiful instance of filial affection appeared in the Herald of Lima (Peru,) to which it was communicated by the Alcalde of Callao;

GENTLEMEN.—There having passed in my office (Justice of the Peace) a scene of great interest and most rare at any time and place, I cannot refrain from communicating the same to you, believing that you will concur with me in the opinion that an act so noble and worthy the best qualities of human nature, deserves to be commemorated by means of the press.

About 8 o'clock this morning, a tumultuous assembly of people invaded my house, bringing in with them a miserable looking man. They inquired for me; on demanding of them the reason of a such a collection, they all began to speak at once, so that I was for a time unable to comprehend what was the true state of the case. Having, however, obtained silence, the old man addressed me:

"Mr. Alcalde, having buried my wife, the mother of four lads, I ordered this one, named Jose to take charge of the other three, who have made choice of their elder brother's profession; two, Antanacio and Dionisio, are both the youngest, although single, supports by his labors as a fisherman. Ever since the boys was taken away from me, I have been living with my elder son, in the interior; but I never failed to receive care and attention from these three. Desirous of coming to Callao, Jose wrote to Julian to order that he should provide for me—which injunction has given offence to Antanacio, who declares that, being the second son, the whole care of my belongs of right to him. I would like to divide myself into four parts, so as to give each of my children a portion of my body, but, as that cannot be, we have come before you, Mr. Alcalde, in order that you should decide which of these young men is to be preferred."

The father had hardly finished speaking when the dispute commenced.

Antanacio, the second son, said that his father, having hitherto living with his elder brothers, it was now to have possession of him by order of right. Dionisio contended that his brother Antanacio could not be with his father because he had a great deal to do, and he could not give his father the attention he required. The fourth son, Julian, represented to me that it properly belonged to him to support his father, as he was the youngest and unmarried man. I knew not what to resolve, my heart was affected by the extraordinary picture presented to me. As I contemplated this scene in silence, the old man, Clemente, said: "My dear children, my heart overflows with satisfaction in witnessing your disputes respecting which of you shall take charge of me. I would gladly give content to you all, but as this is impossible, I propose that I be permitted to reside a while at one, dine with another, sleep in the house of the third, and thus keep changing from day to day, so that if you do not consent to this, let his honor the judge, determine what shall be done with me."

The young men unanimously rejected this proposition, because they said their father would lead an unsettled, anxious life. I then proposed to write the pieces of paper the names of the sons, the decision of chance settle the question. This was done, folded them, and drew out the last of Clemente, which served as a ballot, and the like prevailed, and there was nearly to be seen expressed in the countenance of each of the sons the hopes of being the lucky recipient of the much coveted prize. The old man put his hand into the hat and drew out the name of Antanacio; the second son! My friends, I hardly have words to express to you the new scene which then burst upon me! Antanacio, upon hearing his name called out, broke into praises to the Omnipotent, and embracing him such a hugg. With his hands clasped and raised to heaven, he repeated over and over his thanks, then fell upon his knees before his father, and bathed his sandled feet with

The other brothers followed the example, and embraced the good old patriarch, who remained for some time, oppressed with emotions to [illegible] how to give vent to.

[illegible] all who witnessed it, the sentiment of pollen, the Alcalde and some other friends. The [illegible] was returned with a fresh [illegible] I should command that [illegible] favored by lot with the [illegible] could be deprived of [illegible] the old man to walk, by [illegible] which order I gave myself [illegible] to these simple, honest [illegible] contented.

[illegible] of fraction is named [illegible] the valley of [illegible] fact true [illegible] publication, you are at [illegible] your [illegible]

JOSEAN, Alcade of Callao.

The Play at Venice.

Some years since, a German prince, making a tour of Europe, stopped at Venice for a short period. It was the close of summer, the Adriatic was calm, the nights were lovely, the Venetian women were in the full enjoyment of those delicious spirits that, in their climate, rise and fall with the coming and departure of the finest season of the year. Every day was given by the illustrious stranger to researches among the records of antiquities of this singular city, and every night to parties on the Brenta of the sea. As the morning was nigh, it was the custom to return from the water to sup at some of the palaces of the nobility. In the commencement of his intercourse, all national distinctions were carefully suppressed. But as his intimacy increased, he was forced to see the lurking vanity of the Italian breaking out. One of its most frequent exhibitions was in the little dramas that wound up these stately festivals. The wit was constantly sharpened by some contrast of the Italian and the German; some slight aspersions on Teutonic rudeness, some remark on the history of a people untouched by the elegance of Southern manners. The sarcasm was conveyed with Italian grace, and the offence softened by its humor. It must be obvious that the only retaliation must be humorous.

At length the Prince, on the point of taking leave, invited his entertainers to a farewell supper. He drew the conversation to the infinite superiority of the Italian, and above all the Venetian; acknowledged the darkness in which Germany had been destined to remain so long, and looked forward with infinite sorrow to the comparative opinion of posterity upon the country to which so little of its gratitude must be due. "But, my lord," said he, "we are an emnikes people, and an example like yours cannot be lost, even upon a German. I have been charmed with your dramas, and have contrived a little arrangement to give one of our country, if you will condescend to follow me to the great hall." The company rose and followed him through the splendid suite of Venetian villas to the hall, which was fitted up as a German barn. The aspect of the theater produced first surprise, and next an universal smile. It had no resemblance to the gilded and sculptured saloons of their own sumptuous little theaters. However, it was only so much more Teutonic. The curtain drew up. The surprise rose into loud laughter, even among the Venetians, who have seldom been betrayed into anything beyond a smile, for generations together. The stage was a temporary erection, rude and uneven. The scenes represented a wretched and irregular street, scarcely lighted by a few twinkling lamps, and looking the fit haunt of robbery and assassination. On a narrow view, some of the noble spectators began to think it had a kind of resemblance to an Italian street, and some actually discovered in it one of the leading streets of their own famous city. But the play was on a German story—they were under a German roof. The street was, notwithstanding its ill-omened similitude, German. The street was solitary. At length a traveler, a German, with pistols in a belt round his waist, and apparently exhausted by his journey, came pacing along. He knocked at several doors, but could obtain no admission.

He wrapped himself up in his cloak, sat down on a fragment of a monument, and soliloquized. "Well, here have I come, and this is my reception. All the palaces, no inns; all nobles, and not a man to tell me where I can lie down in comfort or in safety. Well, it cannot be helped. A German does not much care; campaigning has hardened effeminacy among us; hunger and thirst, heat and cold, dangers of war and the roads are not very formidable after what we have had to work through, father to son. Loneliness, however, is not so well, unless a man can labor or read. Read, that's true: come out Zimmerman." He took a volume from his pocket, moved nearer to the decaying lamp, and soon seemed absorbed. Another soon shared the eyes of the spectators. A long, light figure, with a kind of visionary movement, from behind the monument, surveyed the traveler with keen curiosity, listened with apparent astonishment to his words, and in another moment had fixed itself gazing over his shoulder on the volume. The eyes of this singular being wandered rapidly over the page, and when it was turned, they were lifted to heaven with the strongest expression of wonder. The German was weary, his head drooped over his study, and he closed the book. "What," said he, rising and stretching his limbs, "is there no one stirring in this comfortless place? Is it near day? He took out his repeater, touched the pendant, it struck four. His mysterious attendant watched him narrowly; the repeater was traversed over with an eager gaze; but when it struck, delight was mingled with wonder that had till then filled its pale, intelligent countenance.

"Four o'clock," said the German. "In my country half the world would be thinking of going to their day's work by this time. In another hour it will be sunrise. Well, then, I'll do you a service you nations of sleepers, and make you open your eyes." He drew out one of his pistols, and shot it. The attendant form still hovered behind him, and looked curiously upon the pistol, but on its going off, started back in terror, and with a loud cry that made the traveler turn. "Who are you?" was his greeting to this strange intruder. "I will not hurt you," was the answer. "Who cares about that?" was the German's retort, and he pulled out the other pistol. "My friend," said the figure, "even that weapon of thunder and lightning cannot reach me now—but if you would know who I am, let me entreat you to satisfy my curiosity a moment. You seem a man of extraordinary powers." "Well then," said the German in a gentler voice, "if you come as a friend, I shall be glad to give you information, it is the custom of our country to deny nothing to those who will love to learn." The former sighed deeply and mourned, "and you are a Teuton; thet you were just reading in a little case of strange, and yet most interesting figures: was it a manuscript?" "No, it was a printed book?"

"Printed, what is printing? I never heard hint of writing." "It is an art by which one man can give to the world in one day as much as three hundred could give by writing, and in a character of superior clearness, correctness and beauty; one by which books are made universal, and literatnre eternal."

Admirable, glorious art, said the enquirer, who was its illustrious inventor?

"A German."

"But another question. I saw you look at a most curious instrument traced with figures, it sparkled with diamonds, but its greatest wonder was its sound. It gave the hour with miraculous exactness; and the strokes were followed by tones superior to the sweetest music of the day?"

"That was a repeater."

"How, when I had the luxuries of the earth at my command, I had nothing to tell the hour better than the clepsydra and the sun dial. But this must be incomparable from its fuellity of being carried about, from its suitableness to all hours, from its exactness. It must be an admirable guide even to a higher knowledge. All depends upon the exactness of time. It may assist navigation, astronomy. What an invention! whose was it? he must be more than man."

"He was a German!"

"What, still a barbarian? I remember his nation. I once saw an auxillary legion of them marching towards Rome. They were a bold and brave blue eyed troop. The whole city poured out to see those Northern warriors, but we looked on them only as savages. I have one more question, the most interesting of all. I saw you raise your hand with a small truncheon in it; in a moment something rushed out that seemed a portion of the fire of the clouds. Were they thunder and lightning that I saw? Did they come by your command? Was that truncheon a tailsman, and are you a mighty magician? was that truncheon a sceptre commanding the elements? are you a n-god?"

The strange inquirer had drawn back gredually as his feelings rose. Curiosity was now solemn wonder, and he stood gazing upwards in an attitude that mingled awe with devotion. The German felt the sensation of a superior presence growing on himself as he looked on the fixed countenance of this mysterious being. It was in that misty blending of light and darkness, which the moon leaves as it sinks just before morn. There was a single hue of pale gray in the east, that touched its visage with a chill light; the moon, resting broadly on the horizon, was setting behind; the figure seemed as if it was standing in the orb. Its arms were lifted towards heaven, and the light came through its drapery with the mild splendor of a vision. But the German, habituated to the vicissitudes of "perils by flood or field," shook off his brief alarm, and proceeded calmly to explain the source of this miracle. He gave a slight detail of the machinery of the pistol, and alluded to the history of gunpowder. "It must be a mighty instrument in the hands of man, for either good or ill," said the former. How much it must change the nature of war. How much it must influence the fate of nations! By whom was this wondrous secret revealed to the treasures upon earth?"

"A German."

The form seemed suddenly to enlarge, its feeblenoss of voice was gone, its attitude was irresistibly noble. Before it uttered a word, it looked as made to persuade and command. Its outer robe had been flung away; it stood with an antique dress of brilliant white, gathered in many folds, and edged with a deep border of purple; a slight wreath of laurel, dazzling green, was on its brow. It looked like the genius of eloquence. "Stranger," said it, pointing to the Appenines, which were then beginning to be marked by the twilight, "eighteen hundred years have passed into the great flood of eternity since I entered Rome in triumph, and was honored as the leading mind of the great intellectual empire of the world. But I knew nothing of those things. I was a child to you; we were all children to the discoveries of those glorious potencies. But has Italy not been still mistress of the mind? She was then first of the first, has she not kept her superiority? Show me her noble inventions. I must soon sink from the earth—let me learn still to love my country."

The listener started back: "Who, what are you?"

"I am a spirit. I was Cicero—show me by the love of a patriot, what Italy now sends out to enlighten mankind."

The German looked embarrassed—but in a moment after he heard the sound of a pipe and tabor. He pointed in silence to the narrow street from which the interruption came. A ragged figure tottered out with a barrel organ at his back, a frame of puppets in his hand, a hurdy-gurdy round his neck, and a string of dancing dogs in his train; Cicero uttered a sigh—"Is this Italy?" The German bowed his head. The showman began his cry—"Rare show, rarer show against the wall! Fine Madama Catarina dance upon de ground! Who come for de galantee show!" The organ struck up, the dogs danced, the Italian capered round them. Cicero raised his broad gaze to heaven. "These the men of my country! these the orators, the poets, the patriots of mankind. What scorn and curse of Providence can have fallen upon them?" As he gazed, tears suddenly suffused his eyes; the first sunbeam struck across the spot where he stood, a purple mist rose around him; and he was gone!

The Venetians, with one accord, started from their seats and rushed out of the hall. The Prince and his suite had previously arranged everything for leaving the city, and they were beyond the Venetian territory by sunrise. Another night in Venice, they would have been on their way to the other world.

A Case where Strychnine Didn't Kill.

A very amusing scene occurred a few days ago in a neighboring city, not a thousand miles from this, wherein a number of the fraternity were prominent actors, about which we have lain bed off a threatened attack of winter fever, and through the same means have lost a number of buttons from our jacket. Our readers are honestly entitled to have the full particulars, and shall have a hearty laugh too. Ha! ha! ha!

The editor—whom for short we shall call Quill—having business to engage him much of the night, wisely provided a nice broil to strengthen the inner man, and having carefully stowed it away for future reference, stepped out for a short time to transact some necessary business. The foreman and typo—whom we call Quad and Rule—soon came in, and chanced to find the steak. What a chance for a joke on Quill! eat the delicious morsel he had prepared, and when too late laugh at him—bright ideas—ah, we have him on the hip! The juicy steak is broiled, and eagerly and hastily devoured, after having given it a fine brown roast. Quill comes in and goes to his labor, suspecting nothing wrong. Quad and Rule could not long retain their mirth at the rich joke they had played: the secret must out. Thanks to the careful, provident Quill, the "steak was fine."

Quill, comprehending at once the whole state of affairs, determined at once to richly pay the boys for their left-handed joke, so instantly assuming the gravity of an owl, and the solicitude of a matronly shanghai, with great earnestness, exclaimed:

"My God, Quad! you haven't eaten that poisoned meat?"

"Y-e-s," responded Quad, whilst his face assumed an ashy paleness, his limbs were seized with a trembling, and his eyes stood an inch from his forehead.

"Great God! then you are poisoned, and in fifteen minutes you are a dead man. Strychnine was put on that meat to kill wolves."

Every person in the office knew that strychnine had been procured that very day to silence some wolves that, with their howlings, made midnight hideous. Each, therefore, rushed forward to the scene of conversation, everything in the shape of business was suspended, and each waited in breathless agony the termination of this tragical scene.

"Poisoned! strychnine!! death!!!" groaned the thoroughly affrighted Quad. "O, my God, save me!" and he looked beseechingly heavenward an instant, then hastily placing both hands on his stomach, he blessed—"Ah, ye gods! I feel the death grip—the poison has taken hold of my vitals! Oh-h-h! save me! what shall I take?"

Quill suggested grease, oil, soap, lard, anything as an antidote. Devil jumped down to the press, and in an instant returned with a large bottle filled with oil, the article used on the press. The limpid stream rapidly flowing towards its level, would have soon emptied the bottle, had it not been arrested by the hand of Rule, whose quick eye measured the remains of fast-disappearing life-saving antidote. The remainder was hastily dispatched, together with all the grease that could be found in the office.

Consternation and fright now reigned in that once happy office, and prayers were said for the sinful souls of the unfortunates. The crisis was fast approaching, when another entered, and was quickly informed of the awful state of affairs, viz: that the young men had taken strychnine.

"To the doctor's! for God's sake, haste!" screamed the new-comer.

This was something new and unthought of in the bustle before. Quad sprung to the door; and was about vanishing, when Rule moaned out—

"Stop a minute, Quad. Wait, I will go. If we die, let's die together like men."

The office of Dr. M. was reached in a moment—the victims examined—said there was little danger if any; the poison would have done its work before. Quad was not satisfied, he only saw death before him—could get no oil. Pale, haggard and trembling in every limb, he rushed out, followed by all the boys in the office. Breaking through two doors into a neighboring establishment, he shouted—

"Oh! grease, lard—quick—strychnine! Oh! I am poisoned! haste or I die! Oh-h-h! The pains of death are severe—a O-o-o-o-l!"

The frightened keeper could only furnish him the little lump grease on hand, and hastily put on the fire a pan of pork. The wretched victim, almost in the agonies of death, his knees, like Belshazzar's smiting together, seized a ladle, and with his breath half cooling the accumulating fat, rapidly drank it as the sweetest morsel. The overburthened stomach could not endure anything; a tenderness and upheaving ensued, and the victim was led back with difficulty to the office, physically prostrated.

Quill was absent—the secret had leaked out—the boys couldn't hold—they tittered and laughed—the thing was out. The victims smelt a mouse, very strongly—their strength and vigor instantly returned. No oil, the press couldn't run without it, none dare mention the name of it. Doctor called next morning—bill was promptly met. Weather was exceedingly cold, yet that house was too hot for Quill for a number of days. The boys won't endure the sight of pork, grease or butter.

On Saturday night, Quad, still pale, was passing down street—a stranger called from behind, asking where was a drug store, wanted strychnine to poison wolves.

With murder in his eye, Quad turned upon him. Stranger took him for a madman, and hastily fled, hotly pursued—hats blew off in the wind; still bare-headed, as for life, each nerved himself—away—away—until lost from sight. We have heard of neither since—meanwhile Quill has returned to the office. Oil has gone up, but strychnine don't sell.

[Council Bluffs Eagle.

In Capefigue's last work, "Louis XVI, ses relations diplomatiques avec l'Europe, l'Inde, l'Amerique," we find the following passage which is likely to afford some entertainment as well as instruction to our readers:

Before the fall of the Choiseul Ministry agents had been sent to Boston and to Philadelphia for the purpose of observing the dissatisfaction of the colonists already shown in their resistance of the stamp act. In India alliances with Hyder Ali, the father of Tippoo Saib, were leading the way to an insurrection against the immense establishment of the company. The highly agitated condition of the English colonies appeared more serious when the spirit and character of those by whom the standard was raised was taken into view. The two leaders placed at the head of the insurrection, the one to direct military operations, the other to conduct negotiations, were admirably calculated to meet every difficulty. The one, George Washington, raised by acclamation to the rank of commander-in-chief, had already exercised command in war, with that combination of coolness and judgment which, in the decision of a question, always arrives at definite conclusions and perseverance in their accomplishment. Benjamin Franklin, a man of great activity, had raised himself from a very humble condition to a certain degree of elevation by means of real science and education. Franklin united an appearance of modesty with a desire for fame and eclat. His demure looks, together with his calm and deliberate manner, made a great impression upon the multitude; his words, though often very commonplace, were uttered, like those of the Delphic oracle, at long intervals; moreover, he was very shrewd and discerning with regard to the interests of his country and of his own reputation, thoroughly acquainted with France, where all charlatanry is successful. A strong and determined resolution had just been taken by the American insurgents. Victory having crowned the first efforts of the colonists against Gen. Gage and Gen. Howe, the Americans were emboldened, and the provinces, in Congress assembled, had proclaimed the republican principles drawn from the writings of the Abbe Raynel and of Rousseau. Congress was thoroughly imbued with the prevailing spirit of the people. At the very beginning of the insurrection the insurgents, under pretext of advancing commercial interests, had sent to France Mr. Dean, an influential member of Congress; but he not being a person of sufficient reputation or influence, it was resolved to dispatch Franklin on a sort of embassy connected with the Academy of Sciences, in correspondence with all the philosophers of renown. Mr. Franklin could not fail to make a certain impression in Paris. Courted on all sides, became the fashion. His Quaker costume, his linen, which looked so purely white under his drab coat; his forehead, bald and broad, without a wig; his slow and deliberate speech; the retirement to which he condemned himself in the village of Passy, all contributed to his renown. His air of good nature concealed extreme shrewdness. He had understood that in France a man must keep himself continually before the public if he desired to influence public opinion, and this he did not fail to do.

A CHINESE STREET ARTIST.—A man seated on the pevement holds in his hand a white porcelain tile, about a foot square. This he overspreads with a blue color, from a sponge dipped in a thin paste of indigo, and asks us to name a flower. I suggest a lotus. He extends his fore-finger—most remarkable fore-finger, crooked, flexible as an elephant's trunk, and as sharp as if the end had been whittled off—gives three or four quick dashes across the tile, and in ten seconds or less, lo! there is the flower, exquisitely drawn and shaded, its snowy cup hanging in the midst of its long swaying leaves. Three more strokes, and a white bird, with spread wings, hovers over it; two more, and a dog stands beside it. The rapidity and precision of that fore-finger seem almost miraculous. He covers the tile with new layers of color, and flower after flower is dashed out of the blue ground.

Mrs. Pepper got the better of the philosopher the other day, in arguing the question whether women or men talked the most. 'You say a woman can talk a man almost to death,' said Mrs. P., 'but I would like to know if Sampson didn't jaw a thousand Philistines to death.' The philosopher gave in.

Punishing a Prince.

An anecdote is told of her Majesty, which although, perhaps, insignificant in itself, is important as showing the manner in which the royal children are treated when they have committed an error, supposing the anecdote to be true. During her Majesty's residence some years ago at Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, her children were accustomed to ramble along the shore. Now, it so happened on one occasion that the young Prince of Wales met a boy who had been gathering sea-shells. The boy had got a basket full. The young Prince, presuming upon his high position, thought himself privileged to do what he pleased with impunity. So without any malice he upset the boy's basket and shells. The poor lad was very indignent, and observed,

"You do that again, and I'll lick you."

"Put the shells into the basket," said the Prince, "and see if I don't."

The shells were gathered up and put into the basket.

"Now," said the lad, "touch 'em again, old fellow, if you dare," whereupon the Prince again pitched over the shells. And the lad "pitched into him," and gave him such a licking as few princes ever had. His lip was cut open, his nose knocked considerably out of its perpendicular, and his eyes of a color which might have well become the champion of a prize ring. His disfigured face could not long be concealed from the royal mother. She inquired the cause of its disfigurement. The Prince was silent, but at last confessed the truth. The poor boy was ordered before the Queen, doubtless with visions of Jack Ketch and the gallows floating before his eyes. He was asked to tell his story. He did so in a very straightforward manner. At its conclusion, turning to her child, the Queen said:

"You have been rightly served, sir. Had you not been punished sufficiently already, I should have punished you severely. When you commit a like offence I trust you will always receive a similar punishment."—[Eng. paper.

THE PIN AND THE NEEDLE.—A pin and a needle being neighbors in a work basket, and both being idle, began to quarrel; as idle folks are apt to do.

"I should like to know," said the pin, "what you are good for, and how you expect to get through the world without a head?"

"What is the use of your head," replied the needle, rather sharply, "if you have no eye?"

"What is the use of an eye," said the pin, "if there is always something in it?"

"I am always active, and can go through more work than you can," said the needle.

"Yes; but you will not live long."

"Why not?"

"Because you have always a stitch in your side," said the pin.

"You're a poor, crooked creature," said the needle.

"And you are so proud that you can't bend without breaking your back."

"I'll pull your head off if you touch me again."

"I'll pull out your eye if you touch me; remember, your life hangs on a single thread," said the pin.

While they were thus conversing, a little girl entered, and, undertaking to sew, she very soon broke off the needle at the eye. Then she tied the thread around the neck of the pin, and attempted to sew with it, she pulled its head off, and threw it into the dirt by the side of the broken needle.

"Well, here we are," said the needle.

"We have nothing to fight about now," said the pin. "It seems misfortune has brought us to our senses."

"A pity we had not come to them sooner," said the needle.

"How much we resemble human beings, who quarrel about their blessings till they lose them, and never find out that they are brothers till they lie down in the dust together, as we do."

A lieutenant in the service, by the name of Broom, was advanced to a captaincy, and naturally enough liked to hear himself addressed as Capt. Broom. One of his friends persisted in calling him plain Broom, much to his annoyance, and one day having done so for the fortieth time, Broom said:

"You will remember, sir, that I have a handle to my name."

"Ah," said his tormenter, "so you have; well, Broom-handle, how are you?"

Hon. Luther S. Cushing died in the city of Boston, on the 25th inst., aged 53 years. He was formerly a Justice of the Common Pleas Court, and latterly reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

LANE, MAYFIELD & CO.,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 92 Camp street, New Orleans. jy5 1y

ASK THE PHYSICIANS.

ALL medical men admit that intestinal worms cause the death of thousands of children annually, and entail many terrible diseases on those whom they do not summarily destroy. No apology therefore is needed for introducing a preparation like WINCH'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, which in three days will annihilate and carry off either Tape Worms, Thread Worms, Round Worms or Maw Worms, and at the same time act brace and intensify the digestive powers of the stomach, that a return of the disease is next to impossible.

☞ Be particular and remember the name "Winch's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

A. WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole proprietors.
☞ Sold by all the Druggists. jy5 1y

IMPROVED EAGLE COTTON-GINS.

Warranted to separate the Seeds, Dirt and Trash from the Cotton, without injury to the Staple.

DEPOT NO. 57 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Tauro Buildings, four doors from St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.

THE Proprietors of the EAGLE COTTON-GIN MANUFACTORY furnish Saw Cotton-Gins of every description, adapted to every variety of cotton, and warranted superior in every respect, viz:

POWER-GINS, of from 25 to 80 or 100 Saws each, for horse, steam or water power—will turn out from two to ten bales per day of clean Cotton, of 400 pounds each.

HAND-GINS, of from 10 to 20 Saws each, so constructed as to be driven by cranks upon the Saw-Cylinder shaft, or at a much greater speed by an extra driving pulley—will clean from 150 to 450 pounds per day.

These Cotton Gins combine all the late improvements in machinery, and are warranted of the best materials and workmanship.

A MEDAL was awarded to the Manufacturers of the Eagle Cotton-Gin by a Jury of the Royal Commissioners connected with the Exhibition of the Works of All Nations, at London, in the year 1851, as will be seen by the subjoined copy of a letter received by them.

Executive Mansion, Washington,
January 31st, 1853.

To the Proprietors Eagle Cotton-Gin Co.

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure to inform you that a Jury of the Royal Commissioners connected with the Exhibition of the Works of all Nations, at London, in the year 1851, in consideration of your having exhibited a specimen of a Cotton-Gin has awarded you an Exhibitor's Medal, Certificate, and a Copy of the Reports of the Juries.

These articles are in the possession of Col. Peter Force, of this city, Chairman of the American Executive Committee, and will be forwarded to you by such mode of conveyance as you shall suggest.

Very respectfully, your obedient Servant,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
Chairman of the Central Committee, U. S.
PETER FORCE,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

A Prize of $1350, and a Gold Medal

Was awarded to the Eagle Cotton-Gin Co., by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, for a Re-Stand for making fine Cotton, as will be noticed by the following copy of a letter dated—

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India,
Calcutta, September 30, 1853.

GENTLEMEN—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th July, 1851, advising the despatch of a Cotton-Gin to compete for the prize of Rupees, 5000, offered by the Government of India in 1849, through the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.

In reply thereto, I have now the honor to enclose two Bank of England Post Bills, being the equivalent of the sum of Rupees, 2500, which has been granted to your machine.

I have further the pleasure to inform you that the Society has been pleased to award you its GOLD MEDAL on the same account, and which will be forwarded you by another opportunity as soon as the inscription has been placed on it.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
A. H. BLECHYNDEN,
Secretary A. and H. Society of India.

A medal was also awarded them at the Crystal Palace, New York.

Some of the peculiarities of the Eagle Cotton-Gin are the following:

The "Detached Grates," EXCLUSIVELY used by us and PATENTED, are so formed that when set in the frame or breast, the teeth are entirely detached from the breast, as well as from the other grates; and when the Gin is in operation, the fibres of the cotton, which are partly separated from the roll by the saw teeth, are permitted to pass up freely and without obstruction, and to clear themselves from the tops of the grates. The tendency to choke and clog, and the consequent increase of friction and injury to the staple, are thus entirely obviated, and the injurious forms of grates, is thereby avoided, and the ease with which the cotton is detached from the seed and carried through by the saw-teeth, is peculiar to this form of grate. They are drilled or hardened at the point where the saw-teeth pass, and the strictest attention is paid to their finish and setting.

The "Improved Brush" is also peculiar in its construction and mode of operation, the object of the invention having been to combine the advantages of the cylinder, or close, and the whirl or open Brushes, and to avoid the objectionable features of each of these forms. The supply of air for the Gin-Stand (the regulation and control of which is one of the most important functions of the Brush) is admitted through openings in the brush bands, and it is forced out, when the Brush is in motion, through long narrow slits or opening at the circumference of the Brush and between the rows of bristles. The several thin sheets or currents of air act alternately with the rows of bristles to detach the fibres of cotton from the saw-teeth in minute portions, and, with the aid of the "Patent Mote," give to the cotton, when delivered into the Gin-room, that peculiar combed or carded appearance so well known and so much desired by purchasers.

This Brush may be made to blow through a flue of twenty or thirty feet in length, or may be used with a short flue, as may be preferred. The very ingenious and ornamental covers of air which attend the use of the common open or whirl Brushes are entirely avoided, and a uniform and steady draft, of any desired strength, may at all times be secured by varying the speed, the depths of the wings, or the area of the space through which the air is supplied.

The Sliding Bars or Hoods, by which the Breast or Gate-Fall is attached to the frame of the Stand, were invented and applied to the Eagle Gin Stand, in order to adapt it more fully to the different views and wishes of planters, to the varieties of cotton, and to the various states of the cotton of different pickings. A peculiar curve is given to the front surface of the grate, at the point where the saw-teeth pass, and the front of the saw-tooth may be made to assume any desired angle with this curved surface of the grate, at the pleasure of the planter, thus enabling him to adapt the machine to the different varieties of cotton, or to the state of the weather, as may be desired or shown at pleasure. This invention, although very simple, is believed by us to be one of the most useful ever attached to the Cotton-Gin; and, when properly understood and adjusted, it gives to the planter almost perfect control over the product of his ginning machine, in a great measure both the quantity and quality of that product.

In making the saw-teeth, to ensure the greatest accuracy possible, we have just invented especially for the purpose, a machine or, called the "Dentometer," or tooth measurer. By this instrument, the exact angle of every saw is measured when the tooth is cut; so that the various angles described above can always be determined with great precision, and the range of grinding angles may be varied to any desired extent.

☞ A large stock always on hand at the Warehouse of the Manufactory, No. 57 St. Charles street, and for sale by

WILLIAM L. CUSHING, Agent,
New Orleans.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING.

A large stock of all sizes of the Vulcanized India Rubber Belting will be sold at low prices. The cost is much below leather beating. je26 8m

E. L. WALKER, New Orleans. WM. B. STUART, New Orleans. ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON, Caddo Parish.

WALKER, STUART & HUTCHINSON,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 57 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je26

Startling and Interesting Facts
CONCERNING
CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC,
Summer Complaints, etc.

A fact that should startle us this: One feels a slight uneasiness in the bowels, a slight diarrhœa comes on, which is little thought of; in a short time, in a few hours, perhaps, a cholera, it is attended with sickness of the stomach, a most sinking weakness, rapid discharges, coldness, cramps, spasms, blackness, collapse, DEATH—and yet all this fatal result from a disregard of the warning, premonitory Diarrhœa, and neglect of a wise provision of a safe and sure remedy that kind Providence has made easy to all.

This remedy is made palpable from the strongest desire to rescue the imposed, under the best substantial conviction that it is certain in its good effects, and with it on hand, no one heeding the warning and using the remedy, need be a victim to the Cholera.

DR. BILLINGS'
CARMINATIVE and ASTRINGENT SYRUP
IS THIS SURE REMEDY.

By its aid we and upon reports of hundreds, whose lives have been saved—of many even when apparently in the very last stage of death—he has been induced to make still more efforts to give a wider publicity to a remedy so greatly successful.

The perfection which he and others ascribe to this remedy may appear beyond the power of medicine to possess; yet the faithfulness of the claim is most thoroughly established, and will be fully confirmed by calling on the individuals who have witnessed its effects, and used it with complete success, some of whose names we are authorized to give.

For Cholera, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux, Summer Complaint and Weakness of the Bowels, this medicine is offered as a certain remedy. This is the medicine that arrested that horrible disease so prevalent among the Mexican soldiers. The officers first commenced its use, after which they gave it their soldiers, and cured in every case without an exception. I would refer to the officers and others who served in the war with Mexico. Sold by

O. O. WOODMAN,
corner of Common and Magazine streets, New Orleans.
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.
JOS. TUCKER, Mobile.
my24 1m W. H. FOX, Natchez, Miss.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON CO., VA.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 21st day of AUGUST next.

TERMS:

Tuition per session of 5 months	$20 00
Board	42 80
Fuel	2 50
Washing	5 00
Contingent charge	1 25
	$71 75

Those seeking a school in which their sons or wards may receive a good Collegiate or business education, are requested to consider the advantages here offered. The thorough course of study, healthful location, economical rates, and wholesome discipline, long experience and ability of the Faculty, together with the *cheapness of our terms*, are points worthy of especial notice. For additional information, or for a catalogue, address

E. E. WILEY, President,
Emory Post Office, Va.
je28 3m

MEDICAL CARD.

W. BODENHAMER, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends in the South and Southwest, that he has permanently located himself in the city of New York, where he will continue to devote his whole attention to the medical and surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Lower Bowel—such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Pleurisy, Falling of the Bowel, etc. He has devoted a number of years to the treatment of those diseases in Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans, La.; and for the success attending his peculiar practice, as well as other information on the subject, he refers to his work on those diseases, lately published by J. S. Redfield, of New York; especially addressed to non-medical readers, and for sale by the booksellers of B. M. NORMAN and J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans.

☞ Letters can be addressed to Dr. W. Bodenhamer, 46 Kn Twenty-First street, New York. my31 3m

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION of 1856 will commence on the 31st day of July.

TERMS: Board, (including Furnished Rooms, Attendance, Fuel, Washing and Lights,) with Tuition in all the English branches, $70 00; Incidental Tax, $1; Day Scholars, for Fuel, $2 00.

Extras: Music on the Piano or Guitar, with the use of the Instrument, $22 50; Drawing, $5; Studies in Heads, Crayon and Pastel,

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH—H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 17.
WHOLE NUMBER 277.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1856.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—36 CAMP ST.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Spiritual Death and Christ as Life-Giver.

God alone has life. The life of God must encompass the life of the whole universe. If we assert that anything else has an underived life, we signalise a new factor in the universe, and therefore make two Gods, and thus vacate the divine perfection. All spiritual life must flow from God. If there be a divine the circumference of that divine must inclose all spiritual life. There is no middle ground between the acknowledgement of God as life-giver and absolute atheism. Accept the proposition—"man has life in himself," and you cannot postpone the conclusion of the fool—"there is no God."

In his state of primal innocence, man was the spontaneous efflux of the divine. This phenomenality—by which I mean, his thoughts, his words and deeds, in short his biography, was the phenomenality of God, the evolution in time and space of the divine existence.

The fall was a cessation of this life-relation between God and man. Endowed with free will, man had power to absolve this life relation and to move from his state as passive receptivity for the divine. In doing so he must of course resign the life which flowed through this divine connection, and receive in return a life of egotism or selfhood, which threw him outside of that circumference inclusive of all life, into the realm of death. The sin of the fall was therefore a refusal on the part of man to acknowledge God as the source of life, and willful persistancy in regarding himself as underived and self-created. Looked at on the negative side, the sin of the fall was ungodliness, on the positive, selfishness.

Our logic would lead to the absolute annihilation, the sudden destruction of man, in the first moment of selfishness, in the very crisis of disjunction with God. So it would, and truth forbids us shrink from the dread inane that tumbles before the pathway of our reasoning. Christ comes in here as a mathematical and syllogistic necessity. A Christless universe were a vast grave yard of spirits disjoined from God. The personality that man carried with him beyond the limits of divine, verged with each rising and setting sun, deathward. Christ as life-giver counteracts this death tendency of our race, and enables us to invade anew the circumference of the divine, wherefrom we have wandered as prodigals from the hearthstone of our own Father.

Spiritual death is the disjunction of men from God, the removal of man from within the circumference of life to the outside world of death or no life. It is estrangement from God, loss of affinity for the divine. Life in Christ is the reintegration of man in God.

As life-giver Christ overrides human volition. He places every man, *nolens volens*, in a sufficiently living relation with God to enable him to recover his lost position in the universe. Nay, further, *he places* him *in* that position.—He calls upon us to acknowledge this life as coming from God through him. If we refuse, we repeat in ourselves the sin of Adam—selfhood—and drop again to the bottomless hell of spiritual death. Every man commences life an unfallen Adam; every woman commences life a sinless Eve. The fruit of the tree of knowledge, which is a self-created life, is before us all; if we eat thereof we must be driven from the Eden of infantile innocence.

The fall of man was too disastrous to be accounted for by a wave of sin, troubling the outer edge of his being; it was a shaft of lurid lightning shot from hell into the heart of humanity.—The groans that issue from the abyss of our spiritual nature declare too plainly its death throes. What is my own experience? I feel in my soul a life that in its true connection with God, is immortal, dissevered therefrom, living it is true, but constantly verging deathward, I wander in aimless search for the true life that never dies. The speculations of philosophy instead of satisfying my troubled soul, reveal the certain on-coming of death that never dies. I turn to Jesus and a voice reaches my desolation,—"I am the Resurrection and the Life," and

> "The world's unwithered countenance
> Is bright as at creation's day."

I behold in Jesus my immortality set free from the jail of death. I feel the God-breath stirring my soul to new pulsations, and quickening my being to new life, light and rapture. I begin a new aeon of progress which proceeds along the line of gospel teaching, till my being is merged into the infinite. I behold in Jesus.

> "The anchor of my purest thoughts; the nurse,
> The guide, the guardian of my heart, the soul
> Of all my moral being."

IGNATIUS, JR.

Thought, even more than overt acts, marks the character.

From the Methodist Protestant.

The Cultivation of Spirituality in the Ministry.

Without assuming to question the spiritual life of the clergy, as a class, it can not be less important to call attention to it, than to other subjects in connection with the high office of the ministry of reconciliation. If it is the province of the press to discuss *manner* and *matter*, as they pertain to pulpit duties, occasional reflections on the importance of preserving a suitable tone of personal piety can not be unimportant. To young men in the ministry this is particularly worthy of attention because habits formed at an early period are apt to continue through life.

There is danger of losing, to a sensible degree, our individuality of experience in regard to religious truth, in the application of which we constantly make to those who hear us. What the preacher prepares, he prepares for others; their condition is before him, their necessities shape his exhortations, and their spiritual growth lies constantly upon his heart. This is as it should be; but he must never forget, that he may read human nature more truly in a faithful analysis of his own heart, than elsewhere; and that the highest qualification, in connection with aptness to teach, which he can possess, is an intimate acquaintance with the *experiences* of the Gospel. Enlarged experience in the realities of grace is indispensable to exalted and permanent usefulness in the ministry.

In the prosecution of religious or theological studies, there is danger, as every young minister will find, of substituting them for *habitual* acts of devotion. By this phrase we mean those withdrawals to closet-meditation and prayer, which must be cultivated as a *habit*, to ensure a constant glowing zeal in holy things, and an experience corresponding to what we teach. In reading the biographies of the early Methodist preachers, we are struck with their adherence to *habits* of private, closet prayer, at stated times. We do not charge our modern brethren with a neglect of this thing; but we suggest that in the press of other duties, particularly where much time is spent in reading, with a view to pulpit preparation, and in acts of public devotion, there may be a temptation to regard the latter as a substitute for the former, and a consequent loss may ensue, which may scarcely be estimated, until its evil effects are realized in coldness and dead formality.

Dr. Porter, in his Lectures on Homiletics, says: "The man who imagines that he can perform his secret devotions in the *street*, as well as in his closet, or as well without, as with *stated times* for the purpose is ignorant of his own mind." We may apply the same remark to those pious ejaculations which will be prompted, in the prosecution of religious studies. They are very well, and ought to be encouraged; just as it is very proper and becoming for a good man to find in his daily walks incentives to a devotional frame of mind. But they must not be allowed to put aside the stated daily self-examination and closet communion with Him who is the source of all spiritual strength. Daniel, the Prime Minister of Persia, with the vast responsibilities of more than a hundred provinces resting upon him, did not allow them to deprive him of time to go "into his chamber three times a day, that he might pray and give thanks to God." The spiritual-minded, in all ages of the church, have been assidnous in the cultivation of this privilege, and in its observance as a sacred duty. And we venture the remark, satisfied of its thorough correctness, that the man who does not faithfully cultivate the habit of stated private prayer,—in the neglect of it, deadens his own spiritual sensibility, and materially abridges his qualifications for efficiency as a preacher of the Gospel. He may talk well on theology—he may preach with fluency—and interest—he may have a fixed adherence to doctrinal tenets, and discover no fondness for worldly company or pursuits; but the glow of zeal which personal experience alone can bestow will be wanting, and his own soul will be barren in the fruits of a sanctified life.

A Solemn Thought.—It has been observed, with much significance, that every morning we enter upon a new day, carrying still an unknown future in its bosom. How pregnant and stirring the reflection! Thoughts may be born to day which may never die.—Feelings may be awakened which may never be extinguished. Hopes may be excited which may never expire. Acts may be performed to day, the consequences of which may not be realized till eternity.

CORRESPONDENCE UP THE RIVER.

The Course of Empire—Prosperity—Missouri—Rare Dish—Passengers—Rock Island and Davenport—Scenery of the Upper Mississippi—Hills and the Distance—Rocks—Sugar-Loaf—Maidens' Rock—Lake Pepin and St. Croix.

From St. Louis to St. Paul, Minnesota, is variously estimated from seven to eight hundred miles. What with rapids, shoals and fogs and a heavy cargo of freight and passengers we are a full week on the river. There are three links in the line of packets. The first to Keokuk, going fourteen miles by land around the Rapids; the second to Dubuque, and the third from Dubuque to St. Paul. A "through boat" is better on many accounts, as it saves change of boats and trouble. So on the good steamer York State we embark on Tuesday evening, June 10, at 5 o'clock precisely. The wharves are crowded with people, baggage and produce, and many boats are blowing their whistles, ringing their bells, whilst the heavens are black with smoke which belches from their chimneys. There are boats leaving for the Upper Mississippi, for the Missouri as high as Council Bluffs, for the Illinois river, and for various points in Kansas and the extreme Western World. Berkley said well "Westward the *course* of empire takes its way." *Star* you know is a late improvement of this celebrated line.—Course is better, for the stream of immigration is like some vast river, rapid, exhaustless, deep. Every boat is crowded to its utmost capacity, and many are left behind to swell the current that will flow on after us. A glance at the wharves as we back out into the river and hurry past the fleet of steamers which lie thick along, reveals one source of prosperity. St. Louis is the great distributing office of Northern and Eastern travel and of Western immigration. It is the point of departure to the regions beyond.

We pass the mouth of the Missouri by nightfall and obtain such view of it as we can by moonlight. It is eighteen miles above St. Louis. The mouth has not the clear and chiseled lips of the Ohio, and there is no distant prospect up between its banks. The water is thick and of a milky whiteness, and its mixture with the clear water of the Mississippi is imperfect for miles. The latter seems to shrink from the union and keep close to the opposite side, as if to escape the muddy embrace of its perturbed and giant tributary. Large patches of muddy water float along amidst the pure water, and little eddies of thick water whirl around like tops amidst the purer waves and currents. The Missouri is the main river, it gives character to the water below, and in spite of the large volumes which are poured into it the ascendancy is maintained to the Balize. From the mouth of the Missouri the water is as different as can be imagined. At first of a reddish clearness and then becoming limpid and sparkling like a brook.

Before attempting to give you a pen-glimpse of the Upper Mississippi, let us look at ourselves and our fare. Our first breakfast was encouraging—good appetites and good cooking made it so. The table is not set out in so stately a manner as the lower packets. The style is less but the cusine is not inferior. The meats and pastry are rather superior. But at our first breakfast we had a rare dish. It smacked of Paris, China, or the Gallic epicureanism of New Orleans. It was a broil of nether extremities. They had a look of life—a living, jumping attitude.—Doubtless the cook had spitted them in the very act. I thought of Æsop, the boys and the frogs, "sport to you, but death to us." Nobody but an old croaker could object to the flavor. It was so nice to see, and so delicate and squab-like to taste. The company in cabin is unusually various. More than a fair compliment of children, all mindful of their right to make as much noise as possible. There are men and women of course. Young people and old people. Invalids going to St. Paul for better lungs and improved digestion—Eastern men bent on land speculations and parties of pleasure—raftsmen returning to the lumber regions, and wanderers seeking homes and fortunes where they may best find them. Taken together as samples of Western steamboat company, they are more orderly, well-behaved and kind than we have seen elsewhere. Very little drinking, no gambling, and but a moiety of the profanity which may be heard on the tributaries of the Lower Mississippi.

Between St. Louis and Rock Island the scenery is worthy of note, though not comparable with what awaits us farther up. There are a number of cities which have sprung up in an incredible short space of time. Alton, Quincy, Keokuk, Nauvoo and Burlington are all beautiful and flourishing places. Nauvoo, the quondam capitol of the Mormons, is more beautiful for situation than any. A hill rises in long and graceful slopes from the water. Around it the river makes a spacious bend, so that we seem to nearly circumnavigate the place. The houses are built on the slopes of this three-sided hill in circular order, and looking toward the river. On the summit and facing up stream, stands the unfinished temple. Two winged turrets and a center wall which connects them are all that we see. The town is now occupied by a company of French Socialists, who are making an experiment in political economy, not as demoralizing but quite as absurd as that of their Mormon predecessors. A peculiarity of city building on the river is that there are usually two, one on each side. A spirit of rivalry and emulation inspires them, and looking each other in the face they are pushed forward in enterprise. Rock Island and Davenport are opposite, the former in Illinois and the latter in Iowa. The approach to these towns from below is fine—indescribably so. As we steam along within four or five miles we find ourselves enclosed in a vast amphitheater, having a diameter of at least ten miles. We are surrounded by hills which rise gradually from the basin, and whose distant summits are robed in azure. The river is dotted with islands, amongst which we make our way. The towns grow upon our vision, stretching up and down on both sides and climbing the heights.—Rock Island, from which one of the cities takes its name, rises in the channel between and nearer the left bank. Its face to the South is steep and rocky. From either shore to this island there is a railroad bridge, not suspension, but with arches and abutments. This and the suspension bridge at the Falls of St. Anthony are the only bridges which have spanned the Mississippi. Its entire length is 5,830 feet, consisting of six spans of 250 feet each. The draw-pier which stands in the middle of the channel on the West side of the island, and on which a section turns on a pivot for the passage of boats, is forty feet in height, forty-five feet in diameter at its base, and thirty-seven feet at the top. When this section turns on the pivot, an opening of 120 feet is made on each side of the pier. Two of the arches, recently destroyed by fire, have not been replaced. From the highest point in the rear of Davenport, we have a perfect view of the whole, a view which some of our well-traveled friends pronounce equal to any in the West.

From this point our progress is one of uninterrupted interest. The main features are the same, but variously combined. Sometime prairies come quite to the shore and roll away in graceful swells beyond the sight.—These are diversified by the growth of different kinds of grain and by fields in every stage of culture. There are patches of virgin soil freshly turned, and there are others chequered with young corn or yellow with the signs of approaching harvest. The hills, the everlasting hills, are most prominent. At times their tops are in the blue distance, everywhere surrounding like the mountains round about Jerusalem.—Then they rise directly from the water to a height of four hundred feet, and the castle-like rocks at the summit look as if they would topple over and fall upon us. Frequently these hills are all around us, and the clear river with its islands, looks like a placid lake embosomed amongst them, or like a prisoner hemmed on every side and taken unawares. Very often they stand in groups, peaked and grotesque, and then again they assume the attitude of regular mountain ranges, with every imaginable beauty of outline.—There is an island in the channel but a short distance below Lake Pepin called "Sugar Loaf Island" which is 350 feet high. It is a notable curiosity and one which excites the attention of all who pass it.

Lake Pepin is celebrated for its scenery, but we were so unfortunate as to pass through it in a dark and rainy night. One object we saw through the gloom, the Maidens' Rock, which has a perpendicular of four hundred and fifty feet. Tradition says that years and years ago an Indian maiden, daughter of a chief, being thwarted in love, threw herself from the top of this promontory. This was a very romantic way for a young red lady to rebel against fraternal authority and to die for love.

The lake is simply an enlargement of the river, six miles across in its greatest breadth, and reckoned variously from thirty to sixty miles in length. Lake St. Croix is at the entrance of the river of the same name. This is scarcely more than one mile wide and without current. Its length is twenty miles. We enter this lake early in the morning, and soon after breakfast reach Stillwater, a small and thriving town at the head of the lake. Boats for St. Paul usually run up to this place first, and then go around to St. Paul. Instead of going round, a distance of sixty miles, we take a stage and cross over by land, making a journey of eighteen miles. The country between the two towns is pleasant. Burr oak openings and prairies, highly cultivated in places, and interspersed with little lakes whose banks are covered with small pebbles; running brooks brawling with life and of crystal clearness make the views delightful. It was a charming ride, our first trip in Minnesota, and our first glimpse of its interior. Thus it came to pass that we entered St. Paul, the capitol of the Territory, and dined therein on the 18th day of June, in the year of grace 1856. But I must have done. My next will be of St. Paul and St. Anthony, of Minnesota and Menehaha.

WOODSMAN.

June 19, 1856.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Good—Worthy of Imitation.

In the Woodville station, Mississippi Conference, there is a parsonage with good substantial furniture, and a parsonage library for the benefit of the preacher.

It was gotten up by contributions of books from some, but principally by the ladies sewing society.

What a fine collection of books, too. I should like to have some such in my own library, but am not able.

Suppose our Methodist people think of the propriety, convenience and importance of this parsonage library. Is there a circuit or station but might have one if a little effort were made? If this were a general thing it would save our *itinerant*—preachers several dollars of expense every year in buying and moving his books. Our people want us to read, study, keep up with the age and preach to them and their children and servants, but we must be at the expense of getting, keeping up and moving our libraries. Is this right?

Then, again, if a good library was connected with each church or congregation many who are poor could get good and useful books who do not now have scarcely a book to read.

If we desire an intelligent church we must get them to read good solid books.

If you want your preachers to have such books for reading, reference, etc., just begin now to get up a church or parsonage library contribute your money and some books. It is a good idea and will work well.

Make up your money and send to the Book and Tract Agent, Vicksburgh, for the books.

HELMS.

Perservere in Training.—In home training two rules must be adhered to, if parents would accomplish great and imperishable results. The first is *prayer*, and the second *perseverance*.—Wesley's home education, under the tutelage of his parents, was peculiar and well calculated to initiate him early in habits of order, and resolute effort in accomplishing any object he might undertake. "Why, my dear," said his father to his mother, or she to him, (I forget which,) while patiently teaching one of their children a simple lesson, which it was slow to learn, "why my dear, do you tell that dull boy the same thing twenty times over?" "Because," replied the other, "nineteen times won't do. If I tell him but nineteen times all my labor is lost, but the twentieth time secures the object!" All classical antiquity has not bequeathed us a maxim of more practical wisdom. Christian faith imbibes it from the Word of God. If we would teach knowledge to the young, and make them to understand the doctrine fraught with life, and holiness and salvation, "precept must be upon precept, line upon line, here a little and there a little." In such a school, Wesley's mind was prepared to achieve the greatest things by being taught the smallest, and whatever he learned at all, he learned well.

Meditation on death gives a grand and mellow tint to our habits of thinking; as a great ocean exposed to the rising sun borrows from its edge to the farthest bound of waters a celestial glow of light.

The ordinance of the Lord's Supper is like a tree laden full of fruit; but none of this fruit will fall unless shaken by the hand of prayer.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

The R. M. steamship Canada, Capt. Long, from Liverpool on Saturday, June 21, arrived at Halifax between nine and ten o'clock on the evening of the 1st inst.

The steamer Indian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of Thursday, the 19th.

H. B. M. screw steamship Himalaya, from Halifax, arrived at Portsmouth on the 17th June, in a passage of 8 days 3½ hours—the quickest on record.

The screw steamer Edinburg sailed from the Clyde for New York on the 18th June.

The Collins steamship Baltic arrived out at Liverpool on the evening of the 18th ult.

The steamship Hermann left Southampton for New York on the 18th June.

The news is generally unimportant.

The excitement consequent upon Mr. Crampton's arrival out speedily subsided; and, as Mr. Dallas was not to be dismissed, the recruiting business was regarded as definitely settled, and hopes were freely interchanged that the Central American question would soon be also.

Mr. Buchanan's nomination made but little stir.

Peace meetings and friendly addresses to America were abundant.

Mr. Baillie's motion in the House of Commons respecting the American difficulties, and on which it was supposed the Palmerston Ministry would be defeated and resign, is withdrawn.

A rumor prevailed that Great Britain would send no Minister to Washington during the administration of President Pierce. It was only rumor, however.

Great Britain.

The following is the latest in Parliament:

On the evening of Friday, the 20th, Mr. Gladstone stated that on Monday last, when Lord Palmerston announced it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to continue diplomatic relations with the American Minister, he did not give any explanation of the motives which led to that course, nor did he advert to the conduct of the American Government in the dismissal of Mr. Crampton. At that period there was reason to expect an immediate discussion upon the question, and therefore he might have thought the explanations at that time premature. He did not complain of this silence, but the motion to which he referred having been withdrawn, and there being some uncertainty also as to the line which an honorable gentleman opposite, who had given notice of his intention to introduce the question, was about to take, he thought it important that the House should know as early as possible the nature of the reply which the Government was to give to Mr. Marcy's dispatch respecting the dismissal of Mr. Crampton from Washington, and, perhaps, when they had that answer it would be time to discuss the question. He, therefore, wished to know whether the Government would be prepared to lay their reply to Mr. Marcy upon the table.

Lord Palmerston said his honorable friend had rightly understood the motives which induced him to abstain on Monday from taking any observations upon the subject—motives equally strong prevailed on the present occasion. He would, therefore, say in reply to the question that he had no doubt of being able to lay all the papers upon the table, including Lord Clarendon's answer to Mr. Marcy, at an early day.

Sir J. Packington said, the honorable gentleman had acted quite right in asking the Government for the production of the papers, and he was glad to hear that in the course of a few days the House would be in possession of the answer returned to Mr. Marcy's dispatch. It would, perhaps, be only fair towards the Government to postpone any discussion on their conduct with regard to the enlistment question, until the dispatch was produced—but he earnestly hoped that discussion will not long be delayed. He spoke in no party sense and with no party object, when he said that he regarded with feelings of the greatest anxiety—he might also say of shame—the present state of our relations with America. For the present painful position of affairs, he attached the blame, judging only from the public documents which were in the hands of honorable members, to what he considered to be the serious misconduct and unwise policy of her Majesty's Government, by which the Government of the United States had been irritated, deceived and offended. Under these circumstances, he regretted that Mr. Baillie felt himself under the necessity of withdrawing his motion, but he trusted that the intention of Mr. Moore or some other independent member, would afford honorable members on the conservative side of the House an opportunity of calling attention to the real merits of the question.

Sir G. Grey strongly deprecated the tone adopted by the Hon. Baronet, in expressing so decided an opinion upon the question at the present moment. He was glad to find, not only from the cheers on his own side of the House, but from the manifest indications on the side of the Hon. Baronet, that his views did not meet with general concurrence.

Mr. Moore appealed to Lord Palmerston to appoint an early day for discussion upon the subject.

No answer was returned, and the subject was dropped.

Sir Edmund Lyons is to be raised to the Peerage, for services rendered in the Black Sea, being the only Peer manufactured from the war with Russia.

The Queen gave a grand ball on the evening of the 17th. Two thousand invitations had been given out. Mr. Dallas was present.

Prince Napoleon is visiting English ports in a yacht.

The baneful Ribbon system is prevailing extensively in the North-western counties of Ireland, especially Donegal and Sligo. Owing to instructions from the Government, the Constabulary are making great exertions to break up the confederacy, and numerous arrests have taken place. In Donegal, one day last week, twenty-one persons were marched into Lifford by the Constabulary, and committed for trial at the Assizes.

France.

Louis Napoleon is taking steps to have the Empress appointed Regent for her son.

The project of law on the subject has been sent to the Senate, and debated with closed doors. The project proposes that on the Emperor's demise, the Empress should reign, assisted by the Council of the Regency, whose names the Emperor shall leave under a sealed envelope—meanwhile the Government papers are writing up the project.

The latest from Paris, under date the 21st, states that the Moniteur contains a decree ordering the creation of a general system of inspection of the army and commissariat, by a special staff established for that peculiar purpose. The Moniteur also gives the project of the Senators Committee on the Regency. It states that the Empress mother is to be regent and guardian of her son during his minority, but is not to contract a second marriage while it continues.

In case of the death of the Empress, the Regency is to pass to the Senior Prince of France, thence to the other Princes, in order of hereditary succession, and failing them all, to the Council of the Regency, chosen by the Senate.

Two and a half millions of francs have been collected for the sufferers from inundation.

Italy.

Two or three changes have taken place in the Sardinian Ministry, the chief one being the appointment of Gen. La Marmora to the War Department.

Baron Wesse, Austrian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has gone to Rome. It is rumored his object is to convince, if possible, Cardinal Antonelli and his colleagues of making necessary reforms.

Advices from Vienna state that Marshal Radetsky has sent his government word, from Lombardy, that if the excitement continued in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, he should demand an increase of 30,000 Austrian troops. The government agreed that the increased force should be accorded if necessary.

The ship Sarah Bryant, from Cronstadt, for New York, was the first American vessel which passed the sound since the expiration of the treaty. She paid the dues under protest.

The Russian government is turning its attention to the colonization of its American territory. A large colonization party was being fitted out at Hamburg by a Russian American Company.

It appears to be settled that very little grain will be exported this season from Russia. Hundreds of vessels which went to the Black Sea ports for cargoes will return empty.

Let the Children Sing.—The editor of the American Magazine, in speaking of vocal music, says:

"All children can learn to sing, if they commence in season. In Germany, every child is taught to use its voice while young. In their schools, all join in singing, as a regular exercise, as much as they attend to the study of geography; and in their churches singing is not confined to the choir, that sits apart from the others, perhaps in one corner of the house, but there is a vast tide of incense going forth to God from every heart that can give utterance to this language from the soul. In addition to the delightful influence music has upon the character, it has also a marked influence in suppressing pulmonary complaints. Dr. Rush used to say that the reason why the Germans seldom die of consumption was, that they were always singing."

It is stated in letters from California, that the Vigilance Committee have sent word to ex-Governor John Bigler not to return to that State.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.

By the British and North American mail steamer Asia, which arrived in New York on the morning of the 27th ult., we have dates from Liverpool, London, Paris and other parts of the continent of Europe to the 14th ult.

The Fulton arrived at Southampton on the morning of Saturday, the 14th.

Although the Anglo-American question still occupied a large share of public attention, commercial men seem to have not much fear of any real disturbance of relations between England and the United States.

The government presses continued to stir up excitement, especially the London Morning Post and London Times, both of which, in language studiously offensive and irritating, demand the dismissal of Mr. Dallas and the application of force to the United States. On the other hand, the obstinacy of the government was awakening the attention of the country to the terrible consequences which a war with America would produce, and as Manchester is moving in the matter, and the conservative party seem particularly interested, it is hoped the result will not be war, but the overthrow of the Palmerston administration, for it cannot be overlooked that—(while the organs of the British Government continue to reiterate that the excitement is kept up by President Pierce and his cabinet for private ends)—the excitement in England is mainly attributable to the necessity that exists for the Palmerston party to have some rallying cry to keep themselves in power.

The anxiety which is felt may be best ascertained from the tone of the inquiries in Parliament, made on Friday evening, the 13th. The position of affairs was there spoken of as critical, and Lord John Russell had given notice of a special motion of inquiry on the subject for Monday, the 16th.

A peace address to the people of the United States was placed for signature in the Manchester Exchange and received eight thousand signatures in a few hours.

The citizens of Ramsgate, of which place Col. Lake (of Kars,) is a native, have subscribed to purchase for him a sword of honor.

The Lord Mayor of London had called a public meeting to raise subscriptions for the sufferers from the floods in France.

Captain Thompson, one of the defenders of Kars, had died from the effects of his wounds and privations.

Richard L. Swift, British Consul at Buffalo, is appointed to the same office at Riga.

The rumor of a new French loan is contradicted in the *Moniteur*.

The Emperor Alexander had arrived at Riga.

Mr. Dillon, French Consul at San Francisco, has been named Consul-General at Port-au-Prince. A Paris letter asserts that he has instructions to intimate that France will not permit Soulouque to invade the Dominicans.

William Palmer, the surgeon of Rugely, convicted of poisoning his friend, John Parsons Cook, with strychnine, was hanged at Stafford, on Saturday morning, the 14th ultimo, in the presence of 20,000 persons. He made no confession.

The following is an extract from a letter written to a banking firm in New York, under the date of June 13th, which we find in the New York Evening Post, of the 27th ult.

"In spite of the lamented misunderstanding between our two Governments, there has been a somewhat extensive business doing in the American securities during the past week.

"We have been getting prices which show confidence in the amicable adjustment of our differences, and the preservation of peace."

The East.

According to Constantinople advices, letters from Odessa state, that M. de Bontenieff is named minister of Russia at Constantinople, and M. Ozeroff, at Athens. The Turkish journals speak of great projected speculations, particularly in new buildings, which will be erected in the beautiful quarter of Buyuk dere upon the Bosphorus. The Europeans await the return of Ali Pacha, in order to claim a reform in the tenure of landed property. The crops throughout the Turkish empire present a favorable appearance. The Sultan has made a splendid present to Miss Nightingale. At Constantinople, on the 2d ult., a report spread that the Russians had destroyed the fortress of Ismael, and the defences of the city of Kars. French civil officers will be charged with the organization of the customs duties in the Turkish empire.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Mexico, Capt. Lawless, from Indianola and Galveston, arrived yesterday morning. By this arrival we have Indianola dates to the 4th, and Galveston of the 5th inst.; but they contain very little information of importance.

The Galveston Civilian of the 4th says:

A few days since, the horses attached to a buggy in which were the daughter and niece of Mr. Slaneros, of Victoria county, ran away. The niece of Mr. S. was instantly killed, and Miss Slaneros badly injured.

The same paper of the 5th says:

The rivers continue down, and the receipts of produce are almost all from Houston, and by way of the Harrisburg Railroad.

The weather here is warm and dry. The want of rain seems to be again felt. Much depends upon the weather during the next two weeks; but we think the promise of good crops is generally fair with indications of an early harvest.

In spite of the warm weather, the fourth was celebrated with becoming spirit in Galveston.

The Liberty Gazette states that Messrs. Frazier and Bryan contemplate establishing a semi-weekly line of coaches from Lynchburg to Liberty, and on to Bouz Lake.

Mr. Phelps, of Brazoria county, passed through Liberty on the 27th ult., with 225 brood mares and jennets, which he is taking to Mississippi.

A mad dog was killed a few days since in San Antonio, after having bitten some fifteen other dogs. Great apprehensions are felt of the spread of hydrophobia, and an indiscriminate slaughter of all dogs running at large has been determined upon.

The last number of the Lavaca Herald says: The heat of the weather during the last week has been mitigated by several slight showers. A greater quantity of rain would, however, be beneficial to vegetation, and also to the cisterns.

Business was very dull at both Brownsville and Matamoras. There was a rumor that the yellow fever had broken out at the latter place.

Mr. Russell, mate of the steamer Nautilus, who was remaining at Brazos Santiago, while the vessel was repairing at New Orleans, died very suddenly on the 25th ult. He was buried the following day at Point Isabel.

A rather severe storm occurred at the Brazos, lasting from the 20th to the 23d ult. During its height, a steamer, supposed to be the Government steamer Fashion, was seen in the offing, where she remained nearly two days, but was ultimately compelled to put to sea.

The Rio Grande rose four or five feet on the 30th ult.

From Costa Rica.—We extract the following from the Costa Rica correspondence of the New York Tribune, of the 2d inst.—

San Jose, C. R., Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

Since my last of the 8th of May, our prospects here have not bettered in a commercial point of view, for trade is now the dullest of the dull. It was at this time of the year that the interior trade of the country was formerly most active, the merchants disposing of their imported goods to the country people, who now keep back their harvest earnings, some from necessity and the greater number from fear of the future. For the present, the war is at an end, and the army has returned; the untranquil state of the communications between Nicaragua and the settlements of the Guanacaste being a sufficient check upon any hostile movement General Walker might undertake against this country. The total loss of the Costa Ricans in the campaign has been some 700 men—an irreparable loss, that will be felt should peace even continue uninterruptedly its blessings for many years to come. France and England have lost many thousands of men and a vast amount of treasure; Russia is reported to have lost nearly half a million of men in the late war; but neither of those countries will have to suffer so severely from those losses as shall this small Republic from the loss of those 700 men. Before the war, laborers were scarce, and insufficient to harvest the coffee crop. What will it be now? I fully expect to see many a rich estate lose its crop next season.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

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...RLEANS:

...AY, JULY 19, 1856.

...Soon Iron.—With the notice of a ... in Shelby county, Ala., re... this week, the bridegroom's ... forwarded also, as a new sub... to the Advocate. The name of ... new kind of a house goes to our ... paid a year in advance. That ... excellent kind of printer's fee.—... were followed up by all our ... on "celebrating a marriage" ... bring the Advocate a new sub... it would go far towards intro... a religious family paper into every family. We shall begin with the present number and advise our friends to keep a file for future reference.

Fourth of July Literature.

Of three thousand newspapers in the United States we suppose two thirds ... editors appropriate to the ... What a book it would make—these gathered patriotics! The best thing of the kind that has fallen under our eye is that which appeared in the Crescent. It is a gem:—

... to-day! The words are simple and ... what a mighty idea do they clothe—what a ... grateful thought and enthusiastic feeling do ... Yes, our Great Republic is fourscore ... old; still, it is but a hantling when we look at ... promise of the future—but a hantling, we will ... affirm, such as old Father Time in all his ... never saw before. He has seen king... empires, republics, grow up and reach the acme ... might and splendor in the course of centu... he never saw a green wilderness transformed ... a teeming nation in the insignificant compass of ... years. Perhaps, when this Republic shall have ... its maturity, its size and beauty at the age of ... will not be looked upon as any thing particu... wonderful; but as it is impossible to estimate ... by the future, we must even leave the fu... and give ourselves up to the pleasurable ... the present by the past.

... not allude to the birth and growth of the ... or recapitulate the great events that have ... it to its present exalted standing in the family ... Every American has them treasured away ... heart—every school boy has them imprinted ... the memory's freshest leaves, and the booming ... anniversary cannon is all that is needed to re... of their brightest lustre. What grateful ... hear the thunder that welcomes in the ... returning, as its reverberations heart... the words "Old State House—Lexington—... Yorktown—Mount Vernon"!

... to indulge in the recitation of a glance ..., as it will appear to-day. We do not ... encyclopedical or statistical in our ... To say that our country embraces so many ... square miles and so many millions of ... that the anniversary will be celebrat... ... and breadth, is comprehen... enough, but we must look around us in an... way. So good reader, suppose you mount ... in the fancy, and take in the ... country at a glance, as you would a picture ... you.

... a sublime picture, is it not? It resembles a ... carpet, of which dark green is the ground-... It is ornamented with silver vines and leaves, ... are the rivers and lakes; with tufted emerald ... which are the mountains; with pink flowers, ... and small, which are the cities, towns and ... and with innumerable bright-green specks, ... the farms.

... early morning; on the eastern edge where the ... meets the Atlantic's blue, all is bathed in flood ... golden sunlight; at the western edge, all is yet in ... shades. As the golden wave advances, it sends up ... wave of sound—a low rumble, as of thunder, ex... in a straight line from East to West. Of ... you know it is the firing of the morning ... The wave of light and the wave of sound ... steadily together, until at last the Pacific is ... reached, and the whole sublime panorama glows in ... full light of day.

... let us take another view. Here is a large city ... we will look at. A great and joyous excitement ... visible. Gay crowds throng the streets, and bril... ... move about with music and banners. ... are flocked with flags, and the stars ... across the breeze from a thousand em... Steamers, railroads and cars scud in differ... directions from the city, and the neighboring ... and beaches become alive with the excitements ... the barbecue, the oration, the pic-nic, ... dance, the regatta, the bath—it seems as if the ... and its environs are converted into a perfect ... of enjoyment.

... let us look at this other city, a thousand miles ... The scenes are the same—there is no difference ... Another city, a thousand miles off in a ... direction—still no change! Now pick out a ... at random anywhere—what do you see? The ... joyousness and excitement on a smaller scale. ... a village—still the same. See the steamers ... the long rivers. Their passengers are all ... errands of business; but they remember the day, ... there is hobnobbing, and speaking, and other ... Peer through the dark green of the ... and in the compass of thousands of miles ... a glimpse of a rural gathering, or a ... of some kind, wherever you drop your ... Now to the westward, where the dark green is ... with dark spots. The lonely fort in the ... country—these signs of joyousness—the ren... of the tongues the same. There is one unhap... where a sectional issue has led to combat ... ; but even there the day is not forgotten. ... westward—out on the margin of the Pacific, ... another brilliant and thickly-settled ... which eight years ago was comparatively a ... The people are giving themselves up to ... joyousness.

... in each of the spots we have scanned, the ... gatherings they were, each one is wrapped ... seemingly oblivious of what is going on ... how marvelous is the similarity every ... the sense of their enjoyment—the oneness ... that has come to animate them. If you did ... know the occasion of it all, what would you ... You would forget that you were looking on ... this broad bosom of mother earth, and fancy that you ... ... translated to the kingdom so much sung of ... poets and dreamers, and that you beheld the myr... of the blest reveling in eternal pleasures. You ... scarcely think otherwise. But knowing what ... all means, the marvel and the pleasure can scarcely ... It is a sublime, an overpowering spectacle, ... twenty millions of free, happy and enlight... people celebrating their nation's birthday.

... we descend from our fanciful elevation, ... our vision beyond the glimpses some to... ... the ocean. We descry our ships and steamers along ... for ports upon the watery expanses. ... forgotten the day—there is a reunion ... of some kind on board. And even in ... you, even in the hearts ... wandering children get together ... the day! Does it not seem as if the ... beneath us, spread... its sparks every... the world? ... according ... the means of enjoy... not forget to be ... giving us birth in the ... enabling us to realize its might ... its eighteenth birth day.

THE SPIRITUAL ELEMENT IN THE ORGANIC CHURCH.

The Church of Christ is a living body—organic, not inorganic. Arrangements and means of grace that work well in spiritual health, are the first to be complained of and most in the way as decay and death come on. Spirituality is a necessity. The Church must have it and have it more abundantly.

Rev. Mr. Arthur, a Wesleyan minister, is credited with these profoundly evangelical remarks:

"The order of the Christian Church aught to be such, her outward framework so constructed, that she shall not be as a building, which, though it looks more cheerful when there is life within, yet will stand when there is none; but rather as a body, which falls the moment the spirit forsakes it, and tends to decomposition. No Church aught to be otherwise constructed than in entire dependence on the presence of the living Spirit in all her ministerial arrangements. Her frame ought to answer, to no definition that would suit an inorganic body; but to answer exactly to the celebrated definition of an organic one, namely, "that wherein every part is mutually means and end." The pervading presence of the Spirit should be assumed, so that, if it be absent, the pains of death shall instantly take hold upon her, and the cry be extorted, "Lord save, or I perish!"

That portion of our "outward framework" called class-meetings can be estimated by this rule. They are not functional, but organic. Unless there are classes where are your leaders and leaders' meeting? In the absence of these how can the economy of the church be supervised, the quarterly conferences be constituted, or preachers be licensed? But without spirituality class-meetings cannot be kept up. The people will love them and attend them only so long as there is the groaning for redemption and desire for holiness, in which they had their rise.

The itineracy, as a system of gospel supply and ministerial distribution, originated in zeal for God's church; and a love for perishing souls that disregards self and breaks through domestic and local associations. The same spirit in preachers and people, must sustain it. The natural tendency is to subsidence and self-appropriation. The congregational, the social, the selfish elements are ever trenching upon the catholic and religious.

The voluntary system has important relations to the spirituality of the church. Inconvenient it is felt to be very often, but inconvenient to indolence and lukewarmness. If any church will not work neither shall it be supported, and so of its ministry.

This is not as humanity would have it. Men affect establishments. An endowed ministry or episcopacy is desired by some. Remove the workman a step or two, from immediate dependance upon his work! Not at all. Then you may see fine meeting houses without congregations, and well to do pastors without flocks. The church is dead, but remains a deceptious form, a moral nuisance. Whereas, a crumbling tower, a shortened income would have reminded of prevailing spiritual indifference. The want of the spiritual element could not be defied. The very temporalities falling about the ears calls attention to that which is less readily perceived.

The material equipments of Methodism or as some call them "our secondary interests" were never in a more flourishing condition. Colleges and schools are rising up; the periodical and book press is a growing and felt influence; churches and parsonages are being built and remodeled all over the country. We are literally taking ground and fixing down our stakes. These are good and hopeful signs of progress—conservators too. They are made necessary by spiritual outworking and development. But let us not forget that they are secondary. His is the mere excellent vocation and the higher, who by conversation and example, by preaching and prayer and by every means cultivates the spiritual element of the church. That underlies all. Methodism cannot survive *that*.

A church so constituted must be a creature of dependance and of constantly recurring necessities. This is a merit, not a fault. It is a law of organic life. Her machinery will not go of itself, but requires an expenditure and recuperation of power. Evil, extinction itself will often threaten, which can be averted only by being true to the principles of her existence—drawing close to Christ and getting filled with the Spirit.

We learn from the Memphis papers that the building of the Marshall Female Institute, in Marshall county, Miss., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 27th ult., together with the books of the young ladies, and the demonstrating apparatus of the school. The Memphis Whig says:

Fortunately, the boarding house was situated about one hundred yards distant, and entirely escaped the conflagration, otherwise the loss of life among the students might have been terrible. The institute was under the control of Rev. Mr. Douglass, upon whom the loss falls heavy. The building was insured in the Memphis Insurance Company for $5000. The fire took place at twelve o'clock at night, and was, without doubt, the work of an incendiary. We understand that the citizens are already subscribing liberally to rebuild the institute.

OTHER CHURCHES.

In the Texas Baptist—a new and interesting denominational paper, by the by—we find the following, headed "a voluntary acknowledgement."

To Baptists Everywhere:—Brethren, when I lived in Eastern Texas I fell into the error of open communion, and I thereby wounded the cause of Christ and the feelings of my Baptist brethren. For all of this I am truly sorry. Having seen the error of that thing, and having now turned from it; and hoping that the Lord has forgiven me, I ask my brethren to forgive me. And for the few days I have to remain in the world, I will, by the help of God, try to be more faithful in the house of the Lord.

Your most obedient servant in Christ,

PETER ELDRIDGE.

We the undersigned gospel ministers, having had a personal conversation with Brother Eldridge, feel that we can heartily forgive him, and co-operate with him in the ministry.

JOHN GIBSON,
RICHARD HOWARD.

The Editor, who seems to have had knowledge of Bro. E's open ways, thus gives him the right hand of fellowship with a quiet *grip:*

"As to Brother Eldridge, he has never been regarded as a sound Baptist in Texas, but a very erratic one. We hope he has seen his error and repented of the much evil he has done to the churches by his inconsistent course as a professed Baptist minister. We would cheerfully forgive him, and hope to hear of his success in building up that holy cause he has done much to hinder if not to destroy."

There are signs of bolting among the super-ultras. The Methodist Episcopal Conference, which has just held its annual session at Syracuse, N. Y., on account of dissatisfaction with the editorial management of the Northern Christian Advocate, published at Auburn, under the auspices of the General Conference, has resolved to organize an association for the publication of a new paper, with Rev. Mr. Hosmer, the former editor of the Advocate, at its head. The present editor of the Advocate is Rev. Mr. Hibbard, represented as "a moderate man," whereas Mr. Hosmer is "a strong, outspoken, and uncompromising," etc.

The struggle between the high and low church elements of the Protestant Episcopal Church has begun in earnest. At the late convention of the New-Jersey diocese the services were intoned or *nosed*, to the astonishment, amusement or mortification of members. Bishop Doane's son was one of the performers! The convention rose up against it—were about to vote the nasal performance a nuisance, but the Bishop begged off and promised it should occur no more. The effort to introduce papal novelties was thus rebuked.

In Kentucky there is a Bishop Smith whose development has taken place *since* his elevation. An old, strait-laced but honest-minded Episcopal preacher, late of Mississippi, voted for him. Bishop S. was elected by a close vote, perhaps this old gentleman's. He was afterwards wont to say—"It repenteth me that I have made Smith Bishop."—The Louisville Watchman gives this news:

On the 28th ult., the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Kentucky, met in this city. Bishop Smith occupied an hour and a half in the delivery of his charge, which is said to have been the ablest document that has ever issued from this Diocese. In discussing the qualifications of ministers for their sacred office, the Bishop took occasion to express the opinion that the "sacramental system" is utterly detrimental to religion, and virtually advocated the doctrines of total depravity and conversion. Upon a motion being made to print the charge, the friends of Mr. Craik, Rector of Christs Church in this city, opposed it on the ground that the charge seemed to reflect both upon Mr. Craik's parish and chiefly upon a book of theology which he has recently published. The Bishop disclaimed all intention of personality, but acknowledged that Mr. Craik's book furnished the "occasion" of his charge. A long and very animated discussion followed. The motion to print the charge prevailed by a majority of 23 to 8. If this can be considered anything like a test vote of the sentiment in the Diocese on the subject involved, it shows that low church Episcopacy is generally in the majority.

A good deal of friction has characterized the *correspondence* between the Old and New School Presbyterian Assemblies, and those numerous congregational bodies of New England and the North, called associations and consociations. Small but smart little bodies these, touched with impudence. They for years have abused the privilege of correspondence by badgering the Assemblies about tolerating the "peculiar institutions" and by meddling generally. These Assemblies got tired of it and resolved that such liberties were not covered by "correspondence" and must end. The associations are now cutting off the Schools, old and new. The New York Observer gives the history of the way it was done at the late Rhode Island Convention:

Rev. Dr. Leavitt, of Providence, presented from the Committee on Overtures, the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, the General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, with which we are in correspondence, regarding slave-holding as not inconsistent with good standing in the Church of Christ, decline receiving fraternal remonstrance and reproof from corresponding Christian bodies who may differ from them on this subject;

Therefore, resolved, That we cannot, consistently with our principles and Christian obligation, continue our correspondence with these bodies.

He made a speech and the resolution prevailed. Before the exclusion, however, Drs. Rice of the Old and Poor from the New School were allowed to be heard for the last time. Neither of these Assemblies, on account of their attempt to conciliate Northern and Southern Churches and hold compromise take high ground on Slavery.—They cannot stand, flat-footed, on Southern principles. But, Dr. Rice laid in a few hard licks, at parting:

I was pleased to observe that Dr. Leavitt admits that we treat the subject as the Apostles treated it though I was not satisfied with his reasons in favor of a different mode of treatment at the present time. And the newspaper called the "Congregationalist" says that the Apostles did not condemn slavery out and out, but laid down principles that centuries afterwards might be revived and applied to its condemnation. Then you hold that the Apostles received heinous sinners into the church; did not require them to cease from their sin; did not even tell them that slave-holding was sinful, but only laid down certain principles to be applied 1800 years afterwards! If you will prove this, I will throw away the New Testament, as utterly unsafe to guide us in the matter of morals. Na sir, they never took a man into the church until he had put away all sin, and to say that inspired Apostles winked at sin of any kind, is to impeach the character of those men, and the inspiration of the God who sent them."

But Dr. L. tells us Roman slavery was not as bad as American slavery. Then there is no truth in history. Masters had not only power to separate husband and wife, parent and child, but to kill their slaves at pleasure: and they exercised their rights on the aged and infirm. The laws of this State may allow a man to treat his wife very badly, but will a man remain a bachelor because the law allows such an abuse? He says the laws of the slava States allow masters to withhold the Bible from their slaves. And so the laws of Rhode Island allow parents to withhold the Bible from their wives and children, and they do it if they are Romanists or Jews. The law may be very bad, but there is no sin in having the power to do wrong, if you abstain from its exercise.

Before you pass this resolution I think you ought to agree among yourselves what is the duty of the Assembly in the premises. On the subject you are not agreed: One says slavery is a sin *per se*. Another says no: it is only a sin when you hold men for the sake of gain. I agree with this doctrine, and go further, and say if a man makes money for money's sake—that is, for mere gain—it is a sin. Now you ought to agree among yourselves as to these things, and having told us what we ought to do, see if we will not do it, before you cut us off.

DOMSTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South:

German Creek, Alabama Conference.

I send you a report from German Creek Colored Mission for the first two quarters. I have received eighteen on probation lost twenty-three by removals, discontinued one appointment, taken in one new one, and consolidated two, and consider the mission hopeful.

A. R. RAMEY.

A Bee in the Bonnet.—"Was the cross on the ass' back," said a young ecclesiologist to Dr. Parr, "caused by our Lord sitting on that animal's back on his way to Jerusalem?" "If you had more of the cross and less of the ass about yourself," was the reply of the savage but learned antiquarian, "you would never have asked." I do not say that this was the way to have treated the inquiry, but I think the right reason was given. And I can not but think that some of the late ecclesiological devices must spring from what the Scotch would call a "Bee in the Bonnet" of their reverend fabricators. Take for instance the announcement gravely made that family worship, to be acceptable, must be made in a room which has no story above it. Prayer it would seem, like heat, is supposed to be kept the more closely imprisoned by the number of air chambers which may be interposed between it and the upper atmosphere; and in order that it may freely escape these chambers must be dismantled.

A Truth for Parents.—The Rev. Dr. Duff remarks:—"I am prepared, from experience, to say that, in nine cases out of ten, the hoards of accumulated money given to children, by whom they were never earned, and who never acquired habits of industry, or thrift, or laboriousness, prove, in point of fact, rather a curse than a blessing. I am prepared to substantiate that as a matter of fact, not merely from my own knowledge of the subject, but from the statements of men who have been of watchful and observant habits, cultivated not only in Great Britain but America. Yet it is a melancholy fact, that so little do parents know of the mass of misery they are accumulating for their children, in heaping up those hoards, so little do they know how big with misery those hoards are." The remark is worthy of the best consideration of parents; and the truth it inculcates should constrain them to use their wealth in doing good, and not hoard it up to injure their children.

The Dead Child.—Few things appear so beautiful as a young child in its shrond. The little innocent face looks so sublimely simple and confiding amongst the old terrors of death.—Crimeless and fearless, that little mortal has passed alone under the shadow.—There is death in its sublimest and purest image; no hatred, no hypocrisy, no suspicion, no care for the morrow ever darkened that little face; death has come lovingly upon it, there is nothing cruel or harsh in its victory. The yearnings of love, indeed, cannot be stilled; for the prattle and smile, all the little world of thoughts that were so delightful, are gone forever. Awe, too, will overcast us in its presence for the lonely voyager, for the child has gone, simple and trusting, into the presence of its All-Wise Father; and of such, we know, is the Kingdom of Heaven.

Merit.—The labor of a whole life directed to the object of establishing a merit of our own, will only widen our distance from peace; and we know of nothing that will send this visitant to our agitated bosoms but a firm and simple reliance on the declarations of the gospel.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Revival—Dedication.

The Methodists of Jefferson, Marengo county, Alabama, have just finished a neat house of worship, which for tastefulness and comfort will compare favorably with any village church in the State. Everything necessary—nothing unnecessary. On the first Sabbath in June Rev. P. P. Neely, D. D., of Marion, preached the dedication sermon to a congregation, which to witness the services had gathered from nearly all portions of the county.

The sermon was in Brother Neely's usual style, ornate and eloquent. At night the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered, and the indications of revival influence were so marked as to induce us to protract the meeting. Brother Neely stayed and preached Monday night, and being compelled to leave on Tuesday, Brother F. M. Grace, of Demopolis, came down and labored with us most efficiently and faithfully in the pulpit, in the altar and from house to house. Brother McBryde came down the following week and assisted us with much success and acceptability.

Ten professed conversion, eight of whom have united with the Methodist Church and one to the Baptist Church. The other will probably join the Baptists. The converts were principally young ladies. Three widow ladies, also; one of whom received on last Sunday morning the ordinance of Baptism, and immediately brought her three sons to the altar, and had them dedicated to God in the same holy ordinance. An entire family brought into the covenant relation with God. The conversion of this lady was one of the most signal manifestations of converting power I have ever witnessed. Indeed I have never seen mourners who appeared to take a more rational and constant course until converted. The church is thoroughly alive now, and we take this refreshing from the presence of the Lord as prophetic of yet greater things.

It is with no inconsiderable degree of pleasure that I mention the fervent and constant aid rendered us by the pastor of the Baptist Church, Rev. J. W. Parker. Brother Parker is "after the most straitest sect" a Baptist, and sails under no false colors, yet with a converted heart seeks to aid every good work. The greater part of his congregation entered deeply into the spirit of the meeting. May God's spirit effectually unite the hearts of all who bear the name of our Blessed Saviour, and thus put a stop to the silly and absurd strife which has been engendered in some parts of our country. If I mistake not the signs, these are the buddings of a glorious revival on this circuit.

JOSEPH B. COTTRELL.

Spring Hill, Marengo county, Ala.

Woodville, Miss., June 30, 1856.

Dear Brother:—Enclosed you will find a draft for three hundred and fifty-four dollars missionary money, which was subscribed and collected at and since our missionary meeting, which occurred on the 18th ult., in this place. Dr. Winans preached an able and appropriate sermon on the occasion, which warmed to a considerable degree the missionary zeal of his hearers, and they gave immediately in cash and subscription, over four hundred dollars. I think there will be more given yet. Of this amount one person gave one hundred and fifty-five dollars. Another person gave sixty-five dollars. But these figures indicate but a small portion of the liberality of these generous souls whom God has made fat. Several others gave very liberally.

The following persons were made life members in the Parent Society of the M. E. Church, South, viz: Dr. Wm. Winans, Mrs. Martha Winaus, Dr. B. M. Drake, Rev. W. P. Barton, Mrs. Lucy Barton, Wm. B. Hines, Mrs. Dr. Drake and Miss Mary Eugenia Burruss, by her father Mr. J. W. Burress and then the following persons gave fifty dollars in memory of the sainted dead: Elijah Steele,—Mr. J. W. Burruss, $5; Hon. E. McGehee, $5; W. F. Simrall, Esq., $5; Mrs. Mary B. McGehee, $5; Master Winans Steele Hoard, $5; Miss J. Wild, $5; Miss Mary B. Barton, $5; Mr. M. Wicker $5; Miss Burress, $5; Mr. J. Howard Newell, $5. Happy thought! The memory of a good man will never die. The mantle of Elijah has fallen upon his friends,—"Though dead he yet speaketh."—Though "the dust has returned to its dust," and the deathless spirit gone to swell the chorus of heaven and add new peans to the triumphs of the cross, his memory still lives in active promotion of the great missionary enterprize which he loved and for which he labored on earth. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for their works *do* follow them."

While our society in Woodville has been liberal in giving to the missionary cause, there are other societies in this section of country far in advance of it in liberality.

The modus operandi adopted, and which has proved so successful in this section for the last two or three years in collecting missionary money is this: The devotion of the fifth Sabbaths in the year to special missionary effort, by appointing at the first Quarterly Conference a preacher, and an alternate for each fifth Sabbath, whose duty and pleasure it will be to present the claims of this cause earnestly and thoroughly to the consideration of the people, and then take up a collection and subscription in the usual way, as at annual conference missionary meeting, and then proceed to make life members of the parent society. Thousands of our people never read the missionary reports in our papers, and consequently are ignorant, almost entirely ignorant of our missionary operations, and the great need, felt need, of money to sustain our present missions and send out others to perishing heathens, and their apathy is equal to their ignorance. This plan would bring the subject, claims and great interests of this cause before the people generally; do away false and foolish objections so frequently made to giving to the cause of missions, and awaken an interest hitherto unfelt and give an impetus to missionary machinery hithorto unknown. The results are being realized in this section, and will be everywhere, if this or some other plan be adopted equal to it.

I candidly believe that the surest way to temporal as well as spiritual prosperity, is the hearty and liberal consecration of the first fruits of our increase to God. This opinion is based upon Scripture authority, Prov. 3; 9, 10, "Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase. So shall thy barns be filled with plenty and thy presses shall burst out with new wine." Again, Luke 6, 38, "Give and it shall be given you; good measure, pressed down, shaken together and running over shall men give into your bosom."

WM. B. HINES.

Columbus, Miss., June 20, 1856.

Our congregations are good and I have received several in the church.—Yesterday afternoon I preached to the children, and such a congregation!—They were attentive too, listening without weariness to a discourse nearly an hour long. It was a delightful occasion. My charge has lately increased by having the colored people added.—Brother Graham, the missionary here, has been taken away to supply Brother Schoolar's work, he being in bad health.

C. D. O.

Quarterly Conference Resolutions.

Auburn, Alabama, June 16, 1856.

At a meeting of the Quarterly Conference of the M. E. Church, South, Auburn Station, held on the 7th inst., the following resolutions were passed and the Secretary requested to forward them to the different church papers for publication:

Resolved, 1st. By the Auburn Station Quarterly Conference, that, in our judgment, the contemplated East Alabama Male College to be located at Auburn is demanded by the wants of our people.

Resolved 2d, That we recommend said college to the cordial support of our brethren and fellow citizens.

J. M. CARLTON, Sec'y.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity was recently conferred by the Nashville University upon the Rev. A. R. Erwin, of Tennessee Conference.

Emory and Henry College.—The Catalogue of this well-known Institution exhibits 183 students the past session. Under the Presidency of Rev. E. E. Wiley, D. D., the College is prospering and doing good. For terms, see advertising columns.

How to Converse.—The thread of conversation is sustained among several persons by each knowing when to take a stitch in time.

There are persons who speak a moment before they have thought, there are others with whom you have to undergo in conversation all the labor of their minds—they talk correctly and wearisomely.

Literature.—It opens a back door out of the busy and idle world into a delicious garden of moral intellectual fruits and flowers, the key of which is denied to the rest of mankind. Our happiness no longer lives on charity, nor bids fair for a fall, by leaning on that most precarious and thorny pillow, another's pleasure for our repose.

Friendship.—It is not the least advantage of friendship, that by communicating our thoughts to another, we render them distinct to ourselves, and reduce the subjects of our sorrow and anxiety to their just magnitude for our own contemplation.

I have noticed that the prayer of every selfish man is "forgive us our debts," but he makes every body pay who owes him, to the utmost farthing.

He is the happy man, not whom other men think, but who thinks himself to be so.

BUSINESS—BANKS—COTTON, ETC.

The general results of the mighty trade which has been transacted in this city since the first day of September last is in the highest degree satisfactory. It is most noticeable in the stable and sound condition of our banking institutions, insurance offices and the general standing of our merchants and traders.

Taking a cursory view of the commercial and financial aspect of this emporium, we cannot arrive at any other conclusion than that the general body of our merchants have, in all that constitutes probity, business, faithfulness and integrity, carried out the divine injunction, and are entitled to be addressed, "well done good and faithful servants." Of course, exceptions may now and then appear, but they are only a trifling a nature they will not tarnish the general character of the merchants of New Orleans.

If we were called on to refer to any particular branch of trade—commerce or finance—to sustain our views, we can, with proud feelings, point to the banking institutions of our city. They are now the flag up the season's operations, and in no one of them do we find but that they have earned, for the last six months, less than six and a half to eight per cent. for this is not the most prominent feature of their operations. What they have done for stockholders is not to be considered alone important. What they have done for the general public good is of equal importance. In our opinion, it is folly to assert that the immense commerce of this city can be conducted without the aid and co-operation of banks. To money supporters refer us to the city of Boston where an immense business is conducted without the aid of banks. Yes, and we can well retaliate and point to the current rate of exchange prevailing there at the date of our last accounts, say eight to nine and a half per cent. discount on New Orleans, and ten to eleven per cent. discount on Northern Atlantic cities. Others again will point to Mexico, where business is transacted without the aid of banks. True, but how? With the promptness, safety and cheapness with which it is in this country? Assuredly not. The case must, indeed, be a weak one when better authority than those quoted can be found to sustain an opposition to the sound banking system of Louisiana. We have not, however, the space at this time at command to go into a lengthy dissertation on banks, but we have this to say, that in all the various attributes constituting soundness, usefulness to the public and profit to their stockholders, the banks of New Orleans stand without a parallel.

The general trade of the city is good for the season. The weather, though sultry in the middle of the day, is not of that oppressive character of which we read in our exchanges from Northern cities.

The commercial community having thoroughly discussed and canvassed the probabilities of a war with England, appears to have settled quietly down to the conviction that it is a long way off yet. As, however, discussion of this subject, reference has been frequently made to the important bearing the cotton crop had on the matter, we append tables showing the number pounds of cotton imported into England each year since 1840, and what portion of it was from this country. This "cotton question," it seems to us, is of more importance than the "enlistment question" or the dismissal of a dozen ministers or consuls. It is a home argument that commercial England clearly comprehend:

COTTON IMPORTED INTO G. BRITAIN—POUNDS WEIGHT.

	Total fm All Countries.	Fm U. S.
1840	502,488,010	487,800
1841	437,992,355	368,300
1842	531,750,086	414,000
1843	679,193,116	574,700
1844	646,117,304	517,100
1845	721,979,953	626,800
1846	467,856,274	401,300
1847	474,707,615	364,000
1848	713,020,161	600,500
1849	755,469,012	634,000
1850	663,576,861	493,100
1851	757,379,743	596,500
1852	9209782,438	764,000
1853	895,266,780	658,400
1854	887,333,104	722,100
1855	721,917,840	504,700

Abstract of the Report of the Kansas Committee.

The report states that as soon as the bill to organize the Territory of Kansas was passed, a large number of the citizens of Missouri went into the Territory and held squatter meetings, passed resolutions denouncing Abolitionists, and declaring that slavery existed therein. In the autumn of 1854, a secret political society called the Blue Lodge was formed, the plan of operations, oaths, etc., of which are given in the report. This Lodge controlled all the subsequent movements, and invasions on the part of the Missourians.

At the election on November 29, 1854, for a delegate to Congress, there was no fraud, except in the sparsely settled and remote districts, where citizens of Missouri appeared and voted. Details in relation to these facts are given in the report; which says the reduced to mathematical precision that seven hundred illegal and non-resident votes were cast by citizens of Missouri, and that the remainder, five eleven hundred legal votes. Whitfield received a majority and would have been elected without the aid of his Missouri friends.

During the winter, very great excitement existed on account of the invasion, public meetings were held and much bitter feeling was manifested. In February, 1855, a census was taken, and the number of legal voters was ascertained to be 2905. It was discovered that on the 30th of March, 1855, only days before the election, active preparations were in Missouri, where a complete organization was effected. Leaders were appointed; tents, provisions, ammunition and arms distributed, and the forces divided into companies in Missouri; and on the day of the election at least 5000 citizens of Missouri, testified, took up their line of march for Kansas. Companies went into every council and representative district of that territory but one. The great body testimony consists in detailing the acts and sayings these companies.

The investigating committee had before them the poll books, census rolls, etc., showing who were legal as well as illegal voters; and from accurate and the most absolute proofs it appeared that of about votes, five thousand were those of non-residents, a majority of the members of both houses of the Legislative Assembly, the committee say, would have been free State men had there been no invasion of Missourians. The Governor set aside the results of elections in some of the districts on account of irregularities. A new election took place thereupon on the 22d of May, but this did not affect the result.

* * * * * Free State men were chosen in these districts, except Leavenworth, where there was illegal voting.

The committee took a large mass of testimony regarding the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly which they say are characterized by recklessness and injustice. They likewise speak of the crimes, such as murders and robberies, which were frequent, and say that in no case with the exception of McRae, (a free State man,) was there any arrest, indictment, or prosecution for those offences.

The report contains full and complete details of everything connected with the Territory of Kansas prior to the 19th of March last, and says it is proved and distinctly proven that Samuel J. Jones, the Sheriff, was the cause of recent disturbances in which he was prominently figured. Mr. Oliver, of Missouri, a member of the investigating committee, made a speech in the Fifteenth District, but did not vote, although he went over with one of the companies from that State into Kansas.

The conclusions of the committee are that the elections in Kansas was carried by invasion from Missouri, that the Legislative Assembly is an illegally constituted body, and, therefore, has no power to enact valid laws. For these reasons its enactments are void. The election of J. W. Whitfield was not held by any valid law, nor was the election of Reeder in accordance with law. The committee suggest no remedy.

The report treats of obstructions thrown in the way of the committee, and of the general system which prevails in the Territory. It is very voluminous and is signed by Messrs. Sherman and Howard.

Another Hot Day at the North.—On June 20th, was one of the warmest days known for a long time in the Northern cities.

In Boston, the thermometer ranged from 86 to 90 deg. in the shade.

In Philadelphia, 98 deg. in the shade, and 120 in the steeple of the State House, an elevation of 180 feet.

In Baltimore, it was up to 98 deg. in the shade.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—*Opelousas District, La. Conference, third Round:*

North Rapides Circuit at Cotile	August 2d and 3d.
Alexandria	" 9th and 10th.
Columbia Ct. at Union Church	" 16th and 17th.
Harrisonburg C at Pleasant Grove	" 23d and 24th.
Opelousas, at Washington	Sept. 13th and 14th.
Chicot at Big Cane	" 20th and 21st.
New Iberia Ct. at Perry's Bridge, Oct.	4th and 5th.
Franklin and Pattersonville at	
Franklin	" 11th and 12th.

P. M. GOODWYN, P. E.

Notice.—*Sharon Female College.*—The examination of the students of this Institution will take place on the 26th, 30th and 31st July. The last is commencement day during which some adresses are expected.

J. W. SHELTON, Pres.
July 3, 1856.

Notice.—*Centenary College of Louisiana.*—The examination of the College classes will take place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 23d, 24th and 25th of July.

The Annual sermon will be preached by Rev. John C. Keener, D. D. on Sunday the 27th inst.

The Board of Trustees and visitors will meet on Monday morning 28th inst.

The exhibition of the two literary societies will take place on Thursday and Friday nights.

On Tuesday afternoon the Allanni Association will be addressed by Hon. John E. King, of Opelousas, La.

On Wednesday morning, commencing at 8 o'clock, the regular commencement exercises will take place.

On Wednesday afternoon the Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburgh, will deliver an address, and the corner stone of the new College building will be laid.

The public generally are invited to attend.

JOHN C. MILLER, Pres't.
Jackson, La. June 28, 1856.

☞ Papers friendly to the College will please copy.

Notice.—*Quarterly Conferences for Montgomery District, Alabama:*

LaFayette Circ't, Standing Rock,	June 28th and 29th.
Talasse Circuit, Mt. Pleasant	July 5th and 6th.
Montgomery Circuit, Bethel	" 26th and 27th.
Tuskegee Station	August 2d and 3d.
Tuskegee Circuit, Cotton Valley,	Aug. 8th 9th & 10th
Andrew Cold Miss'n " "	Aug. 8th 9th & 10th
Montgomery Station	Aug. 16th & 17th.
Montgomery Col'd Charge—and	
Coloma Col'd Mission	Aug. 16th & 17th.
Dadeville Circuit	Aug. 23d and 24th.
Camp meeting, Crescent camp ground	Aug. 29 & Sept. 3d.
Crawford Circuit camp ground	Sept. 6th & 7th.
Uchee col'd miss'n " "	Sept. 5th & 6th.
Salem Station	Sept. 11th.
Oak Bowery Circuit	Sept. 20th and 21st.

S. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

Notice.—The examination of the students of Mansfield Female College will commence on Tuesday, the 29th July. Commencement day the following Friday, which will be the first of August, at which time the usual honors will be conferred on the graduating class, and addresses appropriate to the occasion delivered. The attendance of the patrons and friends of the Institution and the public generally is respectfully invited. The Visiting Committee of the Conference are also earnestly requested to be in attendance.

H. C. THWEATT, Pres't.

Wanted—*A Situation as Teacher*—A gentleman who has had ten year's experience in conducting both male and female schools, and who can furnish all requisite testimonials as to ability and past success, desires a situation, or the superintendence of some institution of learning. A young lady of eminent qualifications, and of considerable experience in teaching both in the North and South, also wishes a situation.

Address immediately "Teacher," Pleasant Hill, DeSoto Parish, La. jun19-5t

☞ **Cramps—The most efficient remedy for** cramps in the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, or any other stomach derangement, is the free use of Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The coming season generally brings its periodical diseases, all of which can be avoided by a timely use of these Bitters. Therefore, every family should be supplied with them in time. As a family medicine they have no equal. Their medical virtues have been tested by our most eminent physicians, and adopted in their practice wherever a tonic is required. For sale by druggists generally.—Sold wholesale by E. J. Hart & Co., No. 79 Tchoupitoulas street; Alexander Norton & Co., No. 2 Poydras street. jy12 1t

JOHN B. & G. A. JONES,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Galveston, Texas.

PRACTICE in the Supreme and Federal Courts of Galveston, and in the District Courts of the First District. Attend to Collections in the cities of Austin, Houston, San Antonio and Galveston, and in the following Towns and Counties:

Matagorda, Wharton, Colorado, Austin, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Harris, Montgomery, Washington, Waller, Grimes, Liberty, Anderson, Richmond, Columbus, Indianola and Lavaca.

—And—

Also to the payment of Taxes, and the investigation of Land Titles.

☞ Refer to Messrs. A. Lanfear & Co., Wills, Rawlins & Co., Bagely, Blair & Co., Payne & Harrison, New Orleans. jy12

MARVELLOUS CURES.—We have always been slow to believe the wonderful cures which one medicine after another pretends to have made—but slow as we are we will own up, when we are fairly convicted. Those of our readers who are acquainted with the cases of Mrs. Bench and Mr. Farwell, will feel think us lightly turned when we confess our belief that Ayer's Cathartic Pills have virtues for purifying the blood which excel anything within the range of our acquaintance hitherto. For those who are not cognizant of the facts, we will say, briefly, that both have suffered for over eight years with scrofula which only grew worse, in spite of all the remedies she could employ, until she took Ayer's Pills. Under their influence one after another of her sores have healed, until she is apparently as free from the complaint as ourselves. He has had liver complaint with pain in his side that disabled him from work for a long time; all other medicines had failed to afford him any permanent relief, but a few doses of Ayer's Pills cured him and he now stands at his old post of conductor on the cars.

[Middletown Daily Courier.

The Rhode Island Legislature has adjourned without electing an United States Senator. It will, however, have another chance next winter to make an election. Resolutions were adopted to amend the constitution so as to abolish the registry tax, and authorizing the Legislature to impose a poll tax. A resolution to require a twenty-one year's residence in the country as a qualification for voting, was rejected.

OPERATIONS OF THE U. S. MINT.—A statement of the operations of the Philadelphia Mint for the month of June, shows that the gold bullion amounted to $321,300—of silver, $76,800—total deposits, $398,100. The coinage for the month in gold, was $1,315,499—in silver, $145,000—three cent pieces, $3,660, and in cents, $3,913 88. Entire coinage of the month, $1,767,132 88. The whole number of pieces coined was 2,570,074.

MORE MORMONS.—The ship Horizon, Capt. Reed, says the Boston Ledger of the 30th, arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool, and anchored on the quarantine ground. She has on board another colony of Mormons, numbering in all about 830, which makes the third let that have landed at this port from Europe this season. They are similar in character to those who have preceded them, and are all bound for the land of promise, the fertile regions of Utah.

RESUSCITATION OF DROWNED PERSONS.—Dr. Hall, an eminent physician of London, gives instructions for the resuscitation of persons apparently drowned, totally at variance with the methods now in use. He says: There is one great impediment to the restoration of the functions of respiration, which is the falling back of the tongue across the top of the glottis, or entrance into the windpipe. In order to remove this, the patient is to be placed upon his face and breast, and the body is to be turned slowly on to the side, and then returned slowly to its former position.

This motion, whose effect is to cause a considerable amount of air in the lungs to be expelled and reinspired, is to be kept up until breathing is restored, or all hopes of resuscitation from this source are abandoned.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22d ult., near Greenville, Ala., by Rev. T. P. Crymes, Mr. GEORGE J. NEAGLE to Miss PERMELIA KNOX, all of Sumter county, Ala.

On the 26th ult., at Bradford, Coosa County, Ala., by the Rev. A. B. Kelley, THOMAS G. CHILTON, Esq., of Montgomery to Miss LAVINIA T. BRADFORD, daughter of Col. Joseph H. Bradford.

On the 2d inst., in Yazoo City by Rev. W. P. Barlow, Mr. JOSEPH P. ROYALL, of Vicksburgh to Miss LOUISIANA E. ROYALL, of Yazoo City.

On the 5th inst., in Marion, Miss., by the Rev. Geo. F. Ellis, MR. BURTON R. EPPES to MISS MARY JANE ALLEN, of Spring Hill, Ala.

On the 3d inst., in Shelby county, Ala., by Rev. S. C. Wier, A. NABORS to Mrs. MARY A. MARDIS.

DEATHS.

Died—At her residence in Vicksburgh, on the 19th inst., MRS. MARTHA P. WILLIS, only daughter of the late Burwell Vick, Esq., in the 61st year of her age.

It is a painful task to record the death of this estimable christian lady. What a vacancy is created in the ranks of the intelligent, useful women by the loss of such a person. By the death of one so useful, so gifted, so good, not merely one or two families, relatives and friends are made sufferers, but the whole community is bereaved. The cause of christianity sustains a loss, elevating female influence is abated, exemplary refinement and dignity of character are withdrawn from active usefulness. The open hand of charity is palsied, the wise and gentle counsel, the ripe fruitage of many years of widsstitude and experience is hushed forever, while sackcloth and symbols of woe usurp the once joyous home of the loved and lost. Such are the results of the decease of the excellent lady who has been so recently called from our living circles to the silent slumbers of the grave. It is a consolation to know that she felt that her "life was hid with Christ," and the assurance of a blessed immortality removed all gloom from the grave and took away the "sting of death," while she peacefully contemplated her transition from death to life, and from earth to the bosom of God.

Haywood, her father's residence in Madison county, and this city, had been her home for many years past, and there have been but few, if any, who have made more friends or drawn those friends with closer ties around them. She was a woman with unusual vigor of mind, and that mind had been cultivated with assiduous zeal and without cessation. We know of no lady who has given more careful and studious attention to the Scriptures, especially for the few past years of her connexion with the church.

The circle of her acquaintance embraced a large number of the most estimable, cultivated and distinguished persons throughout the West and South, many of whom, like herself, had grown with her growth and strengthened with the strength of our young State and Southern interests generally, and very few had contributed more to the elevation of her own sex or exerted a wider influence on social society.

A solemn knell chimes along the thinned ranks of the early settlers of our State and city, as the compulsous of their early years are being swiftly hurried from their small remaining numbers to the shades of death, and in that knell there is a voice that cries with the accents of Divine authority "What thou doest do quickly, for in the grave whither thou goest, is neither wisdom nor knowledge nor salvation."

Thus star by star declines,
Till all have passed away,
As morning high and higher shines,
To pure and perfect day;
Nor sink those stars in empty night,
But hide themselves in heaven's own light.

C. K. MARSHALL.

Vicksburgh, June 23, 1856.

Died—On the morning of the 26th June, in the city of Natchez, SARAH BURRESS, infant daughter of Rev. W. H. and Elizabeth Watkins.

Died—On the evening of the 3d inst., CARY LURTON, daughter of Dr. J. W., and Frances E. Harmon, aged 2 years and 8 days. Her remains were taken to Baton Rouge for interment.

"God, walking over starry spheres,
Did clasp her tiny hand,
And led her through the vale of tears,
Into the Mystic Land."

Died—In Jasper, Walker county, Ala., on the 25th June, 1856, A. HENRIETTA SELF, aged 23 months and 24 days, daughter of N. H. and E. J. Self.

A Tribute of Respect to a Sunday-School Teacher.

On the 19th of June 1856 MISS MARY ELIZA BLACKMAN fell asleep in the arms of Jesus, calmly, trustingly as a child upon the bosom of her mother. Amiable, talented and accomplished, she was the pride of her family and an ornament to society. Hope painted her future in colors bright and glowing. Suddenly, in the prime of youth, she was overshadowed by the cloud of death, but its ebon bosom was arched with the rainbow of promise prophetic of an eternity full of peace and joy and heaven. Just budding into womanhood her Heavenly Father transferred her to a more genial clime, where there is neither chill nor blight. There in the sunlight of heaven, under the smile of her God, to unfold the beautiful flower whose lovely bud we were permitted to enjoy. Ah how rare the bud even on earth—how glorious will be the flower in heaven's own clime. Associated with the Chunnynugee Sunday-School from its origin as a scholar, she was distinguished for diligence and punctuality as a teacher, for promptness and zeal to imbue the minds of her class with the sacred truths of our holy religion. Those truths are now seen by the scholar in heaven's glowing light. Heaven's unspeakable joy is the teachers exceeding great reward. For the early death of one so lovely the school expressed its sorrow in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of one so noble, so eminently gifted, this Sunday-School lost a most effective teacher and one of its most valued members.

Resolved, That we desire to sympathize most tenderly with the stricken and crushed parents and to them and the bereaved family, we do hereby offer the condolence of our most sincere regard.

Resolved, That as a token of respect we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be sent to the family, also to the Sunday School Visitor, Charleston Christian Advocate, New Orleans Christian Advocate and Macon Republican.

J. F. ELLISON, Sept.

Miss V. L. Vaiu,
" A.S. Ellison,
" E. V. Holmes,
" M. J. Robison,
" V. L. Druen,
" L. J. Powell. } Com.

Before the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, Dr. Powell rose and said he would be doing injustice to his own feelings were he to withhold the expression of his poignant grief and sorrow occasioned by the sad bereavement which has befallen not only our Sabbath-School but a whole community in the premature death of Miss Mary Eliza Blackman.—He had known her from her infancy. She was a child of genius, possessing natural endowments of the highest order. Hence her rare attainments in science and literature for one so young, added to her serene and lovely disposition and dignified, lady-like deportment, entwined her around every fibre of our hearts. For more than two years she had been a member of his Bible Class. She was never absent unless prevented by sickness. Prompt and energetic, her liberal attainments were astonishing, for she was never known to miss a question. But she has passed away from the scenes of earth to mansions in the skies. Oh may her glorious example shed a light upon the pathway of her classmates and juvenile friends, and may they strive to be useful in their day and generation, and glorify their Creator upon earth and dwell with him above.

THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS.

FOR JUNE, 1856.....BY LEWES B. TAYLOR

Month.	8 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	Winds			Weather.
June 1	85°	84°	81°	SE	SE	SE	Clear.
" 2	82°	82°	82°	NE	NE	NE	Rain
" 3	82°	82°	81°	NE	NE	NE	"
" 4	81°	81°	81°	NE	NE	SE	Cloudy
" 5	81°	81°	81°	NW	NE	SW	Rain
" 6	82°	82°	81°	SW	SW	SW	Clear
" 7	82°	82°	82°	SW	SW	SE	"
" 8	82°	82°	82°	SW	SW	SE	Rain
" 9	82°	82°	82°	SW	SE	SE	Clear
" 10	82°	82°	82°	SW	SW	SW	Rain
" 11	82°	82°	82°	SW	SW	SW	Clear
" 12	82°	82°	82°	SE	SE	SE	"
" 13	82°	82°	82°	SE	SE	SE	"
" 14	82°	82°	82°	SE	SE	SE	"
" 15	82°	82°	82°	SE	SE	SE	"
" 16	82°	82°	82°	SW	SW	SW	"
" 17	82°	82°	82°	SW	SW	SW	Rain
" 18	82°	82°	82°	SE	SE	SE	"
" 19	82°	82°	82°	SE	SE	SE	"
" 20	82°	82°	82°	SE	SE	SE	"
" 21	82°	82°	82°	SE	SE	SE	"
" 22	82°	82°	82°	SE	SE	SE	Clear
" 23	82°	82°	82°	SW	SW	SW	"
" 24	81°	82°	82°	SW	NW	SW	Rain
" 25	85°	86°	85°	SW	NW	SW	Clear
" 26	84°	86°	84°	SW	NW	SW	Rain
" 27	85°	86°	83°	SW	NW	SW	Clear
" 28	84°	86°	83°	SW	NW	SW	Rain
" 29	82°	85°	84°	SW	NW	SW	Clear
" 30	82°	84°	84°	SW	NW	SW	Rain

Mean average of each day's temperature, 82°,55', 29".
New Orleans, July 1, 1856.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—*Senate.*—The Senate passed the House bill authorizing the President to ennoe the southern boundary of Kansas in be run and marked; also passed the bill respecting the harboring of deserters, and to protect the public interests in regard to the enlistment and discharge of minors.

House.—Mr. Mullen, of Virginia, announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Bayly, passing an eulogium on his public and private character, and offered the customary resolutions of respect. Messrs. Goode, Cobb, of Georgia, and Campbell, of Ohio, spoke in favorable terms of the deceased.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—*Senate.*—The Senate was not in session to-day.

House.—Messrs. Howard and Sherman, of the Kansas Investigating Committee, have arrived, and resumed their seats to-day.

The consideration of the bill to admit Kansas into the Union was resumed.

Mr. Stephens having the floor, intimated his design to offer a substitute.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, asked him to accept an amendment thereto, in effect to repeal so much of the Nebraska and Kansas act as declares void the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Stephens. I do not accept it.

Mr. Campbell. I suppose not.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine, said Mr. Stephens' proposition was a side blow to kill the Kansas bill.

Mr. Stephens denied this, expressing his desire that the latter should be referred to the Committee of the Whole. He vindicated the Kansas and Nebraska act, and condemned the movements of the Northern people to thwart the policy of that measure.

Mr. Evans, of Texas, said he was in favor of admitting Kansas at once, without any regard to the number of inhabitants, provided a fair election could be had. In order to secure such a result he thought Gen. Scott should be sent there, and if the existing government of Kansas had been established by force or fraud it should be abrogated.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, said that desiring to strike down, what had, in his judgment, made the disturbance in Kansas, and restore things as they were before the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, he submitted an amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia, which was substantially to restore the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, called the previous question.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, at 4 o'clock, moved the House adjourn. Negatived—yeas 77, nays 118.

Mr. Walker then moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion was not agreed to—yeas 70, nays 101.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, moved that the House adjourn, which motion was negatived.

The previous question was then seconded—yeas 98, nays 63—and the main question was ordered to be put.

Pending the motion of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole, with instructions to report his amendment and the amendment of Mr. Dunn, in lieu of the original bill, the House, at half past four o'clock, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—*Senate.*—The bill authorizing the issue of an additional number of arms for use in California has passed.

Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, to which was referred various bills relative to affairs in Kansas, made a voluminous report on the subject.

House.—Mr. Grow made the closing speech in favor of the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union, opposing all the substitutes for the measure under consideration.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—*Senate.*—Mr. Cass said that a very grave transaction has occurred on the Pacific coast, according to the accounts just received, into which an examination ought to be made. Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, has proclaimed martial law there, and arrested the Judge of the District Court and sent him away to some distance and closed the Court.

Mr. Cass said he did not desire to prejudice the cases, but it certainly seemed to be a great assumption of power. He submitted a resolution calling on the President for the facts in relation to the matter, which was read and adopted.

Mr. Collamore submitted a minority report from the Committee on Territories on the Kansas question, which was read and ordered to be printed.

House.—Mr. Barclay moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Kansas bill was rejected, and in assigning his reasons for doing so, said that he was informed that warrants are in this District directing the arrest of ex-Governor Reeder for treason. This was regarded as farcical, and he was disposed to rebuke it by now voting for the bill, in order to protect the people of Kansas.

Mr. Houston expressed his regret that the gentleman had changed his mind either in consequence of persuasion or other means.

Mr. Barclay replied that he had acted on a conservative sense of duty, and would not be intimidated by the lash.

Mr. Houston disavowed any intention to impeach the integrity of the gentleman, nor did he censure him. He moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—*Senate.*—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting the original journal of the proceedings of the board of American Commissioners at Paris, to liquidate and audit the claims of American citizens against the French Government, being for debts due them, and for the satisfaction of which provision was made by the convention between the United States and France, April 13th, 1803.

Mr. Clayton said that this report was made in answer to a resolution submitted by him some time ago. He desired to call attention to the document, because it completely reported the ground upon which the President based his veto of the French Spoliation bill. The veto rested on the assumed basis that the claims for spoliations were all examined and allowed under the treaty of 1803, but this document discloses the fact that, so far from this, they were excluded for the reason that the Commissioners have nothing to do with them.

He alluded to the fact that several years since, he examined the subject which it was before the Senate, being a member of the select committee, of which Daniel Webster was chairman, Mr. Webster took no part in the matter, and Mr. Clayton being second on the committee, investigated the subject and reported a bill, which, contrary to the expectations of many of its friends, passed both houses by decided majorities, but unfortunately encountered the veto of President Polk. Afterwards another bill similar to that was passed by Congress and vetoed by President Pierce, but the latter veto was not based upon the same reasons as the former, and any Senator who will take the pains to examine the documents now before the Senate, will see that the whole foundation of Pierce's veto was an error.

He added that his sympathies were strongly in favor of these claimants, and he hoped some measure would be adopted by which justice may be done.

House.—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution changing the daily hour for the meeting of the House from 12 to 11 o'clock.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., objected, unless the time for the third adjournment be first fixed.

Mr. Giddings.—No bargains.

Mr. Houston moved to take up the Senate's adjournment resolutions.

Mr. Matteson and others objected.

The reading of the report of the Kansas Investigating Committee was resumed.

"Life," says the graphic Neal "is like a field of blackberry-bushes—mean people stoop and pick the fruit, no matter how much they may blacken their fingers; but genius, proud and perpendicular, stalks on and gets nothing but scratches and holes torn in his trowsers."

Aunt Mary, whilst going along the street the other day, saw over the tailor's door a sign bearing the inscription, "Fountain of Pantaloons." "Ah!" exclaimed she, "that must be the place where squirts come from," at the same time casting a malignant squint at a couple of young men with imbidden whiskers and standing collars. A woman of great perception is our Aunt Mary.

Not long ago an Englishman observed a stone roll down a staircase. It bumped on every stair until it came to the bottom; there, of course, it rested. "That stone," said he, "resembles the national debt of my country; it has bumped on every grade of the community, but its weight rests on the lowest."

A diffident lover going to the town clerk to request him to publish the banns of matrimony, found him at work alone in the middle of a ten acre field, and asking him to step aside as he had something for his private ear.

Magnetic Telegraph.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, July 6th. The United States mail steamship Baltic, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 25th. The Cunard steamer Atlantic arrived out at Liverpool on the 22d.

Commercial Intelligence.

COTTON.—The last advices from the United States had a favorable effect, though the market is unchanged. (A portion of the despatch unintelligible.)

Consols are quoted at 94⅞ to 94¾.

Orleans Middling 6 3-16; Upland Middling 6 1-16.

Flour is 6d. higher, with an improved demand. Corn is dull with a downward tendency. Provisions are generally unchanged, and the market is dull.

General News.

The London papers say that judging from the tone of the provincial press, the country is delighted with the turn the American question has taken, and are surprised to see how much the country has been enlightened on the subject by this portion of the press, it having devoted itself to the national exposition of the American difficulties.

The country appears pleased with Buchanan's nomination.

Our Liverpool correspondent says that all feeling in regard to American affairs have subsided, and they no longer have any influence on the markets.

The Czar has constructed a new cabinet, including Gortschakoff, Lansken, Osten Sabken and Orloff.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, July 7.—The river is at a stand, with four feet in in the canal.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Flour has advanced. State is quoted at $5 40 to $5 65; Ohio, $6 60 to $6 85. Mess Pork, $20 12½. Lard in barrels, 12½c. Whisky, 31c.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—*Flour*—The market is dull, and prices are unchanged. Mess Pork, $18. Whisky, 27c.

From yesterday's Evening Picayune we copy the following:

River Intelligence—The Ohio Falling.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—The river at this point has fallen two inches since yesterday noon, and is still falling, with three feet ten inches in the canal.

Manchester Trade.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Trade at Manchester and generally in the manufacturing district, is reported to have evinced more activity than prevailed at last accounts.

Money and Consols.

The demand for money in the London market is stated to have fallen off, and rates were consequently easier.

Consols are reported at an advance of ¼ per cent. since last advances, the quotations at the close on Wednesday, the 25th ult., being given as 94¾.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Jewish Disabilities.

The British Parliament had re-assembled.

In the House of Lords, the bill which had passed the House of Commons, amending the oath required to be taken by members before being admitted to their seats, so as to allow of its being taken by Jews, had been rejected by a majority of 32.

Great Britain and the United States.

There had been no further discussion in Parliament with respect to the state of affairs between Great Britain and the United States, and even with the press it had ceased to be an exciting and prominent topic.

The Daily News asserts on what it represents as perfectly reliable authority, that the only increase being made in the British naval forces on the North American and West Indian stations, was at Greytown, whither a competent squadron had been ordered to proceed. The other vessels which were leaving for the stations mentioned, it adds, are simply intended to replace those returning home multi for service. In addition to this, it says the most stringent instructions have been given to the British admirals and other officers of the fleets, to be careful to avoid everything in the least degree calculated to provoke a collision.

Allied Troops in Constantinople.

It is stated that 60,000 French troops, and 10,000 British troops are to remain in Constantinople for the present.

Russia.

A new cabinet has been formed in Russia.

Shipwreck.

The Baltic brings intelligence of the total wreck of the American ship Unicorn.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Herbert in Jail

Mr. Herbert, member of Congress of California, against whom the grand jury have found a true bill on the charge of having murdered Keating, is now in jail, and is to be tried on the indictment on Wednesday next.

Spain and Mexico.

Spain has agreed to accept the mediation of France, for the settlement of her difficulties with Mexico.

Departure of the Atlantic.

The Collins steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, which left yesterday with the mails and a full complement of passengers for Liverpool, took $1,000,000 in specie on freight.

Central America.

Intelligence has been received here to the effect that the feeling against Walker is increasing very much, and that between the several adjacent States an invasion of Nicaragua will shortly be made with forces 9,000 strong.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—*Senate.*—In the Senate today the Kansas bill as reported by the Committee on Territories, was passed after a session of twenty-two hours. It is believed here that the House will kill the bill.

House.—The House has passed the bill admitting Kansas as a State with the Topeka constitution, by a majority of three. [Mobile Tribune.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana on Saturday morning, we have Galveston papers to the 3d inst., and dates as late as due from all parts of the interior of the State.

The friends of Mr. Fillmore, in Galveston, fired a salute of fifty guns on the 28th ult., in honor of his arrival in the United States.

The Houston Telegraph says that about seventeen miles of the Red River Railroad have been completed, and the laying of the iron is progressing.

The Austin State Times, of the 28th ult., says:

During the week, we have been favored by several showers. They have benefited very much, though the effects of the drought are still being experienced, and if heavier rains do not fall soon, the crops in these regions will be very short. The bad winter, followed by locusts and a drought, render this a rather memorable year in Western Texas.

The Brenham Enquirer, of the 26th ult., reports several showers of rain in that quarter during the past week.

The Gonzales Inquirer, of the 28th ult., says:

A delightful rain—the first in several weeks—fell in this place last Sunday. Of course vegetation of every kind has been considerably revived, and our farmers, as well as the rest of us, highly delighted. As far as we can learn, the rains have been quite general, very heavy in some portions, but rather light in others. Of the river particularly, it has rained harder than on the hills; but as the prospects are still favorable, all portions will no doubt receive an abundant supply. As it is, we believe we can safely say that it has rained enough to insure the corn crops.

Last week two Mormon preachers regaled our citizens with a couple of discourses on some of the doctrines of Mormonism. Good congregations were present both nights, but whether they succeeded in making any converts or not, we are unable to say.

In relation to the Orange county troubles a correspondent of the Galveston Civilian writes:

The war and rumors of war are just hushed. Fifteen or twenty rascals have suddenly emigrated without resistance.

The San Antonio Herald, of the 28th says:

A rumor reached here that four men, three Americans and one Mexican, went to Guerrero, in Mexico, and robbed the Church at that place. Being chased from that side of the river they came to this side, and commenced their depredations. The Rifles got after them, shot two, hung another, and got their plunder. A fellow named Hines, the same who was engaged in burning the Adjutant General's office, is said to have been one of the party. He made his escape.

The San Antonio Texan, of the 26th ult., reports that the party of citizens who went in pursuit of the Indians who had been committing depredations near the Sabinal, overtook and had a fight with them, and came off victorious, killing and wounding a number of them.

The Dallas Herald states that the experiment is going to be tested the ensuing year of furnishing the United States troops stationed in the State with flour, bacon and pork, grown and manufactured in the county. The supply of flour, about 2500 bbls, the Herald says, can be obtained from that quarter.

THE STANDING ARMIES IN EUROPE.—A late European statistical writer estimates the standing armies of the different States of that continent at the close of the last year as follows:

Great Britain	250,000	Sardinia	70,000
France	700,000	Holland	60,000
Russia	1,200,000	Belgium	65,000
Austria	650,000	Sweden, Norway	170,000
Prussia	630,000	Denmark	70,000
Turkey	500,000	Naples	10,000
German Confederation	250,000	Greece	10,000
Total			4,855,000

THE FOURTH.

The celebration of the Glorious Fourth passed off joyously and harmoniously—not an untoward incident of a public character, that we heard of, tarnished the lustre of the day; that is to say, so far as things lay in human control. There was, however, an elemental demonstration in honor of the day, which rather broke in upon the terrestrial merry-makings, and for a time gave things an untoward aspect. But afterwards, when the floods were crossed and damp habiliments doffed, the storm and its thousand incidents were food for general yaro-spinning and merriment, and in the end the thing appeared to be a very agreeable addition to the pleasurable excitements of the day.

The morning was ushered in with the usual firing of salutes, hoisting of banting, and military bustle—not to mention the aggregation of the feminine and juvenile branches of the population about street corners and in windows, and upon balconies, or of the masculine branch in the convivial precincts of St. Charles and St. Louis streets. Health-drinking and hob-nobbing became very general, at an early hour.

The first military company out was Company C of the National Guard, who, with elate faces and brisk tread, marched to the Pontchartrain depot, to the music of Jordan's inimitable band—their destination being the steamer Creole and Pass Christian. In due time the portly and elegant Continentals trundled the streets, and then returned to their armory and dispersed to mingle in the conviviallties of the day. The Washington Artillerists, too, marched through the principal streets with their usual perfection of drill, and then took the cars for the Greenville Grove. Company G, of the National Guards, which embraces the flower of the youth of the Old Third, had an independent parade, after which they went down and joined the ladies in the pic-nic at the Macarthy plantation. The Louisiana Legion, under Gen. Palfrey, also paraded during the forenoon. Creole Fire Company No. 9 turned out in full strength, and left on an excursion to Madisonville. What other excursions and processions there may have been, we cannot tell, as New Orleans is a wide-spread city and we are not ubiquitous.

After the glorious "mise and confusion" of the forenoon had subsided, public attention became divided between the target shooting and the pic-nic of the Washington Artillerists at Greenville, the ladies Temperance pic-nic at the Macarthy Plantation, and the Methodist Sunday School celebration in the Rev. Mr. Ivy's church, in the Third District.

The Artillerists had just such a time as any one acquainted with them would have anticipated. Arrived beneath the shades of the Greenville Oaks, they were dismissed and went into individual competition at target-shooting for the four prizes that awaited claimants. The result was that Sergeant Tarleton won the first prize which was choice between the gold medal of the Company, and a handsome silver cup. He chose the latter, explaining the reason of his choice in a handsome manner. Corporal Bruce won the second prize, the gold medal; Private Leary won the third prize, and Private Parks won the fourth prize. The Company then presented Mr. Kelley, their armorer, with a handsome gold watch; Sergeant Tarleton being selected to perform the graceful act. Meantime the grove had become enlivened by visitors of less martial, though more killing presence, and the galeties of the pic-nic silenced the twitter of the feathered songsters overhead. To the music of a fine brass band, soldiers, civilians, ladies and children mingled and whirled in a good old fashioned Fourth of July country dance, and all went merry as a round dozen, at least, of marriage bells. At the proper time came the "spread," and divers and sundry good things filled their destiny; then toasts, patriotic and gallant were drank with due honors, and glowing responses made. After this, the dance, the promenade, and the tete-a-tete resumed their sway and the grove had altogether a parodisical appearance.

The pic-nic at the Macarthy Plantation was a scene of unalloyed enjoyment. A rustic *salle de danse* was made of planks laid on the ground, in the shade of the tall trees, with benches and tables scattered about, swings hanging to the boughs, and large crocks of ice-cold lemonade stationed around in different places. The temperance ladies who got up the pic-nic displayed a great deal of taste in the matter. Company G, of the National Guards, upon arriving, pitched their tents in the field back of the grove, and dispersed themselves amid the gaieties of the occasion. A good band of music being on hand, dancing was of course the paramount sport. The planks, being unshaven and loose-laid, one might have thought, would have been a sore test to heels and toes accustomed to the polished floors of our city saloons; but the manner in which the sprightly lads and sylph-like lasses of the Old Third got over them was of once marvellous and charming. There were dancers there, we are sure, that could execute a polka mazourka or a redowa waltz on a pile of rails, with as much grace and correctness as a good many folks show on a polished floor. The tables, from time to time, were supplied with edibles, substantial, dainty and abundant; and the afternoon passed off right merrily between the pleasures of the table, the dance, the swing and the promenade.

The Methodist Church at the corner of Moreau and Enghien was, during the greater part of the day, a scene of blended piety and patriotism that no one could look upon without emotions of pleasure. The children of the Sabbath School were there in full force and in holiday attire, and entertained the large assemblage of spectators with a series of songs and addresses appropriate to the occasion. After they had concluded, the teachers and the "pillars of the church" had a reunion, which in its way was gratifying to all concerned.

During the day, the heat was somewhat tempered by a hazy pall of clouds, which everybody considered propitious. Towards evening the breeze stiffened. The Northern horizon assumed a deep indigo hue, and low mutterings of thunder occasionally reached the ear. It was just at that witching time of day, when the pic-nickers were at the height of their festivity, the stay-at homes mixed around at each other's homes, and indefinite crowds wended lakeward for the pleasures of the bath and the fish dinner. Nobody thought there was going to be much of a storm, if any; and therefore nobody took much pains to meet it, or rather avoid it. The result was a most blinding, deafening, and superlatively hydropathic illustration of human shortsightedness. The preliminary sprinkle was short—it only served to get frolickers on the move, when the storm was at their heels. In the city, people were only subjected to the inconvenience of staying in doors an hour or two longer than was desirable; at the lake, ample shelter was furnished by the houses of entertainment and the railroad cars.

The particularly unfortunate moiety of the population were the pic-nickers. At the Greenville Grove there was a regular stampede for shelter, and the car-house was crammed with as many ladies and children as could get into it; others, less fortunate, had to remain outside and share an indefinite quantity of *cold duck* with the gentlemen. 'Twas pitiful to see the parasols lose their lustre, the little bonnets their sauciness, the little slippers their enchantment, and the gay flounces their vivacity—all wilting and drooping like flowers in a December blast; but there was no help for it. In due time the cars came along, and brought the jaley but hilarious crowd to the city. At the Macarthy Plantation, nobody would have been ducked, but for the foolish reliance that was placed in the tents and awnings, and in the leaky old shanty in which the edibles of the day were stowed. A good part of the crowd took time by the forelock, and left to secure shelter in the vicinity. Those who remained soon found toddling beneath the awnings and the paddling of the water around their feet any thing but a dry business; and some of them got wofully drenched. The National Guards retreated to their tents, but tents did not save them. The field became a lake—they had to pull up stakes and travel, and they marched up town during the most terrific part of the storm, their band of music contending bravely but feebly against the deafening roar of the upper artillery. There were a great many other interesting and semi-zoological scenes about town, consequent upon the suddenness and fierceness of the storm, and over flow of the streets.

The storm, we may mention, was one of the severest that has visited the city for years, and more heavily charged with electricity than any we can remember. Peal after peal of thunder shook the city, keeping up an unbroken roar; the sky looked like a sky of fire shaking its million sparks downward instead of upward, and many people closed their shutters in very fear of the sight. Considering the number of the electric bolts that struck the earth, we consider it extremely fortunate that we are called upon to record only one death thereby. A carriage driver named John Burke was struck and killed whilst sitting in his carriage in front of the Lafayette cemetery, and his horses ran off with his corp

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The Jewels of God.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

If man's duty to set them that they may shine
On the mind.

When the earth has run its largest round
Of sin and triumph, joy and woe,
And all its outward show!

[illegible] tried under tires and drooms,
Its day is dust, its keel forgot:
Its farthest voyages mean but loops
That float from life's entangled knot.

And when within the narrow space
Of [illegible] soul hath lived and wrought,
Lies [illegible] open to embrace
The [illegible] realms of deed and thought.

When stricken by the freezing blast,
A nation's living pillars fall,
Where truth's adored page, how vast
A [illegible] can recall!

He raised for its festival face,
He speaking marble cheats your eye,
Yet, while these pictured lines I trace,
A living image passes by.

A reef beneath the mountain glass;
The closure of a hill-girt plain;
Thus fruit of life's [illegible] lines;
A second beside the moving main.

These are the scenes, a boy appears;
Set life's round dial in the sun,
Count the swift [illegible] of seven years,
His [illegible] is done.

Beyond the mountain's [illegible] brow,
Its bleaching rays no mainspell's power,
A sun took upon the mighty shade.

[illegible] hide,
[illegible]

[illegible] a shattering strife,
Back from the strife that made it free;
[illegible] its banners dip
[illegible] in the western sea.

[illegible] prairies learned his name,
[illegible] the mountain echoes knew;
[illegible] breezes swept his fame
[illegible] to warm bayou.

He lived—in peace he died—
His life's full circle now complete,
Part of his share of power and pride,
And laid them at his Maker's feet.

His rest is by the storm-swept waves,
Where life's wild tempests roughly tried,
Whose heart was like the streaming caves
Of ocean throbbing at its side.

Death's cold white hand, is like the snow,
Laid softly on the furrowed hill,
It hides the broken seams below,
And leaves its glories brighter still.

In vain the envious tongue upbraids;
His name a nation's heart shall keep,
Till morning's latest sunlight fades
On the blue tablet of the deep.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

The Gem of the Dew-Drop.

BY MARY E. HATCHELOR.

[illegible] of leaves, and the sweet sum-
[illegible]
[illegible] the fruit and the flower,
[illegible] the fresh like the rippling of seas,
[illegible] are laying their lips to the breeze,
[illegible] from her bower.

[illegible] dew, murmur and swing,
[illegible] the sudden in circles so gay
[illegible] and flee, in her ringlets they cling,
While glancing and gleaming they tearfully sing
O'er the silence their musical lay.

[illegible] our tender names, thou'st cruelly torn
[illegible] our life-giving tie.
And [illegible] the warm glowing breath of the morn
[illegible] to see us lie as we lie so forlorn,
We shall wither, fade, wither and die.

[illegible] happy were we, in our innocent glee,
[illegible] claiming our fairy-like bells,
[illegible] many blooms opened joyous and free
[illegible] of the sun or the song of the bee,
[illegible] ruled our beautiful cells.

[illegible] fade from the earth, like some exquisite
[illegible]
[illegible] the odors and beauties of May,
[illegible] sunlight, or bright sunny beam
[illegible] in their rose-colored gleam,
[illegible] lovely way."

Beginnings of the National Debt of Great Britain.

The following is an extract from one of Macaulay's new volumes of the History of England:

It was about the year 1685 that the word stock-jobber was first heard in London. In the short space of four years a crowd of companies, every one of which confidently held out to subscriber the hope of immense gains, sprang into existence; the Insurance Company, the Paper Company, the Lutestrina Company, the Pearl Fishery Company, the Glass Bottle Company, the Alum Company, the Blyte Coal Company, the Sword-blade Company. There was a Tapestry Company, which would soon furnish pretty hangings for all the parlors of the middle class, and for all the bed chambers of the higher. There was a Copper Company, which proposed to explore the mines of England, and held out a hope that they would not prove not less profitable than those of Potosi. There was a Diving Company undertook to bring up precious effects from shipwrecked vessels, and announced it had laid in a stock of wonderful machines resembling complete suits of armor. In front of the helmet was a huge glass eye, like that of cyclop; and out of the crest went a pipe through which the air was to be admitted.

The whole process was exhibited on the Thames. Fine gentlemen and fine ladies were invited to the show, were hospitably regaled, and were delighted by seeing the divers in their panoply descend into the river, and return laden with old iron and ship's tackle. There was a Greenland Fishing Company, which could not fail to drive the Dutch whalers and herring busses out of the Northern ocean. There was a Tanning Company, which promised to furnish leather superior to the best that was brought from Turkey or Russia. There was a society which undertook the office of giving gentlemen a liberal education on low terms, and which assumed the sounding name of the Royal Academies Company. In a pompous advertisement, it was announced that the directors of the Royal Academies Company had engaged the best masters in every branch of knowledge, and were about to issue twenty thousand tickets at twenty shillings each.

There was to be a lottery; two thousand prizes were to be drawn; and the fortunate holders of the prizes were to be taught, at the charge of the Company, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Spanish, conic sections, trigonometry, heraldry, japanning, fortification, book-keeping, and the art of playing on the theorobo. Some of these companies took large mansions, and printed their advertisements in gilded letters. Others, less ostentatious, were content with ink, and met at coffee-houses in the neighborhood of Royal Exchange. Jonathan's and Garraway's were in a constant ferment with brokers, buyers, sellers, meetings of directors, meetings of proprietors. Time bargains soon came into fashion. Extensive combinations were formed and monstrous fables were circulated for the purpose of raising or depressing the price of shares.

Our country witnessed for the first time those phenomena with which a long experience has made us familiar. A mania, of which the symptoms were essentially the same with those of the mania of 1720, of the mania of 1825, of the mania of 1845, seized the public mind. An impatience to be rich, a contempt for those slow but sure gains which are the proper reward of industry, patience and thrift, spread through society. The spirit of the cogging dicers of Whitefriars took possession of the grave senators of the city, wardens of trades, deputies, aldermen. It was much easier and much more lucrative to put forth a lying prospectus announcing a new stock, to persuade ignorant people that the dividends could not fall short of twenty per cent., and to part with five thousand pounds of this imaginary wealth for ten thousand solid guineas, than to load a ship with a well chosen cargo for Virginia or the Levant. Every day some new bubble was puffed into existence, rose buoyant, shone bright, burst, and was forgotten.

The new form which covetousness had taken furnished the comic poets and satirists with an excellent subject; nor was that subject less welcome to them because some of the most unscrupulous and most successful of the new race of gamesters were men in sad colored clothes and lank hair, men who called cards the Devil's books, men who thought it a sin and a scandal to win or lose two pence over a backgammon board. It was in the last drama of Shadwell that the hypocrisy and knavery of these speculators was, for the first time, exposed to public ridicule. He died in November, 1692, just before the stock-jobbers came on the stage, and the epilogue was spoken by an actor dressed in deep mourning. The best scene is that in which four or five stern Nonconformists, clad in full Puritan costume, after discussing the prospects of the Mousetrap Company and the Pleakilling Company, examine the question whether the godly may lawfully hold stock in a company for bringing over Chinese rope dancers. "Considerable men have shares," say one austere person in cropped hair and bands, "but verily I question whether it be lawful or not."

These doubts are removed by a stout old roundhead Colonel who had fought at Marston Moor, and who reminds his weaker brother that the saints need not themselves see the rope dancing, and that in all probability there will be no rope dancing to see. "The thing," he says, "is like to take; the shares will sell well, and then we shall not care whether the dancers come over or no." It is important to observe that this scene was exhibited and applauded before one farthing of the national debt had been contracted. So ill-informed were the numerous writers who at a later period, ascribed to the national debt the existence of stock-jobbing, and of all the immoralities connected with stock-jobbing. The truth is, that society had in the natural course of its growth reached a point at which it was inevitable that there should be stock-jobbing, whether there were a national debt or not, and inevitable, also, that if there were a long and costly war, there should be a national debt.

A Scene at the Church of the Epiphany.—The Slavery Question in the Pulpit.—Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, a large congregation assembled last night, at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, at the corner of Chestnut and Fifteenth streets, attracted thither by an advertisement in the papers of Saturday, that the Rector, Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, would discourse on the subject of "Our Country's Troubles." The announcement created more sensation than usual from the fact that the Episcopal denomination, as a body, have always discountenanced the introduction of such topics into the pulpit, as well as from the circumstances that the Rector, since his connection with his parish, has generally preserved silence on questions having the most remote allusion to public affairs. The minister having selected an appropriate text, briefly gave his reasons for introducing the subject into the pulpit, and then proceeded to denounce in an eloquent strain and straight forward manner, the outrages in Kansas and at Washington, the aggressions of the slave power, the miserable truckling of the North to the South, the horrors of slave-breeding, and concluded by urging his congregation to exercise their rights as freemen at the ballot-box, in staying the progress of the monster evil, and invoking aid for the suffering emigrants in Kansas. The sermon was listened to with breathless attention, and without interruption until the speaker spoke of slave breeding, rearing immortal souls (who were made for heaven,) for bondage, when Dr. Casper Morris, formerly a church-warden, rose from his pew, and, as one of the original church-wardens, entered his solemn protest against the desecration of the place and the day by such services. The preacher continued his discourse without noticing the interruption, and at the conclusion of his sermon respectfully suggested to the gentleman who had interposed his objections, to point out the wrong which he had committed in using the Sabbath as the time, and an Episcopal pulpit as the place, for the utterance of anti-slavery sentiments.

Mr. Tyng suggested, too, that it would have been as well to have waited until he had concluded his remarks before interposing any objection to them. If he (Mr. T.) was wrong, he was open to correction, but he would, as a minister of Jesus Christ, express his views of the great exciting topic of the day. Mr. Tyng was perfectly calm throughout the unusual scene, and he appeared to be entirely unmoved during the decided sensation incident to the interruption of Dr. Morris. We should state that at the commencement of the remarks of Mr. Tyng several members of the congregation left the church.

After the sermon was finished, the members of the congregation gathered in knots to discuss the unusual event, while many of them congratulated the minister upon the decided stand he had taken. We understand that the matter will be referred to the Bishop of the Diocese.

[Philadelphia Eve. Bulletin, 30th ult.

It is said that George IV. would not hesitate to resort to an out-and-out lie to relieve himself from an embarrassing position. O'Connell declared that it was his belief "that there never was a greater scoundrel than George IV.," and related an occurrance that took place when the Prince, Mrs. Fitzherbert, and Charles James Fox, were dining together:—

"After dinner Mrs. Fitzherbert said, 'By the by Mr. Fox, I had almost forgotten to ask you what you did say about me in the House of Commons the other night? The newspapers misrepresent so very strangely that one cannot depend upon them. You were made to say that the Prince authorized you to deny his marriage with me.' The Prince made monitory grimaces at Fox, and immediately said, 'Upon my honor, my dear, I never authorized him to deny it.' 'Upon my honor, sir, you did,' said Fox, rising from the table; 'I had always thought your father the greatest liar in England, but now I see that you are. Fox would not associate with the Prince for some years, until one day he walked in unannounced, and found Fox at dinner. Fox rose as the Prince entered, and said that he had one course to pursue, consistent with his hospitable duty as an English gentleman, and that was to admit him."

Florida Indian War.—The Tampa Peninsular Extra, of June 18th, has the following intelligence:

Information reached this place on last Monday morning, to the purport that Alderman Carlton, William Parker, and James Whidden, were killed by Indians on Thursday the 12th inst., within two miles of Fort Meade. No details have reached us. Firing was heard from the above Fort during the while night, at Mr. Tillis' house, and it is supposed that it was attacked, and that he was bravely defending himself.

No official report has been made, yet circumstances assure us of the truth of this statement.

The Origin of Lithography.

At Munich, in the year 1795, a new comedy was acted one night at the principal theater. The part of one of the characters, whose duty it was to keep the audience in a perpetual roar of laughter, was sustained by a young man, whose mournful actions and spiritless gestures were strangely at variance with the drolleries he uttered. He seemed to be about seventeen years old, his figure was tall and slender, his countenance pale, and his large blue eyes wore an expression of profound melancholy. The piece was unmercifully hissed; and as soon as it was over, one of the attendants made his appearance.

"Mr. Aloise Senefelder," said he, "the manager wishes to speak to you immediately."

"Tell him I am coming," replied the young man; and hastily finishing his toilet, he repaired to the manager's room.

"Mr. Senefelder," said the man in authority, "do you know that I am the author of the play acted to-night?"

"Yes, sir," said Aloise timidly.

"Do you know the piece is condemned?"

"Sir," said Aloise, "I did my best—"

"To make it fall, and you have succeeded," said the incensed author. "From this moment you are no longer one of my company. Here is what I owe you, take it, sir, and withdraw."

Astonished at these words, Aloise stood like a statue. He seemed without power to take the money or to move. At length, the book-keeper, who was present, took the few coins and placed them in his hand; and the cold contact of the silver, recalling him to recollection, he clasped his fingers convulsively together, and falling on his knees, burst into tears.

"Ah! don't send me away! don't send me away!" he cried.

"I want an actor, not a mourner," said the manager author, in whose ears the hisses were yet ringing. "In place of laughing you weep."

"Sir, my father died two days ago, and is not yet buried, for want of a coffin to contain his dear remains. My mother and my five little brothers and sisters have only me to depend on. Try me, then, Mr. Sparman—try me once more, I beseech you."

"Sorry I can't grant your request," said the manager, taking up his hat and moving towards the door. As he passed Aloise, on whose pale face the burning tears seemed frozen by despair, the feeling of the man partly conquered those of the author.

"Double the salary and pay the father's funeral, Mr. Fitz," he said to the box-keeper, and then went out.

Fitz took a few crowns from the drawer, placed them in the hands of Aloise, helped him to rise, and then, giving him his arm, assisted him out of the theater.

Kindly supporting the poor boy's tottering steps, the box-keeper led him to an undertaker's shop, and gave orders for an humble coffin. Then seeing him able to walk to his mother's lodging, Fitz took leave of him and returned to the theater.

The widow Senefelder inhabited a miserable apartment in an obscure part of the city. Want and misery were stamped on the innocent faces of the five little ones, who surrounded her, and who, with one accord rushed towards Aloise as he entered.

The eldest, a pretty girl about ten years old, drew them back, and putting her lips close to her brother's ears, whispered:

"Have you brought any supper, Aloise?"

"Here," said he, giving her the silver he had.

"So much as that?" said the sister; "they must be much pleased, to give you so many crowns."

"So much pleased, Marianne, that they have dismissed me."

"Then you are no longer an actor," said one of the little boys. So much the better. It is an ungodly profession, our curate says."

"Yes," rejoined another child, "but how shall we get money to buy bread, if Aloise does nothing?"

"Hush, hush," said Marianne: don't let your dear mamma hear bad news to-night. We shall pray to God, who has taken papa to himself, and perhaps he will send us some consolation."

Aloise was silent. He watched all night by his father's corpse, and the next morning followed it to the grave. Instead of returning home he wandered idly through the streets, pursued by the still recurring question, "What can I do?" Night approached; he thought of returning to his mother, recollecting how uneasy his absence would make her; but when he looked around he knew not where he was. In absence of mind he had wandered far into the country, and the rushing of a river struck his ear. He approached its bank, and overcome by fatigue and hunger, sank down upon the soft grass. For some time he watched the flowing water, till a dreadful idea entered his poor and harrassed brain.

"Beneath that quiet wave," he thought, "all my woes would soon be ended. I am no longer good for any thing. I am only a burden to my mother, giving her another mouth to feed. I will therefore die, and then all will be over!"

Aloise had been educated in sentiments of christian piety, and now, like a ray of light from Heaven, the thought struck him that he was meditating a fearful crime. He shuddered, and kneeling down prayed fervently to God for pardon.

While on his knees, his ideas became gradually confused, the water ceased to flow and the stars to shine. Aloise slept.

When he opened his eyes it was daylight. The scene around was guilded by the rising sun. He heard the pleasant singing of the birds, and his heart expanded with joy. He was still among the living—he had not accomplished his wicked resolution; and falling again on his knees, he thanked God for his mercy. Notwithstanding his bodily weakness, he felt refreshed, and sat for a few moments on the grass to collect his thoughts ere he set out on his return to the city.

While thus resting, his eyes fell on a smooth white chalk-stone, on which was traced the delicate semblance of a sprig of moss, with all its minute flowers and tender fibres. He remembered that the evening before his tears had fallen on this stone, and moistened the sprig of moss, which had probably fallen on it from the beak of some wandering bird. No, the moss was not there, the wind having blown it away, but its impress remained so exquisitely traced on the smooth white surface of the stone, that the young German could not help being struck with the phenomenon.

"This means something," thought he. "I may have been led in mercy to this spot. I am a bad actor, a bad singer, but who knows? I may be reserved for something better."

Taking the stone in his hand, Aloise rose up and turned his steps homewards.

At the gate of the city he met his little brother, whom his mother had sent to seek him. The child told him that an old uncle of their mother had come to see her the morning of the burial, and had given her a sum of money to relieve her wants.

"My God! I thank thee," said young Senefelder, mentally. He did not then know that the stone which he held in his hand would cause in a few days greater emotions of thankfulness.

At first he only employed his discovery in ornamenting the covers of baskets, snuff-boxes, etc., but one day it occurred to him to take off on wet paper the picture drawn on stone. The experiment succeeded, and lithography was discovered.

In time, Aloise brought the art to perfection. He studied chemistry for the purpose, and rich and happily were his prosperous family around him. He felt that he never could be sufficiently thankful for having outlived his design of self-destruction.

"Why should we ever despair?" he would say. "God can turn our pain into pleasure and our bitterness into joy."

Expense of Royalty.—The royal family of Great Britain costs the country nearly eight hundred thousand poands, or about four millions of dollars a year. Prince Albert alone receives annually about two hundred thousand dollars, although he renders the kingdom no other service than to give it an heir to the throne. The Queen's coachmen, postillions and footmen, receive as much, within about thirty thousand dollars, as is paid to all the executive officers of the United States Government."

Queen Victoria's milk bill alone is seven thousand dollars per annum; and what in this country would be called her "liquor bill" amounts to the handsome annual sum of fifty thousand dollars—equal to two years' salary of our President. The stones aloue in the crown worn by the Queen on opening the sessions of Parliament, have cost the people about five millions of dollars; while the aggregate salaries of our President and his Cabinet amount to but about one hundred thousand dollars per annum. These are mere items of public money received by a few individuals. Add to these the enormous sums necessary to keep up the civil, military and naval establishments, and ten million annually paid to public pensioners, and the frightful expense of the established church, and we cease to wonder at the rate of taxation to which the British public is compelled to submit. The following table shows the relative taxation imposed on the people of six different nations; *per capita*, for every man, woman and child, viz:

	£	s.	d.
England	2	12	6
France	1	4	0
Prussia	0	12	0
Austria	0	11	4
Russia	0	9	9
United States	0	9	9

From this it will be seen that British taxation is the highest, and that of the United States the lowest, in the countries named—the former five and one-half times greater than the latter.

When Peter the Great was sojourning in London, he visited Westminster Hall during term time, when the court was crowded with lawyers in their wigs and gowns. Peter enquired "who those persons could possibly be?" Being informed that they were all members of the legal profession, he exclaimed: "Lawyers! why I have only two in all my dominions, and I believe I shall hang one of them when I get back."

Machine for Pegging Boots and Shoes.—A new machine for this purpose has been brought forward. The boot is placed on one part of the machine, and a stick of wood on another, motion being given, one portion of the mechanism operates to prick the holes with an awl; another to make the pegs; another to feed the pegs to the mouth of the holes, and another to drive the pegs home. These various operations are performed with great rapidity, about two minutes only being required to double peg each boot.

Yellow fever was prevailing in Jamaica, at the latest advices.

How to Catch a Thief.

The father of the great American statesman was a very humorous and jocose personage, and innumerable are the anecdotes that are related of him. As he was once journeying in Massachusetts, not far from his native town, he stopped rather late one night at an inn in the village of ——. In the bar-room were about twenty different persons, who, as he entered, called out for him to discover a thief. One of the company, it appeared, had, a few moments before, a watch taken from his pocket, and he knew the offender must be in the room with them.

"Come, Mr. Almanac-maker, you know the signs of the times, tho hidden things of the seasons, tell who is the thief."

"Fasten all the doors of the room and let no one leave it; and here, landlord, go and bring your wife's best brass kettle."

"Whe-ew! want to know! my stars! my wife's—Whe-ew?" quoth Boniface.

"Why, you wouldn't be more stuck up if I told you to go to pot."

Boniface did as commanded; the great brass kettle was placed in the middle of the floor, its bottom up,—as black, sooty, and smoky as the chimney back. The landlord got into his bar, and looked on with eyes as big as saucers.

"You don't want any hot water or nothing, to take off the bristles on the critter, do you Squire?" said the landlord, the preparations looking a little too much like hog killing. "The old woman's gone to bed and the well's dry."

"Now, go into the barn and bring me the biggest cackler you've got."

"Whew! you won't hile him, will you? he's a tough one. I can swear, Squire, that he didn't steal the watch. The old rooster knows when its time to crew without looking at a watch."

"Go along, or I wont detect the thief."

Boniface went to the barn and soon returned with a tremendous fat rooster, cackling all the way like mad.

"Now, put him under the kettle and blow the light out."

The old rooster was thus under the inverted kettle and the lamp blown out.

"Now, gentlemen, I don't suppose the thief is in the company, but if he is, the old rooster will crow when the offender touches the bottom of the kettle with his hands. Walk around in a circle, and the fowl will make known the watch-stealer. The innocent need not be afraid you know."

The company then to humor him, and carry out the joke, walked around the kettle in the dark three or four times.

"All done, gentlemen?"

"All done!" was the cry; "where's your crowing? We heard no cocksdoodledoo."

"Bring us a light."

A light was brought as ordered.

"All up?"

"All up," was the answer.

"All—don't know; here is one fellow who has not held up his hand."

They were examined, and were not black like these of the rest of the company.

"You will find your watch about him—search."

And so it proved. The fellow, not being aware, any more than the rest, of the trap that had been set for the discovery of the thief, had kept aloof from the kettle, lest when he touched it, the rooster should proclaim him as the thief. As the hands of all the others were blackened, the witness of his own showed of course, that he had not dared to touch the old brass kettle, and that he was the offender. He jumped out of the frying pan into the fire, and was lodged in as uncomfortable a place as either, to-wit, the jail.

Super Heated Steam.—Super heated steam has some singular properties. While a chip held a quarter of an inch from the nozzle of a try-cock, would be forced away by the issuing steam, held within the eighth of an inch of the nozzle, it would be suddenly drawn to, and forcibly retained against the opening, as if by magnetism. The property of super heated steam to absorb water is also remarkable. A boiler of self-neting discharge for excessive steam, the machinery of which was heavily weighted, being neglected under brisk firing one day, got over-heated. When the discharge acted, it was through a nozzle turned downward into a pail of cold water; the steam shot into it did not, as would be supposed, blow the water about the engine room, but it converted every drop of it into steam, filling the whole building with a dense cloud of vapor.

MURDEROUS SCAVENGERS.

Shallow practitioners have asserted that intestinal worms are not injurious, in fact that they act the part of scavengers, removing foul and indigestible matter from the alimentary canal. What audacious humbug! What miserable philosophy! Every experienced physician knows that these animals cause inflammation of the bowels, and sometimes actually eat through the coating of the stomach and lower intestines, causing inevitable death. Of all the diseases of children this is the most dangerous and distressing. Unfortunately, too, it is one of the most common. In WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, however, a safe, quick, unfailing remedy is provided. The proprietor challenges the world to show that it ever failed to effect a cure.

☞ In particular send remember the name of Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole proprietors.

☞ Sold by all the Druggists. jy12 1t.

LANE, MAYFIELD & CO.,

COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 92 Camp street, New Orleans. jy5 1y.

IMPROVED EAGLE COTTON-GINS.

Warranted to separate the Seeds, Dirt and Trash from the Cotton, without injury to the Staple.

DEPOT NO. 67 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Town Buildings, four doors from St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.

The Proprietors of the EAGLE COTTON-GIN MANUFACTORY furnish Saw Cotton Gins of every description, adapted to every variety of cotton, and warranted superior in every respect, viz:

Power Gins, of from 25 to 80 or 100 Saws each, for horse, steam or water power—will turn out from two to ten bales per day of clean Cotton, of 450 pounds each.

Hand Gins, of from 10 to 20 Saws each, so constructed as to be driven by cranks upon the Saw-Cylinder shaft, or at a much greater speed by an extra driving pulley—will clean from 150 to 450 pounds per day.

These Cotton-Gins combine all the late improvements in machinery, and are warranted of the best materials and workmanship.

A Medal was awarded to the Manufacturers of the Eagle Cotton-Gin by a Jury of the Royal Commissioners connected with the Exhibition of the Works of All Nations, at London, in the year 1851, as will be seen by the subjoined copy of a letter received by them:

Executive Mansion, Washington,
January 31st, 1853.

To the Proprietors Eagle Cotton-Gin Co.

Gentlemen: I have the pleasure to inform you that a Jury of the Royal Commissioners connected with the Exhibition of the Works of all Nations, at London, in the year 1851, in consideration of your having exhibited a specimen of a Cotton-Gin, has awarded you the Exhibitor's Medal, Certificate, and a Copy of the Reports of the Juries.

These articles are in the possession of Col. Peter Force, of this city, Chairman of the American Executive Committee, and will be forwarded to you by such mode of conveyance as you shall suggest.

Very respectfully, your obedient Servant,
HILLARD FILLMORE,
Chairman of the Central Committee, U. S.

PETER FORCE,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

A Prize of $1350, and a Gold Medal

Was awarded to the Eagle Cotton Gin Co., by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, for a Gin-Stand for working the Cotton, as will be noticed by the following copy of a letter dated—

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India,
Calcutta, September 3d, 1853.

Gentlemen—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th July, 1851, advising the despatch of a Cotton-Gin to compete for the prize of Rupees 5000, offered by the Government of India in 1849, through the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.

In reply thereto, I have now the honor to enclose two Bank of England Post Bills, being the equivalent of the sum of Rupees, 2500, which has been granted to your machine.

I have further the pleasure to inform you that the Society has been pleased to award your its Gold Medal on the same account, and which will be forwarded you by another opportunity as soon as the inscription has been placed on it.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
A. B. BLECHYNDEN
Secretary A. and H. Society of India.

A medal was also awarded them at the Crystal Palace, New York.

Some of the peculiarities of the Eagle Cotton-Gin are the following:

The "Detached Grates," exclusively used by us and patented, are so farmed that when set in the frame or breast, the top is entirely detached from the breast, as well as from the other grates; and when the Gin is in operation, the fibres of the cotton, which are partly separated from the roll by the saw-teeth, are permitted to pass up freely and without obstruction, and to clear themselves from the tops of the grates. The tendency to choke and clog, and the consequent increase of friction and injury to the staple, which attends the use of the other various forms of grates, is thereby avoided, and the ease with which the cotton is detached from the seed and carried through by the saw-teeth, is peculiar to this form of grate. They are chilled or hardened at the point where the saw-teeth pass, and the strictest attention is paid to their finish and setting.

The "Improved Brush" is also peculiar in its construction and mode of operation, the object of the inventor having been to combine the advantages of the Cylinder, or close, and the winged or open Brushes, and to avoid the objectionable features of each of these forms. The supply of air for the Gin-Stand (the regulation and control of which is one of the most important functions of the Brush) is admitted through openings in the Brush heads, and it is forced out, when the Brush is in motion, through long narrow slits or opening at the circumference of the Brush and between the rows of bristles. The several thin sheets or currents of air set alternately with the rows of bristles to detach the fibres of cotton from the saw-teeth to release portions, and, with the aid of the "Patent Motes," give to the cotton, when delivered into the lint-room, that peculiar combed or carded appearance so well known and so much desired by purchasers.

This Brush may be made to blow through a line of twenty or thirty feet in length, or may be used with a short line, as may be preferred. The varying eddies and counter currents of air which attend the use of the common open or winged Brushes are entirely avoided, and a uniform and steady draft, of any desired strength, may at all times be secured by varying the speed, the depths of the wings, or the area of the space through which the air is supplied.

The "Sliding Butts or Hinges," by which the Breast or Grate-Fall is attached to the frame of the Stand, were invented and applied to the Eagle Gin Stand, in order to adapt it more fully to the different views and wishes of planters, to the variety of cotton, and to the various states of the cotton of different pickings. A peculiar curve is given to the front surface of the grate, at the point where the saw-teeth pass, and the front of the saw-tooth may be made to assume any desired angle with this curved surface of the grate, at the pleasure of the planter, thus enabling him to adapt the machine to the different varieties of cotton, or to the different states of it, and to gin fast or slow at pleasure. This invention, although very simple, is believed by us to be one of the most useful ever attached to the Cotton-Gin; and, when properly understood and adjusted, it gives to the ginner almost perfect control over the product of the gin, determining, in a great measure both the quantity and quality of that product.

In making the saw-teeth, to ensure the greatest accuracy possible, an instrument invented especially for the purpose is made use of, called the "Dentometer," or tooth-measurer. By this instrument, the exact angle of every saw is measured when the tooth is cut; so that the various angles described above may always be determined with great precision, and the range of ginning angles may be varied to any desired extent.

☞ A large stock of Gins on hand at the Warehouse of the Manufactory, No. 57 St. Charles street, and for sale by

WILLIAM L. CUSHING, Agent,
New Orleans.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING.

A large stock of all sizes of the Vulcanized India Rubber Belting will be sold at low prices. The cost is much below leather banding. je24 3m

S. L. WALKER, New Orleans; WM. M. STUART, New Orleans; ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON, Caddo Par. La.

WALKER, STUART & HUTCHINSON,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 57 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je26

Startling and Interesting Facts

CONCERNING

CHOLERA, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, Summer Complaints, etc.

A fact that should startle is this: One feels a slight uneasiness in the bowels, a slight diarrhea comes out, which is little thought of; in a short time, in a few hours, perhaps, seldom days, it is attended with sickness of the stomach, a most sinking weakness, rapid discharges, coldness, cramps, nicotes, blackness, collapse, DEATH—and yet all this fatal result from a disregard of the warning, premonitory Diarrhea, and neglect of a wise provision of a safe and sure remedy that kind Providence has made easy to all.

This remedy is made public from the strongest desire to rescue the exposed, under the best substantial conviction that it is certain in its good effects, and with it on hand, no one heeding the warning and using the remedy, need be a victim to the Cholera.

DR. BILLINGS'

CARMINATIVE and ASTRINGENT SYRUP

IS THIS SURE REMEDY.

By the advice and urgent request of hundreds, whose lives have been saved—of many even when apparently in the very last struggles of death—he has been induced to make still more efforts to give it wider publicity to a remedy so greatly successful.

The perfection which he and others ascribe to this remedy may appear beyond the power of medicine to possess; yet the truthfulness of the claim is most thoroughly established, and will be fully confirmed by calling on the individuals who have witnessed its effects, and used it with complete success, some of whose names we are authorized to give.

For Cholera, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Bloody Flux, Summer Complaint and Weakness of the Bowels, this medicine is offered as a certain remedy. This is the medicine that arrested that horrible disease so prevalent among the Mexican soldiers. The officers first commenced its use, after which they gave it their soldiers, and cured in every case without an exception. I would refer to the officers and others who served in the war with Mexico. Sold by

O. O. WOODMAN,
corner of Common and Magazine streets, New Orleans.
J. WRIGHT, & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.
JOS. TUCKER, Mobile.
W. H. FOX, Natchez, Miss.

my24 1m

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,

WASHINGTON CO., VA.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 21st day of AUGUST next.

TERMS:

Tuition per session of 5 months	$20 00
Board	42 00
Fuel	2 50
Washing	5 00
Contingent charge	1 25
	$70 75

Those seeking a school in which their sons or wards may receive a good Collegiate or business education, are requested to consider the advantages here offered. The thorough course of study, healthful location, remoteness from any town, wholesome discipline, long experience and ability of the Faculty, together with the *cheapness of our terms*, are points worthy of especial notice. For additional information, or for a catalogue, address

E. E. WILEY, President,
Emory Post Office, Va.

je28 3m

MEDICAL CARD.

W. BODENHAMER, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends in the South and Southwest, that he has permanently located himself in the city of New York, where he will continues to devote his whole attention to the medical and surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Lower Bowel—such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, etc. He has devoted a number of years to the treatment of those diseases in Louisville, Ky. and New Orleans, La.; and for the success attending his peculiar practice, as well as other information on the subject, he refers to his work, on those diseases, lately published by J. S. Redfield, of New York, especially addressed to non-medical readers, and for sale at the bookstores of B. M. NORMAN and J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans.

☞ Letters can be addressed to Dr. W. Bodenhamer, 46 Ex Twenty-First street, New York. my31 3m

Super Heated Steam.—Super heated steam has some singular properties. While a chip held a quarter of an inch from the nozzle of a try-cock, would be forced away by the issuing steam, held within the eighth of an inch of the nozzle, it would be suddenly drawn to, and forcibly retained against the opening, as if by magnetism. The property of super heated steam to absorb water is also remarkable. A boiler of self-neting discharge for excessive steam, the machinery of which was heavily weighted, being neglected under brisk firing one day, got over-heated. When the discharge acted, it was through a nozzle turned downward into a pail of cold water; the steam shot into it did not, as would be supposed, blow the water about the engine room, but it converted every drop of it into steam, filling the whole building with a dense cloud of vapor.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION of 1856 will commence on the 31st day of July.

Terms: Board, (including Furnished Rooms, Attendance, Fuel, Washing and Lights,) with Tuition in all the English branches, $70 00; Incidental Tax, $1; Day Scholars, for Fuel, $2 00.

Extra: Music on the Piano or Guitar, with the use of the instrument, $22 50; Drawing, $5; Studies in Heads, Crayon and Pastile, $10; Oil Painting, $20; Latin, $5; French, $10.

Regular fees are to be paid one half in advance, the other at the end of the Session.

Lectures on the Theory of Music will be delivered FREE OF CHARGE, by the Professor of that department, to those young ladies who desire a thorough knowledge of that interesting science.

Circulars containing full information will be sent on application to the President.

je21 8t T. M. JONES, President.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS—PILLS that ARE PILLS.

—Professor Hayes, State Chemist, of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all Pills, and announced are the men who certify that Doct. Hayes knows, viz:

Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Mass.
Emory Washburn, Governor of Mass.
W. C. Plunkett, Lieut. Gov. of Mass.
Edward Everett, Ex-Sec. of State and Senator of U. S.
Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker of the House Rep., U. S.
Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plenipot. to Great Britain.
John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of London.

MEN THAT ARE MEN!!!

Among the diseases this Pill has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache, arising from a foul stomach—Nausea—Indigestion, Morbid function of the Kidneys, and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Dicorous and Cutaneous Diseases, which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also by purifying the blood and eliminating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach; such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability. Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of the functions. They are the best Purgative Medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to try them once to know it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by every respectable druggist in the United States.

by21 3m J. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents.

PLANTATION AND GARDEN FERTILIZERS.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand the following concentrated manures, a single trial of which will prove to the most incredulous their value as a restorer of fertility to worn out soils, and their adaptation to increasing largely the products of the Garden and Orchard.

Numerous testimonials from gentlemen who tried them last season have been received, all of whom concur in saying that their experiments were satisfactory and profitable beyond their anticipation—

PHOSPHATED GUANO,
In barrels of about 250 lbs, at 2 cents per lb.
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
In barrels of about 250 lbs, at 2 cents per lb.
COARSE GROUND BONES,
In barrels of about 175 lbs, at 1¼ cents per lb.
FINE GROUND BONES,
In barrels of about 200 lbs, at 1½ cents per lb.
PERUVIAN GUANO,
In sacks of about 140 lbs, at 3 cents per lb.
POUDRETTE,
Or de-odorized Night Soil, in powder, at $1 55 per bbl.
LAND PLASTER,
At $1 75 per barrel.

Also

ROCK SALT, in barrels of about 300 lbs, at 1 cent per lb.

☞ Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. A pamphlet, containing further particulars and directions for using the above fertilizers will be sent by mail, on the receip

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 18. WHOLE NUMBER 278.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1856.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—30 CAMP ST.

CORRESPONDENCE UP THE RIVER.

Minnesota, its Climate and Productions—St. Paul, its appearance and Society—White Bear Lake and Fishing—Falls of St. Anthony and Cheevers Tower—Minnehaha, "the laughing water"—Fort Snelling.

Minnesota, which being interpreted is "sky-tinted water," is the first Territory I have visited. Everything goes on here just as in the States. The people are well-behaved and enterprising beyond most countries. The Territory was organized by act of Congress March 3, 1849. It is seven years old, and by the census is already entitled to the dignity of Statehood. This is decidedly West and North. The climate is healthful and invigorating to wasted constitutions, and the soil is black, deep and productive. The articles of culture are wheat, rye, oats, potatoes and every description of roots. Broad undulating prairies and what are called "burr oak openings," with ranges of hills covered with a sparse growth of stunted trees, make up the features of the landscape. It is the middle of June, and the thermometer stands at 92 deg. in the shade. Things have fairly begun to grow, and the long hot days press vegetation onward with surprising rapidity. What nature does here she must do quickly. There are but three growing months—cold spring, chilly autumn and freezing winter embrace the balance of the year. The ice thaws and begins its southward journey in the last of April, and by the first or middle of November the rivers and lakes are frozen. The atmosphere in summer and winter has the dryness, electricity and high salubrity of the Mexican table lands. You can sleep with open windows or even in the open air with impunity. The winters are long and very cold, but dry and uniform. Snow falls to the depth of twelve or eighteen inches, and remains six months without drift or thaw. It rarely rains in winter, and the people enjoy their sleigh-riding without let or hindrance. Invalids with pulmonary diseases spend the winter here and are benefitted. Some instances of apparent cure came under my observation. I have been informed that owing to some atmospheric peculiarity, and to a constitutional change which it induces, persons are almost insensible of the cold, and that people sometimes nearly freeze to death without knowing it. The winter etiquette of the Esquimeaux is observed, and travelers meeting describe each others noses, and volunteer the friendly salutation of a rub of snow!—Minnesota is called the "New England of the West" and the climate, soil and population justify the name. The inhabitants are of every State, nation, kindred, tongue and people. Germans and New Englanders are probably most numerous.

St. Paul is of course named for the Apostle of the Gentiles—population about ten thousand, and growing so fast that the statistics must be changed daily. It is the capitol and has a new State-House, which looks rather stately at a distance, but is poorly built, and kept in wretched condition. From its cupola we have a very full view of the city. Like nearly all the Upper Mississippi towns it is built very irregularly, on an irregular surface of bluffs, knobs and hills, and is spread over a vast extent. The appearance of the place from the river, from the near elevations, or from the capitol, with the accessions which position, water, hills and heavens bring to the scene, is moderately good, but nothing capable of exciting the faintest rapture of poetic feeling. The near and detailed view is wonderfully commonplace. In general it may be said that the town is not yet fenced in. It seems to be out of doors, and in the nakedness of infancy. Most of the houses are new—none of them are old, and few of them make any pretension to completeness or elegance.—Large droves of cattle, driven here for sale, are herded in the most central localities. There are pig styes and a stock market in a stone's throw of the best hotel. The theatre is over the butchers and market house, and judging from the things pouring into it, it is well attended. The churches are doing well for so young a town. Methodism is perhaps in the ascendancy, and is in a healthy, growing condition. This denomination has but one church, and small at present, but a new one is in course of erection which is to surpass every other in the city. The present edifice is the first brick and the first religious structure erected in Minnesota. The society of St. Paul is good for so young a place and business is characteristic of "the great west." Real estate is held enormously high, speculation is rife, and money is worth from two to five per cent. per month. Peoples' heads are almost turned with fortune seeking and with the speculating mania.

Our first excursion is to White Bear Lake, twelve miles from St. Paul.—Fine horses but a slow and perverse driver, bring us to it in time for a dinner of fish and game—the best dinner that we found in the Territory. The lake is twelve or fifteen miles in circumference, a large island of several hundred acres is in the center, and both island and mainland are covered with a munificent growth of sugar-maple and oak. The water is clear as light, is the best in the world to drink, and deep enough to look blue. We are rowed over its surface and circumnavigate the island. The water sparkles like wine twenty feet below the surface; we see fish, and shells, and every sort of submarine thing. Each passenger has hook, spoon and line, and dancing over the waves, trolls for such fish as he has just eaten for dinner. Divers pike, bass, and others of the finny tribe are cruelly drawn from their limpid home and given over to the tender mercies of the sporting epicure. On the pebbly shore of the island our little fleet is moored, and all fall to work seeking for cameleons and other curious and precious stones. Of these many fine specimens are found which jewellers would prize and turn to profitable account. Once more aboard with hook and line and bate, we linger in the shadow of the island till the sun gets low and then return to port. This lake is supplied by a spring which bursts up from the center and bottom, and as it keeps the lake at a uniform height. White Bear is the largest lake we saw, but there are many others, smaller and not less beautiful, which we passed and saw at a distance. They are supplied by gushing powerful springs, and their outlets are the sources of several large rivers. The Red river of the North and the Mississippi take their rise in these spring lakes. Minnesota has been styled with with truth, the artesian fountain of the continent. There is no country in the world which equals it in the number, beauty and purity of its lakes.

Our next excursion, and the one of greatest distance and interest, is the Falls of St. Anthony, and other noticeable places. The falls are, by the river, twenty miles above St. Paul. The river however makes a long bend, and we drive across the country on the east side, and shorten the distance to ten or twelve miles. The country around the falls is beautiful and in unison with them. Rolling prairies dotted with islands of wood are on both banks, and before civilisation marred it the scene must have been surpassingly fine.—There is an observatory below the falls and near the bank of the river called "Cheevers Tower," as high as the tower of St. Patrick's, and built like the fine tower on Washington Avenue. Over the entrance somebody has perpetrated the following distitch:

Pay your dime
Before you climb.

After fulfilling the truth of this poetry (?)—we ascended to the dizzy, buzzy top, and luxuriated in the magnificent *coup d'oeil*. We look upon the Mississippi at least two thousand miles from its mouth. It is here in greatly reduced circumstances, shallow, clear and half the width it is at New Orleans. The channel is visible in its windings for miles above and below St. Anthony. The prairies with their varied woods, grasses and grains stretch away like dead swells from the mast of a ship.—The town of St. Anthony is on the east bank, contains from two to three thousand souls, and looks across the river on a line with the falls. On the opposite side is the village of Minnopolis, which looks as if it had been built the day before. The fall of water is only seventeen feet, and from this height and distance it appears much less. The falls are divided by an island which lies midway between banks, and on which is a flouring mill and a saw mill. From the head of the island and extending nearly to either shore, the falls are choked and vexed by immense rafts of logs, which have been floated from extensive pineries above and have lodged amongst the rocks. Just in the thickets lodgment of them and at the head of the island, a shingle mill whizzes and puffs sublimely. In such a place it can never want for water power, nor materials to work on. The widest fall is on the west side, and extends about one or two hundred feet from the bank to a huge drift of logs and rocky projections. As we stand and contemplate we are filled with regret that we could not have looked upon the falls before the utilitarian pale faces came and haggled and ruined what must have been one of the loveliest scenes on the continent. I envy the privilege of the first explorers who saw this place in all its native beauty, before the saw, hammer and axe came. Half a mile above the falls is a suspension bridge, built like the bridge at Niagara, but not of equal size and cost. It is however a great work and useful.

Crossing on this bridge we drive to the falls of Minnehaha, six miles below Minneopolis. The outlet of Lake Minnetonka here makes a perpendicular leap of eighty feet. It is a small stream, between a brook and a creek, twenty or thirty feet wide and half knee deep. Crossing it above we wind around, and in a deep gorge or dell, shut in by precipitous banks, and overhung with trees and vines, we see the "laughing water" face to face. It is a thing of beauty, or rather of marvelous prettiness. With the trees and shrubs, which from some points partially hide it, and with the sparkling, dimpling, cachinating look and sound of the water, we feel that Minnehaha alone expresses what is heard and seen. Some wretch has attempted to change the name to perpetuate his own, "Brown's Falls!" Shades of the Dacotahs! The man that would be guilty of such an impious thing ought to be scalped.

Drinking of the laughing water, and casting more than one "longing lingering look behind," we proceed to Fort Snelling, and thence across the river home again. The Fort is three miles from Minnehaha, and stands at the junction of Minnesota and Mississippi. It contains extensive stone barracks and is surrounded by stone walls. The situation is pleasant. One side looks out on the Minnesota, another on the Mississippi, and the others toward the prairies. A more delightful spot I have not seen. But surely it is time to bring this letter to a close, and to bid the sky-tinted water farewell. WOODSMAN.

June 25, 1856.

AN ANNUAL GIFT.

One "Old Solomon" appears once a year by his offerings to the editor of the Richmond Christian Advocate. The editor introduces this Ethiopian prince: "Our old friend appears in our columns once more. He greets us annually with a contribution. Last year he told us his donation was the fruit of his savings in the sale of "fish and oysters," and was governed by the fluctuations of the trade; as God prospers him; as he gives of his earnings to the cause of Christ.—Who does not wish that Old Solomon's net may be always on "the right side of the ship." Providence has been more propitious we suppose, the past season, and as a thank offering the contribution is enlarged."

And here is the "appearance," unvarnished:

"*Bro. L. M'Lee*: Inclosed is mi superipsion this ear to the miscionery. trak and biblo cociety, twenty dolers to miscionary, five to trak, five to bible cociety —makes thirty-altogether.—I wish i was able to cen mor. I read your paper sometime when I can get. mi brothers lend it me sonie times. I hop this will go saf to you and the Lord send whar it is most nerded. mi best christian love to you from one of brothers in christ Jesus our lord." Your friend,

June 7, 1856. OLD SOLLOMAN.

THEIR INFLUENCE.

Bishop Andrew's articles, which appeared in our columns, in several numbers, on the "Religious Instruction of Negroes" have awakened attention, beyond our own church; and properly, for others have a work to do, in that field which has been as yet hardly begun. The Presbyterian Herald says, in quoting:

"Bishop Andrew, is now publishing in the Southern Methodist papers an admirable series of letters to Southern masters, on their responsibilities and duties to their servants and especially their obligation to give them religious instruction. His style is easy and naturally, and occasionally touchingly eloquent. The letters breathe the spirit of the gospel, and cannot fail to be highly useful."

RIGHT KIND OF PREACHING.—It was a beautiful criticism made by Longinus upon the effect of the speaking of Cicero and Demosthenes. He said the people would go from one of Cicero's orations exclaiming, "What a beautiful speaker! What a rich, fine voice! What an eloquent man Cicero is!" They talked of Cicero; but when they left Demosthenes, they said, "Let us fight Philip!" Losing sight of the speaker, they were all absorbed in the subject; they thought not of Demosthenes, but of their country. So, my brethern, let us endeavor to send away from our ministrations the christian, with his mouth full of the praise not of "our preacher," but of God; and the sinner not descanting upon the beautiful figures and well turned periods of this discourse, but inquiring with the brokenness of a penitent. "What shall I do to be saved?"

He that is not against his sin, in a lively resistance, is for it in his affections.

Afflictions are God's whetstones—they put a new edge upon old principles.

LETTER FROM BISHOP ANDREW.

Centenary Institute — Commencement — Weather — Degrees — Preaching — Addresses — The Wreath — A Horrible Article — Music, Modern and Scientific — A Good Class-meeting — As it ought to be.

SPRINGFIELD, Ala., July 5, 1856.

Dear Brother:—We have just finished the usual exercises of our annual commencement, and our quiet village is almost as still as the Sabbath. I suppose that both you and your readers would like to hear some account of the commencement of the Centenary Institute, and as I don't know whether any one else has performed the task I have undertaken it myself.

The commencement sermon was preached on last Sabbath to a large assembly, by Rev. Mr. Harrison, of Macon, Mississippi, on "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." A plain, scriptural, earnest and appropriate discourse. May it never be forgotten, especially by the interesting crowd of young people to whom it was particularly addressed. There was also preaching in the afternoon and night.

On Monday and Tuesday the examination was carried on, and I am told the classes acquitted themselves very creditably. I did not hear many of them, the reason why, is I strive to avoid large crowds, especially when the thermometer is over 90 degrees in the shade, and the dust shoe deep in the streets. I was present however on Tuesday and heard three young ladies of the graduating class read a number of the Centenary Wreath. The Wreath is a paper which has been periodically published during the term of the Senior class, who alternately edit it, and at regular periods read it for the amusement and edification of the school and as many of the citizens as choose to attend. It is designed to improve them in thinking, writing and composition, and is, I doubt not, happily calculated to promote these ends.

The reading on Tuesday spoke well for the paper and its correspondents, but like all other important journals, it has to change its editors, or rather editresses, and the old incumbents must be regarded as having given the public their valedictory on Tuesday. What effect the inauguration of a new dynasty may produce upon its fortunes time alone will show.

There was one article in the late number which struck me with great force. It was an able and earnest appeal from daughters and sisters to their fathers and brothers to endow Centenary Institute. It seemed to produce some sensation, but I am told that a similar appeal was made last year, and that an effort at that time would probably have resulted in a favorable beginning towards that desirable object, but the Trustees were not just ready, nor were they ready on Tuesday, when there was a good state of feeling on the subject. I believe, however, they have appointed a committee to attend to getting the ball in motion.

Success to them. The Centenary Institute ought to be handsomely endowed. It is Alabama's oldest Institute—I mean under the care of the Conference—has been diligently and successfully engaged in training the daughters of this proud State, and preparing them for usefulness in the various walks embraced in woman's glorious sphere.—Many of its daughters are now the happy wives and mothers of the land—not a few have passed triumphantly to that haven of glorious rest toward which they received the decisive impulse while pursuing their studies here.

But rival institutions are springing up all over the land, and the number of students will of course fluctuate. We must have an able faculty, notwithstanding any casual fluctuations in the patronage of the school. But of this enough.

Wednesday was a great day. We had reading of original compositions by the graduating class, seven in number. The conferring of degrees, and an address by the President—all very good. Then we had the annual Literary Address, by Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of Mobile. A very sensible, practical address, on the proper course to be observed in order to success in life.—Would that all the youth who heard it may remember and follow its teachings, then would their success and usefulness and happiness be secured beyond contingency. In a word the address was a capital one and well delivered.

But perhaps some of your readers are ready to say "We have been listening for the music." Oh, sure enough; well, we had music interspersed all the way through, at proper intervals, and I reckon it was very fine: every body said so. For my part, not being at all proficient in modern scientific music, I can't decide. All I can say is that it sounded very well.

Before I close I must say something about what was to me the most interesting portion of the exercises. We had our Sabbath morning a general class-meeting. Quite a large turn-out. Brother Joshua Heard conducted the services, and I tell you we had a real good, warm, old-fashioned class-meeting. The brethren and sisters spoke, several of them strongly and clearly, on the subject of "perfect love," and we had a most precious season. Now I am glad to see that all our schools make religion the prominent feature, and I rejoice too to see our Methodist schools honoring and making prominent the peculiar institutions of Methodism.

J. O. ANDREW.

Anecdotes of Early Western Preachers.

ASBURY AND AXLEY.

Rev. Mr. Millburn will do a good service, and what no other popular lecturer seems to have the taste, courage, judgment or sentiment of justice to undertake, in setting forth the heroic and exalted worth of certain pioneer preachers. It is for the world's welfare that they be put in such a light as to be known and admired. The following is from one of Mr. M's lectures:

To my mind with all due to the great divines of New England—to Edwards and Dwight, and Channing—Francis Asbury is the most notable name, in the ecclesiastical history of this continent. He had the care of all the churches of his order; he traveled for forty years from Maine to Georgia; from the Atlantic to the limits of population in the West and Southwest; here upon his shoulders the weight of the affairs of what is now the most numerous of the Protestant bodies in the country, was instant in season, and out of season, warning and encouraging, and stimulating; and yet his name is not recorded by a single historian of the United States, and many well-read men are not even aware of his existence.

Asbury had some striking peculiarities. Among other things he was never married. Indeed, like many of the early Methodist pioneers he was a decided advocate of the celibacy of the clergy. One of the three rules laid down for the guidance of the young preachers was to the effect that they must be very sparing in their conversation to women. Considering the itinerant life they were to lead, and the scanty amount of their salary, which, in those days, was fixed at a maximum of forty-four dollars a year, all presents they might receive included, celibacy, seemed in a manner forced upon them. Indeed, it was generally understood, that when a young brother was so unfortunate as to link himself with a female companion, he must leave the ranks of the itinerants and beate; preaching when he could, but deriving no support from the church. Asbury himself said that he could form no ties that would interfere with the prosecution of his duties, and he had found no women who would be content with the society of her husband for but a single week in a year; and if he should find such a one he would not marry her. Still, he maintained it to be the duty of every man to support a woman; and he, accordingly devoted a large share of his scanty income to the maintenance of a kinswoman in England; and when she died, he bestowed it upon another.

These early Methodist preachers were not learned men. Their libraries, not seldom, consisted of but two books, the Bible and Hymn Book; but the contents of these they mastered, as well as the great book of human nature. Far out upon the lonely prairie, where they had passed the night, with the earth for a mattress and the broad sky for a covering, and their saddle for a pillow, when they awoke early in the morning cold and hungry, their first duty was to read, upon their knees, a few chapters from the little pocket Bible, often bedewing the pages with their tears; and, then, commend themselves to their heavenly Father, they would saddle their horses and proceed on their solitary way. Their Hymn Book was their great armory; furnished, they believed with every needful spiritual weapon. They were almost to a man, great singers, and this accomplishment often stood them in good stead, as the following anecdote of one of them will show; besides illustrating some other points in their character.

Among the most notable of these early preachers was James, or, as he was usually called, Jimmy Axley. In 1806 or 1807, he was sent as a missionary to Attakapas country, in Louisiana, a region chiefly inhabited by Roman Catholics. He had little comfort to expect from unpaid kindness, and he had no money with which to purchase it. At one time he was reduced to the very verge of starvation. He had passed the previous night in the open swamp.—Toward evening, cold, wet and hungry, for he had eaten nothing for thirty-six hours, he reached a plantation. He catered the house and petitioned for food and lodging. The mistress of the house, a widow with sundry daughters, and several negro children playing about, recognized his call, and refused his request. "She would have no such cattle about her." The most he could gain was permission to warm himself by the fire, before he set out in the cold and darkness. As he sat warming himself he thought of his sad plight and of his empty stomach. He thought of another night in the swamp. He thought that it might be his last night upon earth. He thought of the dark rolling river, and of the celestial city beyond. His heart swelled with gludness, and his emotion found vent in one of his favorite hymns:

"Peace, my soul thou need'st not fear,
The great Provider still is near."

He sang the whole hymn, then another, and still another. Looking round at the close he saw mother, and daughters, and negroes, all in tears. "Here, Sally, get the preacher a good supper; and Pete, you put up his horse, he shall stay a week, if he pleases," said the widow. So Jimmy paid for his supper with a song.

Many years after, Father Axley attended General Conference at Baltimore, and on Sunday was appointed to preach at the oldest church. He rose and lined the first verse of the hymn. When the choir rose to sing all the audience turn round to them presenting their backs to the preacher. Jimmy was astonished. He had never seen such a proceeding, and it appeared to him a breach of good manners that deserved rebuke. When he was about to give out the second stanza, the audience turned round again to him, and then faced the choir as they sang. The preacher, therefore, turned his back to them. He heard them turning back to hear the dialog of the next stanza.—Still he kept his back toward them. "Do you think this looks well?" he at length asked. "Is this good manners? and yet my back looks as well as any of yours?" From that day to the present, that congregation has never again turned their backs to the preacher, during singing.

Mr. James Gibson, the oldest member of the Philadelphia bar, died in that city on the 9th instant, at the age of 87 years.

LATER FROM NICARAGUA.

Flight of President Rivas and his Cabinet.

Dissolution of the Provisional Government

By the arrival of the steamship Daniel Webster, we have files of the *Nicaraguense* to the 21st ult., which contain highly important information.

The following, which we copy entire from that paper, gives a full history of the recent revolution:

Patricio Rivas and his Cabinet have deserted—bag and baggage! Last week we published from the pen of his Excellency a proclamation of the most inflexibly patriotic description. Three days afterwards he fled, frightened at his own guilty conscience! We breathe freer! The treason which all expected has transpired, and the Government has no further necessity to divide its counsels with those in whom it has no confidence!

On Wednesday, the 11th day of June, Gen. Walker left Leon, after a most affecting parting with his Excellency at the barrier. At this time Leon was guarded by native soldiers. The Americans interfered with nothing, that the city might feel perfectly safe under the guardianship of troops drawn from its own vicinity. The day after Gen. Walker left, Col. Escobar, commander of the native garrison, informed Col. Bruno Natzmer that the native force was not sufficient to keep guard, and requested a detail of Americans. Compliance was signified, and an American soldier stationed at the entrance of the Principal or government house. Senor Salzar, Minister of War, thereupon mounted his horse and rode down to the barriers bare-headed, where he informed the rabble, in an official harangue, that the Americans had seized the Principal, and were about to murder the President and his Cabinet. In his speech he also took occasion to advise the people that the Americans were going to burn down the churches and destroy the religion of the country. A great excitement was the result, during which the President and his advisors took flight for Chinandega. The Americans in the meantime were innocent in knowledge of what was proceeding; and although they knew there was a hubbub about something, they very naturally thought it was some public day among the people, when they had a right to be excited.

Don Patricio Rivas, President of the Republic; Don Sebastian Salinas, Secretary of State; Don Maximo Jerez, Secretary of War, and Don Francisco Baca, Minister of Public Credit, all fled to Chinandega, leaving Don Fermin Ferrer, the only true and loyal Democrat connected with the late Administration, in this city.

From Chinandega, Don Maximo Jerez, in his capacity as Minister of War, sent word to Realejo to suspend the public work at fortifying that place, and directed that the place be dismantled of its present armament. Orders were also sent to Col. Natzmer, in command at Leon, to withdraw his sentry from the *Principal*, and allow each of the two towers of the Cathedral to be garrisoned by fifty soldiers of the country. The frontier pickets were all called in and a very general order carried out to leave the State open to the army of invasion which was known to be advancing on Leon. The President expressed great fear of his life, and stated that the above regulations were necessary for his safety.

The order sent to Col. Natzmer was not obeyed until it was submitted to Gen. Walker, who immediately ordered the American commander in Leon to comply with the mandates of the Minister of War; and further, to withdraw with his whole force from that city.

At the time Gen. Walker gave the above command he was in Nagarote, at the head of 250 troops, marching on Leon; but after giving the order, he stopped at Managua until the Rifle Battalion, under Lt. Col. Anderson, arrived, when he left for Granada, accompanied by the Rangers.

President Rivas and his cabinet, with the exception of Don Fermin Ferrer, are now in Leon; but the Commander will have no further communication with them. They are known to have made propositions to the enemies of the country, inviting them to invade Nicaragua, and Gen. Walker intends to leave them with their new friends.

The above is a succinct account of one of the strangest revolutions on record, and we leave the world to draw its own conclusions as to the motives that probably controlled the President in his conduct. We can only account for it on the ground of fear, both from the external enemies of the State and from the fact of an approaching election. It is well known that whenever an election has taken place in this Republic, the defeated candidate either fled or was summarily executed. It is probable his Excellency remembered this failing of the State, and knowing that an election was about to transpire in the country, he accordingly concluded to follow the example of his predecessors and save himself by flight. It is also known that while the Costa Ricans were in Rivas, and third men doubted the result, Senor Rivas attempted to make his peace with President Mora, by submitting propositions to that gentleman.

This circumstance convinces us that the approach of an election and an invading army at the same time so frightened President Rivas, that he hardly knew what he was doing; and in a moment of partial insanity and chronic deceitfulness, he left the Presidency, and thus lost all hope for the future.

After the flight of the President from Leon, the people of that city became uneasy at the speech of Senor Salizar, and anxiously inquired of the Fathers of the Church if there was any truth in the statement that the Americans intended to destroy the religion of the land. The Vicar of Leon, a good and faithful man, instantly denied the calumny, and ordered all the priests to declare on Sunday that the report was untrue. The people again became reconciled, and the revulsion sets strongly against President Rivas and his advisers.

ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT.—The election for President of Nicaragua took place on the 24th of June. So far as heard from Gen. Walker had a large majority of the popular vote. An official return from Virgin Bay was: Walker, 70; Jerez, 8; Salazar, 1. From San Juan del Sur: Walker, 80; Jerez, 4. In Rivas and St. George the vote was unanimous for Walker. There can be no doubt of the election of Gen. Walker by a large majority.

President Rivas and Minister of War Jerez left Leon on the 12th June, and made their appearance at Chinandega, where they collected 600 natives, calling in all the outposts of the country. From that place Gen. Jerez ordered the American troops to evacuate Leon, which order was obeyed by Walker's men, and the President and Jerez returned to Leon. Out of the 600 men only 120 arrived at Leon, the rest deserted on the march. On their arrival at Leon the patriots were called by the alarm bells and guns, but out of 1500 only 40 made their appearance. Gen. Walker declared Rivas and his party traitors.

The following distinguished persons, and many more, have proved true to Gen. Walker, with renewed assurances of their preferences and attachment to the General and his government: Ministers Scoto and Salinas, Escobar, Governor of Leon; Gen. Bullstero, Gen. Pineda, Gen. Carrascasa, Gen. Chilon, Col. Mendez and Col. Olivo. The Chamorista party is said to have deposited the entire vote for General Walker.

THE ARMY OF INVASION.—The Nicaraguan, in connection with the invasion of Nicaragua by the army of Guatemala, says:

By the Gazette of San Salvador, we learn that the advance guard of the army of invasion, from Guatemala, had advanced as far as San Miguel, in San Salvador, on the road to this Republic. The advance guard is commanded by Gen. Paredes, who makes it convenient to stop two or three days in each town, and at last accounts he had finally hung up his hat at San Miguel.

CAPTURE OF A PRIZE.—The same paper says:

The schooner San Jose, Capt. Morton, arrived at San Juan del Sur on Thursday last, loaded with provisions, etc. We learn that this vessel was purchased by citizens of Costa Rica, although built in the United States, and sailed under the Costa Rica flag for a time. She has since been purchased by Mariano Salizar, a native and citizen of Nicaragua, now in arms against the supreme authority of this Government, Salizar, a native and citizen of Nicaragua, now in arms and Gilbert Morton, a citizen of Nicaragua, according to the laws. The vessel has been embargoed by the authorities of the port of San Juan, and claimed as a prize, having forfeited her original nationality to the United States, by a sale to Costa Rica citizens, who are at war with Nicaragua.

The Panama Star and Herald has some additional news from Costa Rica and Nicaragua. It says:

By an arrival from Punta Arenas yesterday, we have dates from Costa Rica to the 12th June.

The cholera was fast disappearing from the country.

A very strong revolution had broken out against the government, and there appeared a probability that President Mora would be taken out and shot by the insurgents. The revolution has been brought about by a party of the Costa Ricans who were opposed to the invasion of Nicaragua by the Mora army.

Business was entirely at a stand still in Punta Arenas, provisions scarce and high, and the prospects very poor.

By the same arrival we learn that the 2000 troops which left Guatemala to invade Walker, had been prevented from crossing the territory of Salvador, the latter State being opposed to the invasion. The impression of our informant is, that Walker purposes making an early attack on Costa Rica, and that he will succeed, having a very strong force at present. His head quarters now is Virgin Bay.

Reconstruction of the Government.

It will be seen by the following decrees and addresses, that Don Fermin Ferrer, formerly Minister of Hacienda, has been appointed Provisional President of the Republic, during the interregnum between the flight of Rivas and the election of a new President by the people. The power of the State is thus happily conferred upon the only reliable member of the late Government, and we may add, the only Minister who ever had the confidence of General Walker. A most fortunate chain of events invests this appointment with all the forms of legality; as under the treaty executed by the Democrats and Servitas in Granada, on the formation of the late Provisional Government, it was expressly stipulated that General Walker should be invested with the power to appoint a new Government in the event of a dissolution of the old one. That treaty, which is the basis of all legitimate operations in this Republic, placed the power to provide for the State in the hands of the Commander of the Army, and in the appointment of Don Fermin Ferrer, Gen. Walker not only preserves the Republic but follows out the line of his duties.

In the second place, when President Rivas left this city some time since for Leon, he delegated all the powers to Gen. Walker, and placed the State on a martial law. Thus the defaulting Executive cast away the very authority which was necessary to declare even him a traitor, should he desert the State.

In the reconstruction of the Provisional Government, therefore, the most complete authority reconciles the action of the Commander-in-Chief, according to the only law known since the treaty of Granada, between General Walker on the one side, and General Corral on the other, the existing Government of Nicaragua, under President Ferrer, is entitled to the utmost respect due to any legalized Government. An election takes place soon, however, when the people will choose their own President; and when that is done, the present Provisional Government will dissolve as peaceably as it has been formed, and the State will move on under the direction of the popular will.

DECREE.

WILLIAM WALKER, General-in-Chief of the Army of Nicaragua, considering:

That, by the treaty of the 23d of October last, Don Patricio Rivas was named as the Provisional President of the Republic, and that the power with which he was invested was an emenation of the powers conferred upon me by the Supreme Government as Plenipotentiary General;

That, on the Provisional President removing from the city of Granada to Leon, in March last, he delegated to me all the powers which had been entrusted to him to maintain order in the Eastern and Southern Departments of the Republic, and to guard in each against foreign invasion, proclaiming from that time martial law:

That the Provisional President appointed as Minister of Hacienda Licenciato, Don Fermin Ferrer, Commissioner in the Departments referred to, with all proper powers to aid me in my administration on suitable occasions:

That the Provisional President, Don Patricio Rivas, betraying his duties to the prejudice of the rights and well-being of the Government, has absconded to Chinandega, with the object to disarm all the frontier of the west and deliver the country in the forces of Carrera, who have invaded it; for which object he has commissioned Mr. Mariano Salizar;

That, on the 14th of this month, Mr. Rivas has issued a decree which repeals a decree which was issued four days previous, by which the people of Nicaragua are to choose a successor to him in office;

That by the treaty of the 23d of October, it was explicitly guaranteed by the two contending Generals that the Provisional President should maintain peace and order in the Republic, and that Don Patricio Rivas nat only has endeavored to excite anarchy within, but has called the enemies without to invade the same.

In order to preserve the integrity of the Republic and the sacred duty to save the country from anarchy and from the enemies foreign and domestic, I have deemed it proper to decree, and do

DECREE:

1. The Commissioner of the Government and Minister of the Hacienda, Don Fermin Ferrer, is appointed Provisional President of this Republic, until the people shall elect a President, in obedience to the orders of the decree of the 10th inst., which is in full force and virtue.

2. In consequence, all the acts and decrees issued by order of Don Patricio Rivas, since the 12th inst., are null and void, in consequence of his desertion of all the trusts vonfided to him by virtue of the treaty of the 23d of October aforesaid.

3. The civil or military authorities of the Republic who lend obedience to Mr. Rivas in these matters, natives or foreigners who may render to him any kind of aid, by loans or mercantile contracts, shall be considered as traitors to the country, and punished according to martial laws.

4. Let this be communicated to whom it may concern, and published in all the towns of this Republic.

Deno at Granada, on the 20th day of June, 1856.

WILLIAM WALKER.

Address of General Walker!

TO THE PEOPLE OF NICARAGUA:

I came to Nicaragua to secure its peace and prosperity. With this view I signed the treaty of the 23d October last, and assisted to uphold the Government organized under its provisions.

But the Government, far from aiding me to carry out the agreement of that treaty, has thrown obstacles in the way, and has ended by endeavoring to stir up civil strife within the Republic. Strange as it may appear, the late Rivas Administration has attempted to create troubles, and difficulties, and war, between the people and the Americans they have invited hither.

It was not enough that the Americans should endure the pestilence at Granada for the purpose of consolidating the late Provisional Government, and receive no compensation for the services they rendered at the expense of so much suffering and so much death. It was not enough that they should pour out their blood at Rivas, in order to maintain the power and honor of the State, and then have the Government refuse to provide them with the bare necessities of life. Ingratitude was not sufficient to satisfy the craving for infamy which consumed the vitals of Government, and treason became necessary in order to furnish fresh food to the appetite for obloquy and contempt. They seek to repay their debt to the Americans, by exciting the people against their benefactors.

It is thus manifest that the late Provisional Government has not only failed to fulfil its promises to the Americans and its duties to the people, but is guilty of the enormous crime of instigating its citizens to civil war. And to aid it in these objects, it has coalesced with the armed and declared enemies of the Republic—with the forces an illiterate mayor attempts to pour over the plains of Nicaragua.

In addition, the Government has attempted to prolong its existence by taking from the people the privilege of electing their own rulers; and as if farther to mark its hatred for freedom, it has banished from the State a Cuban patriot, who, despairing for the present of his own country, has sought in this land the honor of using his sword in defence of liberty and progress.

With such accumulated crimes—consuming against the very people it was bound to protect—the late Provisional Government is no longer worthy of existence. In the name of the people I have, therefore, decreed its dissolution, and have organized a Provisional Government, until the nation exercises its natural right of electing its own rulers. WILLIAM WALKER.

GRANADA, June 20, 1856.

Address of Gen. Walker to the Army.

Soldiers! Since you have been in Nicaragua you have endured privations and passed through dangers not only without murmurs, but even with cheerfulness. Veterans might be proud of the prowess you have exhibited; and patriots fighting for homes and firesides have seldom shown more self denial than you have in the service of a foreign government; and you have done all without having as yet received any compensation for what you have undergone.

It is true that the country has just emerged from a disastrous civil war, and therefore we did not expect it to pay promptly the obligations it contracted; but we had a right to expect, at least, gratitude for our services. Far from receiving even this reward, the late Provisional Government has attempted to excite the prejudices of the people against their benefactors.

A government thus bankrupt in credit, faith and honor has no title to the confidence or respect of its soldiers. Duty to ourselves, as well as to the nation, requires us to construct a new administration, which will more faithfully execute the objects of its creation. I have, therefore, organized a new Provisional Government, until the people can select their own rulers, when it is to be hoped we will have an administration more mindful of its duties and more jealous of the honor of the State. WILLIAM WALKER.

GRANADA, June 20, 1856.

Mrs. Elizabeth Green died in the city of Baltimore, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at the advanced age of one hundred and eight years.

A stated meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society was held in New York on the 2d inst., at which auxiliary societies from Connecticut, North Carolina and Ohio were recognized, and other important business transacted.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...Christian Advocate.

...ns to be per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1856.

Missionary Collections.

Indications are favorable. The stirring appeals of the Secretary, Dr. Schon, have not been in vain. We have heard from several points in the Southwest—and the collections are going forward liberally and in good spirit. Our published correspondence, every week, tells well for them. Let them go on, in connection with earnest, spiritual exercises. The information diffused and the spirit cultivated in such a cause ... large part of the net result of gain. ... is better to give all the churches, (small and large,) and all the people, (rich and poor,) the opportunity, than ... efforts at special points. ... benefit.

... Treasury is in debt. Drafts are ... falling due here and no money to ... paid of ... Treasurer, Bro. ... of the man or the financier, ... protest or wait ... its maturity. But this is ... at an expense to the Society. We need not say more.

... brethren will please put the Assistant ... manner of this Division in funds, the ... the better. Or appropriate ... collected to taking up drafts ... maturing in their hands.

SOMETHING OBSERVABLE.

The "Methodist Protestant," of Baltimore, is a paper we like to read.—There is talent engaged there worthy of a better cause than systematic agitation against "the older form of Methodism." Now here is something honest from its columns—it is an editorial:

It is observable that in those places where Methodist Protestantism is newly introduced, a more rapid increase of membership results than where it has been long established. This may be attributed to the novelty which challenges inquiry. In places where it has been long struggling it is looked upon by the people as a church not differing essentially from the mother church, and rather as a refractory child, separated from the great family, than as an ... member of the household, deserving approval ... encouragement. In such places, it is little known ... the circle in which for years it has been ... and there is not sufficient novelty about the ... to cause any special inquiry. But when introduced into new territory, and particularly where ... Episcopacy has the sway, it has a fresh-... which attracts attention, stimulates inquiry, and results in an examination of its principles, a comparison of its system of ... with the older form of Methodism, and ... approval by men of unbiased minds of its superior adaptation to the enlightenment of the age in which we live. These reflections should have their weight upon our various Conferences in leading to energetic action in the establishment of home missions. Methodism is aggressive—Methodist Protestantism must not forget this essential feature of its continued existence and its ultimate success.

"Methodism is aggressive." The older form is—makes aggressions upon the world and sin—changing, restraining, converting them. This new form, "Methodist Protestantism," is aggressive also, but in how different a sense! Its Conferences are exhorted to energetic action against Methodist Episcopacy. Its members are urged to keep the strife warm about, justification?—No. Sanctification? No. But about comparative systems of church government! This is necessary for "its continued existence." The "rapid increase" upon a new introduction anywhere is easily accounted for. The discontented, ambitious, unsettled elements are ready to move off at once. But the flow stops there. The chaff blows away briskly; but all are not chaff. This promising beginning should not therefore lead to such large expectations. They are sure to be disappointed.

And no wonder that Christian people get tired of working a system that finds its antagonism, not in a sinful world, but in another denomination, honored of Christ! They must be very cranky not to get tired of the bootless agitation. It don't pay. Their souls want rest. Their hearts long for godly communion and the sincere milk of the word. They want religion for themselves and their children and their neighbors and servants. And yon offer them a dispute about church govern-...

Reasonably enough they ask, "Is this the entertainment we were invited to?" And the system, that depended upon novelty and worrying agitation for existence, languishes.

Notices of New Books.

... ON REAL LIFE IN GERMANY.—Harper & Brothers.

Sir Archibald Alison, in his history of Europe, ... attention to this book and its author, M. Hackländer, as uniting the most striking qualities of the ... contemporary novels and novelists. It is intended to exhibit a picture of all the stages of society ... the continent, from the cellars through the saloon ... the garrets, showing that all classes have their own ... and that conventional chains would lead many ... white slave to envy Uncle Tom's lot. A travelled friend once remarked to us that it would cure any reasonable Abolitionist to make a tour of the Continent of Europe. The translation is by an incognita ... Sir Archibald, in a preface, says it is done well.

... AFRICA.—Harper & Brothers, 1856.—... Leighton Wilson was for eighteen years a ... in Africa, and is now one of the Secretaries ... the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.—... gives the public in this neat 12mo. pp 526, ... he saw of African ... enlarged our acquaintance ... geography of the country, but his narrative ... what was known before of the habits ... Western ...

... through H. D. McGinnis, ...

UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

WHERE IS THE DANGER.

"Church and State should be separate and distinct." The United States people believe that.

Occasionally, however, the bearings of ecclesiastical organizations and movements on this subject must be discussed. The Roman Catholic Church has shown an instinct for union with secular power; which once effected, by the very nature of the case, the latter sinks below equality. The old Pope put it plainly when he spiritualized the work of creation—"God made two great lights, the sun to rule by day, and the moon to rule by night. The church is the sun; the state, the moon; therefore, the state should be subject to the church."

With our constitutional guards, strong popular sentiment, and vigilant press, we entertain no fears, of a papal or other establishment. The press is awake, but very generally it is on the wrong scent, or trying to put the public on it.

It is getting popular now, to deny the tendency, instincts and traditions of Romanism; and to charge them upon Protestants! The sly priest is praised for not being seen on the stump. He is not in the legislature and Congress; not he. But Protestant bigots and "political parsons" are held up to view! There is danger; all the danger!

From one of our city papers, which has character for able writing and independent views, we take the following as a specimen; abstracted entirely, from any of its original party meaning:

No religious community in this country is so free from the charge of intermeddling in political questions—so clear as a body from all the stains and dust-prints of the political arena. From the day on which the Maryland colony declared for religious liberty to the present time, the stole of the Catholic priest has never been dabbled by "drops of onset" of the battle-grounds of politics, nor has his alb been dragged through the mire of party. It is true, Archbishop Hughes, of New York, has sometimes played the demagogue; but he has been rebuked by his own people for his rashness and arrogance. True, the "Catholic press," at the head of which is Mr. Orestes Brownson, has been violently ultramontane, but it never represented the real opinions of a tithe of the Catholic community. * * * * * *

Can the same be asserted of the sectarians who fill the various churches of the Union? We all remember the peculiar organization of the Massachusetts Legislature which passed the Convent Inspection Bill, and insulted a body of innocent ladies for the glory of God of the renown of Massachusetts.—We see preachers of different religious creeds—none of them Catholics—in the Congress of the United States to-day, bowling against the South and its institutions. We find the pulpits of the North and East resonant with fiery denunciations of the Constitution, and furious appeals to the vilest passions of the congregations. Sharpe's rifles are laid beside the Eucharistic bread, and the bowie-knife and bible are associated in the sanctuaries of the Lord. Even in our State, during the last Gubernatorial election, we beheld preachers on the stump, animated by the spirit of incendiarism, and raving with the rabies of party. Was there a Catholic priest amongst them? In simple justice, we must say—no.

Now that is changing the issue, most decidedly. Without apologising for the abuse of the sacred desk here charged or the howlings in Congress or elsewhere, or the rifle-bible preachers, or the "political parsons"—all against our judgment and taste—we consider the bearings of all this upon the union of church and state—for the article we quote from was headed "Church and State"—and their union deprecated.

It is as a citizen that any preacher takes part in politics. As a citizen, whose rights and existence have not been lost, he canvasses and is voted for. He leads no sect to the polls, bodily.—His bishop and his church are never consulted on his nomination, or committed to his support. Often his sharpest opponents are of his own spiritual household. The church may suffer by this subtraction of a consecrated man from her altars—but that is another matter.

Preachers so elected to legislatures or to Congress, vote yea and nay on the same questions.

If "we see preachers of different religions creeds, howling against the South and its institutions," we see some also in the South who, if not in howls, at least in arguments, give as good as they send.

Rev. S. edits an able Democratic paper in Alabama. Rev. H. the American organ in Louisiana. Rev. Dr. L. writes a scathing rebuke of Know Nothings. Rev. Dr. W. answers him in scathing style. These all belong to one church. They are free citizens and they so assert it. Now a church must be united in itself, politically, before uniting with the state.

But how is it with Archbishop Hughes, and all the archbishops, bishops priests and Catholic presses that ever showed their hand in politics? *They are all on one side.* The citizen has been sunk in the ecclesiastic; for with personal judgment acting independently on the ideas and measures that divide parties, this unanimity is *impossible.*—Natural checks, that make the union of Church and State elsewhere impracticable, mysteriously disappear here.—This silent fact is not to be lost sight of. "Preachers on the stump" do not touch it, in significance.

It would be a relief to see the Boston Pilot combatting the leaders of the Freeman's Journal; to see Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, "play the demagogue," against Archbishop Hughes, of New York; or to see father Mullen pitch into father Monaghan.

Their appearance upon the political arena, *on opposite sides*, would do much towards removing an unpleasant suspicion of "intermeddling in political questions." Then they could not scheme deeper than their fellow-citizens; and their community would be dissolved into healthful, even though demonstrative, civil elements.

Give Roman Catholics a fair showing and credit for all their dues; but this disparaging comparison is not true in fact or theory.

THEOLOGICAL TRAINING.

HOW SHALL IT BE DONE?

This subject is growing upon our Methodist brethren, beyond the line.—We are glad to see their papers so much occupied with it—*pro* and *con.*—The writers are of first rate ability; and discussion might be on a less profitable subject.

There seems to be two opinions. One of these is self-education in the midst of the pressing labors and high responsibilities of our ministerial work. The other is an institutional education prior to *entire* devotion to that work. The advocates of the latter are not agreed. Some hold that the university will meet all the wants of the church, and in a much better way than any seminary can; others hold that the theological seminary is a seperate necessity, both for present and future wants. In the educational convention, lately held in Indianapolis, Dr. Curry advocated the former opinion, and Dr. Dempster the latter.

As against the merely academic or university theologian Dr. Ryle is quoted who charges his church with great neglect of ministerial training, conceding "that there are, probably, no Protestant ministers on earth so badly trained for the work of preaching as the clergy of the church of England." The church of England knows no such thing as a theological seminary? All the provision she makes for her clergy is in the university, which embraces divinity lectures.

Dr. Dempster, who has led the movement, is publishing a series, in the Chicago Christian Advocate. He says:

The intrinsic merits of the question should secure to its discussion the best minds of the age—the most richly replenished men of the connection. The class of talent arrayed on opposing sides, indicates the deep importance of the inquiry. The manner in which the present generation shall adjudicate the question, must exert an agency on its distant successors. It must fix its impress deep on our Methodist history.—On the weakness or wisdom of our decision, posterity will sit in judgment.

We give an extract from this argument the calculations of which some of our readers will perhaps question:

But we will proceed to no other topic before taking a glance at our prescribed "course of study." Supposing that were sufficiently broad in its range and ample in its demands, still, would it on another account be anadapted to our candidates. Though no one adequately conceiving of the demands of our pulpit, can imagine that the limited outline appended to our Discipline, is commensurate to those demands, yet that course itself is unattainable by the itinerant. One of our most practical ministers has, with great care, classified the pastor's duties, computing the hours of each day which they absorb, and thereby ascertaining the time remaining for his reading.—From the preacher's reading days he has subtracted fifty-two Sabbaths, which must be devoted to the pulpit; the class-room, to traveling to appointments, going to and from conference, etc., twenty days; protracted meetings with what they involve, thirty days; quarterly meetings, ten; two week-day appointments, ninety-six half days, forty-eight days; visiting two families per day one hour each, five hundred and seventy-six hours, ten hours per day, fifty-seven days; two hours per week for letter-writing, ten days; an hour each day for forty-eight weeks, twenty-nine days; administering the Discipline, visiting the sick, funerals one day per week, forty-days. Then add twenty days for personal and family sickness, and but forty-one days of the three hundred and sixty-five will remain for reading. But let only seven eights of these periods be appropriated to these purposes—without which pastorial and domestic fidelity is impossible—than eighty-two days will remain for all the preacher's reading. What then, sir, does our course require him to read during his first year?—Glance at the prescribed volumes; the Bible, 1,200 pages; first part of Watson, 335 pages; Wesley C. Parfection, 175; English grammar, 300; geography, 336; 2,246 pages of these, merely his text books, then must be added, Wesley's sermons, 1,104, notes 734; Watson's Wes., 323; Watson's Apol, 220; the books he must read in his course, 2,381 pages. Then if we include merely our own periodicals we shall find an aggregate of more than 12,000 pages which he is required to read in these eighty-two days, amounting to more than two hundred pages per day, a portion of which he must commit to memory. Now, sir, who, with a particle of candor, will pronounce this practicable? In his dilemma, which alternative shall the pastor choose? The neglect of his pastoral work, or his prescribed course of study? It is from absolute necessity that one or the other he must withdraw attention. Human power cannot achieve what is thus imperatively required. The very attempt has opened a premature grave before the choicest spirits of our junior ministry. Can the plainest deduction of logic, then, be more palpable than that the pastorial work, and the studies required by our system are utterly out of harmony,—that they can never coexist? Hence the practical nullity to which our course of study amounts. The workings of our system have swept aside the more efficient means of culture to the junior preachers, by removing them from the supervision of their seniors on the same circuit, and leaving them alone on isolated charges. What requisition can be more crushing than that made of most of our young preachers? Without mental discipline; without acquired thought or language; without facilities; without a guiding hand; without a taste, or tact for study, fresh from the shop, the plow, the store—loaded with the unwonted duties of the pastor, is it amazing that he is appalled and overwhelmed?—that he retires utterly disheartened or resigns himself to the tide of events to glide on in tame mediocrity till death frees the church from an uninstructing minister?

THE TRUE MOTIVE.—A good heading for a subscription list may be got here. A large and elegant Baptist Church edifice was recently dedicated in Hartford, Connecticut. A writer in the Christian Secretary giving an account of the services, adds:

"The whole has been accomplished in the spirit of the first subscription headed, "*For the love I bear to the Lord Jesus Christ, who hath redeemed my soul from death.*" So that we feel that it is consecrated not the glory of man but to the glory of God."

OTHER CHURCHES.

The Northwestern University, near Chicago, Ill., is claimed to be *the* university for the republic of Methodism on this continent. We have heretofore regretted, says the editor of the Chicago Advocate and do still regret, that the true character of this institution is not adequately appreciated in many sections of our Zion in the West and Northwest. This university is not to be local or sectional in its character.—It is to be *the* university of the entire West. Deservedly, it will sink to the grade of a mere conference university or college, should it fail to occupy that position to which it aspires, and which it has promised the public it will occupy. No preparatory department is ever to be connected with it—it is in no sense, to be an elementary school.—Educated young men alone can enter here. It cannot, therefore, conflict with any of the interests of those schools, no matter how high their grade, or what their name, now in existence. This school takes the pupil from them, after they are done with him. On 25th June Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., was elected President. The contest lay between him and Prof. E. O. Haven, of the Michigan University.

In same neighborhood, Evanston, is the Garret Biblical Institute, in which Rev. John McClintock, D. D., late editor of the Quarterly Review, was elected to the chair of Oriental History; Rev. Dr. Kidder late Secretary of the Sunday School Union, was elected to the chair of Practical Theology, and Homiletics, and Rev. Dr. Bannister, of Cazenovia Seminary was elected to the chair of Biblical Exegesis and Literature.

Rev. Ralph Pierce, of the Black River Conference, has been recently appointed missionary to India. He was present at the late session at Syracuse, and addressed the conference in a very affecting manner.

As fusion is the order of the day, we have something here *od temporá* from the Louisville Presbyterian Herald:

It is pretty generally understood now, though it was bitterly denied two or three years since, that the leading spirits of the two denominations in Kentucky, are shaping events to finally bring about a fusion between the Baptists and Campbellites or Reformers, as they are sometimes called. The main instrumentality relied upon by them to effect this object is the new version of the Bible, which they are unitedly engaged in making. During the recent visit of Mr. Campbell to our city, by invitation, he occupied on the Sabbath, the First Baptist Church, though his own denomination had a house of their own on the opposite side of the street. The congregations were united into one, and the pastor of the Baptist church was one of his hearers. As both parties contend that baptize is an incorrect rendering of baptizo, it would seem to follow, as a necessary sequence that the name Baptist must be repudiated or thrown over board along with the word baptize, as they both belong to the same family. There has been some curiosity to know what name the united parties will assume after their new version has been inaugurated. We learn from a friend who heard Mr. Campbell, on the occasion, referred to, that he anticipated the matter a little and gave them a name. The members of the new Church, which the pure version is to introduce, and which is to swallow up all the sects, he proposed shall be called Christoorats. We suppose then, that in a short time we shall have on one corner of Walnut and Fourth streets, the First Christocratic Church and on the opposite one the Second Christocratic Church, of Louisville, and so on, to the end of the chapter. It has been said, that a rose, by any other name, would smell as sweet, and we suppose that no onion, with a new name, would have as strong a scent as ever. So we suppose that Campbellism, under the new name of Christocracy, will be the same effete heresy which it always has been, and that neither its new name nor its being taken into fellowship by those, who, a few short years since, repudiated it as deadly heresy, will save it from the doom which awaits it.

The Recorder gives the chronology and type of the several Protestant Episcopal papers as follows: and as the press is both a power and an index we append it. The allusion to the "high" of our poor little Mississippi neighbor, sounds mournful:

The Episcopal Recorder was started in 1823, at the beginning of the great evangelical revival; the Churchman in 1830 as the harbinger of Anglo-Catholicism; the Southern Churchman in 1831 as the peculiar diocesan representative of Virginia; the Christian Witness in 1834, and the Western Episcopalian in 1842 to perform the same office in the Eastern and the Western dioceses; the Banner of the Cross in 1839 as the organ of the conservative high churchmanship as distinguished from the remorseless progressivism of the Churchman; the Protestant Churchman in 1842 as the spokesman of Evangelical and orthodox churchmen in New York in the great theological and social controversies opened by the Carey ordination and the Oaderdonk excesses; the Calendar in 1844 as the channel through which Connecticut more moderately, though unfortunately, less consistently and energetically expressed her disgust at the same outrage; the Church Herald in 1851 as the mouth-piece of Bishop Green and the Southwestern high Anglican dioceses; and the Church Journal in 1852 as the exponent of Anglo-Catholicism.

THE NAKED EDGE.—I am tormented with the desire of preaching better than I can. But I have no wish to make me pretty sermons; prettiness is well enough when prettiness is in its place. I like to see a pretty child, a pretty flower, but in a sermon prettiness is out of place. To my ear it would be anything but commendation, should it be said to me, "You have given us a pretty sermon." If I were upon trial for my life, and my advocate should amuse the jury with his tropes and figures, burying his argument beneath a profusion of the flowers of rhetoric, I would say to him: "Tut, man, you care more for your vanity than for my hanging. Put yourself in my place—speak in view of the gallows, and you will tell your story plainly and earnestly." I have no objection to a lady's winding a sword with ribbons and studding it with roses, when she presents it to her brave lover; but in the day of battle he will tear away the ornaments, and use the naked edge to the enemy.—Robert Hall.

A MISSISSIPPI PATRIARCH.

Of all the celebrations of the "Fourth" the following is not the least, though the last in its way. Our correspondent, one of the sons-in-law, writes from Leake County:

Mr. Editor: Here is something of a short journey. On July 2d I left home, with my wife and 7 children and brother-in-law E. W. B. with his wife and 4 children. We passed by J. Y. B's and he was ready to start on the journey, with his wife and 7 children, and W. N. G. with his wife and 6 children, and G. W. B. with his wife and 3 children, and Joseph and Caroline M. with 3 children. The company, composed of six families, numbering 42 in all, we travelled towards the old home, near Thomastown. Staid at night with W. H. B. He has 6 children. Part of our crowd staid at Micajah B's. He has 6 children.

By previous arrangement all of Michael Blocker's children and grand children were to spend the 4th of July with him.

Thursday, 3d July, we took up our journey, and about 1 o'clock arrived at at the old man's—found him in fine health and spirits. On the morning of the 4th three sons and one step son, with their families, arrived; making in all present, including the old man's family, 78. There were 49 grand-children.

Just before dinner, prayer was offered up to God, suitable to the occasion by B. W. and then all sat down.

After supper the father took the family Bible and after giving his children and grand children a talk, he read aloud a chapter and knelt to offer up prayer and thanksgiving, with them, one more time, in this life. He continued in prayer a short time and was so filled with joy and gladness he could not say any more. He then called on his son Micajah, who continued in prayer. A shout was raised by the sons and daughters, and sons-in-law and daughters-in-law and grand children.—O, such a happy scene, I never witnessed! The meeting continued until 11 o'clock—with singing and prayer and praise.

July 5th, in the morning, we all started back, to our several abodes, full of love and joy and sorrow. Love to God, the giver of all good; joyful in this blessing; and sorrowful as never expecting all to meet again in this life. But hope springs up that we may meet in the haven of eternal rest—without a wanderer lost. J. B. S.

[NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—Without marring the pleasantness of the impression created by that picture, we would suggest that it would be an object to get the Advocate circulating in that family. A commission, (though it is not the rule) would be given to any one of them for getting the rest to subscribe and forwarding the subscriptions annually, so as to keep the accounts square up. He should have the paper free. Yes, and another copy shall be sent free to the old gentleman. Let us have a response.]

M. E. Church, South, in Washington.

The National Intelligencer gives a notice of services held in the Southern Methodist Church a few Sabbaths past. Bishop Pierce preaching twice and Rev. Mr. Hamill, of Alabama, once during the day. After appreciative remarks upon the sermon, the Intelligencer adds:

"But one prominent object of the entire day's effort was to raise by donations a sufficient sum of money as would be necessary to relieve this small society not only from a debt on the original purchase of their church edifice, but to complete their design of enlargement and improvement of both the interior and exterior of their house of worship. They have already reconstructed the interior, making a new pulpit, new, convenient and cushioned seats, adding many more to the former number. They have given a very pleasant finish by new gaslight fixtures, fresco painting, and other ornamental works which furnish convenient seats in a room presenting an air of neatness and good taste which it will be difficult to surpass. Although the subscription fell far short of the sum proposed to be raised, yet the amount actually donated was decidedly liberal, extending to about $1,500. Southern members of Congress gave (as if they were determined that there should be a Methodist Church, South, as far north as Washington) from ten to fifty dollars each. The church membership, worshiping here is small, but they have a faithful pastor in Rev. Dr. Doggett, and on this occasion the crowded house presented rather an imposing accession—with one of the most able and eloquent divines in the country in the pulpit, and an appreciating audience, embracing persons of a high order of intelligence, as well as those high in office, from our Chief Magistrate and many members of the National Legislature, and to the single-minded inquirer after truth. Thus a new era has been made in this church—in this lone representative in Washington of that body of the great Methodist denomination who in 1844 eparated from the Methodist Episcopal Church proper, in order, as they say, that they may by more sympathies and affinities with the institutions of the South than those which their Northern brethren appear to possess, labor more successfully among their brethren of the Southern States than they could do if they were on terms of co-operation with those who know less of Southern institutions.

THE DOUAY BIBLE.—From the "History of the Douay Bible," by Dr. Cotton, of Archdeacon Cashel, it appears that there is no English translation of the Bible authorized by the Church of Rome; that the Douay translation, as it now stands, is the fruit of "private judgment;" and that the notes in the Douay Bible have nothing to rest on but the private judgment of their authors, who, according to Dr. Doyle's testimony before the House of Lords, are often unknown.

"I have noticed that money is the fool's wisdom, the knave's reputation, the wise man's jewel, the rich man's trouble, the poor man's desire, the covetous man's ambition, and the idol of all.

CHILDREN AND THE CHURCH.

Something has been lacking in the *practice* of the church on this subject.—The practical inconsistency or incompleteness is a main cause why her faith has not more extensively prevailed, and in some cases has died out. We commend to thoughtful consideration the following, from the Northern Christian Advocate:

The last General Conference took an advanced position in regard to baptized children and their relation to the Church. No new doctrine was asserted or set forth, but the disciplinary provisions of the Church were adjusted more perfectly than ever heretofore, to meet the doctrinal faith and moral sense of the Church and the teachings of Scripture in regard to children and the duty of the Church to them. We call attention of all ministers and of parents to this subject. It is of the first importance to the Church, and supplies a link that has hitherto been wanting in the chain of our Church instrumentalities and provisions for children. If we were to venture an opinion of the comparative importance of the several changes and improvements effected in our Discipline at the last General Conference, we should not hesitate to range this act first in the category. We have not space this week to say more than may suffice to call attention to the subject. We shall simply promise a few remarks, and then subjoin a re-publication of the new section which is to be inserted in our Discipline in relation to baptized children. In the passage of the Report, a few verbal alterations were made to it as herein below given.

1. In the said new section the Church assumes that all children are in a state of favor with God, not by virtue of natural generation or natural innocence, but by virtue of the unconditional benefits of the atonement." Avoiding all technical use of terms in regard to the condition of infants, not committing herself to any peculiar theological dogma, or any psychological, metaphysical or ethical theory in the premises, the Church has simply affirmed the scriptural fact in scriptural phrase, that children, as a fruit of the atonement are "in a state of grace" or favor with God.

2. The right of a child to receive Christian baptism is a right vested in the child as a moral being, not in consequence of its relation to the parent, nor of the faith of the parent, nor of any natural innocence of the child, but purely and solely in consequence of the child's relation to the kingdom or family of God, as a true and lawful member in consequence of the grace of God through the atonement. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

3. Baptism has the effect, not to regenerate the child, but to *recognize* it as a legitimate member of the family of God, "placing it in *visible* covenant relation to God, and under the special care and supervision of the Church."—In this definition all technical disputes are avoided, and all reasonable and scriptural precision is attained. All practical ends are hereby reached.

4. Infant baptism pledges the church, in its corporate capacity and through its proper spiritual leader—the pastor—to secure to the child a religious education. It also makes it the duty of the pastor to place the child under that Church care and discipline which its age, development and the circumstances of the case may require.

The great idea which underlies, comprehends and pervades all specific duties of the Church to the child, is this: *the child belongs to the family of God, and should be recognized, treated and brought up as such.* To bring up our children with the idea and belief that they have no connection with the visible Church—that the spiritual family of God is one thing, and the visible Church, by the decree and purpose of God, another; that although they may belong to the spiritual family of God, "or the kingdom of heaven," yet they stand in no relationship to the visible Church; to bring them up, we say, under this impression and belief, under this outside, anti-church influence, isolating and separating them from Church obligations and discipline, has, and must necessarily have an alienating tendency and must remove many salutary restraints and weaken many motives to early piety, and in its natural tendency, operate against the good effects of religious education and discipline.

5. As to the relation which baptism gives the child to any particular *denomination* of the Christian Church, we remark that neither adult nor infant baptism is sufficient for admission to membership in any Christian denomination. The Baptist Church, no less than any and all others, requires aside from baptism and over and above it, that the candidate give satisfactory evidence of experience of religion, a confession of faith, and a promise of conformity to covenant rules and Church authority. Baptism, then, is not of itself sufficient, but baptism places children under the care of the Church for nurture and discipline, and as they increase in years and understanding and give evidence of piety, they should be advanced to the full enjoyment of Church rights, under those prudential guards which the Church has always thrown around its membership.

6. As to the relation of baptism to communion, we have here room only to state the general doctrine of our Church on this point, viz: that each ordinance stands upon its own distinct basis of authority and evidence, presenting its own distinct claims, and is to be received only in accordance with its original design, and in the manner indicative in Holy Scripture. Baptism being the outward sign of inward, regenerating grace, may be applied to all who are in the actual possession of that grace, while the holy Supper being a memorial of Christ's death, can be lawfully received only by such as can by faith "discern the Lord's body," who receive him as their only Savior, and also, as often as they thus eat and drink, do it in remembrance of Christ." Our own doctrine and usage are fitly set forth in the section in question. We earnestly commend this whole subject to the candid, prayerful and mature consideration of the Church, and hope that a new and more wholesome admiuistration will obtain in regard to the oversight of children. The following was the report adopted, with a few verbal alterations:

OF BAPTIZED CHILDREN.

Question 1st. Are all young children entitled to Baptism?

Answer. We hold that all children by virtue of the unconditional benefits of the atonement, are placed in a state of grace, and are therefore morally entitled to the benefits of baptism; but as infant baptism contemplates a course of religious instruction and discipline, it is expected of all parents or guardians who present their children for baptism that they use all diligence in bringing them up in conformity to the word of God, and they should be solemnly admonished of this obligation, and earnestly exhorted to faithfulness therein.

Ques. 2d. What is the relation of baptized children to the Church?

Ans. We regard all children who have been baptized as placed in visible covenant relation to God, and under the special care and supervision of the Church.

Ques. 3d. What shall be done for the baptized children of our Church?

Ans. 1st. The preacher in charge shall preserve a full and accurate register of the names of all the baptized children within his pastoral care, with dates of their birth and baptism, and parentage and places of residence.

2d. As early as they shall be able to understand, let them be taught the nature, design and obligations of baptism, and the truths of religion necessary to make them wise unto salvation; let them be encouraged to attend class, and to give regular attendance upon all the means of grace according to their age, capacity and religious experience.

3d. Whenever they shall have obtained age sufficient to understand the obligation, and shall give evidence of a desire to flee the wrath to come, their names shall be enrolled in the list of probationers, and if they shall continue to give evidence of a principle and habit of piety, they may be admitted into full membership in our Church by the recommendation of a leader in whose class, by publicly assenting, before the Church, to the baptismal covenant, and also to the usual questions on doctrine and discipline.

4th. Whenever a baptized child is left by orphanage or otherwise, becomes deprived of Christian guardianship, the preacher in charge shall ascertain and report to the society or the leader's meeting, the facts in the case, and such provision shall be made for the Christian training of the child as the circumstances of the case admit and require.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE.—The Richmond Advocate, gives a full account of the late Commencement. Rev. L. M. D. addressed the Societies. The College is highly landed. Dr. Smith tendered his resignation as President, but the Board received an earnest and respectful protest against its being received from a committee appointed in a meeting of Students so to urge. The latter declared, "that in their judgment the interests of the college, require the continued Presidency of Dr. Smith, and therefore they earnestly and respectfully request of him to withdraw his resignation." Dr. S. complied with this request. The Advocate says: "The condition of the College is promising. There are some drawbacks to its complete success; but time and Providence will, we devoutly pray, bring out for Randolph Macon College a glorious summation worthy of its character and history; and equal to the expectations of those who laid its foundations in hope, and have watched the progress with fervent prayers and growing interest."

ADMINISTRATION OF DISCIPLINE.—The Pittsburg Advocate says Bishop Simpson is about to issue a new edition of the Discipline, a very excellent work on the Discipline, a work that should be in the hands of all whose duty it is to administer Discipline. To young ministers especially it will afford invaluable aid.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th June, in Ringgold, La., by Rev. James L. Wright, WM. H. COTTER to MISS E. A. FARESS, all of Ringgold, La.

DEATHS.

Died—On the 1st July, 1856, in Sumter county, Alabama, sister A. HALL, wife of Brother Archibald Hall.

It is painful to me to record this. She was more than a mother to me than a stranger. She embraced religion in North Carolina and attached herself to the M. E. Church, and when she came to this place with her husband and children, they all joined the church, and have stood as pillars of Coko's Chapel. Her age was 61 years. Forty-two years of that time was spent in the service of God, and as a faithful member of the Church she prayed much for her children and grandchildren, all of whom are members of the M. E. Church. I visited her several times during her last illness, and I found her confidence strong in the Saviour. I went to see her on the evening of the last day of June and found her worse, and remained with her until she breathed her last. Though sister Hall was a timid woman yet I have never seen such perfect composure. At one time she said, "Now Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace." Looking at me she said "Brother Armstrong, Jesus can make a dying bed feel soft as downy pillows are." She said "My dear children don't weep for me, all is well." I never witnessed more triumphant death before in my life. May God give the aged companion and pious children grace to bring all to meet her in glory.

T. Y. ARMSTRONG.

Died—On the 11th June, 1856, in Franklin county, Miss., MRS. CLARISSA QUINCE.

The deceased leaves an affectionate husband and nine children to mourn her loss. The deceased was born in Franklin County in 1813, and in 1845 she joined the Methodist church, and about two weeks afterwards was soundly converted to God. Although she was burthened with the care of a large family, and constantly underwent an amount of physical suffering which it falls to the lot of few to experience, yet she was ever a consistent christian, and religion was her solace in death.

G. C. A.

Died—On the 14th of June, in Carroll County, Miss., MICAJAH T. PURNELL, infant son of John G. Purnell, aged 2 years 8 months and 4 days.

Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—*Opelousas District, La. Conference*, third Round:

North Rapides Circuit at Cotile	August 2d and 3d.
Alexandria	" 9th and 10th
Columbia Ct. at Union Church	" 16th and 17th
Harrisonberg Ct at Pleasant Grove	" 23d and 24th.
Opelousas, at Washington	Sept. 13th and 14th.
Calcot at Big Cane	" 20th and 21st.
New Iberia Ct. at Perry's Bridge, Oct.	4th and 5th.
Frankling and Pattersonville at	
Franklin	" 11th and 12th.

P. M. GOODWYN, P. E.

Notice—*Sharon Female College.*—The examination of the students of this Institution will take place on the 29th, 30th and 31st July. The last is commencement day during which some adresses are expected. J. W. SHELTON, Pres.

July 3, 1856,

Notice—*Centenary College of Louisiana.*—The examination of the College classes will take place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 23d, 24th and 25th of July.

The Annual sermon will be preached by Rev. John C. Keener, D. D. on Sunday the 27th inst.

The Board of Trustees and visitors will meet on Monday morning 28th inst.

The exhibition of the two literary societies will take place on Monday and Tuesday nights.

On Tuesday afternoon the Alumni Association will be addressed by Hon. John E. King, of Opelousas, La.

On Wednesday morning, commencing at 8 o'clock, the regular commencement exercises will take place.

On Wednesday afternoon the Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburgh, will deliver an address, and the corner stone of the new College building will be laid.

The public generally are invited to attend.

JOHN C. MILLER, Pres't.

Jackson, La. June 28, 1856.

☞ Papers friendly to the College will please copy.

Wanted—*A Situation as Teacher.*—A gentleman who has had ten year's experience in conducting both male and female schools, and who can furnish all requisite testimonials as to ability and past success, desires a situation, or the superintendence of some institution of learning. A young lady of eminent qualifications, and of considerable experience in teaching both in the North and South, also wishes a situation.

Address immediately "Teacher," Pleasant Hill, DeSoto Parish, La. jun19-5t

☞ **Travelers along our western waters** should always take the precaution to supply themselves with a genuine article of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as it is now conceded by all who have tried this invaluable medicine, that they will regulate the stomach, if used as per directions on the bottle, and carry a traveler safe through all the various changes of diet, as well as water, which, without, often will produce sickness and death. Hence one ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure. For sale by druggists and hotels generally; at wholesale by E. J. Hart & Co., 79 Tchoupitoulas street; Cady & Holmes, 7 Gravier street. jy19 1t

Fine New Wheat in Maryland.—The Baltimore Patriot, Saturday, July 5th, says: "The first of a crop of blue-stem white wheat, grown at 'Rose Hill,' near Cambridge, the beautiful residence of William Wilson Hyrn, Esq., late of this city, was sold on change to-day at $1 80, weighing 61 lbs per bushel, showing it had been handled in farmer like manner."

The Pensacola Gazette learns, from a reliable source, that the Montgomery and Pensacola Railroad Company propose to build the entire length of the Pensacola and Georgia road to the Chattahoochee for $500,000, with the portion of the Internal Improvement Fund to which the road is entitled, and the lands lately granted to the road by Congress.

We learn from a letter written on board the U. S. practice ship Plymouth, lying in Hampton Roads, under date of 2d inst., that she was to have sailed on a cruise on the next day. All were well on board, and all well pleased with the ship; she seems to be just the vessel for the purpose; works like a pilot boat and is a very fair sailer.

Catharine Albertie, a beggar and fortune teller, died in Raleigh, N. C., last week. On examining her effects, $2600 in gold, silver, and notes was found, together with evidences of her owning a plantation in Kentucky, and twenty shares of railroad stock. Around her body was found a belt full of gold coin.

At New Canaan, Connecticut, on the 4th July, while some persons were preparing to fire a salute, a boy threw a fire cracker among a pile of cartridges, exploding the whole, by which twenty bystanders were badly burned—one was killed outright, and five others are not expected to recover.

Mr. John Raynor, a well-known citizen of Boston, died in that city on the 5th inst., As a member of the Legislature, a director of the city institutions, a member of the City Council, and an officer of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, the deceased evinced great fidelity and public spirit.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.—The five story brick flour mill of Mr. Penrose Warner, corner of Broad and Coates streets, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on Sunday the 6th inst. Loss estimated at $50,000.

Inauguration of the Statue of Washington.

The national birth day was celebrated with much spirit in New York. Besides the grand displays of fire works provided by the city government, bands of music were stationed in the squares, and H. K. Brown's statue of Washington, at Union Square, was inaugurated with imposing ceremonies.

The statue is a bronze equestrian figure. It has been for years in course of construction, weighs four tons, and is placed upon a plain granite pedestral weighing one hundred tons. The whole is forty feet high, the statue being fourteen and a half feet high. It cost $30,000, and was cast in Chicopee, Mass.

The costume of the figure is the Continental, the head being bare, and the hair gathered up and tied behind. When the shouts which arose on the unveiling of the statue had in some measure subsided, says the Tribune, the Rev. George W. Bethune delivered a discourse from the stand.

Dr. Bethune commenced by a eulogy on Washington as a soldier, a statesman, a citizen, and a father. It was thus, he said, that the consummate portraiture of our artist had revealed him to-day. He had not put off the Continental uniform, whose quaint rigidness was more graceful to our eyes than any classic drapery; nor had he dismounted from the charger that bore him through the vala fires of adverse batteries; but he had ridden from out the horrors of war, his heart inured only for its ends of justice, calmly restraining his proud steed amid the acclamations of victorious peace and assured liberty; his sword, ever wielded with strength, tempered by mercy, was firmly sheathed not to be drawn again, for his country's foes were vanquished and he knew no other; his broad, benign brow was bare in acknowledgment of our unanimous love; and, as he passed on from the great past of his glorious deeds into the great future which would develope the stupendous destines of the nation whose life he inaugurated, his hand was stretched forth with grave gestnre, not more in promise to national loyalty than in deprecation of the atrocious treason that would imperil our vital unity by goading the silliness of sectional jealousy into the blind fury of fratricidal hate.

Dr. Bethune diverged to the goodness of God in the gift of Washington, and after contrasting his character with that of Cromwell and Napoleon, proceeded to speak of his physical perfection. The effects of sin, he said, had been so deforming that we were often disappointed in the physical accidents of those we loved or venerated. But it was not so with Washington. His outward form was worthy of his magnanimous soul. No ideal of Phidias or Angelo equaled his reality. Gaze upon him there, his stature reaching the extreme height of our kind; his long, sinewy limbs compacted with graceful vigor; his chest round and full that his mighty heart might feel no constriction; his proportions harmonious as those of his soul; but above all, his head—the calm, massive brow, august in goodness; his firm, straight lips, eloquent, though closed, of truth and justice; the countenance, too, conscious of cares for a smile, of kindness for a frown—his whole presence the impersonation of himself. After paying a tribute of honor to the munificent citizens whose generosity had given New York this morning her noblest decoration, and to the artist, whom he introduced amid the heartiest applause, Dr. Bethune closed in these words:

"And now, fellow-citizens, not of this State, exult as we may at other times, and exult more we who were born on its imperial soil—in that designation—it is not equal to this occasion—citizens of the UNION, hear me and bear witness, that in the name and by the authority of those who have erected this statue, I give it, before God and our country, to the PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES!—From the St. Croix to the Rio Grande, from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, it is theirs! And you, people of New York, individually and collectively, and not by any degradation of the trust, but as a democracy, shall be its guardians: "GOD SAVE THE REPUBLIC!"

New Cotton.—The steamship Perseverance, Capt. Sheppard, arrived this morning from Indianola and Galveston, brought one bale cotton of the new crop, consigned to Messrs. John Williams & Co. It is from the plantation of R. B. Wofford, Esq., and was shipped from Lavaca.

Meeting of the Bar.—There was a meeting of the Bar on Saturday in the Supreme Court Chamber, the object of which was to pay tributes of respect to the memory of the late Thomas R. Wolfe, Esq., a distinguished member of the New Orleans Bar. Christian Roselius acted as chairman, and T. L. Bayne as secretary. Resolutions expressive of the merits of the deceased, and of regrets for his untimely death, were adopted, with a resolution for wearing the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

The trial of Hon. P. T. Herbert, for the murder of Thomas Keating, commenced in Washington on the morning of the 9th inst. He plead not guilty to the indictment. The court did not succeed in empanneling but five jurors on that day.

The counsel obtained in his case, are Messrs. J. H. Bradley, D. Ratcliffe and Hon. Percy Walker, of Alabama.

An interesting peculiarity connected with Mr. Hughes' recent telegraphic invention—is, that it will work perfectly in long circuits, and with unerring accuracy in all states of the atmosphere—neither mist, rain, nor snow having any perceptible effect. Therefore at seasons when instruments differently constructed are utterly powerless, even in circuits of fifty miles, this newly devised instrument will work reliably in circuits of one thousand or two thousand miles. This is certainly a great advantage.

Treasure Trove.—A vine-dresser of Albaye, near Romer is said to have found in a vineyard the celebrated ring of Polycratee. This treasure, the history of which is familiar to all readers of Schiller's ballads, was brought to Rome after the death of Polycrates, 522 years before the birth of Christ; it was seen also by Pliny, and mentioned by him. The Emperor Augustus placed it in a golden case, and deposited it for safety in the Temple of Concord. The stone of the ring is of considerable size, and oblong in form. The engraving on it by Theodore, of Samos, the son of Talikles, is of extraordinary fineness and beauty. It represents a lyre with three bees flying about; below, on the right, a dolphin; on the left, the head of a bull. The name of the engraver is inscribed in Greek characters. The upper surface of the stone is slightly concave, not highly polished, and one corner broken. It is asserted that the possessor of this ring has been offered $50,000 for it by an Englishman, but has declined it, expecting to make a more profitable bargain with the Emperor Alexander.

We give here a few practical hints on health, for the old and the young: The best remedy for eyes, weakened by night use, is a fine stream of water frequently put into them. Young people and others cannot study much by lamp-light with impunity. Sleeping rooms should have a fire-place, or some mode of ventilation besides the windows. The more clothing we wear, other things being equal, the less food we need. Reading aloud is conducive to health. Young ladies should be prevented from bandaging the chest; cases of insanity, terminating in death, have been known to begin in this practice. The best beds for children are of hair, and in winter of hair and cotton. Children and young persons must be made to hold their heads up, and their shoulders back, while sitting or walking. Children under seven years of age should not be confined over six or seven hours in the house, and that should be broken by frequent recesses. Coarse bread is much better for children than fine.

The machines now employed to manufacture envelopes are very curiously constructed. Each piece of paper, upon being cut into the proper shape, is placed on a kind of artificial hand, which conveys it over an aperture of the size of an ordinary letter, when a plunger drives it through, gumming and folding it. It then falls into a box, which, by revolving at intervals, is gradually filled up with packages of twenty-five, ready for use. These machines are capable of turning out eighteen envelopes per minute.

More Camels for Texas.—We learn from the Philadelphia Sun, that the United States storeship Supply, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is to be sent in a few weeks, for a reinforcement to the stock of camels brought in by her on her last trip, and landed in Texas for the United States Government uses. It has been found that the experiment succeeds admirably, and that for the transfer of the United States stores across the plains of Texas, the camel is perfectly fitted, and withstands the soil and climate of the country without any difficulty. Thus far only thirty-five have been brought. It is intended in the next trip to bring fifty.

Magnolia Telegraph.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

New York, July 11.—The Royal Mail steamship Africa, from Liverpool on the afternoon of Saturday, June 28, has arrived at this port.

Her advices are three days later than brought by the Baltic.

Commercial Intelligence.

The Cotton market was firm, with an active speculative demand. Lower qualities have advanced 4d.

The sales of the week amounted to 56,000 bales, of which 12,000 bales were taken on speculation, and 2000 for export.

The sales of Friday, the 27th, amounted to 1,200 bales, the market closing firm at the following quotations:

Orleans Fair, 6¼; Orleans Middling, 6¼; Uplands Fair, 6¼; Uplands Middling, 6 1-16.

The sales of Saturday were estimated at 10,000 bales, the market closing firm.

The whole stock in port amounts to 750,000 bales, of which 600,000 are American.

Havre, June 25.—*Cotton.*—The market is not so active, and prices are a little lower, the decline being mostly on lower qualities. Orleans *tres ordinaire* is quoted at 91. The whole stock in port is 130,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 28.—Flour is firmer, and better qualities is higher. Wheat 2d. higher. Corn is a trifle lower. Breadstuffs generally closed less firm to-day. Provisions are without change.

Money Market.

Consols for money are quoted at 95¼ to 95¾.

General News.

Palmerston, in the House, declined to assume responsibility, direct or indirect, in American affairs, as discussion would not conduce to a sooner settlement of them.

The papers contain a letter from Clarendon to Dallas in relation to the enlistment question and Central American affairs, expressing his (Clarendon's) satisfaction that Dallas had been authorized to negotiate a settlement of the latter question.

Markets.

New York, July 11.—Cotton has advanced, with sales to-day of 2,500 bales. Orleans Middling 11¼c., Upland 11¼c. Flour is easier. Ohio is quoted at $6 80. Wheat is lower, and the market is unsettled. Corn—the market is unsettled. Spirits Turpentine dull. Rice is active. Freights dull. Whisky 36c. Sterling Exchange 10c.

Cincinnati, July 11.—Flour $5 25. Mess Pork $19. Whisky 20½c.

THE SUMNER ASSAULT CASE.

Washington, July 12.—*House.*—In the Sumner case Mr. English wished to offer an amendment expressing disapproval of the assault, and disapprobation of the use of personally offensive language in debate.

This amendment being objected to, Mr. Campbell of Ohio moved the previous question with a view to a vote on Monday, with the understanding that the motion will be withdrawn if the members implicated desire to speak.

The Vote.

Washington, July 14.—In the House to-day, a vote was taken on the resolution to expel Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, for the assault on Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, with the following result: Yeas 121, nays 95. It requiring a two-thirds vote to expel a member, the motion was lost.

Mr. Brooks resigned his seat after the vote was declared.

Domestic Markets.

New York, July 14.—Flour is lower; Southern $7 to $8 75. Wheat is two cents higher. Mess Pork, $20. Whisky, 38 cents.

Cincinnati, July 14.—Flour, $6. Whisky, 30 to 30½ cents. Molasses, 52 to 53 cents.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

New York, July 15.—The Royal Mail Steamship Niagara, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 5th has arrived at Halifax en route for Boston. Her advices are three days later then by the Canadian at Quebec.

Commercial Intelligence.

Cotton—The market had been active throughout the week, and we quote an advance of 1-16 to ¼d.

The sales of the week amounted to 80,000 bales, of which 15,000 bales were taken on speculation and 13,000 for export. The sales of Friday amounted to 4500 bales, the market closing quiet.

Our advices from Manchester report the weather favorable.

Breadstuffs are a shade lower, and the market shows very little speculative demand. Wheat had declined 2d. Flour was 1s. lower, the decline being chiefly on the lower grades. Corn had declined 1s.

Provisions remained dull and unchanged. Consols for money are quoted at 95¼ to 95¾.

American stocks are generally higher. U. S. stocks have advanced.

New York Market.

New York, July 15.—*Cotton.*—The market is firm, with sales to-day of 4,000 bales.

Flour has declined, and prices are irregular.

Wheat is 9cts. lower. Corn—prices are irregular. Spirits of Turpentine firm.

Rice—The market is dull, and there is no change in prices.

Freights are easier and active.

Affairs in Washington.

Washington, July 15.—Herbert's trial recommences to-morrow.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has decided in favor of Glover & Mathers' claim of $20,000 for contract for carrying the mails between Louisville and New Orleans.

The Senate passed the House bill appropriating $50,000 for the construction of roads in Minnesota and Nebraska.

Also, passed the bill amending the Naval Board act.

The House passed a resolution censuring Keitli for participating in the assault upon Senator Sumner, and exhonorating Mr. Edmonson of any participation.

Keith gave notice that he would speak to-morrow on that subject.

From the Picayune of Sunday we copy the following:

GENERAL NEWS.

The Central American Question.

Lord Clarendon, in his reply to the letter of Mr. Marcy, announcing the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls from this country, expresses the conviction that the British Government are right in every assertion which they have made.

Court Etiquette Difficulty.

Mr. Dallas had declined to appear at the Queen's levee, because an attache of the legation had been refused admission in consequence of his dress being pronounced objectionable.

Collections for Sufferers by Inundations.

The handsome sum of one hundred thousand [whether pounds, dollars, or francs, our dispatch does not specify, but we understand it to mean the first say £100,000.] has been collected in London on behalf of the sufferers by the late disastrous inundations in France.

Outbreak in Spain.

Disturbances had taken place at Valladolid, ostensibly caused by the dearness of provisions. Many houses were burned down during the riots, which, however, were subsequently quelled, and most of the ringleaders were arrested.

Secret Societies in Paris.

It is reported that numerous secret political societies had been discovered in Paris.

Russia.

Russia is reported to be busily engaged in making her defences at Nicolaieff and Sebastopol stronger than ever.

Italy.

Placards and addresses, exciting the people to pillage and assassination, are being circulated throughout Italy.

It is rumored that the King of Naples still remains disposed to reject the counsels of the Western Powers.

Interview between Francis Joseph and Napoleon.

It is rumored that the Emperor of Austria and Louis Napoleon contemplate a private interview.

France, Spain and Mexico.

The Spanish Government deny that France has offered to mediate between Spain and Mexico with reference to their existing difficulties. France, they say, has merely proffered her good offices in the matter; and Spain will reserve to herself the right to fix conditions and the nature of the reparation she will demand from Mexico.

Ship Destroyed by Fire.

The ship Golden Gate, bound from New York to Bombay, has been destroyed by fire and sunk.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BALTIC.

The U. S. mail steamship Baltic from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 6th inst., bringing dates from Liverpool to the 25th ult.

The Cunard steamer Africa arrived at Liverpool on the 22d ult.

A London paper thus condenses the news of the week as regards American relations:

Judging from the country newspapers, we should say that the whole country is delighted with the turn the American question has taken, and it is surprising how much the public has become enlightened on the subject by the cheap newspaper press, every paper of first-class having devoted itself to the national exposition of our American difficulties. The country also appears pleased with the nomination of Mr. Buchanan.

Our Liverpool correspondent adds that the feeling on American affairs has now subsided so much as to have no longer any unsettled effect on the markets, although several leading presses yet keep up their grumbling.

The London times advises that Great Britain hurry up the settlement of the Central American difficulty before Mr. Buchanan is elected President.

Nothing important has occurred in Parliament. The Parliamentary committee on the Danish Sound Dues had met.

A gentleman named Gainsborough, who uses only the initial "D," but who has enclosed his card to the editor of the London Star, writes that he is a near relative of Mr. Crampton, and thus terminates his letter:

"I have most strongly felt and most firmly believe, that the public interests have been overlooked for private considerations. Sir Philip Crampton, Baronet, of whom the late American Minister is the only son, and the Earl of Clarendon, during the Earl's Vice Royalty in Ireland, as well as in former times, when his lordship (then Mr. Villiers) occupied a situation in the customs in Dublin, were on terms of the most cordial and intimate friendship. Through his lordship's interest Mr. Crampton first entered the diplomatic service—through his lordship's interest Mr. Crampton was promoted to that exalted position he has recently filled, and in which, through his lordship's exertions, he has been retained until the President of the United States has been compelled to dismiss him, though the voice of the country and the honorable feelings of the majority of our countrymen felt that Lord Clarendon ought at once to have recalled him. I repeat, sir, and I fully believe that the public good has been sacrificed to Lord Clarendon's private friendship, and therefore, although personally I shall feel inclined to spare Mr. Crampton on the ground of our relationship, I put you in possession of these facts."

General Intelligence.—France continues interested on the subject of the Empress' regency.

The loss of the ship Ocean Queen, from London to New York, is recorded at Lloyd's.

The ship Moro Castle, of Windsor, has been found abandoned, and was towed into Crookhaven. Her masts were gone. She was timber laden.

The Emperor of Russia has constructed a new Cabinet, including Gortschakoff, Lanskol, Ostensacken and Orloff.

Advices from Parma state that the Grand Duchess, while attempting to leave her dominions, was arrested by the Austrian military authorities, and obliged to return to her capital. On remonstrating, she was told that as the government of Parma had called on the Austrian troops, it was necessary that the Sovereign should remain to countenance their acts.

Dismissal of Mr. Crampton.—We extract the following from the London correspondence of the New York Evening Post, under date of 17th June:

We are all in high spirits to day at the break down of Lord Palmerston on Crampton's dismissal. It was a bad thing for him to do, and both he and Clarendon were in favor of dismissing Dallas. They became convinced that a large majority of the House of Commons would oppose the measure, and that public opinion, including that of the Court, was strongly against them. There is no doubt that the Queen, advised by Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, refused to sustain the dismissal.

I was at the House last evening, and it was a most interesting scene. The House was crowded by members and the galleries by strangers.

Lord John Russell spoke with great seriousness, and everybody felt that it was a most important crisis in the career of the Anglo-Saxon race. When Palmerston rose to announce the determination of the Ministry the silence was profound and the anxiety intense. At the announcement that they had determined not to suspend relations with the American Minister, there was a perfect thrill of emotion and satisfaction. So close the Cabinet kept the matter, that when I arrived at Mr. Dallas' to congratulate him, he had not received the slightest intimation as to his fate, and I had the very great satisfaction of announcing it to him and his family.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

EXCITEMENT STILL CONTINUES!

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE UNDER ARMS!

By the steamship Daniel Webster, which arrived Saturday, we have full files from California up to the 20th ult. The following, which we compile from the summary of the Alta California of the 20th, will be found to contain all the intelligence of the fortnight before the sailing of the steamer:

Throughout the State the people have endorsed the various actions of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, and in most parts there has been, and is now, more excitement than has existed in this city since the shooting of Mr. King and the execution of his murderer.

Reports from the mining region are remarkably favorable, and the prospect of immense yields are constantly looking fairer. No extraordinary discoveries have been made, but wherever the gold is being taken from the known diggings, the fact is made more evident that it is inexhaustible almost everywhere in California.

Agricultural pursuits are in a prosperous condition. The crops of wheat and other grains promise well, and all other products are as abundant as the farmer could desire. Farm labor is in demand, and the markets are over full of all the luxuries native to this productive soil.

The interior towns are active, the various routes of travel are thronged, and there are frequent accessions to the leaving districts.

Crimes and casualties have been numerous, but nothing of a very aggravated nature has occurred. Murranges and births transpire uninterruptedly, and quadruply surpass the instances of dangerous diseases and death.

Probably there never was a period when our people, even leading politicians, said less about political matters than now. No interest is manifested in the Presidential election; no special organization of parties for the canvass has taken place; the party presses are apathetic, and all the other wires seem to be rusty and otherwise out of repair.

In Sacramento, Stockton and other prominent cities, large meetings have been held to endorse the proceedings of, and sympathise with, the people's reform organization of San Francisco; and in the mines and mountain villages the same enthusiasm prevails.

The City.

On the 4th of June Gov. Johnson issued a proclamation declaring the city of San Francisco in a state of insurrection, and calling upon all persons subject to military duty in the third, fourth and fifth military districts, to hold themselves in readiness to do warlike service, under orders of the commander-in-chief and his generals of lesser rank.

This, and the accompanying documents, was received by the whole State with indignation. To those who had correctly estimated the objects, past and future, of the Committee, gubernatorial interference seemed uncalled for, especially inasmuch as Gov. Johnson withheld his proclamation until long after there appeared any necessity for its issuance.

Some proceeded to enroll themselves as directed, but nearly all such were friends and associates of the wretches impeached by the Committee.

Many of the organized military companies disbanded, surrendered their arms, and positively refused to engage in any attack on the people. Meanwhile the Committee opened their doors for recruits, and thousands hurried to join the organization.

Large quantities of arms kept coming, until *five thousand* muskets, *thirty* pieces of cannon, many small arms, and abundant ammunition and provisions and implements were gathered to the rooms in the Committee.

A regular system of military discipline was established, strong guards were mounted, and the whole force divided into ten regiments—each composed of the best men in the city.

A strong breast-work of sand bags was built in the night time, in front of the Committee rooms; a large bell was suspended on the roof of their buildings, to give instant alarm on the approach of danger, and several pieces of cannon were planted on the adjacent roofs, so as to command each street leading to the fortification.

While these formidable preparations were going forward, the Governor's officers and the public journals in favor of annihilating the Committee, labored excessively to obtain warrants, and succeeded in securing a ragged few hundred additional to the fierce desperadoes who flocked around the constitution and the Executive immediately on the appearance of his proclamation.

The Governor was now made to believe, by his personal advisers, that he could at once suppress the "insurrection." Accordingly, he went to Benicia to obtain arms and the various projectiles of war from the United States Arsenal; but Gen. Wool positively refused to accommodate "his Excellency" to his great annoyance and chegrin.

While at Benicia, a committee of gentlemen from San Francisco, but not members of the Vigilance Committee, waited on the Governor to endeavor to induce him to withdraw his proclamation. This he would not do, and in his reception of the committee forgot that gentlemanly deportment is asserted to be the public officer as the private citizen. He returned to Sacramento, much annoyed at General Wool, and convinced of the mysterious fact that "a mob" had possession of six thousand stand of arms and thirty pieces of cannon, which they had obtained without bloodshed, disturbance or objection on the part of the owners.

On the 6th instant it was deemed best by the Vigilance Committee to dispose of their stock of captured finery, consisting of six notorious individuals. Banishment was the sentence, and the culprits were marched to the dock and shipped to other lands.

On the 9th instant the Vigilance Committee issued an address to the people of the State, and their constitution.

Since the first shipment of rogues, the Committee have instructed John Crowe, J. W. Bagley, James Hennessey, William Hamilton, William, *alias* Jack McGuire, James Cusick, Terrence Kelly, and John Lawler, to leave the State of California, never to return, on or before the 20th of June. They must go!

Several additional arrests have been made, and before the work of the Committee is completed, the exports of knavery will have far surpassed the imports.

At noon on the 15th, an immense mass meeting was held of the friends of the Vigilance Committee. The Government forces have, as yet, made no hostile movement, though they have gone into camp near the city.

Thos. B. Cunningham, well known in New Orleans as being one of the principal persons engaged in the Theatre Alley murder a year or two since, has been arrested by the Vigilance Committee. He made a desperate resistance, slightly wounding one of the Vigilants, but was finally overpowered.

Mrs. Julia Deane Hayne and Mr. Chas. Pope had arrived in San Francisco, and were announced to make their first appearance on the 23d ult.

LATER FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP DANIEL WEBSTER.

The steamship Daniel Webster, from San Juan and Aspinwall, arrived here on Saturday morning, at an early hour.

From memoranda politely furnished us by purser Hart, we learn that the Daniel Webster arrived at San Juan on the 27th ult. There were at that port on her arrival, U. S. sloop of war Cyane and H. B. M. ship Eurydice.

The Daniel Webster only stopped at San Juan a few hours, and arrived at Aspinwall on the 30th.—The Isaac Law, from New York, arrived there early the next morning with 300 passengers, who, together with the passengers brought by the Daniel Webster, took the 9 o'clock train for Panama, and sailed the same evening on the steamer Golden Age for San Francisco. There were in harbor at Aspinwall, besides Golden Land and Free States and schooners Emily P. Russell and Triesta.

On the upward trip, the Daniel Webster arrived at San Juan on the 6th inst., and left the same day. Among the passenger from that port is Gen. Goicaria, Nicaraguan Minister to Great Britain and France, and a special Commissioner to the United States Government.

We have, by this arrival, dates from Panama to the 4th inst. From the Panama Star we learn that the U. S. Commissioner, A. H. Corwine, Esq., was almost through with his labors, having by great exertions placed himself in possession of evidence which fully proves that the natives and authorities of that place are alone to blame for the horrid massacre of the 15th April last.

Trains were making trips between Panama and Aspinwall in three hours.

The Panama Star says:

We learn from Commodore Watkins, of the P. M. S. Co.'s steamship Golden Age, that several of the officers of the revolutionary party, who were kept as prisoners in the Castle of Acapulco, were discovered in an attempt to escape from their confinement, plunder the city and get up a revolution, on the 10th of June. They had been tried for the offence prior to the sailing of the Golden Age from that port, and were all (some fifteen in number) sentenced to be shot on the 13th ult.

The Aspinwall Courier states that Gen. Mosquera has warmly urged upon the Government of Bogota the necessity of suitable reparation for the outrages committed on Americans at Panama on the 15th April last.

Later From Oregon.

Our California Exchanges have some intelligence from Oregon, received by the steamer Columbia, arrived at San Francisco on the 12th June.

We learn from the True Californian that the election, which took place in Oregon on the 2d ult., passed off quietly. Of the result little is to be learned, as the full returns were not known.

From the Indian war in the northern part of the Territory, we have the following, which we copy from the Portland Times, of the 7th ult.:

Expresses arrived at the Dalles on Saturday last—one from Col Wright, and one from Col. Shaw, of the volunteers at Steilacoom. It appears that Col. Shaw had sent an express through Na-chez Pass to Col. Wright, and when within ten miles of his camp they were met by about thirty Indians, and were forced to leave their horses, and run to the brush. They afterwards joined the regular express from Col. Wright's camp, in charge of A. J. Price, and arrived at the Dalles, as before stated, on Saturday last. They report the streams much swollen, and that the snow through Na-chez Pass, is from eight to ten feet deep—and that there is a well-beaten trail through.

The regulars, under Col. Wright, were encamped on Na-chez river. The main body of the Indians have moved their camp up the river, and but few of them remained near Col. Wright's camp.

Kamiakin has gone to see Looking Glass. He says that Looking Glass is the Chief who first recommended war on the whites.

Garry, Chief of the Spokans, has been to Col. Wright's camp in disguise. It is reported that the Spokans have entered into arrangements with Kamiakin to join in the war.

Col. Wm. Craig writes from the Nez Perce country that he is fearful the Nez Perce tribe are on the eve of breaking out into open hostilities against the whites.

Last Sunday some pack trains left the Dalles for Col. Wright's camp, taking sixty days supplies for the troops; and on the same day another train returned from Col. Wright's camp to the Dalles.

Rumors are rife that the Indians intend to get in the rear of Col. Wright, and cut off his communication with the Dalles, and then come in and take that point. The people at the Dalles are making deo arrangements for defence, in case of an attack.

There are hostile Indians in the vicinity of the mouth of Wind river, near Wind mountains on the Columbia river, between the Dalles and Cascades. The Indians had shot attack, while the settlers were taking their stock from a boat. Moccasin tracks, as well as fresh horse tracks, were discovered near by. The steamer Mary was to take a force of volunteers and regulars up to that point.

The Crops in Europe.—The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, of the 7th inst., has the following interesting remarks upon this subject:

Next to our own crops, those of Europe have the closest claim to our attention. Every year the interests of the two continents become more nearly identified, since it has been ascertained that a deficiency in either can now, owing to recent improvements in transport, be readily supplied from the other. Such being the case, the present condition of several parts of Europe cannot fail to be of the utmost importance to our farmers and corn merchants. The vast inundations in France will, it is feared, have the effect of greatly raising the price of provisions and of limiting the crops, while we hear from more than one source that the export from Russia will be comparatively trifling. The entire north-west coast of Europe has suffered since early spring from an incredible drought. This absence of all rain has prevailed not only on the West coast of the Scottish Highlands and the Northern Islands, but has also afflicted the entire West coast of Norway. A dispatch in the *Allgemine Zeitung* from Stockholm, dated June 6th, states that from the 8th of March to the 16th of May, or for seventy-three days, there were but four wet days, and on these there only fell a slight drizzle. The late frosts and cold north-westers of spring were succeeded by unprecedented heat in the second week of May. This was in the vicinity of Bergen, which is usually so damp a neighborhood that "common as rain in Bergen," is a familiar proverb. As for Scotland, it is said that such a long continued "dry term" has not been known there for many years, especially in the western portion. Even the Crinan canal, which has hitherto been—copiously supplied by innumerable brooks and ponds, is nearly dried up, and has been closed to navigation.

A deficiency of breadstuffs in any part of Europe always causes a correspondding demand, and the threat of a serious diminution of supplies from so important a quarter as Southern Russia, is at least a promising sign for our farmers. Certainly the late increase in agricultural energy has not been in vain.

Manufacture of Musical Instruments.—The "Statistics of the Industry of Massachusetts for the year ending June 1, 1855, prepared from official returns by Francis DeWitt, Secretary of the Commonwealth," report the number of pianoforte manufactories in Boston to be 20, pianos manufactured in the year, 6,122; capital employed $941,600; all other musical instrument manufactories, 10; value of instruments manufactured, $1,984,700; capital $102,100; persons employed, 1,248. The value of the musical instruments manufactured in the year in the whole state, is set down at $2,295,680. Of this, Boston alone claims $2,004,700.

Machinery has reached a great state of perfection. We saw some wheat peas put into the hopper of a coffee mill, the other day, and in less than two minutes it was occupying a place in a grocery window, labeled "Old Government Java."

Later from South America and Australia.

The British mail steamship New Granada, from Callao, arrived at Panama on the 21st June. The dates received are: from Valparaiso, 31st May; Callao, 12th June, and Australia 28th March.

Among the passengers from Valparaiso was Mr. Green, bearer of dispatches to Washington from Mr. Blackwether, United States Minister to Chili. These dispatches, we learn, include the Treaty of Friendship, Navigation, Commerce and Extradition between Chili and the United States, and which is likely to meet with full approbation from both governments.

The intelligence from Valparaiso is of little or no importance. Business was dull, and the stock of merchandise of foreign manufacture largely exceeded the demand.

Mining industry continues prosperous, particularly the copper department, which is daily increasing.

The River Plata Provinces are still in difficulties and continue to be troubled by revolutions. Buenos Ayres was devising means against the inroads of the savages. Paraguay was preparing for a war against Brazil. This latter Province had got into difficulty with the new French settlers who had established a colony there under the name of New Bordeaux.

Peru and Bolivia were enjoying a momentary repast of peace, although the former was in daily expectation of an invasion from Echinique.

The yellow fever at Callao and Lima was diminishing.

From Australia we learn that the colony was in a most prosperous condition. The exportation of gold had increased largely. Precious stones, such as topazes, corundum, pyrites and serene, have recently been found in considerable quantities. Labor was in demand and commanded the highest prices.

Later From Texas.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHARLES MORGAN.

The steamship Charles Morgan, from Galveston and Indianola, July 10th, arrived here on Saturday morning.

By this steamer we have full files from all portions of the State, but they contain no intelligence of importance.

The Galveston News of the 10th complains of the drought, gardens are ruined and the cisterns getting empty. The same paper says:

This excessive drought seems to have prevailed generally in Western Texas, though they have fortunately been more favored in the East.

We learn from the Houston papers that Miss Mary Major, a young lady of that city, aged thirteen years, died very suddenly on the 5th instant. Upon a post-mortem examination of the body, it was found that she came to her death by taking strychnine.

The family of a Mr. Hogan was poisoned with arsenic at the same place a few days since; it was not known whether it was an accidental case or not.

We find the following letter from Madison, Orange cannty, dated July 1st, in the Galveston Civilian of the 8th instant:

In the last Weekly Civilian were some exaggerated accounts of our difficulties. There has been no regularly fortified

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The Angel Barque.

BY L. VIRGINIA SMITH.

Little Cathleen, three-eyed, fair-haired child of six summers, was dying, and he bade his father and mother come near that he might tell them something. "Mother," said he, "will you not go with me?" "Where are you going, my child?" asked his mother. "With you, dear," was the fond answer, "to the land of the free, and the home of the brave." "Yes," and in a moment was in the arms of his father, who said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

From the ruby western bowers,
Through the fleecy fields of even
Up the purple ocean of twilight
Slowly sailed a snowy cloud,
Coming to meet the green sky-lands,
Coming to meet the starry islands,
Sailing, sailing until the zenith
Was encompassed in its shroud.

Never sun had come and parted,
Never moon that sea anchored,
Over before came seraphs sailing
On a skyward tending track.
Each a host, of God's evangel
Each had left—a tiny angel
On my bosom, gentle mother—
Now they come to call it back.

All his earthly mission ended,
On his little couch extended,
Lay he, watching with the spirit,
As its wave upon it flew dim;
Though by others all unnoted,
Watching where that vessel floated,
Among the waiting angels waited;
For he knew they came for him.

Many a sweet "good bye" he told ye,
Close his little arms enfold ye—
Signed the passing spirit, Even
Closed to the cadence of the chorus
As the angel-barque swept on;
Out on the ocean of the sunset,
Over the ocean of the morning's first beam,
Now alone on the waste of waters,
Now among the hosts of the free, and the home of the brave.

Ever on the ocean of the sunset,
Ever on the ocean of the morning,
Ever on the waste of waters,
Ever among the hosts of the free,
Ever among the hosts of the brave,
Ever on the haven of rest and the battle's confusion,
Ever on the haven of rest and the battle's confusion,
Ever among the hosts of the free, and the home of the brave.

Eighty Years Ago.

BY CHARLES SPRAGUE.

Eighty years have rolled away,
Since that high, heroic day,
When our fathers, in the fray,
Struck the conquering blow!
Praise to them—the bold who spoke;
Praise to them—the brave who broke
Stern oppression's galling yoke,
Eighty years ago!

Rear the wine of sacrifice,
Let the grateful anthem rise—
Shall we e'er resign the prize?
Never—never—no!
Hand to hand shall guard those rights,
Bought on Freedom's battle heights,
Where he fixed his signal lights
Eighty years ago!

Those who fell by the mighty dead—
Those who counselled, those who led;
By the tears your fathers shed;
By your mothers' woe!
By the living few—
By the wounds were scarred for you,
Make they flew
Eighty years ago!

The Star-Spangled Banner.

On the Fourth of July we visited, in company with some other gentlemen, nearly every music store in the city in search of a copy of our National Anthem. The search was unsuccessful until we got into a small music concern, where we procured a "song book"—the only copy on hand—in which, in happy juxtaposition with all the fashionable negro melodies of the day, we found the words of the anthem. Subsequently, at a dinner party, there was assembled seven gentlemen of intelligence and education, no one of whom could give the words entire of that glorious hymn. For the benefit of the gentlemen refered to above, our readers and the "rest of mankind," we append a brief history, and the words of the Star Spangled Banner.

The song was originally procured from Mr. Key by the late lamented John S. Skinner, who handed it to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, Col. Isaac Munroe, who published it in his paper on the 20th September, 1814, with the following introduction.

[Crescent.

The following beatiful and animating effusion, which is destined long to outlast the occasion, and outlive the impulse which produced it, has been extensively circulated. In our first renewal of publication, we rejoice in an opportunity to enliven the attack of an exploit so illustrious with strains which so fitly celebrate it. This incomparable song was composed under the following circumstances: A gentleman [Francis S. Key, Esq.,] had left Baltimore with a flag of truce for the purpose of getting release from the British fleet a friend of his, who had been captured at Marlborough. He went as far as the mouth of the Patuxent, and was not permitted to return, lest the intended attack on Baltimore should be divulged. He was therefore brought up the Bay to the mouth of the Patapsco, where the flag vessel was detained under the guns of a frigate, and he was compelled to witness the bombardment of Fort McHenry, which the Admiral had boasted that he would carry in a few hours, and that the city must fall. He watched all day the flag at the Fort through the whole day with great anxiety that can be better felt than described, and the night prevented him from seeing it. In the night he watched the bomb-shells, and at early dawn his eye was again greeted by the proudly waving flag

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

O say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there:
O say does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the tow'ring steep
As it fitfully blows, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream:
'Tis the star-spangled banner! O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country shall leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution:
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave,
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

O thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation
Blest with victory and peace, may the heav'n-rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

FLOUNCES.—Flounces are all the rage this season with the gentle sex. You can hardly be able to distinguish the embonpoint of one of your lady friends from a flounce of the other. The wilderness of flounces covers both will cover all physical defects, as silk seem to roll up from the floor like the head threatening to engulf the deluge.

We see in the streets, since hoops are gone, nothing but huge oceans of dry goods, from the vast circumference of which protrude at most two tiny gaiter boots, and on the top of which, at the top is suspended a bonquet in a flower pot, and between it a human face, the interval between the two appearances, like the huge continents of Africa and Australia, a terra incognita.

A man can be really known by his flounces, which are the true exponents of his own instincts, think of that, ye dandies. The stupid-looking fellow with cold-like bonnet, the man who can wink at the first time; when-ever you see a man with a flounce, you may know at once that he is a man of taste, and that he is in his way, a genius. Flounces are the optics that were given, from Heaven to Scott.

TO THE PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

The Committee of Vigilance, placed in the position they now occupy by the voice and countenance of the vast majority of their fellow-citizens, as executors of their will, desire to define the necessity which has forced this people into their present organization.

Great public emergencies demand prompt and vigorous remedies. The people—long suffering under an organized despotism which has invaded their liberties—squandered their property—usurped their offices of trust and emolument—endangered their lives—prevented the expression of their will through the ballot-box, and corrupted the channels of justice, have now arisen in virtue of their inherent right and power. All political, religious and sectional differences and issues have given way to the paramount necessity of a thorough and fundamental reform and purification of the social and political body. The voice of a whole people has demanded union and organization as the only means of making our laws effective, and regaining the rights of free speech, free vote and public safety.

For years they have patiently waited and striven, in a peaceable manner, and in accordance with the forms of law, to reform the abuses which have made our city a bye-word; fraud and violence have foiled every effort, and the laws to which the people looked for protection, while distorted and rendered effete in practice, so as to shield the vile, have been used as a powerful engine to fasten upon us tyranny and misrule.

As republicans, we looked to the ballot-box as our safeguard and sure remedy. But so effectually and so long was its voice smothered, the votes deposited in it by freemen so entirely outnumbered by ballots thrust in through fraud at midnight, or nullified by the false counts of judges and inspectors of elections at noonday, that many doubted whether the majority of the people were not utterly corrupt.

Organized gangs of bad men, of all political parties, or who assumed any particular creed from mercenary and corrupt motives, have parceled out our offices among themselves, or sold them to the highest bidders;

Have provided themselves with convenient tools to obey their nod, as Clerks, Inspectors and Judges of election;

Have employed bullies and professional fighters to destroy tally lists by force, and prevent peaceable citizens from ascertaining, in a lawful manner, the true state of votes polled at our elections;

And have used cunningly contrived ballot-boxes, with false sides and bottoms, so prepared that by means of a spring or slide, spurious tickets, concealed there previous to the election, could be mingled with genuine votes.

Of all this we have the most irrefragable proofs. Felons from other lands and States, and unconvicted criminals equally as bad, have thus controlled public funds and property, and have often amassed sudden fortunes without having done an honest day's work with head or hands. Thus the fair inheritance of our city has been embezzled and squandered—our streets and wharves are in ruins, and the miserable entailment of an enormous debt will bequeath sorrow and poverty to another generation.

The jury-box has been tampered with, and our jury trials have been made to shield the hundreds of murderers whose red hands have cemented this tyranny, and silenced with the bowie-knife and the pistol not only the free voice of an indignant press, but the shuddering rebuke of the outraged citizen.

To our shame be it said, that the inhabitants of distant lands already know that corrupt men in office, as well as gamblers, shoulder-strikers, and other vile tools of unscrupulous leaders, beat, maim, and shoot down with impunity, as well peaceable and unoffending citizens, as those earnest reformers who, at the known hazard of their lives, and with singleness of heart have sought in a lawful manner to thwart schemes of public plunder or to awaken investigation.

Embodied in the principles of republican governments are the truths that the majority should rule, and when corrupt officials, who have fraudulently seized the reins of authority, designedly thwart the execution of the laws and avert punishment from the notoriously guilty, the power they usurp reverts back to the people from whom it was wrested. Realizing these truths, and confident that they were carrying out the will of the vast majority of the citizens of this county, the Committee of Vigilance, under a solemn sense of the responsibility that rested upon them, have calmly and dispassionately weighed the evidences, before them, and decreed the death of some and banishment of others, who by their crimes and villainies had stained our fair land. With those that were banished, this comparatively moderate punishment was chosen, not because ignominous death was not deserved, but that the error, if any, might surely be upon the side of mercy to the criminal. There are others scarcely less guilty, against whom the same punishment has been decreed, but they have been allowed further time to arrange for their final departure, and with the hope that permission to depart voluntarily might induce repentance, and repentance amendment, they have been suffered to choose, within limits, their own time and mode of going.

Thus far, and throughout their arduous duties, they have been, and will be guided by the most conscientious convictions of imperative duty; and they earnestly hope that in endeavoring to mete out merciful justice to the guilty, their counsels may be so guided by that Power before whose tribunal we shall all stand, that in the vicissitudes of after life, amid the calm reflections of old age and in the clear view of dying conscience, there may be found nothing we would regret or wish to change.

We have no friends to reward, no enemies to punish, no private ends to accomplish.

Our single, heartfelt aim is the public good; the purging from our community of those abandoned characters whose actions have been evil continually, and have finally forced upon us the efforts we are now making. We have no favoritism as a body, nor shall there be evinced in any of our acts either partiality for, or prejudice against any race, sect or party.

While thus far we have not discovered on the part of our constituents any indications of lack of confidence, and have no reason to doubt that the great majority of the inhabitants of the county endorse our acts and desire us to continue the work of weeding out irreclaimable characters from the community, we have, with deep regret, seen that some of the State authorities have felt it their duty to organize a force to resist us. It is not impossible for us to realize, that not only those who have sought place with a view to public plunder, but also those gentlemen who, in accepting offices to which they were honestly elected, have sworn to support the laws of the State of California, find it difficult to reconcile their supposed duties with acquiescence in the acts of the Committee of Vigilance, since they do not reflect that perhaps more than three-fourths of the people of the entire State sympathize with and endorse our efforts, and that as all law emanates from the people, so that, when the laws thus enacted are not executed, the power returns to the people and is theirs whenever they may choose to exercise it. These gentlemen would not have hesitated to acknowledge this self-evident truth had the people chosen to make their present movement a complete revocatoin, recalled all the power they had delegated, and reissued it to new agents under new forms.

Now, because the people have not seen fit to resume all the powers they have confided to executive or legislative officers, it certainly does not follow that they cannot, in the exercise of their inherent sovereign power, withdraw from corrupt and unfaithful servants the authority they have used to thwart the ends of justice.

Those officers whose mistaken sense of duty leads them to array themselves against the determined action of the people, whose servants they have become, may be respected, while their errors may be regretted, but none can envy the future reflections of that man who, whether in the heat of malignant passion, or with the vain hope of preserving by violence a position obtained through fraud and bribery, seeks under the color of law, to enlist the outcasts of society, as a hireling soldiery in the service of the State, or urges criminals, by hope of plunder, to continue at the cost of civil war, the reign of ballot-box stuffers, suborners of witnesses, and tamperers with the jury box.

The Committee of Vigilance believe that the people have entrusted to them the duty of gathering evidence, and after due trial, expelling from the community those ruffians and assassins who have so long outraged the peace and good order of society, violated the ballot-box, overridden law, and thwarted justice.

Beyond the duties incident to this, we do not desire to interfere with the details of government.

We have spared and shall spare no effort to avoid bloodshed or civil war, but undeterred by threats or opposing organizations, shall continue, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must, this work of reform, to which we have pledged our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

Our labors have been arduous, our deliberations have been cautious, our determinations firm, our counsels prudent, our motives pure; and while regretting the imperious necessity which called us into action, we are anxious that this necessity should exist no longer; and when our labors shall have been accomplished; when the community shall be freed from the evils it has so long endured; when we have instilled to our citizens an honest and vigorous protection of their rights, then the Committee of Vigilance will find great pleasure in resigning their power into the hands of the people, from whom it was received.

Published by order of the Committee.

[Seal of the Committee.] SECRETARY.

Constitution of the Committee of Vigilance of San Francisco.

Adopted May 15th, 1856.

Whereas, It has become apparent to the citizens of San Francisco, that there is no security for life and property, either under the regulations of society as it at present exists, or under the laws as now administered, and that by the association together of bad characters, our ballot-boxes have been stolen, and others substituted or stuffed with votes that were never polled, and thereby our elections nullified—our dearest rights violated, and no other method left by which the will of the people can be manifested:

Therefore, The citizens whose names are hereunto attached, do unite themselves into an association for maintenance of the peace and good order of society—the prevention and punishment of crime—the preservation of our lives and property, and to insure that our ballot-boxes shall hereafter express the actual and unforged will of the majority of our citizens; and we do bind ourselves each unto the other, by a solemn oath, to do and perform every just and lawful act for the maintenance of law and order, and to sustain the laws when faithfully and properly administered. But we are determined that no thief, burglar, incendiary, assasin, ballot-box stuffer, or other disturber of the peace, shall escape punishment, either by the quibbles of the law—the insecurity of prisons—the carelessness or corruption of the police, or a laxity of those who pretend to administer justice; and to secure the objects of this association we do hereby agree:

1st. That the name and style of this Association shall be the Committee of Vigilance, for the protection of the ballot-box, the lives, liberty and property of the citizens and residents of the city of San Francisco.

2d. That there shall be rooms for the deliberations of the committee, at which there shall be some one or more members of the committee, appointed for that purpose, in constant attendance at all hours of the day and night, to receive the report of any member of the Association, or of any other person or persons whatever, of any act of violence done to the person or property of any citizen of San Francisco; and if, in the judgment of the member or members of the committee present, it be such an act as justifies or demands the interference of this committee, either in aiding in the execution of the laws, or the prompt and summary punishment of the offender, the committee shall be at once assembled for the purpose of taking such action as a majority of them when assembled, shall determine upon.

3d. That it shall be the duty of any member or members of the committee on duty at the Committee Rooms, whenever a general assemblage of the committee is deemed necessary, to cause a call to be made in such a manner as shall be found advisable.

4th. That whereas, an Executive Committee has been chosen by the General Committee, it shall be the duty of the said Executive Committee to deliberate and act upon all important questions, and decide upon the measures necessary to carry out the objects for which this association was formed.

5th. That whereas, this Committee has been organized into sub-divisions, the Executive Committee shall have power to call, when they shall so determine, upon a Board of Delegates, to consist of three representatives from each division, to confer with them upon matters of vital importance.

6th. That all matters of detail and government shall be embraced in a code of by-laws.

7th. That the action of this body shall be entirely and rigorously free from all considerations of, or participation in, the merits or demerits, or opinion or acts, of any and all sects, political parties, or sectional divisions in the community; and every class of orderly citizens of whatever sect, party or nativity, may become members of this body. No discussion of political, sectional or sectarian subjects shall be allowed in the rooms of the association.

8th. That no person accused before this body shall be punished until after fair and impartial trial and conviction.

9th. That whenever the General Committee have assembled for deliberation, the decision of the majority upon any question that may be submitted to them by the Executive Committee, shall be binding upon the whole: Provided nevertheless, that when the delegates are deliberating upon the punishment to be awarded to any criminals, no vote inflicting the death penalty shall be binding, unless passed by two-thirds of those present and entitled to vote.

10th. That all good citizens shall be eligible for admission to this body, under such regulations as may be prescribed by a Committee on Qualifications; and if any unworthy persons gain admission, they shall, on due proof, be expelled: And believing ourselves to be executors of the will of the majority of our citizens, we do pledge our sacred honor to defend and sustain each other in carrying out the determined action of this Committee at the hazard of our lives and our fortunes.

ARREST AND RESISTANCE OF MORMONS AT BEAVER ISLAND.—The Detroit Advertiser, June 30, gives an account of the arrest, by the Deputy Sheriff of Machinaw county and his posse, of a number of Mormons at Beaver Island, who were accused of setting fire to some houses, committing thefts, and other depredations on other portions of the Island. At Beaver Harbor five men were arrested, and taken on board the steamer, charged with theft, etc. We were able to learn but two of their names. They are Field and Briggs. Considerable resistance was offered, and it was not until the armed posse with the Sheriff leveled their weapons to fire upon them that they submitted. While making these arrests, another man, whose name is Samuel Wright, interfered to prevent the arrests being made. He drew a pistol at one of the officers, but it was immediately taken from him, and he was taken on board with the other prisoners. The six were brought to Mackinaw, and are now confined at that place. It was thought that Strang, who was recently shot by some of his own sect, could not possibly survive. His lower limbs, from his hips down, were entirely paralyzed. The report that he would recover is thought to have been put afloat by the Mormons to intimidate people from coming there to make arrests. The two men who shot Strang also went up on the Michigan, and returned again to Mackinaw. Considerable excitement prevails at Mackinaw and Washington Harbor against Strang and his followers, and armed forces are fitting out at both places for the purpose of going to Beaver Harbor to make arrests. A company of one hundred men was already formed at Washington Harbor, and a company of fifty at Mackinaw. They would proceed to the Island with sail vessels. While the steamer Michigan was at the Island, A. R. Williams, of DeTour, was at Strang's house, and identified property which had been stolen from him some time previously. Strang had issued an edict, stating that he had a revelation from God; and that the United States steamer Michigan must never be allowed to enter the port of St. James again.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1856.

Senate.—A message was received from the House announcing the passage by that body of the bill admitting the Territory of Kansas as a State into the Union, which message was referred to the Committee on Territories.

A joint resolution was reported from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to extend the mail route between the ports of Charleston and Havana.

A joint resolution was passed, authorizing payment to Wm. Carey Jones for services in settling private land claims in California.

A resolution was adopted in relation to certain Post Offices in the State of Iowa.

Several private bills on the calendar were taken up and disposed of.

The Senate then proceeded to the discussion of the veto message on the bill to remove obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi river. The bill was discussed by Messrs. Slidell and Cass, the latter of whom was speaking when our report was closed.

House.—The Speaker stated the question to be on the motion heretofore made by Mr. A. K. Marshall, of Kentucky, to suspend the rules to enable him to offer a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to furnish and deliver to each member and delegate of the House, who have not already received them, such numbers and editions of such books of a public character as were furnished to the new members and delegates of the last Congress.

The motion to suspend the rules was agreed to, and the question being on the resolution of Mr. Slidell—

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, moved a resolution for the same, providing that the members of the House who have not already received them, shall be entitled to the same books, or others of equal value, as were furnished to the members of the House of the 33d Congress, etc.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay the whole subject on the table; which motion was disagreed to.

The substitute of Mr. Sherman was then disagreed to—yeas 84, nays 116.

Mr. Watson, of Ohio, moved that the resolution be laid on the table; which motion was negatived—yeas 73, nays 96.

The yeas and nays were being taken on the passage of the resolution when our report closed.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—In the Senate, the Committee on Territories reported back the House Kansas-Topeka bill, amended by substituting the Senate bill. The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

The House postponed the consideration of the Brooks affair, in consequence of its being before court to-day. Mr. Orr moved the previous question on bills passed by Senate for improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, St. Clair's and St. Mary's rivers, all of which were passed in the House by a constitutional majority. Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, gave notice that he would move to pass over the bills now before the Committee of the Whole, and ask the passage of all other laternal improvement bills heretofore reported. The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1856.—*Senate.*—A message was received from the House, informing the Senate that they had passed, by a two-third vote, certain bills for river and harbor improvements, vetoed by the President.

Immediately after which, a resolution was offered by Mr. Benjamin, instructing the Secretary of the Senate to place the same in the hands of the Secretary of State for file; which was passed.

A report was made by the Committee on Printing, in favor of printing 20,000 copies of Senate bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union, which gave rise to debate. The discussion was going on when our report closed.

House.—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, asked leave to submit a resolution to change the daily hour of meeting from 12 to 11 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Wheeler, of New York, objected.

Mr. Cragin, of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing 100,000 extra copies of the majority and minority reports of the select committee appointed to investigate the assault upon Senator Sumner.

Mr. Cubb, of Georgia, moved to limit the number of copies to 10,000.

Mr. Sneed, of Tennessee, moved that the whole subject be laid on the table—which motion did not prevail.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on the amendment of Mr. Cobb, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 98, nays 89.

The resolution as amended was then agreed to—yeas 129, nays 68.

Mr. Ball of Ohio, then asked leave to offer a resolution in regard to frauds by certain officers connected with the Treasury Department, and for the appointment of a special committee on the subject.

The net earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad, for the past year to June 1, were $1,228,625—do. for 1855, $673,408—increase $553,157.

An American Belle in Paris.

The Paris orrespondent of the Boston Post gives the following as a correct translation which Eugene Guinot gives in the *Pays* of the engagement of Miss Ray, of New York, to the Baron de Courval, of Paris:

They have announced this week the approaching denouement of a little comedy played on the theater of the Parisian world, which is not without some piquancy. At the commencement of the winter one of the most noticeable persons in the elegant saloons of the Faubourg of St. Germain, was a young demoiselle recently arrived from the United States, who after obtaining considerable success by her personal charms, became a character of the utmost importance when it was rumored about that she possessed a dowry of a million of dollars—five millions of francs! Such facts always make themselves known in detail, and it was soon generally understood that the young lady held her fortune by an heritage paternal and maternal, that is to say, she was an orphan, and as such perfectly independent, and mistress of her hand—a thing scarcely comprehended in France—to dispose of it in marriage, or withhold it, according to her own sovereign will and pleasure. Such a prize operated like magic upon all the young men about town. They left their clubs and places of resort, their horses, cigars and ecarte, to appear in society, in hopes of meeting the young stranger, and obtaining such an influence over her that ultimately they might more freely resume their habits by the aid of the million which composed her *dot*. Observing ones derived infinite amusement from this steeple chaise after an heiress, numby gentlemen habituated to galloping over a different turf, and but little familar with the precincts of the salons. Many among them, nevertheless, displayed considerable grace and address, but all the crowd of brilliant and aristocratic cavaliers were distanced by Monsieur the Baron de C——, a young man, well born and well placed, who from the commencement seemed to have the advantage over his rivals. He was favorably received, showed himself attentive and assiduous, and the world waited the celebration of the nuptials, when, all of a sudden, the heiress left Paris, and embarked from Havre for the United States! This extraordinary move created a great sensation. No body could comprehend this caprice, this flight, and consequent defeat of a pretendant who seemed to have only a day previous such prospects of success in his aspirations to her hand and fortune. It appeared subsequently that he had offered himself, his name, chateau, etc., and the young miss had replied with a sang froi! truly American—I must have three months' reflection! And she had departed for the purpose of reflecting in America, though universally it was believed that she had simply meant a considerate refusal, and that the marriage would never take place. Three months rolled by, and at the expiration of that time, the youthful baron received a letter from the United States containing only these three words—

"Venez me chercer!"

Delicious lacouicism! Of what use long-thy phrases when everything may be expressed in three words? While his parents and friends had lamented the apparent rupture, the Baron alone had preserved a hope. He only had comprehended the delay demanded by the lady and the natural desire which she felt to visit once more her native land, to say toathe scenes and souvenirs of her infancy one brief adieu before leaving them forever. The sequel proved the correctness of his impressions and the worthiness of his confidence, and, as may be imagined, he hastened joyfully to obey her summons. The day following the arrival of her letter the Baron started with his mother and a young brother for Liverpool, there to embark on the first steamer for the United States, and next winter the Parisian *beau monde* will count among its members one pretty woman and elegant establishment the more.

WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE.

OF all the pernicious humbugs that ignorance ever preached, the quackish idea that internal worms are not injurious, is the most cruel. They engender incurable diseases of the stomach and bowels, and are the fruitful causes of Chronic Diarrhœa and Chronic Dysentery, Inflammation of the Mesentery, Epileptic Fits, Insanity, Imbecility, Consumption and Apoplexy. In fact the disease says the very foundation of vitality, and lends with absolute certainty, unless arrested in time, to an early death. Let parents reflect—Indigestion, Fever, Headache, and every disease in time with that infallible preparation, which the faculty have pronounced a specific, WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE.

☞Be particular and remember the name "Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole proprietors.
☞Sold by all the Druggists. jy19 1t

JOHN B. & G. A. JONES,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Galveston, Texas.

PRACTICE in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Galveston, and in the District Courts of the First District. Attend to Collections in the cities of Austin, Houston, San Antonio and Galveston, and in the following Towns and Counties:

Matagorda, Wharton, Colorado, Austin, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Harris, Montgomery, Washington, Walker, Grimes, Liberty, Anderson, Richmond, Columbus, Indianola and Lavaca.

Also to the payment of Taxes, and the investigation of Land Titles.

☞Refer to Messrs. A. Lanfear & Co., Wills, Rawlins & Co., Rugely, Blair & Co., Payne & Harrison, New Orleans. jy12

LANE, MAYFIELD & CO.,

COTTON AND SUGAR FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 92 Camp street, New Orleans. jy5 1y

IMPROVED EAGLE COTTON-GINS.

Warranted to separate the Seeds, Dirt and Trash from the Cotton, without injury to the Staple.

DEPOT NO. 57 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Touro Buildings, four doors from St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.

THE Proprietors of the EAGLE COTTON-GIN MANUFACTORY furnish Saw Cotton Gins of every description, adapted to every variety of cotton, and warranted superior in every respect, viz:

POWER GINS, of from 25 to 80 or 100 Saws each, for horse, steam or water power—will turn out from two to ten bales per day of clean Cotton, of 450 pounds each.

HAND GINS, of from 10 to 20 Saws each, so constructed as to be driven by cranks upon the Saw-Cylinder shaft, or at a much greater speed by an extra driving pulley—will clean from 150 to 450 pounds per day.

These Cotton Gins combine all the late improvements in machinery, and are warranted of the best materials and workmanship.

A MEDAL was awarded to the Manufacturers of the Eagle Cotton-Gin by a Jury of the Royal Commissioners connected with the Exhibition of the Works of All Nations, at London, in the year 1851, as will be seen by the subjoined copy of a letter received by them.

Executive Mansion, Washington, January 31st, 1853.

To the Proprietors Eagle Cotton-Gin Co.

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure to inform you that a Jury of the Royal Commissioners connected with the Exhibition of the Works of all Nations, at London, in the year 1851, in consideration of your having exhibited a specimen of a Cotton-Gin, has awarded you an Exhibitor's Medal, Certificate, and a Copy of the Reports of the Juries.

These articles are in the possession of Col. Peter Force, of the city, Chairman of the American Executive Committee, and will be forwarded to you by such mode of conveyance as you shall suggest.

Very respectfully, your obedient Servant,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
Chairman of the Central Committee, U. S.

PETER FORCE,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

A Prize of $1250, and a Gold Medal

Was awarded to the Eagle Cotton-Gin Co., by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, for a Gin-Stand for making fine Cotton, as will be noticed by the following copy of a letter dated—

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India,
Calcutta, September 24, 1853.

GENTLEMEN—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th July, 1851, advising the despatch of a Cotton-Gin to compete for the prize of Rupees, 5000, offered by the Government of India in 1849, through the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.

In reply thereto, I have now the honor to enclose two Bank of England Post Bills, being the equivalent of the sum of Rupees, 2500, which has been granted to your machine.

I have further the pleasure to inform you that the Society has been pleased to award you its Gold Medal on the same account, and which will be forwarded you by another opportunity as soon as the inscription has been placed on it.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
H. BLECHYNDEN,
Secretary A. and H. Society of India.

A medal was also awarded them at the Crystal Palace, New York.

Some of the peculiarities of the Eagle-Cotton-Gin are the following:

The "Retached-Grates," EXCLUSIVELY used by us and PATENTED, are so formed that when set in the frame or breast, the top is entirely detached from the breast, as well as from the other grates; and when the Gin is in operation, the fibres of the cotton, which are partly separated from the roll by the saw-teeth, are permitted to pass freely between and underneath them, and to clear themselves from the tops of the grates. The tendency to choke and clog, and the consequent increase of friction and injury to the staple, which attends the use of the other various forms of grates, is thereby avoided, and the power with which the cotton is detached from the seed and carried through by the saw-teeth, is peculiar to this form of grate. They are clothed or hardened at the point where the saw-teeth pass, and the strictest attention is paid to their finish and setting.

The "Improved Brush" is also peculiar in its construction and mode of operation, the object of the invention having been to combine the advantages of the Cylinder, or close, and the winged or open Brushes, and to avoid the objectionable features of each of these forms. The supply of air for the Gin-Stand (the regulation and control of which is one of the most important functions of the Brush) is admitted through openings in the Brush heads, and it is forced out, when the Brush is in motion, through long narrow slits or opening at the circumference of the Brush and between the rows of bristles. The several thin sheets or currents of air act alternately with the rows of bristles to detach the fibres of cotton from the saw-teeth in numerous portions, and, with the aid of the "Patent Meter," give to the cotton, when delivered into the lint-room, that peculiar combed or carded appearance so well known and so much desired by purchasers.

This Brush may be made to blow through a flue of twenty or thirty feet in length, or may be used with a short line, as may be preferred. The varying eddies and counter currents of air which attend the use of the common open or winged Brushes are entirely avoided, and a uniform and steady draft, of any desired strength, may at all times be secured by varying the speed, the depths of the wings, or the area of the space through which the air is supplied.

The "Sliding Butts or Hinges," by which the Breast or Grate-Fall is attached to the frame of the Stand, were invented and applied to the Eagle Gin Stand, in order to adapt it more fully to the different views and wishes of planters, to the varieties of cotton, and to the various states of the cotton of different pickings. A peculiar curve is given to the front surface of the grate, at the point where the saw-teeth pass, and the front of the saw-teeth may be made to assume any desired angle with this curved surface of the grate, at the pleasure of the ginner, thus enabling him, to adapt the machine to the different varieties of cotton, or to the different states of it, and to gin fast or slow at pleasure. This invention, although it may not be of value, so as to be one of the most useful ever attached to the Cotton-Gin, and, when properly understood and adjusted, it gives to the ginner almost perfect control over the product of the gin, determining, in a great measure both the quantity and quality of that product.

In making the saw teeth, to ensure the greatest accuracy possible, an instrument invented especially for the purpose is made use of, called the "Dentometer," or tooth-measurer. By this instrument, the exact angle of every saw is measured when the tooth is cut; so that the various angles described above can always be determined with great precision, and the range of grinding angles may be varied to any desired extent.

☞A large stock always on hand at the Warehouse of the Manufactory, No. 57 St. Charles street, and for sale by

WILLIAM L. CUSHING, Agent,
New Orleans.

INDIA RUBBER BELTING.

A large stock of all sizes of the Vulcanized India Rubber Belting will be sold at low prices. The cost is much below leather banding. je28 3m

E. L. WALKER, New Orleans. WM. B. STUART, New Orleans. ROBT. C. HUTCHINSON, Caddo Par. La.

WALKER, STUART & HUTCHINSON,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 57 Carondelet street, New Orleans. je28

Startling and Interesting Facts

CONCERNING

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC,

Summer Complaints, etc.

A fact that should startle us this; One feels a slight uneasiness in the bowels, a slight diarrhœa comes on, which is little thought of in a short time, in a few hours, perhaps, seldom days. It is attended with sickness of the stomach, a most sinking weakness, rapid discharges, colduess, cramps, agonies, blackness, collapse, DEATH—and yet all this fatal result from a disregard of the warning, premonitory Diarrhœa, and neglect of a wise provision of a safe and sure remedy that kind Providence has made easy to all.

This remedy is made public from the strongest desire to rescue the exposed, under the best substantial conviction that it is certain in its good effects, and with it on hand, no one heeding the warning and using the remedy, need be a victim to the Cholera.

DR. BILLINGS'

CARMINATIVE and ASTRINGENT SYRUP

IS THIS SURE REMEDY.

By the advice and urgent request of hundreds, whose lives have been saved—of many even when apparently in the very last struggles of death—he has been induced to make still more efforts to give a wider publicity to a remedy so greatly successful.

The perfection which he and others ascribe to this remedy may appear beyond the power of medicine to possess; yet the truthfulness of the claim is most thoroughly established, and will be fully confirmed by calling on the individuals who have witnessed its effects, and used it with complete success, some of whose names we are authorized to give.

For Cholera; Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Bloody Flux, Summer Complaint and Weakness of the Bowels, this medicine is offered as a certain remedy. This is the medicine that arrested that horrible disease so prevalent among the Mexican soldiers. The officers first commenced its use, after which they gave it their soldiers, and cured in every case without an exception. I would refer to the officers and others who served in the war with Mexico. Sold by

O. O. WOODMAN,
corner of Common and Magazine streets, New Orleans.
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.
JOS. TUCKER, Mobile.
W. H. FOX, Natchez, Miss.

my24 1m.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,

WASHINGTON CO., VA.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 21st day of AUGUST next.

TERMS:

Tuition per session of 5 months	$20 00
Board	42 00
Fuel	2 50
Washing	5 00
Contingent charge	1 25
	$70 75

Those seeking a School in which their sons or wards may receive a good Collegiate or business education, are requested to consider the advantages here offered. The thorough course of study, healthful location, remoteness from any town, wholesome discipline, long experience and ability of the Faculty, together with the *cheapness of our terms*, are points worthy of especial notice. For additional information, or for a catalogue, address

E. E. WILEY, President,
Emory Post Office, Va.

je28 3m

MEDICAL CARD.

W. BODENHAMER, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends in the South and Southwest, that he has permanently located himself in the city of New York, where he still continues to devote his whole attention to the medical and surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Lower Bowel—such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, etc. He has devoted a number of years to the treatment of those diseases in Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans, La., and for the information of the receiving Public, as well as other information on the subject, he refers to his work on those diseases, lately published by J. S. Redfield, of New York, especially addressed to non-medical readers, and for sale at the bookstores of B. M. NORMAN and J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans.

☞Letters can be addressed to Dr. W. Bodenhamer, 46 Ee Twenty-First street, New York. my31 3m

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION of 1856 will commence on the 31st day of July.

TERMS: Board, (including Furnished Rooms, Attendance, Fuel, Washing and Lights,) with Tuition in all the English branches, $70 00. Incidental Tax, $1; Day Scholars, for Fuel, $2 00.

Extras: Musicon the Piano or Guitar, with the use of the instrument, $22 50; Drawing, $5; Studies in Heads, Crayon and Pastile, $10; Oil Painting, $20; Latin, $5; French, $10.

Regular fees are to be paid one half in advance, the other at the end of the Session.

Lectures on the Theory of Music will be delivered FREE OF CHARGE, by the Professor of that department, to those young ladies who desire a thorough knowledge of that

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 10. WHOLE NUMBER 270. | NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1856. | $2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—36 CAMP ST.

CORRESPONDENCE UP THE RIVER.

Chicago—Its Streets—Bridges and Progress—View and Temperature—Excursion in Harvest Time Southward—Janesville and the Country—North Western University—Biblical Institute—Abolitionism.

Wan Bun, and travelers, and the winds have said and whistled as much about Chicago as any other place of the "Great West." Its rapid growth in men, brick and commerce excites the remark and wonder of every body. It has made most giant strides the last ten years, and now nimbees nearly one hundred thousands people. An increase of ten thousand a year is the present estimate, and to come at the true figure, this must be reckoned with the census of eighty thousand taken sometime ago. There are other towns in the West whose progress is astonishing, but none that equal Chicago in this respect. It has all the indications of growth, so many indeed, that the impression is almost painful to a quiet loving spectator. While in the city you feel like one in a half-finished house, before the carpenter and upholsterer have done with it. Nearly everything is new and unfinished, and there is a bedlam of mechanical sounds issuing from every house, and filling the streets with its din. The side walks are so obstructed with building materials, and with half finished improvements, that the pedestrian is in constant danger of breaking his neck. Five years hence a visitor will find it far pleasanter than at this time. By that time the broken streets, and elegant buildings in course of erection, will be completed, and the city will wear a more settled and substantial aspect.

From the top of the Tremont House the physical geography is finely mapped. The area covered is one third less than that of New Orleans, and surface appearance is much like the Crescent, flat and low. The green prairies are spread out in the rear, and extending quite to the horizon. In front is the blue and placid expanse of Lake Michigan, dotted with numerous sail, coming into port and departing from it. Right in the midst is the Chicago river which is the commercial artery through which the life blood of trade circulates. The wharves, and channel are so thronged with shipping that you can see nothing of the water except a narrow passage just wide enough for the passage of boats. About one mile from the mouth the river is divided into two branches, which turn to the right and left; and intersect the main trunk at right angles: The whole looks like an artificial canal, having the shape of the letter T. This is the skelton upon which the city is filled out and almost equally on all sides. The lake affords no harbor, and there are no wharves on its shore. All the shipping enters the river, and receives and discharges freight in the very heart of the city. Localities are designated by their position on the river. There are two sides to most things, but Chicago has three, north side, south side and west side. Eleven years ago the town was mostly on the north side, and filling the angular nook between the north branch and main river. Now the south side is most prosperous, and contains the principal hotels and business marts. The west side which skirts the prairie, answers to our Fourth District, and is the Garden City proper.

One of the most amusing annoyances is the crossing of the river from one side to the other. The boats have the right of way in all cases and the bridge must open when they approach. The dense procession of men, women, children and vehicles, is parted asunder in a moment, and as the bridge swings around the throng sometime find itself in full retreat, and going off the way they come on. The hurry, bustle and striding of the foot people as the bridge is opening is most exeitingly ludicrous, such dodging and such perilous jumping is amusing to one who is out of practice. To find yourself at the extremity of a line two squares long and waiting for your turn is vexatious, and if the matter is aggravated by the circumstance you have but an evening to see the city in and that you are paying a dollar an hour for your ride, the trial of patience becomes sublime! Some remedy is demanded, but nothing feasible has yet been suggested. It remains therefore that the good people of Chicago keep their legs and their patience in lively exercise until the advent of the "good time coming," for which beyond a peradventure they must "wait a little longer." The temperature here is fickle. When there is no wind it is stewing hot, the breeze from the south and west prairie is like the breath of the Lybian desert. The North and East winds which come over the lake are salubrious and bracing. The wind often changes in an hour, and your apparel must change with it.

An excursion through Central Illinois takes us through the grain regions where the fields are white to the harvest, and the yellow cereals wave in the breeze of the prairie. God made this country for the farmer, no forests are to be felled and cleared, and no marsh and swamps are to be reclaimed. The virgin soil lies open to the hand of culture, and the primal sward kindly invites the ploughman's coulter. The implements of improved agriculture attract our attention; ploughs which turn wide furrows go without holding; and reapers with their airy reels, which mow the wheat fields and lay the sheaves ready for the binder. Here the sweet, new mown hay scented with clover blossoms is spread to dry and there the harvestmen are stacking wheat for the thrashing time. The whole country is filled with fragrance, and the smell of it "is as the smell of a field that the Lord hath blessed." What manifold and healthful industry have we here, and what scenes of rural beauty and pastoral delight! The agricultural resources of this country are beyond computation. With a soil whose fertile depths are unfathomed, and with a climate favorable to the most valued products, no effort of prophetic exageration can ever estimate them.

If we go in another direction the same surprising beauty and fertility are found. Taking boat or car, we are in Milwaukie in a few hours; a city which has attained the growth of thirty thousand inhabitants in fifteen years. From thence, by rail, we penetrate Southern Wisconsin to Janesville, on Rock river. This is a ten year old town, of nine thousands souls, and the center of the most beautiful of this all beautiful land. Some of the heterodox citizens stontly contend that this was the location of Eden; and apart from history, we think, probabilities favor the conclusion. With soil equally good, it is more undulating and pictureque than Central and Southern Illinois, and the productions are nearly the same. The winters are said to be longer, by one month, and much colder. These July days are not unlike the pleasant October weather of Louisiana. You have heard much and published considerable, concerning the North Western University. Rather more than two weeks since, in company with some of the trustees, I visited this site of the institution. It is eleven miles from Chicago, and but a few minutes ride on the cars. They have about five hundred acres lying between the railroad and the lake, and well adapted to the purpose. Groves of noble forests trees cover the most of it, and already quite a village has been built up, in the vicinity. The town is named for the President of the Board of Trustees. This is a sin against euphony, but Evanston, will doubtless hand the name of Dr. Evans down to future generations. We were present at the annual meeting of the Board, during the first day of its session, and were entertained with the usual routine of business in such bodies. There were ministerial representatives from several Conferences, and a number of lay trustees; I suppose thirty in all.—From the report of the financial agent it appeared that affairs were progressing satisfactorily; scholarships to the amount of eighty or ninety thousand dollars have been sold and the sales are going on briskly. The present assets of the corporation, in scholarships, real estate and money, at a low estimate, and above all indebtedness are put at two hundred and fifty seven thousand dollars. The ground cost them about twenty-five thousand, and they have already received fifty thousand from the sale of lots. The University buildings are not erected and will not be for some time, probably not until the five hundred thousand dollar endowment is reached. Temporary buildings have been put up at a cost of five thousand dollars, and the literary department is organized, and under way with a dozen students. At present they seek to accommodate only the holders of scholarships who may insist on sending students before the complete organization of the university. The election of President was interesting, and debate exciting. Dr. R. S. Foster, of New York, received a majority of votes, and the chairman declared him duly elected. Mr. Watson, Editor of the North Western, and Dr. Dempster, of the Biblical Institute, were present and participated in the proceedings.

You have heard of the Garrett Biblical Institute, with its splendid endowment of three hundred thousand dollars, and with Dr. Dempster at its head.—This is at Evanston, but is entirely independent of the University. Curiosity led me to the building which is a good three story house and designed for temporary use. The institution is on the lake shore and the students are practical successionists, following literally in the footsteps of the apostles.—Their seins are hanging along the bluffs, and under it their fishing boats are moored. This is vacation and all is quiet and the rooms are mostly deserted. Thirty students were here last session or nearly that number. The course of study embraces three years; and the classes are arrayed in Junior, Middle and Senior. Notwithstanding opposition from some quarters, the Northern Church will give the policy of Theological institutions a fair trial. I wish we had an opportunity of making the experiment in the South. The course of study which I append may be interesting and suggestive to our ministerial brethren. But this too long letter must come to an end with another paragraph.

This country is filled with eastern people and eastern influence, and Black Republicans are thick as blackberries. A cool, conservative, sensible man is a most refreshing rarity. Abolition fanaticism was never higher, it taints every class, and nearly every social organization. Last Sabbath morning I occupied the pulpit of a circuit preacher in Wisconsin. He was a native of South Carolina, a man of noble heart and conservated principles; and this man is actually persecuted in certain quarters because he will not desecrate the pulpit and the Sabbath with sermons on slavery. In the evening, after preaching in a congregational church, the good pastor in his prayer made special mention of the bondmen. After the benediction, a woman delivered a lecture on Slavery, which self respect, and respect for the time and place did not permit me to hear. These are only straws which show the drift of things.

July 9, 1856. WOODSMAN.

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

COURSE OF STUDY.

JUNIOR CLASS.

First Term.—Hebrew commenced—Lectures on Sacred Geography, Greek Harmony and Exegesis—Natural Theology with Lectures.

Second Term.—Hebrew continued—Lectures on Scripture, Natural History—Mental and Moral Science, with Lectures—Greek Harmony continued—Lectures on the Style and Composition of Sermons.

Third Term.—Hebrew Historical Books, finished—Lectures on Bible Archeology—Greek Harmony of the Gospels, finished—Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity and Inspiration of the Scriptures.

Exercises in Elocution and Preaching throughout the year.

MIDDLE CLASS.

First Term.—Hebrew Poetry, Psalms with Exegetical Exercises—Acts of the Apostles, with Exegetical Exercises—Revealed Theology, with Lectures—and Ecclesiastical History, with Lectures throughout the year.

Second Term.—Revealed Theology—Ecclesiastical History—Epistles of Paul, with Exegetical Exercises—Lectures on Pastoral Theology, Hebrew Prophets, Isaiah, Jeremiah and Ezekiel, with Lectures and Exegetical Exercises.

Third Term.—Revealed Theology and Ecclesiastical History finished—Paul's Epistles with Exegetical Exercises, finished—Hebrew Books of Job, Ecclesiastes and Canticles, with Lectures and Exegetical Exercises—Lectures on Pastoral Theolgy.—Sermons and Preaching.

SENIOR CLASS.

First Term.—Institutions of the Church, with Lectures—Epistles of Peter and James, with Exercises—Lectures on Pastoral Theology—Hebrew Minor Prophets, with Lectures and Exegesis.

Second Term.—Polemic Theology, with Lectures—Lectures on Church Government—Prophecy of Zachariah and the Apocalypse.

Third Term.—Polemic Theology finished—Church Government and Discipline, with Lectures—Biblical Chaldee.

Sermons and Preaching.

Text Books.—Hahn's Hebrew Bible, Gesenius' Hebrew Lexicon, Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar, (Conant's translation,) Hahn's Greek Test, Strong's Greek Harmony, McClintock's First Book in Greek, Robinson's Greek Lexicon of New Test, Upham's Mental Philosophy, Wayland's Moral Science, Watson's Institutes, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, Methodist Discipline, Coleman's Bible Geography, Nevin's Biblical Antiquities, Butler's Annlogy, Grausco's Verbal Inspiration, Baker on Discipline.

Have Mercy on the Children.

The Independent, in an article on the physical degeneracy of the American people, speaks as follows: "The child's will governs too much. If they do not choose to go to bed they sit up; if they choose certain articles of food they must have them, parents forgetting that instinct is no safe guide in a child, whatever it may be in an animal. So we see them in their delicate organization, keeping late hours when they should go to bed with the birds; sleeping often in warm and lighted rooms, when the sleeping room should be cool and dark; and eating hot bread, pudding and cake, and drinking tea and coffee to the infinite detriment of nerves and stomach. The injury thus early done can never be repaired; as a machine imperfectly constructed at first can never be made to run faultlessly. This is the secret. Parents should know that instinct is no safe guide to a child, particularly when the child is surrounded on all sides with poisonous delicacies. To ask a child at a modern table what it will have, and give what it asks for, merely because it asks for it, is a very common practice. But it is as cruel as it is common. Have mercy on the children.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

NASHVILLE, July 15, 1856.

Mr. Editor:—We have an occasional excitement in our usually quiet city, and as I think of nothing better to tell your readers, here is the last one.

A little after high noon of Wednesday, the 9th inst., every body was called out to look at a fire then raging in the heart of the city. It proved to be a very extensive affair; beginning at the corner of Cherry and Church streets, and consuming every building on both sides of Church street for a square, excepting one brick dwelling house and the First Presbyterian Church. The flames also spread half a square each way from their starting point on Cherry street, burning up with resistless fury every thing before them. McKendree Church, on the square above, was on fire several times, as were also many other buildings in the immediate vicinity. Mr. McComb's furniture manufactory, in which the fire originated, several dwelling houses, various offices, the Masonic Hall, and a lumber yard were all entirely consumed, and the scene of ruins now presented to the eye is dreary enough.

This fire had the good manners finally to stop of its own accord, for I grieve to say that in the midst of many other and valuable improvements, we have not even the ghost of a respectable fire company. I hear that some of our more energetic citizens are forming a new company, to be composed only of steady, reliable men, who will feel some responsibility in such emergencies. This is cheering, for we have had several severe warnings within a year or eighteen months past, and under the present state of affairs, there is not even an ordinary chance of relief in cases of fire.

There is, of course, but little to be said of business at this season, excepting that it is very dull. The river is too low for freight boats, and none are running but some little crafts, which, as a funny friend says, can make good time on a profuse perspiration. The Publishing House is not much affected by the present dullness, excepting of course where shipments are to be made by the river. The manufacturing of books goes on as briskly as ever, seeing that the demand for them is not regulated by the weather or the season.

Our new book agent is making himself felt everywhere in the establishment, and winning good words and good wishes from all. He has purchased a pleasant house in the city, and is now settled in it with his family. I am glad of this, because it looks as if he was disposed to make himself at home among us, and cannot help wishing that the other officials connected with the Publishing House would go and do likewise.

There has been some gossip about a new Methodist Church in the city. Some one says the pews are to be sold and rented, and somebody else says "No, not a pewed church, only family sittings." What will Bishop Pierce say to this, here at the headquarters of Methodism on our side of the line?

Our German missionary has succeeded in getting together a pretty good congregation. They have had considerable difficulty in obtaining the necessary funds to finish their church, but when I heard from them last, were still going on with it.

The churches generally seem to be resting on their oars, excepting Andrew Chapel, which is now under the pastoral care of Brother Davis, and has been enjoying for several weeks past an interesting revival of religion. The building has been neatly fitted up, and the congregations are large and attentive.

No sickness here yet of general prevalence. A few cases of cholera morbus, terminating fatally in one or two instances, gave rise to a report that the cholera had made its appearance, but there is nothing of it. A great many of our citizens have gone, or are preparing to go to places having the reputation of being more pleasant than their homes. I have a fancy that this is a mistake. The less restraint we are under, both of body and mind, during the sultry months of summer, the more comfortable we must be of course.

We have heard with surprise and regret of Dr. Kelley's return from China, which unexpected step was taken, as we learn, in consequence of his wife's failing health. It seems that we are to have nothing but disappointment from that quarter, and perhaps it would be as well for the Missionary Board, in their next annual appropriations, to follow the plain indications of Providence elsewhere.

The weather is intensely hot, the thermometer indicating eighty seven degrees above zero at night, and for some days past at ninety in the shade. I suppose it will take a good share of heat to balance the excessive and protracted cold of last winter, but whatever it may do for the vegetable world, it is most destructive to letter writing. In such a crucible as this, one's ideas, (if they can have any at all,) melt away and evaporate, before the pen can imprision them on the blank sheet, which is a fitting index to a mind as blank as itself. Like a prudent general who wins by retreating, what would be lost in a pitched battle, I hasten to save my own credit as well as the patience of your readers, by a timely good night.

Very warmly yours,

CROTCHET.

An Interesting Scene.

Our readers are aware that Wesleyan missionaries are allowed to return to the domestic work after a given period of foreign service. A meeting of extraordinary interest, for the reception of several veterans of the foreign work, was held lately in London. The venerable Dr. Bunting presided. After an affecting introductory address, he called the chivalric list, amid the applause of the assembly: William Shaw, (loud applause,) the apostle of Caffraria, who had traveled thirty-six years with high honor and singular success; John Corlett who was truly an "itinerant," having labored in Newfoundland, in the West Indies, and in Demerara, for thirty-two years; Frederic Lewis, from Australia, where he had labored twenty-two years; James Calvert, from the Feejee Islands, (loud applause,) the companion of the ever-memorable John Hunt, and who had been in those parts eighteen years, exposed to not a few dangers and difficulties, but preserved by the special Providence of God, to return once more to his native land; Benjamin Ridesdale, from the Cape of Good Hope, who traveled three years at home before he went out, and spent thirteen years in that country, (applause;) and George Meadows, from the Gambia, where he had spent nine years, and whom it was indeed a marvel to see there alive and well. The chairman said he hoped to have had the pleasure of meeting other missionary brethren, recently returned: Mr. West, from the Friendly Islands; Mr. Jenkins, from India; Mr. Reay, from Sierra Leone, and others; but they were unable to attend.

Mr. Hoole then read the names of the missionaries, who respectively rose, each amid loud applause. He also said he was sorry that the decorum of the meeting did not allow him to call on the heroic wife of Mr. Calvert, (applause,) who had more than once exposed her own life in order to save the lives of others, and who had labored hard for the benefit of dark and benighted Feejee. (Continued applause.)

The missionaries then stood up, while Dr. Bunting shook hands with each of them, and the scene was so affecting that nearly all present were in tears.—They had had, he said, remarkable perils, and toils, and privations; but a day was coming when they would not think that they had suffered too much, or labored too zealously, in the blessed service of their Lord. His prayer was, that God would ever have them and theirs in his most holy keeping, and that he would especially bless their devoted wives.

The missionaries then proceeded to give narratives of their respective fields and labors. We may insert hereafter some extracts from them. The meeting was one of thrilling interest.—[C. A. and Journal.

The Good are Beautiful.

"Oh! what an ugly little creature."

"She will be beautiful in heaven, ma'am," replied a lady.

"Will she, indeed!" returned the individual who spoke so lightly of the homely child. "I should like to know how you can tell that?"

"In the other life," replied the woman, "the good are all beautiful, and the evil, deformed and ugly. No matter how fair a face a person may have had in this life, it will, in the next world, be changed into beauty or ugliness, according as he has been good or evil."

"How do you know this?" inquired the first speaker.

"Any one who opens his eyes may see and know that this will be true," was replied. "Is not the most beautiful face rendered disagreeable when any bad passion is felt and exhibited? And does not the homeliest face become pleasant to look upon, when good affections are in the heart? In the other life, we shall appear as we really are, and of course, evil passions will deform the face and good affections make it beautiful. And she will be beautiful in heaven, for she is a good little girl, homely as her face now is."

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN AND NIAGARA.

[BY THE CANADIAN AT QUEBEC.]

The screw steamship Canadian, from Liverpool on Wednesday, July 2d, arrived at Quebec on the morning of the 15th inst. She brings intelligence four days later than that received by the Africa at New York.

The steamship Indian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 2d inst.

In France the appearance of the harvest is splendid, and has dissipated all fears of scarcity.

The Russians are fitting out an emigrating fleet at Cronstadt for the river Amoor.

A letter from Athens says that during the present month a conference of the three protecting Powers will be held in London, to settle the affairs of Greece.

Great Britain.

The American question has been before Parliament. Mr. Moore moved in the House of Commons that the conduct of her Majesty's Government in the differences that have arisen between them and the United States, on the question of enlistment, has not entitled them to the approbation of the House.

Messrs. Brown and Ewart of Liverpool, and Chenthnm and Spooner of Birmingham, appealed to Mr. Moore to postpone his motion, but he refused, and therefore the debated proceeded.

The Attorney General defended the Government, and said the United States dispatches had not been such as might have been expected from a nation anxious to preserve friendly relations with England.

Sir N. Thesinger supported the motion, and contended that the British agents had violated equally the law of the United States and of nations.

Mr. Phillimore supported the Government.

Mr. Baillie declared that England was dishonored by her attempt to seduce the citizens of the United States from their allegiance.

Sir George Grey asked if they could venture to condemn the Government after they had stopped the enlistment even on British grounds rather than give offence to the United States?

Here the House divided on a motion for adjournment.

Sir J. Walsh said that by not dismissing Mr. Dallas, the British Government confessed that they had done wrong, and their defence rested upon special pleading.

The debate was here adjourned, and the next evening was resumed by Mr. Milner Gibson, who complained that Lord Clarendon's conduct was insulting toward the United States, and the people of America should be made aware that the British people did not support their Minister therein.

Mr. Baxter believed there was nothing for a vote of censure, although there were points in Lord Clarendon's conduct that no one could defend.

Mr. Peacock supported the motion for censure.

Mr. Spooner would express no opinion.

Mr. Gladstone contended that the good will of the United States had been conciliated.

The most blamable feature in the matter was, he said, the concealment observed toward the United States Government, and for this Lord Clarendon and Mr. Crampton were equally to blame.

The Solicitor-General attacked Mr. Gladstone, and thought the United States Government ought to have arrived at a different conclusion than they did.

Sir J. Packington eulogized Mr. Gladstone, and said the House dare not shrink from the discussion, in this, a crisis of no ordinary magnitude.

Lord Palmerston replied at length, defending his conduct and denying that deception had been practiced toward the United States, or that their laws had been violated.

Mr. McGregor here attempted to address the House, but was coughed down.

The House then divided on the motion for censure and the Government was sustained by 194 majority.

[BY THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.]

The Royal mail steamship Niagara, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool on Saturday the 5th inst., arrived at Halifax on the evening of Tuesday the 15th instant. The Niagara brings intelligence three days later than brought by the Canadian.

The steamship Ericsson, of the Collins line, had not arrived out.

The steamship Fulton sailed from Southampton for New York on the evening of the 2d inst.

The London papers contain the following paragraph:

Negotiations between England and the United States, with a view to the settlement of existing differences, were resumed on Monday the 30th, under circumstances which justify the belief that matters are already in a fair train toward an amicable adjustment of the points at issue.

Great Britain.

It is believed that Parliament will be prorogued on the 31st instant, and that no further party motions will be made this session.

The following is the only reference that has been made to America since the sailing of the steamship Fulton:

Mr. Baillie asked Lord Palmerston whether Mr. Dallas, as United States Representative to Her Majesty's Government, had full power to settle the Central American dispute, or whether he had any other powers than those of his predecessor Mr. Buchanan.

Lord Palmerston said it was understood that Mr. Dallas had full power to discuss with Her Majesty's Government the Central American question. Mr. Buchannan had no instructions whatever to enter on this subject.

A bill has been introduced by the Government into the House of Commons to permit distillation from rice.

The Sunday music controversy continued to expend.

Sir Colin Campbell had been entertained by the city of Glasgow.

The King of Belgium and family were visiting Victoria.

The Queen and the people of London are to give the Guards from the Crimea a public reception.

Dyce Sombre's celebrated will in favor of the East India Company has been set aside, and his immense fortune goes to his widow.

The prospectus of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway and Land Company to purchase and complete the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad has been issued.

It is reported that Percy Doyle, British Minister to Mexico, will be removed to Hanover.

Pref. Mahon, the gentleman refused admittance to the Queen's levee, writes to the papers that he took every precaution respecting his costume.

The Directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly meeting on Thursday, the 3d inst., did not alter the rate of discount. The general impression has been that the rate would be lowered. It was thought that the rate would be reduced on the following Thursday, or not later than the week after. The Directors, however, do not generally like to lower it in dividend week. The Bank returns show a considerable increase in bullion.

The India mail takes out an unusually large amount of silver for the East, and the shipment of gold to the Continent increases with augmented inquiry for export. There is also further reason for shipment in the shape of investment in French securities on account of England.

The weather continued magnificent for the harvest, and another fortnight of the same would secure the farmers from all danger of a change in their prospects. There has been an increased demand for American securities since the political aspect of affairs between England and the United States had changed.

Tonnage was in better demand for the Archangel, Australian, Indian, and the Daeube and Black Sea trades.

Cape of Good Hope advices to April 24, bring unfavorable accounts respecting the tranquility of the frontier. Another Caffre war seems imminent.

New Zealand dates to May 3 had been received by the ship London, and the new settlements were progressing favorably.

The grain crops were all harvested and abundant. The potato crop will fall short in consequence of the heavy rains.

The Earl of Shelburne is appointed under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and will be raised to the peerage by his present title.

Sir W. Williams of Kars will succeed him as Representative in Parliament of Calne.

France.

Reports have been for some time current that unpleasantness existed between the Courts of France and Russia, and that Count Morny's departure for St. Petersburg was delayed in consequence. As Morny was about ready to embark, the difference is probably arranged.

The report of the Committee of the Corps Legislatif refusing to accord to the Emperor the power of granting pensions, is published. It is respectful but firm, and is considered the severest check Napoleon has yet met from his Government.

The bill granting pensions to the Orleans Princesses was voted unanimously, although Count Montalembert wrote a strong letter against it, and the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg indignantly refuses the money.

The juvenile Count of Paris has written a letter to M. Roger repudiating the fusion, and saying that himself, his mother and brother do not recognize the interference of the other members of the Orleans family, and that he reserves himself for the future. The letter has made considerable sensation in Orleanist circles, and the Orleans princes have written angry letters respecting the juvenile's interference. At the close of the Legislative session on the 2d inst., it was announced that the bill for the repeal of Prohibitory Customs Duties is deferred till the next session.

The measure for consolidating decrees relative to Customs duties into laws is also postponed.

The Emperor had arrived at Plombieres.

The projected meeting between the Emperors of Austria and France is confirmed.

The Frankfort Journal says positively that the meeting will take place at Mannheim about the end of July. The Emperor of France will reside at the Ducal Palace, and the Emperor of Austria at the Hotel de l'Europe.

The Kings of Wurtemburg and Saxony, and the Dukes of Hesse, Baden and Nassau will also assist.

Another account says they will meet at the Castle of Arenenberg.

New docks for a steam navy are to be built at Brest.

Accounts of the weather and the crops throughout the country, even in the lately inundated districts, are favorable. Harvesting had commenced. In the south the vineyards also look well.

Spain.

The papers give accounts of the recent riots at Badajos, Valladolid and other cities. They seem to have been of serious magnitude, and of an insurrectionary character. The high price of food was the ostensible cause of the riots, but the people really were excited by political emissaries. Numerous arrests were made and many of the prisoners shot. The rioters set fire to the corn stores and to the growing crops. Tranquility was finally restored, when the Government announced that the crops presented a good prospect, and that there was ample supply in store until the harvest set in. The export of breadstuffs was prohibited.

It was announced that a second squadron of ships of war, with troops for disembarkation in Mexico, was ready to sail from Havana, should Mexico refuse to satisfy the demands of Spain.

The Cortes were prorogued on the 1st inst.

Germany.

The ministerial journal, the *Zeit*, publishes the custom proposition submitted by Prussia to the Zollverein. It proposes that breadstuffs, wheat, beans, peas, lentills, millets and vetches shall be admitted at a duty of 2½d. per Prussian bushel; and rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat at 3s. 6d., with the provision that the Zollverein shall renounce the demand for the free entry of rye, when it shall attain the price of two dollars and a half to four dollars the Prussian bushel.

A general meeting of tobacco manufacturers from all parts of the Zollverein, had assembled at Hanover. The object was to ward off the menaced increase of imported and indigenous tobacco, specially pressed by Bavaria and some other States.

Denmark.

Correspondence states that Denmark has fears of renewed troubles in Schleswig Holstein, and is taking military precautions to prevent them. Austria and Prussia are preparing proposals on the subject to lay before the German Diet.

Sweden.

Sweden has officially affirmed the fact that she adheres to the declaration of maritime law laid down by the Congress of Paris.

Russia.

An imperial ukase orders the issue of twelve millions of silver roubles.

Immense preparations are making at Moscow for the Czar's coronation.

The Emperor continues his severity against defaulters and contrabandists.

Letters say that the Government seems inclined to modify its customs tariff, particularly as regards the raw produce employed by foreign manufacturers.

Greece.

King Otho is in Vienna. It is rumored that a diplomatic conference will be held in London on the succession to the throne of Greece. Austria and Prussia, although not protecting powers, will be represented. The Count of Flanders is mentioned as being likely to be nominated on King Otho's death.

The East.

Letters from the Crimea to June 4th mention nothing but the continued embarkation of troops. Gen. Rudiger was dead.

The Moldo-Wallachian Commission advances but slowly, topographical difficulties completely neutralizing the intention of the treaty. Ali Pacha, during his stay at Vienna, succeeded in settling that the Danubian Principalities should remain separated.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Louisiana, Capt. W. H. Talbot, from Indianola and Galveston, arrived at this port on Saturday morning.

By the Louisiana we have Galveston papers to the 17th inst.

The following is all the intelligence which we could glean from our exchanges regarding the crops in this State:

The Columbia Planter, of July 8th, says: The weather is still, as a general thing, dry, though some planters are complaining of too much rain. The rains have been exceedingly partial. Nothing has suffered for want of rain but corn. The cotton prospects are very fine.

The Lavaca Herald, of the 12th, notices the arrival at that town, on the day previous, of the first bale of new cotton of the season. It was from the plantation of R. B. Wafford, of Dewitt county. The weather, says the Herald, continues extremely hot and dry, the mercury in the thermometer rising to 95 during the middle of the day. The health of the citizens, however, remains good.

The San Antonio Texan, of the 10th, says:

In many parts of Western Texas there will not be raised over half a crop of corn on account of the dry weather. The cotton crop will be about an average yield.

The same paper has the following news from the frontier:

Maj. R. S. Neighbors, our Indian Agent, arrived in San Antonio a few days since.

The Indians under his charge on the "Reserve lands" at the present number 1,540, and are all quiet in their houses and doing well.

The Comanches under his control number 109, and they have 200 acres of corn, and they will raise their crops. The other Indians, numbering about 1,400, have 800 acres of corn; they will have an average yield.

Many of our surrounding Indians are extremely anxious to join those on the reserve, and efforts are being made to receive them soon.

We learn that negotiations have been made with the Choctaws to procure of them a reserve of land East of Red River, for the Northern Comanches, and other Indians.

Maj. Neighbors is well satisfied that an extension of the system will soon give quiet and safety on the whole frontier.

We learn from the Austin State Times that the disturbances on the Sabine, are assuming an alarming aspect. The state of affairs as related by the correspondent of the Times, is as follows: A large body of lawless characters have associated themselves together under the name of "Regulators," for the purpose of killing some of the good citizens of Orange county, and compelling others to leave, acquiring all citizens of the county to join them under penalty of death. They have already killed Mr. Mages, Burwell Alexander, Charles Sexton, John Fielden and —— Baxter, and some five or six others. The Sheriff of the county has been forced to leave, his deputy, Burwell Alexander having been killed. Among those who were killed was two travelers, strangers in the county. About thirty of the most respectable citizens of the county had left it from these causes, and every thing was in a state of anarchy. The last outrage which had been committed by these regulators, was the attempt to assassinate Mr. Hugh Ochiltree, a quiet and most respectable citizen, living at Gree's Bluff, for refusing to join them in their violent career. He had saved himself up to the last accounts, by taking a bold stand and barricading himself in his own premises.

The Governor has been appealed to by the citizens of Orange county for aid, and it is expected that he will send a body of men to the scene of the disturbances, to put an end to them.

The San Antonio Texan relates the following:

During the past week a Mormon missionary has been holding forth in Gonzales. At his last meeting there, he "pulled off his coat and rolled up his sleeves"—which, alas! caused a stampede of the holy part of his audience. Soon after he was escorted around the town to the music of tin horns, cow bells, etc., and told to leave ere the dews of night were kissed by early dawn, and he did nothin' shorten.

The Richmond Sun says that the Brazos River is said to be lower just at this time than it has been known to be for several years. It is forded with ease at many places near Richmond.

A man in Chicago, not long since, committed suicide by drowning. As the body could not be found, the coroner held an inquest on his hat and boots found on the bank of the lake. Verdict, "found empty."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

TERMS—$2 50 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1856.

Agents and Accounts.—Those for Alabama have all been sent out. Those for Mississippi and Louisiana and other Conferences nearly. The agents will please give them a good reception and a good showing. If any of them have not received lists of subscribers at all the Post Offices in their circuits, they will oblige us by letting us know it early. To all the traveling preachers the New Orleans Christian Advocate goes free. We hope ever to continue it so. In return, we ask their friendly diligence in collecting and remitting its dues and presenting its claims to their congregations for additional subscribers. It is a church paper and aims to cooperate with them in building up the church.

Health.—The interments officially made up, of the week ending on Sabbath morning amount to 134. The city is healthy. We have inquired both of the hospital and general practice and can find no case of yellow fever.

A Good Meeting.—Such we call a series of meetings held by the Deacons and congregation for two weeks past in the Colyseum Place Baptist Church, of this city. Though the pastor is absent the Lord has visited his people. Fifteen have joined the church, and others are inquiring what they must do to be saved. Six of them are from the Sabbath-School—four teachers and two of the Female Bible Class.

Centenary College of Louisiana.—Under the head of "Special Notices" our readers have been advised of the unusually interesting items of the approaching commencement and troops of them, before this, are ready to go.—We had the satisfaction of seeing the Corner Stone before any of them; though with them we may not see it laid. It was shipped last Tuesday—done to the square at Strond's. The new Catalogue before us gives 19 Seniors, 20 Juniors, 37 Sophomores 41 Freshmen. In the preparatory Department 113—Alumni 120. This is a gratifying showing. Read and consider well, the *Appeal* in another column.

Port Gibson Female Academy.—The Reveille, 17th inst., says, the commencement closed on the 16th with much satisfaction. Dr. Thos. H. Capers is the popular head of this Institution.—The Reveille says:—"On Sunday last, it was our good fortune to hear the commencement sermon. This was delivered by the Rev. S. O. Capers of Mobile. We do not remember to have ever listened with more interest to a sermon of the kind. It was profound in its philosophy, Christian in its piety, strong and bold in its measures, and elegant in its style."

Rev. Dr. Clapp.—The Universalist Herald states that Rev. E. C. Bolles at present pastor of the Universalist church, Bridgeport, Conn., has been invited to take charge of the church in New Orleans. It is thought he will accept the invitation.

Dr Clapp is now sojourning in Louisville, Ky., and is preparing his autobiography, for the press.

Rev. E. D. Pitts passed through the city last week, *en route* for Mansfield; where, we are pleased to learn, his services have been engaged, in connection with Dr. Thweatt. The Trustees of Centenary Institute did not permit Mr. P. to leave without a most flattering testimonial of his usefulness. He preached two edifying sermons in Carondelet street church, last sabbath.

Cumberland University.—We have received the Ninth Annual Catalogue of the Law School at Lebanon, Tenn.—It seems to be in a very flourishing condition, having had 134 pupils the last session—a number surpassed by no institution of the kind in the country, except Harvard University. Its pupils come from eleven different states. It speaks well for the people of the South that they begin to appreciate an institution of their own. We presume we are indebted to our young friend Walter Tate, of Tochee Ala., whose name is in the Catalogue of students.

Mrs. Read's school, at Baton Rouge, La., has its annual examination of classes 21d and 25th inst. We make our acknowledgments for an invitation to attend and share the pleasure of the occasion. Pupils from almost every part of the State are in attendance.—The school moves out to Greenwell Springs to spend vacation, quite a number of pupils remaining through the vacation to be ready for an early commencement in October.

MEMPHIS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

We are sorry to see the action of the publishing Committee so far as it loses to the Editorial fraternity that excellent member of it, Rev. J. E. Cobb. He handed in this note on 14th July:

Dear Brethren.—I am informed by a Resolution handed me by Bro. Watson, your Chairman, that you can no longer pay the salary of an Editor. Were I able, I should gladly continue my position as Editor without remuneration from our cherished Advocate, but my duty to my family, who depend upon my personal labors for support, must, of course, forbid my attempting such an undertaking. With my best prayers and wishes for yourselves, and for the prosperity of the Advocate heretofore under my control, allow me, under the circumstances, to offer my resignation to you, as the only persons whom I can now see competent to accept the same. Yours, ever in Christ. James E. Cobb.

The Committee regretting, as justly they might, to part with him, feel obliged, for the sound reasons urged, to do so:

On motion by Bro. J. E. Cobb, it was

Resolved, That Bro. Sam. Watson be requested to act as Financial Agent, in the room of the editor just resigned, until the meeting of the several Conferences having control of this Advocate.

Rev. Mr. Watson one of the stationed pastors in Memphis, accepts the post.

THE HOME CIRCLE.

The Editor, Dr. Huston, spreads another feast. The last (June) number and this (for July) are up to the mark in volume, variety, interest and tasteful editing. Sixty pages full!—Who wants more, for the money? A good likeness of Dr. McFerrin embellishes this number. We can recommend this periodical to any one; we feel safe in doing so.—The unlearned and learned; the indifferent and acute critic; the religious or merely literary susceptibilities will be profited by it; and in their minds credit will be reflected upon the Church represented by the Home Circle. We hope all our agents are also agents for it.

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF CENTENARY COLLEGE.

Natchez, Miss., June, 1856.

In 1845, the State of Louisiana, by an act of sale, conveyed to Trustees acting for the Methodist Church, the entire property—consisting of buildings, lands, library, apparatus, etc.,—of Louisiana College, located at Jackson, La., for educational purposes,—"Centenary College of Louisiana" was carried into successful operation at once, and has gradually gained upon the patronage and confidence of the public.—The object of the Board of Trustees is to furnish the means of education. Their rules of government are strict and equitable, and the course of study thorough. The Faculty is composed of men of high moral worth and literary training—men fully approved by us—and to whose guidance students may be committed with the utmost confidence.

We intend to deserve the patronage of the public, and although the Institution is under the immediate guidance of the Methodist Church, no means shall be used to thrust its peculiarities of doctrine or government upon the student. By a rule of the College, all students are required to attend some place of worship on the Sabbath, but every student may enjoy his own preference.

In 1849, one of the two College buildings intended as wings to the centre building, now occupied by students, was destroyed by fire. It has been repaired at a cost of $8,000, and now the two wings afford accommodations for about one hundred students, several of the rooms being occupied as Recitation Rooms, Society Halls, Libraries, etc.

Public interest and the pressing necessities of the Institution are demanding of us additional accommodation for students; and yielding to this urgency we have resolved to erect the centre building according to the plan contemplated originally by the State.

This building will contain all the Recitation Rooms, Rooms for Library, Apparatus, Cabinet, Society Halls and a Chapel. It will cost about $60,000, and, with the solidity of its structure, will combine magnificence, simplicity and utility. About one-half of the funds necessary for its completion have been obtained, the State having invested $10,000. The building is under contract and the work is progressing rapidly. All the brick required for its erection are on the spot, and the ring of the mason's trowel is upon the ear of the hopeful student.

We believe that the success of the Institution is in a great measure dependent upon the erection of this building, for the students already there are put to inconvenience for want of accommodations in the College, and the rooms used for recitation, etc., are not suited to the purpose. These straitened circumstances embarrass our present operations, and we appeal for aid upon the broad ground that, whatever increases the facilities of education at home, adds to the patronage and permanence of the Institution.

The time is past when an enlightened public demands a reason for our efforts to build up a College of a high literary character in the South, for we are forced to the confession that it is suicidal for us to commit our educational interests to those who, reckless alike of political and social obligations, taunt us with our dependence, and inflict insult upon our sons. And while we disclaim all bitterness of feeling towards Northern professors, or narrow prejudice against Northern colleges, we as promptly disclaim all sympathy with Southerner who heap upon them unmitigated abuse, and yet put forth no effort to build up and endow Southern colleges. Our sons will go North to be educated until we make ample provision for their education at home.

The want of education is felt; the purpose to educate our youth pervades the public mind, and we cannot prevent what we deplore until we supply at home that which is now sought abroad.

We owe it to ourselves and to posterity, to appropriate of our abundance to the establishment of institutions of learning, holding, as we do, that the true greatness of our country does not consist in numbers or in wealth, but in the intelligence and integrity of the people.

We must build up and endow Southern colleges.—We intend to build up and endow Centenary College.

There are now 230 students in the Institution, and 120 of her graduates have gone forth—the proof of our earnestness, and the promise of what we intend to accomplish.

The Preparatory Department of the Institution is under the control of the Trustees of the College. Its Principal is eminently suited to his position, and we intend it to be a fit auxiliary to the College.

The Joint Board of Trustees and visitors met on the 40th of April, and authorized the Building Committee to erect the Centre Building. The Board was a unit in its purpose, and $9,000, in $1,000 subscriptions each, was contributed at once to forward its plans.—Other and liberal subscriptions have since been added to this amount.

The undersigned were appointed a Committee to prepare an Address to the friends of Education, and to solicit aid for the erection of the Centre Building. In conformity with the instructions of the Board, we have prepared the above, and now submit it to the public, feeling assured that the object we seek to accomplish will excite an encouraging response from our generous and patriotic fellow-citizens.

J. C. MILLER, Pres. Cen. Col., Jackson, La.
ED. McGEHEE, Woodville, Miss.
J. W. BURRUSS, " "
D. L. RIVERS, Natchez, "
W. H. WATKINS, Sec'y Jac'n Bd, Natchez.

N. B. Persons desiring information respecting the College, or wishing to subscribe towards the erection of the proposed building, may address either of the Committee.

THE CHURCHES.

Enterprise, Clark county Miss., July 1, 1856.

The 22d June was a glorious day for this enterprising village. Bishop Andrew was here looking in good health. The people were delighted to look upon a live Bishop and hear such truths, in his plain unostentatious way, fall from his lips. The church was greatly refreshed. We all felt that it was a proud day for the church in this lately remote, inaccessable, but now, thanks to the Railroad, very accessable place. The Bishop dedicated our new church on the Sabbath, after which we took up a collection, and the congregation responded to our call liberally; thus enabling us to pay every debt hanging over us and having some left for further improvement. His sermon was such that some of our old Methodists thought we were getting back to the good old primitive days. The church in this part of the country is improving. We have nearly one hundred white members now, with a well-built and well-finished church, against twenty-five and no church, but a goat house, eighteen months since. We have also a splendid Sabbath-School and library, etc. Long, long will we all remember the Bishop's talk to the Sabbath-School in the morning. It was highly instructive and productive of the best interests of the cause.

Our bell, the gift of the citizens of Mobile, through the efforts of Mr. T. W. O'Ferrall, weighing nearly eight hundred pounds, is creditable to the place, and we hope that it will long sound the praise of those who gave it to us.

W. C. TURNER.

Wilkinson Circuit, Miss. Conference, July 19, 1856.

I have another missionary meeting to report. Our second was the 5th Sabbath June, near Centerville—collection $248 60—something larger than at Bethel. I think this circuit, though small, and by no means the wealthiest in conference, will sustain the honor of "Banner Circuit" for missionary contributions. She cheerfully offers her aid to sustain the Bee Hive you mentioned in a missionary speech at one of our annual conferences. I will send a check to the Assistant Treasurer as soon as I can conveniently.

J. A. B. JONES.

New Iberia, La., July 1856.

As it is common for our preachers to report occasionally with reference to their work, I now claim a small place in your columns for that purpose, hoping thereby to elicit the prayers of the church more fully for our country, (Southern Louisiana.)

It has been six months since my arrival in the Attakapas. On my arrival I found things in a better condition than I anticipated, but not as I desired. During the time I have labored here I trust some good has been done. Up to the time of our second quarterly meeting we had received seventeen into the church; taken in fifteen probationers, whites, and about the same number of colored. At the time of the second quarterly meeting twenty-one joined the church on probation.

Our quarterly meeting was held at a place where the people had never done anything for the missionary cause. The reason, I must think, was owing to the fact that they had never been called on for that purpose. On Sabbath morning we made a call, and in a few minutes the amount of eighty dollars was subscribed, all of which I am satisfied will be forthcoming at Conference.

The following persons were made L. M's, to wit: Mrs. J. A. Hoffpower, Mrs. A. C. Higginbottham, Isaac Hoffpower and Mother Spell, by the payment for each of $20 by various friends.

J. H. WATERS.

Minden, La., July 3.

It makes us glad to say that we have had a shower of grace in this "deserted land." Brother Randall and myself, assisted by Dr. Yonng and others a portion of the time, held a meeting commencing on the 27th ult., which resulted in the conversion of thirteen souls and an accession of as many to the church. If Christ was satisfied with the "travail of his soul," you will expect that the minister shall be thrilled with gladness to see the pleasure of the Lord prosper in his hand.

R. A. R. Alexander.

Holmes Circuit, Mississippi Conference.

We commenced a meeting at Eulogy, on Saturday before the fifth Sabbath in June, which lasted nine days. We had twenty-four accessions to the church, many conversions and the church generally revived. God be praised for his mercies.

Thos. C. Rayner.

New M. E. Church in Columbus, Ga.—We learn, says the Columbus Enquirer, that the contract for the new Methodist Episcopal Church in this city has been awarded to Messrs. Morton & Barringer. Their bid was something over $12,000. The Church is to be a fine and commodious building, and will be located on Lot No. 383, corner of Troup and Bryan streets. The present Methodist Church, on Church street, is also a large and handsome structure, and the strength and popularity of the denomination in our city is abundantly illustrated by the need of another house of worship.

LETTERS FROM CHINA.

Shanghai, China, Saturday evening, April 5, 1856.

Rev. John R. Lambuth:

Dear Father—Some minutes since I heard the mail was to close this evening at six. It is now one o'clock, so I shall write but little. We are all quite well just now.

You perhaps heard by this time of Brother Kelley's departure for home. He left us on the 10th of last month.—Our mission at present numbers but three, Bro's Cunniagham, Jenkins and myself. I am desirous of doing all the good I can. I preach almost every day, both in the country and city, distributing the word of God here and there, and preaching at every opportunity. I have in the last month gone as far as sixteen miles into the country and back the same day on a little Chinese pony. Lieu goes with me and preaches everywhere to rich and poor alike. We have our round of appointments three days in the week to the country and four days in the city. The mornings I spend in study and prayer to God. The evenings I spend in preaching and giving instruction to those who are willing to hear. To-day I have had three persons asking for books, and one an application for membership.

Yesterday was quite a day for worshiping idols—the greatest I have seen since coming to China. It would be too much to tell the whole for I have not time. They were parading their principal gods about upon their shoulders with hundreds and thousands of men, women and children following in the train. Gods made of wood and mud, in most magnificent sedan chairs. Their gods were richly dressed. Many of the people were dressed in red with large iron chains around their necks.—They were called sinners and were making their confessions. They had been very sick, which they thought was caused from some sin they had committed, and on yesterday clothed themselves in red and put great chains around their necks, and in this way made confession to their city god and begged him to protect them next year from disease. You will no doubt say "how simple the people are." If you could have seen them on yesterday you would have pitied them and prayed the more to the great head of the Church to arouse the people from their sleep. I thought of Elijah. O that we had an Elijah here to awake this mighty nation from their lethargy! O God, wilt thou help us? O delay not thy coming, lest this people perish.

My dear father, pray more for me that I may be alive to my duty. *Urge the Church to send out more help!* We need more laborers—men full of zeal and of the love of God and love for the dying people. Ask the church to pray for me, that while God spares my life and gives me health I may be a blessing to this people. Ask my friends and all who love God, to have their set times in praying for me and this people.—Pray for Lieu and his wife. I love them both as followers of Christ. Lieu makes a good circuit preacher. He has a horse and goes with me to my appointments. Pray for us that our work may be blessed. Give my love to mother, brothers and sisters.

Your son, William.

Letter from a Chinese convert to his Missionary's father.

Some months since Rev. John R. Lambuth, in a letter to his son sent his regards to Lieu. In return Lieu sends him a letter written on silk, in oriental style, Chinese characters, of which the following is a literal translation:

Shanghai, April 1856.

John, venerable teacher and elder lady, both great and noble, how are you?

You and your household who trust in the grace of God to sustain you, may you always be peaceful and well. I, who after you, was born in China, heard that you, an aged man, in your blessed kingdom, for many years preached the doctrine of Jesus—went about saving souls—continually praying that men would speedily repent of their sins and escape the everlasting punishment of hell.

You, in your kingdom so much blessed, preach Jesus' doctrine—call men to repent—to embrace baptism and walk in the good road that leads to heaven. In your precious kingdom this is so every year and every month, because there you have many wise and good men. Here in my small kingdom, from old down to the present time, we have three religions, viz: "Book Religion," "Buddhist Religion," and "Taoist Religion." "Book Religion" is the doctrine of Confucius, advocated by all scholars of China. Confucius said "This life is but an empty show, as floating as clouds or drifting water." In China all desire home riches and the honors of this world. Such men do not seek to save their souls, and know not whether there be a reward after death for the good or wicked. The Buddhist and Taoist religion reach from about the time of Jesus to the present, and their words are all empty sounds, without meaning, just as a crazy person's. They try to persuade all men not to eat meat or any thing having blood in it—always to pray to Buddha, and worship the image of deified men. They desire the people to feed them, give them money and count it to them (that is the people) for righteousness, and say, "If you continually give to us you will always have."—Therefore, we, three of the eighteen provinces from infancy to old age, all hold to these three religions.

The French also have a religion in China—about two hundred years ago or more, it began. The Chinese call it the "heavenly Lord's doctrine." There is no material difference between them, the Buddhist and Taoist—because they worship the image of Mary—the image of Jesus and the cross, and the images of his disciples. From its first introduction to the present, in many large cities and small ones, a great many simple people have embraced their doctrine.

I pity them! I pity them! Oh foolish people, why do you cast away your own idols and take the idols of another kingdom, which is the cross—a man Jesus—a wooden Mary, and images of Jesus disciples? The French have in the laws of their own—have many scholars—laugh at Jesus' true doctrine, and persuade men not to believe us. Luke XI—52—"Woe unto you lawyers! for you have taken away the key of knowledge—ye enter not in yourselves, and them that were entering ye hindered!" Therefore, in my small kingdom it is difficult to preach Jesus' doctrine.

For a camel to enter the eye of a needle would be easier than for many of this people to enter the kingdom of heaven.

Therefore, I, together with your son, every day trusting in the merits of Jesus, and relying upon the Holy Spirit, preach in the city and country. Those who hear are many, but it is difficult for them to believe. Therefore, my brother, every day, morning and evening, pray the true God to protect and assist me in preaching and calling them to repent of their sins and walk in the living road. Perhaps in two or three years those who are asleep will awake, then Jesus' doctrine will be everywhere.

Your daughter-in-law, with Mrs. Cunningham, every day diligently teach little girls that they may treasure these sayings in their hearts, and they also learn them to sew.

My Brother, in the third month I heard your words of regard. I thank you, Elder Brother to love me. I have no such grace to return to you. (This is a polite way of answering each other.) My elder Brother, I desire to meet you and face to face converse. Perhaps we may never meet on earth, but let us meet in the heavenly kingdom. Let me ask you elder Brother, to give my regards to all the good and holy men.

My elder Brother and elder lady with your household, how are you?

LIEU JAMES, } Together greet you.
CHI MARY, }

DOMSTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South:

Gaston Colored Mission, Ala. Con., July 4, 1856.

This mission is in a prosperous condition. The inhabitants of some portions are highly pleased and take a great interest in it, while others seem to take but little. I have 85 full members and 25 probationers; 158 children catechized, and 31 children and 2 adults baptised. I preach to some 1000 or 1209 negroes, and they seem to take deep interest in it. Several have professed to have found Jesus precious to their souls.

T. Y. Armstrong.

Marble Valley Mission, Coosa county, Ala.

Say to the friends of Zion that the prospects are cheering in this mission. The third quarterly meeting for the Wewokaville Circuit and Marble Valley Mission in connection, was held at Andrew Chapel the 29th and 30th of June. It was a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. On Sabbath morning we held an old fashioned love-feast. A more glorious time I think I never saw in love-feast. I expect to bring up a good report from this mission.

G. J. Mason.

Arrival of Missionaries.—The Rev. D. D. Kelly, M. D. and wife, of the Chinese mission, arrived in New York on the 29th of June, after a voyage of one hundred and ten days from Shanghi, China. They arrived in the city early on the morning of the 3d inst., and stopped at the Exchange Hotel, where they are yet detained by the sickness of Mrs. Kelly. It will be some time before they will be able to resume their journey to the South. Dr. Kelly is in good health. They lost their child, an infant about eight months old, on their passage, not long after they left China.—His duties at the bedside of his afflicted companion have prevented any extended conversation with him as to the mission. Their friends at a distance may rest assured that they will receive every attention that their circumstances may require, or christian affection bestow during their detention in the city.—[Richmond Christian Advocate.

Wesleyan Methodism.

After several years of opposition, debate and strife in the Wesleyan body of England, and consequently large numerical losses, they are again emerging from a state of depression into the sunlight of prosperity and peace. The English correspondent of the C. A. and Journal presents the annexed gratifying facts in proof of the renewed energies and increasing prosperity of the connection:

"The annual district meetings, preparatory to our conference, have terminated, and the condition of the societies throughout the connection in Great Britain, as indicated by the numbers, is found to be most cheering. I gave you in a former letter the figures as regarded a few of the districts, and I am happy to be now able to state that the condition of affairs then described in relation to a few localities, is the rule throughout England and Scotland in general. Of the thirty-two districts only eleven returned a decrease; and the remaining twenty-one present each an increase, which, in the total result, after deducting 1,185 for the decrease in the others, leaves a net increase of 2,979; or in round numbers, 3,000; the actual increase on the twenty-one being 4,164.—The total number in society in England and Scotland is 263,834, in addition to which there are 17,818 returned as on trial. These statistics furnish cause of joy and hallowed exultation; but they become still more valuable when viewed as what they are—the practical results of a gracious spiritual work which has been going forward among the societies of late, in the conversion of sinners, the sanctification of believers, the general extension and deepening in the hearts of our people of "pure religion and undefiled," the cessation of strife and agitation, and the steady growth of a holy zeal and liberality, as exhibited in the unparalleled financial prosperity of our missionary and other evangelistic institutions throughout the year."

Excessive Eating.—In a letter to Lord Murry, found in the Life of Sidney Smith, lately published, the latter says:

"You are, I hear, attending more to diet than heretofore. If you wish anything like happiness in the latter act of life, eat and drink about half what you could eat and drink. Did I ever tell you my calculation about eating and drinking? Having ascertained the weight that I could live upon, so as to preserve health and strength, and what I did live upon I found that between ten and seventy years of age I had eaten and drunk forty four-one horse wagon loads of meat and drink more than would have preserved me in life and health! The value of this immense nourishment is considered to be worth $35,000. This is a frightful calculation, but irresistibly true; and I think dear Murray, your wagons would require an additional horse each."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Endowment of Centenary Institute.

Montgomery, Alabama, July 10, 1856.

Dear Brother:—A few days since I wrote you a hasty account of the commencement at Summerfield. I design now to recommend this institution to the favorable consideration of our people, and give some reasons for such recommendation.

Our people are pretty generally inclined to educate their children; and if either class must be neglected, I think, as a general thing, the neglect falls on the boys. Taking for granted then that our daughters will go somewhere to college, I think it important that a prudent discretion be exercised in the choice of institutions, and recommend to parents who are pondering this subject, to carefully weigh the claims of the Centenary Institute. I recommend this school first because Summerfield is quite a religious and Methodist community, especially is this true with reference to the ladies of the place. I know of no place where is to be found a company of more devout and godly women than are many of those composing the society of Summerfield. They are true to the old land-marks of Methodism; regular as clock-work to their class-meetings, which are almost uniformly seasons of refreshing from the presence of God. Many of them are strong believers in the doctrine of "perfect love," and have the abiding witness in their own souls of its possession and enjoyment. They profess it, and what is better, they live it.

And then there is a weekly prayer meeting which these godly women have been mainly instrumental in keeping up for years; formerly held in a private house, but now in the basement of the church. It is often numerously attended and God is amongst us on these occasions. Of the many christian privileges, as to hearing the gospel preached, I need say nothing, as this matter is generally understood.

Then as to the faculty of instruction, it is probably not surpassed by that of any female institution in the land. The President, Dr. Mitchell, has been long and extensively and favorably known as an excellent officer and teacher.—There is, however, one thing about the Doctor to which the noisy puffing spirit of the age might object. He is considerably deficient in the arts of flourish and humbuggery. He is a common sense, plain, practical man, whose aim is to give to his pupils a substantial education, and to imbue his instructions with the principles and spirit of the religion of Jesus Christ, thus preparing them for the active and practical duties of life; and his great ambition is that the daughters who annually go forth from the halls of Centenary, may, in the various relations which they may be called to sustain, be living epistles of Christ, known and read of all men.

To a great many people I know this very thing will be an objection, for very many parents merely send their daughters to college for the name, and because it is fashionable.—They care very little as to the solid information they may acquire; but if they have only passed through the *curriculum* of studies of some institution which has acquired notoriety, it is enough, whether their beautiful ones are a whit the wiser or not. Parents love to have their daughters complimented, and very few are willing to hear from the lips of an honest teacher, that that cherished and lovely one has but little mind and can't learn; or that she is careless and won't learn. Yet, however this may be, I am satisfied that in teachers as well as preachers, and every body else, honesty is the best policy. I like to see the truth *acted* as well as spoken.

Professor Larrabee is already well known to the patrons of Centenary as a gentleman, well qualified for his position.—Professor Richardson is a younger member of the faculty, but his department is ably sustained, and he gives fair promise of future distinction. Of Professor Gleffer, in the musical department, I don't feel competent to judge, for the truth is, Mr. Editor, that I have precious little knowledge of music as a science, nor have I much ear or taste for it in its modern developments. I dare say that many of your readers will pity the ignorance and want of taste diplayed by the poor old Bishop, but the truth is I would rather be at the Charleston camp-meeting and hear five thousand negroes sing "Old Hundred" about the second or third day of the meeting, than to attend the most splendid concert in the world. I understand, however, from those who profess to be judges, that Professor G. is a first-rate performer and an excellent teacher.—One capital thing I can say about him is, that during our revival last spring, he was happily converted to God, and is now a warm-hearted Methodist. So now every member of the faculty is decidedly pious.

So much for the female department; a word before we quit about the male school. During the past year this was under the charge of our good friend Rev. E. Pitts, who gave general satisfaction. We regret that his sense of obligation to his family led him to decide on removing to your State. He expects to take a place in the Mansfield Female College, where, I have no doubt, when he is known, he will be deemed a valuable acquisition.

The school is now placed under the charge of Rev. D. C. B. Connerly, who brings to his work considerable experience and reputation as a teacher.

The preparatory school has been successfully conducted during the past term, by Mrs. Coleman, who has acquitted herself in her important task quite to the satisfaction of her patrons and the Board of Trustees.

And now just let me say, in conclusion, that if you have sons and daughters whom you intend to send away from home for education, I think you can hardly do better than send them to Summerfield.

James O. Andrew.

Our City Charities.

The Grand Jury report, lately made public, gives the number and condition of these charitable institutions, as passing before their inquest:

The First District Recorder's office is pronounced to be sadly out of repair, and its location such that it is often impossible for the Court to hear the witness, counsel or prisoner. A removal of the office to the basement of the City Hall, or to the rear end of the building it is now in, is recommended.

Of the temporary Insane Asylum, the report says: "There are fifteen male and five female patients. With one exception, all are peaceable and mild in their department, and under the kind and judicious treatment of the well known Dr. Sabatier. Some of them will no doubt be restored to their friends, cured, without going to the State Asylum at Jackson. This department appears to be in charge of competent officers and nurses, whose time is devoted to ameliorating the condition of its unfortunate inmates."

The Charity Hospital draws forth all the encomiums that are the due of a noble and well-managed institution of the kind. The jurors took the trouble to procure the statistics of the institution for nine years past—since 1847—which we append as interesting:

Admissions—Natives of the United States..... 14,722
Foreigners..... 121,136
Uncertain..... 1,116
Total..... 136,974
Discharged..... 115,393
Deaths..... 21,581
—of which 17,495 have been buried by the institution, and the rest by their relations and friends. This shows an average annual admission of over 15,000; annually discharged 12,000; an annual mortality of over 2,300. The annual disbursements are about $75,000. The last year was $66,000. Income: The State pays passenger tax say about $12,000; balls, concerts, etc., about $4,000; pay patients, $4,000; rents, $4,000; fines, $2,000; and various other sources the remainder.

The Seaman's Home receives a very high tribute of praise; and so do the Orphan Asylums in general.

The Female Asylum on Camp street, under Sisters of Regis, has 245 inmates in good condition, aged from a month to fifteen years. Some little repairs are needed, as well as $900 which the city owes the institution.

The Boys' Asylum on Josephine street, in the Fourth District, has 106 boys from two to fourteen years. Health good, education excellent, but sleeping accommodations bad.

The Orphans' Home, near Magazine, between Seventh and Eighth streets, in the same district, contains 115 children, orphans and half-orphans, of both sexes, brothers and sisters not being separated. The children get their education at the public schools, the same as those who have parents. The institution is highly spoken of in every respect, a compliment awarded to Mrs. Lowe, the Governess.

The St. Elizabeth Female Asylum, or House of Industry, on Magazine street, contains seventy-two girls aged from nine to eighteen years. These girls are graduates from Sister Regis' Asylum, and are taught the useful and ornamental branches of housekeeping, and thus fully prepared for the actual duties of life." Their sewing and embroidery is pronounced fine.

The Immaculate Conception Asylum and House of Industry for Orphan Girls, ot the corner of Desire and Love streets, in the Third District, has sixty-one children ranged from three to eight years. It was commenced in 1851, with five little orphans. It is a model of order, comfort, cleanliness and good management.

The St. Mary's Asylum for Boys, in the Third District, contains two hundred and seventy-two boys from infancy to fourteen years—who "to all appearances are much better off than many who have parents in our city." The school-rooms are too small and badly ventilated.

The St. Anna Asylum, or Home for Widows and their Children, at the corner of Prytania and St. Mary streets, in the Fourth District, contains forty-eight widows and fifty children; some of the widows being quite old and infirm. The children go to public schools, and are well provided for. The widows are engaged in useful employment. Mrs. Barth is Governess.

The Home for Jewish Widows and Orphans, on Jackson street, in the Fourth District—which was organized in March, 1855—contains three widows and nineteen orphans. It is an excellent institution in every respect, and has a good school attached.

The Ladies of Providence Asylum for Widows and Children, on Laharpe street, in the Third District, incorporated in 1852—contains thirty-eight widows and twenty-one children. It is in a quiet, healthy spot, and in good condition. "The main building contains the chapel, school-room, directresses' and orderly superior's, etc. Most of the inmates occupy rooms in clean, neat cottages and a row of buildings which nearly surround the main edifice; the space between containing half to three-quarters of an acre, is cultivated as a vegetable garden, with borders of flowers, shrubbery, grape-vines, fig and peach trees, thus affording exercise and industry to the inmates."

The report sums up that the entire number of persons depending upon public charity, including the officers and attendants of the different institutions, is 1,000. We regret that our space will not permit us to extract from the report more largely.

An exchange truly says: "Every column of a newspaper contains from one to twenty thousand distinct pieces of metal, the displacing of any one of which would cause a blunder or typographical error? With this curious fact before you, don't you wonder at the general accuracy of newspapers? Knowing this to be the fact, you will be more disposed, we hope, to excuse than magnify errors of the press."

Anecdote of Whitfield.—Whitfield, when preaching at Princeton, N. J., detected one of his auditory fast asleep, came to a pause, and deliberately addressed him as follows: "If I had come to speak to you in my own name, you might question my right to interrupt your indulged repose; but I have come in the name of the Lord of Hosts (and accompanied these words with a heavy blow on the pulpit he roared out,) "*and I will be heard!*"

You may be sure that the sleeper started up as if he had heard, close to his head a clap of thunder.

As we must render an account of every idle word, so must we of our silence.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th July, at the residence of Col. J. C Julian, by Rev. L. P. Golson, REV. Z. DOWLING, of the Alabama Conference, to MRS. ZAIDE COPP, of Santa Rosa, Florida.

DEATHS.

Died—On the 3d inst., in Noxubee county Miss., NICHOLAS GAINES AUGUSTUS, in his 29th year.

He made a public profession of religion and joined the M. E. Church about eight years since. Soon after he married and at once whce he had a house of his own, he began the world at the head of a family with prayer. As a husband, father and master, he was "faithful in all his house." The last three years of his life he filled the post of class-leader. Firm in principle, consistent in life, his christian experience was ever growing deeper.

Sick only about ten days, he had strong presentment that he should die, spoke of dying often, calmly declaring that he had made preparations, felt no fear, no unwillingness save that he must leave his wife a widow, his children fatherless.

When the end drew nigh, he was perfectly conscious. Still his faith was firm, his confidence unshaken. He knew "whom he had believed." He took leave of his family, his friends, his servant, exhorting them to the faithfulness to God that they might meet him in Heaven. With prayer earnest and heartfelt for all around him, and praises to the Blessed Jesus for his saving grace, without a groan he fell asleep in Jesus.

"Let me die the death of the righteous, let my last end be like his."

Died—On the 26th February 1856, MARGARET ELIZABETH COKER, aged 8 years. She came to her death by a horrible burn two months before. In her lingering she talked much with her brothers of religion and desired frequently to sing with the preacher and have brought to her religious books.

"The lily was her emblem flower,
So modest, fair, and unassuming,
Concealed within its leafy bower
Its HOME perfuming."

Died—On the 13th July, in the vicinity of Sharon, Madison county, Miss., SAMUEL HUBBARD, aged 9 months and 25 days, son of Samuel H. and Fanuie H. Adams.

Died—On the 9th June, at the residence of her brother in Bibb county, Alabama, MRS. ELEANOR WILLIAMS, aged 83 years.

The deceased joined the Methodist E. Church in 1791 or 1794, and had during her long life been a regular attendant. She was also a great lover of class-meetings, and was often blessed in them. She came to her death by a fall on descending ground.—A few days before her death she called her nephews and nieces to her bedside, and taking them separately by the hand bid them all farewell, with a promise to meet her in heaven. After being hurt she lived six weeks, and previous to her death resigned herself to God in all things. J. FOUST.

The Dying Thief.

I want you thoroughly to understand that the leading principles of the penitent thief's religion were just the same as those of the oldest sinner that ever lived.

See for one thing, how strong was the faith of this man. He called Jesus "Lord." He declared his belief that he would have a kingdom. He believed that he was able to give him eternal life and glory, and in this belief prayed to him. He maintained his innocence of all the charges brought against him. "This man," said he, "hath done nothing amiss." Others perhaps may have thought the Lord innocent—none said so openly, but this poor dying man.

And when did all this happen? It happened when the whole nation had denied Christ, shouting, "Crucify him, crucify him—we have no king—but Cæsar;" when the chief priests and Pharisees had condemned and found him guilty of death; when even his own disciples had forsaken him and fled; when he was hanging, faint, bleeding and dying on the cross, numbered with transgressors and counted accursed. This was the hour when the thief believed in Christ and prayed to him. Surely such faith was never seen since the world began.

He only saw our Lord in agony and in weakness, suffering and in pain. He saw him undergoing a dishonorable punishment, deserted, mocked, despised, blasphemed. He saw him rejected by all the great and wise and noble of his own people; his strength dried up like a potsherd, his life drawing to the grave. Psalms, xxii, 15; lxxxvii 3.—He saw no sceptre, no royal crown, no outward dominion, no glory, no majesty, no power, no signs of might. And yet the dying thief believed, and looked forward to Christ's kingdom.

See for another thing what a right sense of sin the thief had. He says to his companion, "We receive the due reward of our deeds." He acknowledges his own ungodliness and the justice of his punishment. He makes no attempt to justify himself or excuse his wickedness. He speaks like a man humbled and self-abased by the remembrance of past iniquities. This is what all God's children feel. They are ready to allow they are poor, hell deserving sinners.

In one word you see in the penitent thief a finished work of the Holy Ghost. Every part of the believer's character may be traced in him. Short as life was after conversion, he found time to leave abundant evidence that he was a child of God. His faith, his prayer, his humility, his brotherly love, are unmistakeable witnesses of the reality of his repentance. He was not penitent in name only, but in deed and in truth. —*Ryle.*

We ridicule others for their fears and failures and yet fear and fail like them in like situations; for many a path that appears smooth at a distance, is found to be rough when we have to travel it.

You will never have a friend if you must have one without a failing.

A VOICE FROM HEAVEN.

I shine in the light of God,
His likeness stamps my brow,
Through the shadows of death my feet have trod,
And I reign in glory now.

No aching heart is here,
No keen and thrilling pain,
No wasted cheek, where the frequent tear
Hath rolled and left its stain.

I have found the joys of heaven;
I am one of the angel band;
To my head a crown is given,
And a harp is in my hand.

I have learned the song they sing,
Whom Jesus hath set free,
And the glorious walls of heaven still ring,
With my new-born melody.

No sin, no grief, no pain,
Safe in my happy home,
My fears all quelled, my doubts all slain,
Mine hour of triumph come.

Friends of my mortal years,
The trusted and the true,
Ye are walking still through the valley of tears,
And I wait to welcome you.

Do I forget?—Oh! No,
For memory's golden chain,
Still binds my heart to the hearts below,
Till they meet and touch again.

Each link is strong and bright;
And love's celestial flame,
Flows swiftly down, like a river of light,
To the world from which I came.

Do you mourn when another star
Shines out from the glittering sky?
Do you weep when the raging voice of war
And storm of conflict die?

Then why should your tears run down,
And your hearts be sorely riven,
For another gem in the Saviour's crown,
And another soul in heaven?

What are another's faults to me?
I've not a vulture's bill
To pick at every flaw I see,
And make it wider still.
It is enough for me to know
I've follies of my own,
And on my heart the care bestow,
And let my friends alone.

The Branch Mint and Trade.

In another column we give the annual operations of the Branch Mint in this city for the year ending June 30, 1856. It will be perceived the entire amount of coinage is a little over three and a quarter million of dollars. It was with considerable surprise we observed in the annual report of the Director of the Principal Mint remarks that the Branch Mint at this place was superfluous and ought to be closed. Of course it would please Mr. Director Snowden to have all the coin and bullion received at this port transported to Philadelphia. While thinking of this suggestion it may be well to remark that a mint at Philadelphia is altogether superfluous, and the remark will apply with more force and with more practice to the Philadelphia Mint than to the New Orleans Branch, for the imports of coin are nothing into the port of Philadelphia even in comparison to New Orleans. As regards the Branch Mints in Georgia and North Carolina, they were built at a time of great excitement in the gold regions of these States, and as these mines were unproductive the actual coinage at both mints for the year 1855 was $334,000, and, being located distant from the seaboard, they might, without inconvenience to the commerce and trade of the country, be abolished. But when the suggestion is made of the mint in this city, we conceive it to be entirely out of place, and trust we shall hear no more of it hereafter.

There was considerable activity and bustle on the levee to-day, occasioned by the arrival of seven steamboats, four of them from the West, with large cargoes. From all accounts, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi are becoming very low, and freights from Louisville and Cincinnati to this port rule very high. From St. Louis, the prospects are not so unfavorable. So long as there is twenty to twenty-four inches of water on the bars there will be boats built to meet it. The Mississippi, however, to the mouth of the Ohio, or to the city of Cairo, is in a very good stage for the largest class of boats, so that there will not be much interruption to that point for some time to come.

There is nothing doing in cotton of moment; in fact, there cannot be much in market on sale either in first, second or third hands, as the stock to-day is reduced to seventeen thousand bales, and a good share of that is on shipboard, so that the stock is now lower than it has been at any time on the 22d July, excepting once, in the last ten years. The stock of tobacco is rather more than at the same time last year, but much less than the previous nine years.

Freights to distant ports have improved, but they are sufficiently low yet, and a ship loaded at the current rates may have sufficient left at the end of a foreign voyage, if she has good luck Homeward, to pay for a new coat of paint, but whether the owners will realize a new dollar for on old one is a matter of extreme doubt. The arrivals have not been numerous this week; vessels from New York are having long voyages, some arriving now and then after forty to forty-five days.

To Keep Fresh Meat in Summer.—A good plan is to put the meat into a stone jar, and cover it with sour milk. By changing the milk once or twice, it will keep a week or more. Before cooking, wash the milk from the meat, and lay it in a little soda water a few minutes.

The National Medical Association have inserted in their code of medical ethics, an article which declares it to be derogatory to the dignity of the profession to resort to public advertisements, or private cards, or hand-bills, inviting the attention of individuals afflicted with particular diseases—publicly offering advice and medicine to the poor, gratis—or promising radical cures and remedies, or adducing certificates of skill and success, or performing any similar acts. Old fogy nonsense!

The result of the twin five hundred pound blasts upon the Dam and Reef, in New York harbor, has been greater, in proportion to the quantity of powder used, than smaller ones. The contractors estimate that they each removed more rock than three times that weight of powder in one hundred pound charges.

A Southern matron, says the Richmond Examiner, is preparing a series of elementary books for the use of Southern schools, devoid of sectional and fanatical sentiments.

The receipts of the American Colonization Society for the past month amounted to $4,438.

A wine has been advertised under the name of *naked* sherry. It ought, at least, to have some *body*.

The Alton (Ill.) Courier learns that Gen. Lane was driven back into Iowa from Kansas, with a company of emigrants.

The ancients were of opinion that Echo was a maiden who had pined away for love, till nothing but her voice was left.

There are now five daily lines of travel connecting New York city with Boston, by railroad and steamboat.

The subject of making good johnny-cake is now claiming the attention of several of the European powers, and two or three of them have lately addressed to their agents at Washington pressing demands for instructions to this important branch of culinary science. As soon as the e recipes reach the other side of the Atlantic, they are immediately published in the non official part of the Paris *Moniteur*.

A second jury was empannelled at Washington on Wednesday, the 16th inst., for the trial of Herbert.

SQUARE BLOCK PAVEMENTS.

Nothing, in our opinion, adds more to the finish of a city, or conveys a better idea of its substantiality, than well paved streets. No matter how extensively wealth and taste may display themselves in public and private buildings, the effect is marred if the streets on which they stand are uneven or dirty. So great indeed, is the difference between a badly paved street and well paved one, that whilst fine houses on the one have a sorry look; mean houses on the other possess a certain amount of dignity. So much for the appearance of well paved streets.

Another argument for good pavements is their facilitation of business. Vehicles of all kinds get over them with considerable more speed and considerably less labor. Every driver knows this. The habit that draymen and carters have of deboucheing from one to three squares out of their direct route, in order to gain the advantage of a good pavement, must be observable to a great many beside themselves. The comfort of riding over good pavements is another thing that must not be forgotten. In the omnibusses, how many persons do we see who sit bolt upright whilst the vehicle is tumbling and pitching through the holes and ruts of the badly paved streets, but who lean back and take their ease so soon as they feel themselves on an even unflinching pavement. The comfort of the horses and mules, who draw the vehicles, and of the liberls, who ride in them, are strong persuasions in favor of good pavements.

And this brings us to consider what constitutes a good pavement—the best pavement? In this city four kinds of paving have been thoroughly tested. Round stones last a short time; shells a shorter time; planks the shortest time: but square blocks outlast them all together. In other cities, other kinds of paving have been tried, such as wooden blocks, asphaltum, the Russ pavement, etc.; but we would never advise the introduction of such experiments here. We are convinced that the simplest, most durable, and consequently cheapest pavement in the world is that which is made of square granite blocks.

Round stones require a more solid sub-stratum than the spongy soil of Louisiana can afford. They have little or no support upon each other: and this with their shape renders the passage of every wheel over them just like a blow of a ram, and very soon they sink or twist out of place; ooze accumulates, and in due time there are mud holes or ruts, and the street becomes as grievous as if it had never been paved. The filling up of such holes with shells, or ramming down a new stone here and there, only aggravates the evil and causes the hills and valleys to change places. We are speaking, it must be understood, of the busy thoroughfares through which heavy and crowded vehicles are passing all the time. Round stones answer very well and perhaps are more economical for those streets whose comaerce is limited to the breed and milk wagons, with irregular visitations of other vehicles.

Shells, plentifully used, make a solid, even road, very comfortable to drive over; but they are a terrible nuisance in dry, windy weather. They create, it is true, no mud when it rains; but in dry weather they create dust of a quality and in a quantity compared with which clay dust is a luxury. Shells are very good for garden walks and suburban drives, but entirely unfit for the public streets.

Plank roads have recently been demonstrated to be an humbug and a nuisance so egregious that we need say nothing about them; feeling satisfied, as we do, that they will not be tried again in a hurry.

Square granite blocks have been in use in this city, in some of the streets, for several years; and, so far, we hear but one opinion about them—that they are the only material that will make a decent pavement on our soil. In New Levee, Tchoupitoulas, Old Levee, Chartres and Royal streets, the blocks have been thundered over from dawn to dusk, daily, ever since they were laid; yet they are as clean and firm now as they were at first. Here and there, perhaps, a slight depression may be seen; but a mud-hole or a rut is an impossibility, and no impediment whatever is offered to hoof or wheel. A block, being square, cannot slide like a round stone, nor can the most pernicious shock displace it in the least. Another great advantage of square block pavements is their cleanliness. If a street is properly graded and paved with blocks, the rain alone will keep it as clean as it ever need be. It is positively a beautiful sight to look at the square-block pavements in some of the streets after a rain. A parlor floor could scarcely be cleaner.

The advantages of square block pavements over every other kind being so numerous and great, a "looker-on in Vienna" might reasonably wonder why they are not more generally in use; particularly if he were to know—which is the fact—that they are also cheaper than any other kind. The simplest kind of cyphering demonstrates the last-named fact. It requires a large sum of money, it is true, to lay a square block pavement; but the pavement, once laid, requires no further drafts upon the treasury, and is a pavement. Round-stones, on the contrary, are comparatively cheap; but the cost of buying and laying them is only the begining of the expense. They are everlastingly out of position, or smothered with mud; and the money that is paid out in driblets, from year to year, to street contractors to peak and scrape and tinker at them, without doing them any actual good, amounts to an aggregate equal to, if not greatly exceeding, the cost of good square block pavements. For ances have been, and are being made off the round-stone streets; but no fortunes will ever be made in pecking and scraping at the square block streets.

Of course, in the present condition of city finances, we do not urge anything like a universal system of block paving. But, we think it ought to be introduced, or at least continued by degrees, the different thoroughfares taking their turn according to their importance. We have one noble square block thoroughfare—Tchoupitoulas and Old Levee streets—extending from Napoleon Avenue to the Lower Cotton Press, a distance of six miles—one of the finest streets in the whole Union, for business purposes. We have other important thoroughfares that are partially paved with blocks, and ought to be completed.—Magazine, as well as Tchoupitoulas, is a continuation of Old Levee street, and is paved with square blocks in the Fourth District. The street is an important one, and abundantly entitled to a continuation of the square blocks from the Fourth District terminus to Canal street. The square blocks of Chartres street ought likewise to be continued up Camp street as far at least as Prytania. The condition of Camp street from Canal to Poydras is really a disgrace to the city. The street contractors are continually patching and scraping it; still it is continually full of holes, and disgustingly muddy in wet weather.

Camp and Magazine streets have gone far beyond their regular apprenticeship to round stones and mud, and are by every consideration of necessity and justice entitled to square blocks. We would like also to see the square blocks of Royal continued up St. Charles street, as far as Tivoli Circle: but that is not so much of a commercial street, and we can let it pass for the present.

For Camp and Magazine streets, however, we will not abate one jot of our demand: and, with all proper respect, we commend the system of square block paving to the consideration of the present Common Council, and urge upon that body the particular necessity of improving Camp and Magazine streets by that system, thereby giving them that cleanliness and easiness of passage to which their central position and commercial importance fairly entitle them. If the expense is too great for one year, make a commencement by paying them as far as Poydras, or Julia street this year, leaving to your successors the duty of completing the work.

The Board of Trade of Buffalo has issued a report of the commerce of that city for the year 1855, embracing a summary statement of the trade of the upper lakes, which amounted to $41,415,203, exclusive of the produce from the West by the Lake Shore Railroad, left at Dunkirk.

Good-Temper.—Only the nation which invented comfort was capable of conceiving good-temper; for good-temper be to the moral what comfort is to the physical man. It is the most contented, the most comfortable state of the soul; the greatest happiness both for those who possess it and those who feel its influence. With gentleness in his own character, comfort in his house and good temper in his wife, the earthly felicity of man is complete.

The crops, both of corn and cotton, in North Mississippi and West Tennessee, are said to be in a most promising condition. Several heavy rains have fallen recently, which greatly improved them.

Magnetic Telegraph.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PERSIA.

COTTON FIRM.

RISE IN BREADSTUFFS.

BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The royal mail steamship Persia, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 12th, arrived at this port this morning.

Commercial Intelligence.

COTTON.—The market is steady and prices are unchanged. The sales of the week amounted to 35,000 bales, of which 3000 bales were taken on speculation and 1600 for export. The market closed firm at 7d. for Orleans Fair; Orleans Middling, 6 11-16; 6¾ for Uplands Fair, and 6 3-16 for Uplands Middling. The whole stock in port amounted to 700,000 bales, of which 575,000 were American.

Breadstuffs are a shade higher, and the market is firm. Wheat had advanced 2d. Flour 6d. to 1s. In corn, holders demand an advance of 1s. Transactions are moderate at previous rates. The weather had been stormy.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £450,000.

Consols on Saturday were quoted at 95¼ to 95¾ for money; 95¾ on account.

Western Canal flour 33s. to 33s. Baltimore 34s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. Ohio 35s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.

Wheat—Western red 9s. 9d. to 10s. 0d. White 10s 3d. to 11s. 3d.

Corn—Western yellow 29s. to 29s. 6d. White 29s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.

Common Rosin 4s. 3d.

The Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 12, 3 P. M.—The sales yesterday amounted to 11,000 bales, the market closing unchanged in every respect.

HAVRE, July 8.—The sales of the week amount to 11,000 bales, at 45.

Political News.

The Persia brings no news of importance.

There is nothing new in American affairs except that the press assumes a milder tone on the Central American question.

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Mr. Brooks is out in a long statement in the Union, stating that Burlinghame had chosen as a place for settling their dispute, Niagara Falls, which he (Burlinghame) knew it would be impossible for him (Brooks) to reach and return without running a gauntlet of mobs, assassins, penitentiaries, bailiffs, etc.,—that the proposition is too preposterous for him to accept, and that he leaves Burlinghame to the indignation and condemnation of all honorable men—but that he will accept a challenge from him hereafter.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Flour is a trifle lower; State is quoted at $5.90. Mess Pork, $20 62½. Whisky, 30c. Coffee, 11c.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Flour firm at $5 25 to $5 35. Whisky 32½ to 32¾c. Coffee, 11 to 11½c.

Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—The river is falling, with scant three feet in the canal.

We copy the following from the Evening Picayune, of yesterday:

Quaker City at New York.

NEW YORK, *July 21.*—The steamship Quaker City, Capt. Shufeldt, from Matdle via Havana, has arrived here. Her dates from the latter city are to the 7th inst.

The yellow fever is reported to be still raging at Havana, and the Captain General is stated to be ill.

The clipper ship Black Hawk had landed 600 coolies at Havana. Forty of those with whom she started died on the passage.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—In the Senate to-day, the bill providing for the appropriation of $3,000,000, to increase the efficiency of the army was passed.

A resolution that Congress adjourn on the 11th of August, was passed by the Senate.

July 22.—The House has agreed to adjourn on the 18th of August.

AN APPEAL FOR FORBEARANCE.—The clergymen of Richmond have issued an appeal to the ultras of all sections of the country, in which they urge moderation and forbearance, and hold this language:

Let us sedulously avoid every word and deed which can tend to increase the public excitement and irritation. Let us give no countenance to lawless violence, whether in low or high places. Let us seek by every practicable method to strengthen and brighten the bond of fraternal union, which should embrace every citizen of our favored States and Territories. And above all, let Christians fervently pray to the Father of Light for His blessing on our rulers—that they may be wise, firm, conciliating and patriotic; and for our people, that they may be peaceable, prosperous and happy. We are called individually to self-examination, and the confession of our sins, penitence, and a reformation of our lives; and by these methods, far more readily than by fierce discussion, we avert the dangers which are impending over our beloved land. And now we entreat you, by every consideration of patriotism and piety—by the memory of our fathers—by the blood which purchased our liberties—by the illustrious deeds of Bunker Hill and Yorktown—by the history of the past—by the millions, living and unborn, whose welfare depends on the preservation of our Union—and especially by our religious prosperity, so greatly increased under our excellent Government, to "follow the things which make for peace."

RENDERING WOVEN FABRICS WATER PROOF.—An invention lately brought forward renders cotton cloth water-proof by the application to its surface of the following vernishes: In three gallons of water, half a pound of alum, one pound of ox gall, and two pounds of linseed cake, are boiled for one hour, then allowed to cool, and applied with a brush to the surface of the cloth to be coated, which is afterward placed in a stove room to dry. The next coating is composed of three gallons of linseed oil, one quarter pound of litharge, one half pound of Indin rubber, one half pound of tar, and one half pound of Prussian blue—the latter as a coloring material. These are boiled for about an hour, and well stirred all the time, when it will form a strong varnish. It is now allowed to cool, and is put on the surface of the cloth with a brush or machine. The cloth is then allowed to dry again in a stove room, and when dry, its surface is rubbed with pumice stone to make it smooth. The third and last coat is composed of three gallons of linseed oil, boiled over a strong fire for two hours, with two ounces of the salts of tin, and the same amount of sulphate of zinc—both dryers.

FORTIFICATIONS OF SAN FRANCISCO.—It is intended by the government that when the fortifications of San Francisco harbor are completed, the fortresses and arms shall be as follows: Fort Point, 154 guns; Lime Point, 80 guns; Angel Island, 40 guns; Alcatraz Island, 50 guns. Total, 354 guns. Of these guns the majority throw balls as heavy as 64 pounds; some of them are 120 pounders, and the lowest are 32 pounders. The fortifications at Fort Point and Alcatraz Islands, the most important positions, are in an advanced condition, and could be prepared for a heavy fight in a short time.

We have received the Royal Standard, published at Grand Turk, Turks Islands, June 28. The members of the Council, the public officers, and many other inhabitants, had presented to James Winter, Esq., United States Consul at the Turks Islands, a complimentary address on the eve of his return to the United States. About 12,000 bushels of salt had been gathered at Salt Cay, during the week previous to June 28. The quantity on hand within the colony is supposed to be 170,000 bushels. Price 12 cents, export duty ½ per cent. [Charleston Courier, 18th.

A Greek maiden, being asked what fortune she would bring her husband, replied in the following beautiful language: "I will bring him what gold cannot purchase—a heart unspotted, and virtue without a stain—which is all that descended to me from my parents."

It is difficult to conceive anything more beautiful than the reply given by one in affliction, when he was asked how he bore it so well. "It lightens the stroke," said he, "to draw near to him who handles the rod."

Emerson, in a lecture on the Anglo-American says:

"Americans would ride in steamers made of lucifer matches, if they could thereby save one hour in crossing the Atlantic."

"Doctor," said a loquacious lady, "why have I lost my teeth?"

"You have worn them out with your tongue, ma'am," replied the dentist. The lady changed her medical man.

He who is passionate and hasty is generally honest. It is your old dissembling hypocrite of whom you should beware. There's no deception in a bull dog. It is only the cur that sneaks up and bites you when your back is turned.

There is something amusing in the simplicity of the little girl, who asked a younger sister to spell "cat," and upon being told she could not do it, desired her to try "kitten."

LATER FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEO. LAW AND ORIZABA?

By the arrival of the above steamers at New York, we have intelligence from Central America later by several days than that brought by the Daniel Webster, which arrived here on the 12th inst.

The reported election of Gen. Walker to the presidency is confirmed by the *Nicaraguense*, files of which we have received to the 28th.

The *Nicaraguense*, of the 21st ult., has the intelligence of the death of Mr. J. T. Cady, at San Juan del Sur, of cholera.

Mr. Cady was connected with the press of Louisiana, and a correspondent of the *Nicaraguense*, over the signature of "Cynes," and is spoken of as a fine writer.

El Nicaraguense, of June 28th, has the following general intelligence:

Captain O'Keefe's Company, (Company E, Second Light Infantry,) is the only company of soldiers now stationed at Virgin Bay. The people have all returned to their houses, and every accommodation that existed of yore for the benefit of the passengers is now ready for the reception of those expected on the steamer on the 7th of next month.

The valiant and truly patriotic Gen. Chilton arrived in town on Thursday, from Leon. He reports all quiet at that place, and says the citizens have had no lot or part in the disgraceful proceedings of his ex-Excellency, Mr. Hiive.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Quartermaster General, calling for proposals to furnish the army in shoes, and also for grass and corn. Americans in want of employment may look for a chance in these advertisements.

Lieut. John G. Bush, of the Rangers, was thrown from his horse at Managua, last week, and the fall severely injured his right arm. We are happy to say, however, that he is now recovering the use of his wounded limb.

Since the war with Costa Rica, terminated by the flight of Moras, the department of Rivas has been under the command of Brigadier-General Hornsby, and as a matter of course, in a state of the utmost quietude. The crop of cocoa is rapidly being gathered in, and will yield this season at least a million of dollars. Most of this is taken from confiscated property, and therefore goes into the treasury of the State. The property itself is in the hands of persons selected by the Government to take care of it, and these are superintending the gathering of the crops.

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday were consumed in receiving votes for President of the Republic. The people took a very general interest in the election, and the natives walked up and put in a straight ballot for General Walker. Amongst the Americans who are allowed to vote under the constitution of the State, many cast their ballots for Don Fermin Ferrer, while the great majority voted for the General. At Massaya, a fever seized the people, and they went to the polls in solid phalanx and put General Walker through without a dissenting vote. We understand the same feeling has been evinced in other portions of the State.

Mr. H. B. Drew, a gentleman of considerable means, who intended to commence business in this city, disappeared on or about the 15th of June, and has not been heard from since. Mr. Drew was known to have money about his person, and although the fact that he was partially deranged at the time might lead to the belief that he had made way with himself; yet there are strong suspicions that he was foully dealt with. Several parties have been out in search for him, but as yet no tidings have been obtained. The American Minister advertises a reward of twenty-five dollars for news concerning the missing man.

From the official documents published in the Spanish portion of our paper, it will be seen that the grave charge of breaking into and robbing the church at Rivas has been preferred against the Costa Ricans by the curate of that place, the Rev. Hurcuiano Salvatierra. On the 12th of April, after the Americans left Rivas, the Costa Ricans broke into the church, and after committing many wanton acts against the consecrated vestments and images of the sacred house, they carried off the crucifixes, and ornaments made of gold and silver.

Promotions and Appointments.

Taken from the General Orders of the Army.

John A. Jaquess appointed Colonel, 2d Light Infantry Battalion.

E. H. McDonald appointed Lieutenant Colonel, 2d Light Infantry Battalion.

Thomas Henry, J. H. Drew and Joseph Hermandy appointed Captains, 2d Light Infantry Battalion.

W. S. West, John Cooper and Diego Hernandez appointed 1st Lieutenants, 2d Light Infantry Battalion.

E. H. Clark, Arthur Connor and Henry T. Sherman appointed 2d Lieutenants, 2d Light Infantry Battalion.

Dr. C. H. Scott appointed Surgeon, with rank of Captain.

Captain John P. Waters promoted Major of the Rangers.

Robert Ellis appointed Captain of Rangers, commanding Company B.

John G. Bush and R. W. Pickersgill appointed First Lieutenants of Rangers.

Samuel H. Lasile, M. A. Frazer and Jas. A. Fisher appointed Second Lieutenants of Rangers.

W. H. Newly appointed Second Lieutenant.

First Lieutenant Wm. Merriman promoted Captain, First Rifle Battalion.

Second Lieut. J. C. Donnecan promoted First Lieutenant, First Rifle Battalion.

First Lieut. Thomas Dolan promoted Captain, First Rifle Battalion:

John J. Rivera appointed Second Lieuteeant, First Rifle Battalion.

Capt. Manuel F. Pineda attached to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief as Aid-de-Camp.

First Lieut. F. A. Thompson to be Captain, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Second Lieut. John W. Anderson to be First Lieutenant, First Light Infantry Battalion.

Second Lieut. R. E. Dicmon to be First Lieutenant, Second Light Infantry Battalion, Company C.

James St. Levy to be Quartermaster of Second Light Infantry Battalion, rank of Second Lieutenant.

James H. Hearsey appointed Second Lieutenant, Second Light Infantry Battalion.

Dr. Sanders, Surgeon, with rank of Captain, assigned to the Rangers.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The Washington Star says:

It is being said that the Republican party House managers have at length agreed to take up the Senate's joint resolution fixing a day for the termination of the session, and that they propose to pass it without amendment; or, in other words, to terminate the session without consummating anything for the pacification of California or the enactment of the annual appropriations bills. Tha truth is, since the failure of the negotiations to induce both Dayton and Johnston to withdraw their respective pretensions to the Vice Presidency, said to have been carried on at the quarters of Speaker Banks in this city, the aforesaid managers have grown desperate. Their game now is to superinduce as much confusion and as much real danger as possible in the condition of public affairs, in the hope of thus so exciting the Northern mass as to induce them to vote in November pretty much as a frightened flock of sheep obey or follow the motions of the first one of them who moves.

A FIENDISH ACT—*Several Children Poisoned.*—The Warsaw (Missouri,) Democrat, gives the following account of one of the most diabolical acts on record:

Mr. H. C. O'Haver has just related to us one of the most shocking affairs, which occurred the latter part of last week, that has ever taken place in this section of the State, the circumstances of which are as follows: It seems that James Ray, a resident of Morgan county, had had some previous difficulty with some of his neighbors, and that failing to get revenge, he concluded to take it out by poisoning the indefensive little children of those with whom he had a difficulty, and who were attending a school in that county. He consequently obtained a quantity of poison—put it in a squirrel's head, and had it in a sprig used by the school. The result was the poisoning of nearly the whole of the children of the schoo—two or three of whom died, and seven or eight others; our informant says, cannot survive. The schoolmaster, whose name we do not remember, had also been poisoned, and his death was beyond question.

Ray was arrested by the citizens of his neighborhood, and made his escape in the night, but was again apprehended near, or in Quincy, Hickory county, and carried back on Sunday evening last. It was supposed that he would be lynched.

THE RICE CROP ON SAVANNAH RIVER.—The Savannah Journal says:

"From all our sources of information, we are able to announce that the rice crop is a very fair average one on Savannah river. The harvest water has pretty generally been put upon the rice, and planters are doing the works of improvement to their plantations which occur between hoeing and harvest. We have heard considerable complaints of "volunteer rice," but the general impression appears to be that it is not near so bad as it was last year.

"We are without reliable information as to the crops on the Altamaha, the Ogeechee and the Satilla. We should be obliged to any of our friends on these rivers if they would give us a line or two on this subject. Also from the sea island planters on our coast, and from the upland planters throughout the State.

"With regard to Upland cotton, we can generally gather pretty reliable accounts from our exchanges, but of Sea Island cotton and rice, we are left in profound ignorance."

La Bruyere says: "When a person of feeling and discernment reads a book, and it excites in him elevated thoughts, he may be sure the work is good, and he needs no other mode of proving it."

ADVERTISING OUT WEST.—A man in Wisconsin, recently advertising his farm for sale, winds up as follows: "The surrounding country is the most beautiful the God of nature ever made. The scenery is celestial, divine; also two wagons to sell and a yoke of steers."

The wild woman, says the Cincinnati Comercial of the 11th inst., who has for some time been on exhibition in this city, was tried yesterday on a charge of lunacy, before the probate court, a number of physicians of the first respectability being present, and from the evidence given and the facts elicited in the examination of her person by the physicians, it appears that the largest portion of the mystery in the case is humbuggery. She is a woman of remarkable appearance, and when first brought to the city was about the wildest looking human creature that we ever saw. If her wildness has been acted, then she is an actress of no ordinary capacity. Her female attendant seems to have been deceived, and Northcote, who told the wonderful story about capturing the creature, (described as dressed in skins sewn together with grass,) with his dogs, has suddenly departed.

ORIGIN OF THE CRESCENT.—When Philip of Macedon approached by night with his troops to scale the walls of Byzantium, the moon shone out and discovered his design to the besieged, who vigorously repulsed him. The crescent was afterwards adopted as the favorite badge of the city. When the Turks took Byzantium they found the crescent in every public place, and believing it to possess some magical power, they adopted it themselves.

The Albany Evening Journal, of the 14th inst., announces the death of John J. Hoyd, an old and estimable merchant of that place. Mr. Boyd retired from business with a competency nearly thirty years ago, and has occupied the interval diligently but unostentatiously, in good works.

We learn that C. T. Baker, A. C. Baptista, Carlos Sabrada, and Wm. Stabler were arrested in Baltimore on the 14th inst., on a charge of being engaged in the slave trade. The schooner C. F. Cole, it was alleged, purchased and fitted out by them for the coast of Africa, had landed a cargo of slaves at Havana, from whence she returned to the Chesapeake Bay, where was the intention to scuttle and abandon her; but she was taken up and brought into Baltimore, and the parties above named were arrested. Baptista is the Portuguese Consul at that port.

The crops in the western or mountainous sections of the county, says the Cumberland (Md.) Telegraph, promise an abundant yield. The wheat crop now just beginning to turn into its "golden glory," stands well upon the ground, as does also the rye. The oats looks thrifty and promise a good yield. The grass generally is thin and short, owing to the long continued cold weather in the early part of the season. In that region hay is now selling at twelve dollers per ton. The grass harvest has just commenced.

Two of Hazzard's powder mills at Enfield, Ct., were blown up on the morning of the 12th inst., and three workmen dangerously, if not fatally injured.

The ship Golden Gate, from New York for Bombay, before reported at Pernambuco in distress, was burnt to the water's edge at that port on May 21st, and sunk.

The contributions in New York, for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France, amount to $11,000.

It seems of the ninety-one counties in Indiana, the inhabitants of eighty can leave home in the morning, go to Indianapolis by railroad, attend to business there from two to eight hours, and return home the same evening.

The Poole murder, it is estimated, will cost the City of New York something like $100,000. The cost of summoning extra jurors on the attempt to bring on the second trial was $2,000.

Underwood, the Virginian who was notified by his neighbors to leave the "Old Dominion," for making a speech at the National Republican Convention, has gone to New York with his family.

A Chicago paper tells of a young man who was well nigh being ruined by a legacy left him a few years since by his father. It was $23,000, and the career he ran in Chicago made him a miserable broken down loafer, who was, from a liberal sowing of his wild oats, reaping a most abundant crop of repentance. In this mood and tense it was announced to him that a deceased uncle had left him $30,000. "Oh! dear!" was his exclamation, "have I got to go through all this again? It'll kill me just as sure as shooting! It is no use to fight against fate, they are bound to ruin me!"

Those persons who gain the hearts of most people, who are chosen as the companions of their softer hours, and their reliefs from anxiety and care, are seldom persons of shining qualities or strong virtues; it is rather the soft green of the soil on which we rest our eyes that are fatigued with beholding more glaring objects.

SWINE AND THEIR VALUE AT THE WEST.—The number of hogs in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky at this time, is estimated by the editor of the Ohio Farmer at 10,943,334, which at $3 a head, a fair average value of the stock, amounts to $32,830,002. If fat and sold in New York, they would average $10 a head, $109,433,340. The pork interest of the whole country is almost beyond belief. Its magnitude is so great. The census report of stock owned by farmers in 1849, gave the number of hogs in the United States at over thirty millions. It is more than fifty per cent. greater now, and the average value is at least $3—say one hundred and fifty millions of dollars invested in stock hogs.

A large cabinet manufacturing establishment, belonging to Messrs. Jaques & Ilay, together with all the adjacent buildings, lumber-yards, wharves, etc., were entirely consumed by fire at Toronto, (C. W.,) on the 16th inst. The fire burned with such rapidity that the workmen had to jump from the upper stories of the buildings, and several were killed, besides many being badly injured. The loss of property is said to have been immense.

The trial of Da Cunha, indicted for fitting out the brig Braman as a slaver, was commenced in the United States District Court at New York, on the 14th inst., before the Hon. Samuel R. Betts; the Hon. John McKeon, United States District Attorney, appeared on the part of the Government. Da Cunha was defended by Erastus M. Benedict, Esq. As the preliminary examination before Mr. Commissioner Morton was quite lengthy, it is probable that this trial will occupy considerable time.

It was rumored in Washington on the 12 inst., that after Mr. Woodruff had concluded his remarks in the House on that day, Mr. Brooks informed him, through Mr. Savage, that he took exceptions to them, and intimated a meeting. Mr. Woodruff declined, on the ground that it was contrary to his religious views, and a violation of the laws of the land.

There were 170 deaths in the city of Baltimore during the week ending on Monday, the 14th instant, of whom 83 were under one year, and 30 between one and two years. Compared with the report of the previous week, this shows a decrease of 18.

The number of deaths in the city of New York during the week ending Sunday, the 13th inst., was 382, of whom 105 were adults and 277 minors. The number of deaths in Brooklyn was 53, of whom 34 were minors.

The night mail train from New York to Boston encountered a rail maliciously placed across the track near Long Meadow Station, four miles from Boston, at about 11 o'clock on the night of the 13th instant, throwing it from the track and badly smashing the engine

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

History of Hail Columbia.

The following history of the now famous song of "Hail Columbia," (which we publish below,) from the pen of the author, Judge Hopkinson, will be read with interest by those of our readers who are unacquainted with its history. The author says:

The song was written in the summer of 1798, when a war with France was thought to be inevitable—Congress being then in session at Philadelphia, deliberating upon that important subject, and acts of hostility having actually occurred. The contest between England and France was raging, and the people were divided into parties for the one side or the other—some thinking that policy and duty required us to take part with *Republican France*, as she was called; others were for our connecting ourselves with England, under the belief that she was the great preserving power of good principles and safe government. The violation of our rights by both belligerents was owing us from the just and wise policy of President Washington, which was to be equal justice to both, to take part with neither, but to keep a strict and honest neutrality between them.

The prospect of a rupture with France was exceedingly offensive to the portion of the people which espoused her cause, and the violence of the spirit of party has never risen higher—I think not as high—as it did at that time on that question. The theater was then open in our city. A young man belonging to it, whose talent was a singer was about to take his benefit. I had known him when he was at school. On this acquaintance he called on me in the afternoon, his benefit being announced for the following day. He said he had no boxes taken, and the prospect was that he should suffer a loss instead of receiving a benefit from the performance; but that if he could get a patriotic song adapted to the tune of the "President's March," then the popular air, he did not doubt of a full house; that the poets of the theatrical corps had been trying to accomplish it, but were satisfied that no words could be composed to suit the music of that march. I told him I would try for him. He came the next afternoon, and the song, such as it is, was ready for him. It was performed on Monday morning, and the theater was crowded to excess, and so continued night after night for the rest of the season, the song being encored and repeated many times during each night, the whole audience joining in the chorus. It was also sung at night in the streets by large assemblies of citizens, including members of Congress. The enthusiasm was general, and the song was heard, I may say, in every part of the United States. The object of the author was to get up an *American spirit*, which should be independent of, and above the interests, passions, and prejudices of belligerents, and look and feel for our rights and rights alone. Not an allusion is made either to France or England, or the quarrel between them, or to which was the most in fault in their treatment of us. Of course the song found favor with both parties; at least, neither of them could disown the sentiments it inculcated. It was truly *American*, and therefore it lived, and the patriotic feelings of every American heart responded to it. Such is the history of this song, which has endured infinitely beyond any expectation of the author, and beyond any merit it can boast of, except that of being truly and exclusively patriotic in its sentiments and spirit.

HAIL! COLUMBIA.

Hail! Columbia, happy land!
Hail! ye heroes, heav'n born band,
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
And when the storm of war was gone,
Enjoy'd the regular calm;
Let Independence be our boast,
Ever mindful what it cost,
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar often be nigh!

CHORUS.
Firm, united, let us be,
Rallying round our Liberty!
As a band of brothers join'd,
Peace and safety we shall find.

Immortal patriots! rise once more,
Defend your rights, defend your shore,
Let no rude foe, with impious hand,
Invade the shrine where sacred lies,
Of toil and blood the well earned prize;
While offering peace sincere and just,
In Heaven we place a manly trust,
That truth and justice will prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fail.
CHORUS—Firm, united, etc.

Sound, O ye sound the trump of Fame,
And let Washington's great name,
Ring through the world with loud applause,
Let every clime to Freedom dear
Listen with a joyful ear;
With equal skill, with godlike power,
He governs in the fearful hour
Of horrid war, or guides with ease
Our nation in the blaze of peace.
CHORUS—Firm, united, etc.

Behold the chief who now commands,
Once more to serve his country stands,
The rock on which the storm will beat,
But storm'd in virtue, firm and true,
His head shall high in honor rise,
Unchang'd by all your enemies,
Your favor gained, your peace restored,
Your vanish'd commerce, and your board.
CHORUS—Firm, united, etc.

Sound, sound the clarion, fill the fife,
To all the sons of Columbia's life,
Through the world our fame resound,
Through the world our fame resound,
How stamp'd with honor is each son,
When firm defending Columbia's right,
He bravely fought, and bravely bled,
Or firmly join'd, if not to wield
The sword, the pen of the field.
CHORUS—Firm, united, etc.

Arm, arm, ye brave,
Let vengeance rouse the rage within your breasts,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding,
To arms, to arms, and strike the sword,
Whose thirst is fame, and freedom to your land.
Then let the trumpet sound,
The tocsin of war's alarm,
Our cause is just, and this our motto,
"In God is all our trust."
And when the battle's won,
And thus our country's crown'd,
Let the victor's laurels hang
Around the olive bough,
While the peaceful arts shall flourish,
And fame our deeds proclaim,
And in the world's great future,
Fair Columbia gain the name,
Of the seat of the only true religion,
And freedom's happy home.
CHORUS—Firm, united, etc.

My Wife's New Friend.

Mrs. Jones has quite a habit of cultivating sudden friendships, which have every appearance of blooming forever, but which soon wither in the world's cold blasts. I used to think that this character was confined to school girls, who profess immortal fidelity in letters crossed and re-crossed, but forget each other as soon as they have caught a lover.

My wife's last acquisition, in the way of a bosom friend, is Mrs. Mortimer Mowbray, with whom she became acquainted last summer, while she was on a visit out of town. Mrs. Mortimer Mowbray had her carriage with her, and created quite a sensation: in fact, every lady in the house was eager to become her confident. But the amiable department of Mrs. Jones, combined, I doubt, with her intellectual accomplishments, rendered her the favorite; and she it was who daily occupied the spare seat in the carriage, and had the honor of advising Mrs. Mowbray in those thousand grave perplexities under which women suffer.

We returned to the city after the Mowbrays, but my wife, though usually very firm on questions of etiquette, waived her privileges on this occasion and made the first call. She was graciously received, and came home in high spirits. All that evening she could do nothing but talk of Mrs. Mortimer Mowbray. "Such an elegant establishment!" "A footman with manners like a prince waited at the door." The drawing-room was the perfection of luxury and taste. Mrs. Mowbray had on such a sweet cap, and altogether looked so lady-like. Her manners were indeed most aristocratic, just what one would suppose those of a countess to be.

In a few days Mrs. Mortimer Mowbray returned my wife's call; she came in a splendid new carriage, and with a new pair of horses. Her equipage created quite a sensation in our street.

Mrs. Jones, soon after this, began to act as if brooding over some vast design, which not being yet quite matured, she deemed it wisest to be silent respecting.

At last, however, the mighty secret was broached. "I was thinking, Jones," she said one night as I was composing myself to sleep on my pillow, "that we ought to give a party. Not a regular ball, indeed, but a select entertainment, where a few congenial minds may be brought together. I should like to introduce my dear Mrs. Mowbray to some of the choicest of our acquaintance."

Now I detest parties, small or large, but as the delicacy of my wife's nerves does not allow of her being thwarted, I made no objection to this proposal, though I sighed to myself.

"Of course, my dear," I said. "You know best."

"We will about thirty," continued my wife, warming with the subject. "There's Mrs. Wharton, and Mr. Horace Shinn, and Mrs. Price, and the three Misses Trelawney."

And thus the dear creatnire ran on until she had mentioned about forty names, and I saw that her select party of congenial souls" was going to be after all, a crowded rout.

"You have forgotten the two Misses Howell," I said at last, when my wife stopped for the want of breath.

The two Misses Howell were aimable, intelligent and pretty girls, in whom I took a particular interest, because their father, who had once been an extensive shipping merchant, having become reduced and died bankrupt, the sisters were compelled to earn their own livelihood. They had numerous rich relations on whom they might have billeted themselves; but, with a spirit of proper independence, they preferred to work for their maintainance, instead of eating the bread of charity. I had long nourished a romantic idea of seeing them married well, and consequently had made it a point always to invite them to our parties, to praise them highly to young gentlemen there, and in every other indirect way to assist in realizing my pet scheme.

My wife had heretofore seconded me in my benevolent plan; but on the present occasion she hesitated to reply, and I knew at once that there was something the matter.

"Abem!" she said at last, clearing her throat, "ahem!" The Misses Howell are very nice girls, to be sure—that is, in their place—but as it is to be a select party, and as I have already mentioned rather too many, and as Mrs. Mowbray may not want to meet all sorts of people, and as—"

"Stop, my dear," said I, with a sigh, for I saw that my favorites were not to be invited, "you have given reasons enough." "It is a pity, though."

And I sighed again—a sigh eloquent of resignation.

My wife heard my sighs, and her tender heart was touched. She paused a moment in embarrassment, and perhaps even resolved the idea nf yielding to my wishes, but in the end she raised herself on her elbow, and said—

"Mr. Jones, do listen to reason. You don't know how foolish you make yourself about those Howell girls. They have been unfortunate, to be sure, and they are very possible, indeed; but there to a prejudice, you are aware, against girls who earn their own livelihood, and who knows but what Mrs. Mowbray would take offence at my inviting such persons to meet her. I shouldn't like to do it, indeed, without first asking her; and I can't do that this time. She's very particular, and so exclusively high bred."

"Then I don't think she would regard yon the less, my dear, I venture to say, for being acquainted with two such excellent girls as Patty and Lizzy Howell."

"Mr. Jones, don't be a child," replied my wife. "At your age yon should know something of the world. Exclusive people, like Mrs. Mowbray, don't care to meet nobodies. She was very choice, as you saw, of whom she admitted to her acquaintance this summer; I may say, indeed, that I am the only one of all she met whom she recognizes now."

To have protracted the conversation would have excited my wife's nerves, and deprived her of sleep; so I said no more, but closed my eyes and courted slumber again.

I have no recollection of anything after that till I awoke the next morning, and leaving Mrs. Jones in bed as usual, went down to see that the fires were right, and to take a walk while breakfast was being prepared.

The invitations to the party were issued that week, Mrs. Mortimer Mowbray graciously promising to attend.

When the important evening arrived, my wife was very nervous. At every ring of the bell the color rose to her face with expectation, but guest after guest entered without Mrs. Mowbray appearing. Her nervousness soon began to change to anxiety, and this, as the hours wore on, to disappointment and dismay. She delayed the supper for a full hour, thinking that her new friend might yet arrive, but in vain.

"What can be the matter, I wonder?" she said to me, as we were alone. "I hope the dear babe is well. Perhaps, however, Mrs. Mowbray is herself unwell. Dear me, I am afraid I shall not sleep for anxiety. The first thing I shall do to-morrow will be to call on Mrs. Mowbray and see what is the matter."

"Would not that be against etiquette?" I ventured to ask. It seems to me that Mrs. Mowbray should send you a note or message, or something of that sort, at least, to apologize for her absence."

Mrs. Jones did not reply in words, but she gave me a look, and *such* a look! It expressed all the indignation which her enraged bosom felt at having the slightest suspicion cast upon her friend.

When I came home to dinner that day, I saw at a glance that something had occurred to ruffle my wife's nerves. She had nothing whatever to say to me, but she scolded the servants and children incessantly. I was too wise to inquire what was wrong. I knew that Mrs. Jones, if she thought proper, would tell me; and if not, that idle questions would only aggravate her secret troubles. But the next day, having heard something that enlightened me respecting Mrs. Mowbray's absence from our party, I could not contain myself when I came home.

"Did you ever hear, my love," I said, as I began to carve the turkey for dinner, "that the Misses Howell had a married sister?"

Mrs. Jones looked sharply up, as if she suspected I meant more than I said, and then answered, laconically—

"I heard it casually but never asked further."

"It seems," I continued, "that Mrs. Mortimer Mowbray is that sister."

"I have heard since," said Mrs. Jones, sharply; and turning to our second child, who was asking for a wing bone, she rapped him over the head, exclaiming—

"Haven't I told you to wait till you're helped? Take that, now, and learn manners."

I allowed a minute and more to elapse, in order that my wife's ebullition might subside when I remarked—

"Mrs. Mowbray, it seems, expected to meet her sisters here."

"I aboudn't wonder if she did," said Mrs. Jones, snappishly, looking down into her plate and apparently absorbed in parting a wing joint.

"When she found," I continued, "that her sisters were not asked, she grew indignant. She heard the reason, it seems. Your friend, Mrs. Wharton, whom you had made a confident, told some lady, who told her, and hence her anger."

"I am sure I don't care if I never see the proud woman again," said my wife, reddening very much, but still without looking up. "One could not have supposed she was a sister to the Misses Howell."

After another pause, I said—

"Did you tell on Mrs. Mowbray, as yon intended?" Mrs. Jones was silent for a full minute, and seemed half disposed to decline answering altogether, but finally she blurted out her reply—

"Yes, I did, since you must know, and she was not in. So at least the footman said; but if I didn't see her at the drawing-room window—" and here she burst into tears of mortification and rage—"may I never eat another mouthful!"

I saw it would not do to continue the conversation, so I quietly eat my dinner, kissed the children, and, like a Christian in the Pilgrim's Progress, "went away."

Of course the intimacy of my wife with Mrs. Mowbray ceased from the date of that party, and I am sorry to say that the Misses Howell also have, as the phrase goes, "cut our acquaintance."

A DILEMMA.—A gentleman who had been absent for a considerable time, and who, during his travels, had cultivated a great crop of whiskers and moustaches, visited a relative, whose little girl had been his especial pet. The little girl made no demonstration towards saluting him with a kiss as usual.

"Why, child," said the mother, "don't you give your old friend a kiss?"

"Why, ma," said the child with perfect simplicity, "*I don't see any place!*"

She has Outlived Her Usefulness.

Not long since a good-looking man, in middle life, came to our door asking for the minister.

When informed that he was out of town, he seemed disappointed and anxious. On being questioned as to his business, he replied:

"I have lost my mother, and as this place used to be her home, and my father lies here, we have come to lay her beside him."

Our heart rose in sympathy, and we said, "You have met with a great loss."

"Well—yes," replied the strong man with hesitancy, "a mother is a great loss in general; but our mother has outlived her usefulness. She was in her second childhood, and her mind was grown as weak as her body, so that she was no comfort to herself, and was a burden to everybody. There were seven of us, sons and daughters, and as we could not find anybody who was willing to board her, we agreed to keep her among us a year about. But I've had more than my share of her, for she was too feeble to be moved, when my time was out, and that was more than three months before her death. But then she was a good mother in her day, and toiled very hard to bring us all up."

Without looking at the face of the heartless man we directed him to the house of a neighboring pastor, and returned to our nursery. We gazed on the merry little faces which smiled or grew sad in imitation of ours—those little ones to whose ear no word in our language is half so sweet as "Mother," and we wonder if that day could ever come when they would say of us, "She has outlived her usefulness—she is no comfort to herself and a burden to everybody else?" and we hoped that before such a day would dawn we might be taken to our rest. God forbid that we should outlive the love of our children! Rather let us die while our hearts are a part of their own, that our grave may be watered with their tears, and our love linked with their hopes of heaven.

When the bell tolled for the mother's burial, we went to the sanctuary to pay our only token of respect for the aged stranger, for we felt that we could give her memory a tear even though her own children had none to shed.

"She was a good mother in her day, and toiled hard to bring us all up; she was no comfort to herself, and a burden to everybody else!" These cruel, heartless words rang in our ears as we saw the coffin borne up the aisle. The bells tolled long and loud, until its iron tongue had chronicled the age of the toil-worn mother. One—two—three—four—five.—How clearly and almost merrily each stroke told of her once peaceful slumber in her mother's bosom, and of her seat at night on her weary father's knees. Six—seven—eight—nine—ten—rang out the tale of her sports upon the green sward, in the meadow, and by the brook. Eleven—twelve—thirteen—fourteen—fifteen—spoke more gravely of school days, and household joys and cares. Sixteen—seventeen—eighteen—sounded out the enraptured visions of maidenhood, and the dream of early love. Nineteen brought before us the happy bride. Twenty spoke of the young mother, whose heart was full to bursting with the new strung love which God had awakened in her bosom. And then stroke after stroke told of her early womanhood—of the love and cares and hopes and fears and toils through which she passed during these long years, till fifty rang out harsh and loud.

From that to sixty, each stroke told of the warm-hearted mother and grandmother, living over again her own joys and sorrows in those of her children and children's children. Every family of all the group wanted grandmother then, and the only strife was, who should secure the prize; but hark! the bell tells on! Seventy—seventy-one—two—three—four. She begins to grow feeble; requires some care; is not always perfectly patient or satisfied; she goes from one child's house to another, so that no one place seems like home. She murmurs in plaintive tones, and after all her toil and weariness, it is hard she cannot be allowed a home to die in; that she must be sent rather than invited from house to house.—Eighty—eighty-one—two—three—four—ah, she is now a second child; now she has outlived her usefulness? she has now ceased to be a comfort to herself or anybody; that is, she has ceased to be profitable to her earth-craving and money-grasping children.

Now sounds out, reverberating through our lovely forest, and echoing back from our "hill of the dead," eighty-nine; there she now lies in the coffin, cold and still—she makes no trouble now, demands no love, no soft words, no tender little offices. A look of patient endurance, we fancied also an expression of grief for unrequited love, sat on her marble features. Her children were there, clad in weeds of woe, and in an irony we remember the strong men's words. "She was a good mother in her day."

When the bell ceased tolling, the strange minister rose in the pulpit. His form was very erect, and his voice strong, but his hair was silvery white. He read several passages of Scripture expressive of God's compassion to feeble man, and especially of his tenderness when grey hairs are on him, and his strength faileth. He then made some touching remarks on human frailty; and of dependence on God, urging all present to make their peace with their Master while in health, that they might claim his promises when heart and flesh should fail them. "Then," he said, "the eternal God shall be thy refuge, and beneath thee shall be the everlasting arms." Leaning over the desk, and gazing intently on the coffined form before him, he then said reverently, "from a little child I have honored the aged, but never till grey hairs covered my own head did I know truly how much love and sympathy this class may have a right to demand of their fellow creatures. Now I feel it. Our mother," he added most tenderly, "who now lies in death before us, was a stranger to me, as are all these, her descendants. All I know of her is what her son has told me to-day—that she was brought to this town from afar, 69 years ago—a happy bride—that here she has passed most of her life, toiling as only mothers ever have strength to toil, until she had reared a large family of sons and daughters—that she left her home here, clad in the weeds of widowhood, to dwell among her children; and that till health and vigor left her she lived for you, her descendants.

You, who together have shared her love and her care, know how well you have requited her. God forbid that conscience should accuse any of you of ingratitude or murmuring, on account of the care she has been to you of late. When you go back to your homes be careful of your words and your example before your own children, for the fruit of your own doing you will surely reap from them when you yourself totter on the brink of the grave. I entreat you as a friend, as one who has himself entered the "evening of life," that you may never, say, in the presence of your families nor of Heaven, "Our mother has outlived her usefulness. She was a burden to us." Never, never! A mother cannot live so long as that! No; when she can no longer labor for her children, nor yet care for herself, she can fall like a precious weight on their bosoms, and call forth, by her helplessness, all the noble, generous feelings of their nature.

Adieu, then, poor toil-worn mother. There are no more sleepless nights, no more days of pain for thee. Undying vigor and everlasting usefulness are part of the inheritance of the redeemed. Feeble as thou wert on earth, thou wilt be no burden on the bosom of Infinite Love, but there shalt thou find thy longed-for rest, and receive glorious sympathy from Jesus and his ransomed fold.

Courting in Broadway.

A very singular wedding, says a New York peper, transpired here this week. A young and very pretty Irish girl—the sister of one of our common councilmen, was walking up Broadway, New York, when she attracted the attention of an elderly gentleman of large wealth, who had lived all his life a bachelor and an ascetic. Rumor says that he was foiled in an *affair du cœur*, and carried thenceforth in his breast a heart impenetrable to the sweet influences of the tender passion. Well, this gentleman on the promenade was attracted by this Irish girl to such a degree that he arrested his steps and ventured to address her:

"Will you pardon the liberty, Miss, if I ask your name?"

The girl timidly surveyed him, and apparently satisfied that not mere curiosity prompted him in the query, and that he was a gentleman, she acceded.

"My name is Mary O'K——, sir."

"Dare I ask you another question, Mary—I mean Miss O'K——?"

"Proceed, sir," she replied, very good humoredly.

"Then I should like to ask you—and you will confer an infinite obligation upon me by answering truly—whether you are engaged in marriage to any one, or whether your feelings are interested in any person."

The question was decidedly a home one, but there was so kind and gentle an expression in the old man's eye, and such an evident earnestness in his tone, that she answered him freely—

"Not in the least, sir."

"Then allow me without any further ceremony, to place my card in your hand and with it the offer of myself and fortune. Commission any friend you please to make whatever inquiries concerning me you may deem proper, and let me know your determination to-morrow."

The girl, overwhelmed with surprise, deposited the slip of pasteboard in the reticule and passed on. On Wednesday afternoon her brother called at the hotel where her admirer resided, and informed him that Mary had concluded to accept him. They were married the same evening at the residence of the bride's mother, and the old gentleman settled on her one hundred thousand dollars on the spot.

This gentleman—he would not like me to give you his name—has held a great many public offices in his time; was formerly a Major in the United States Army, and afterwards Assistant Indian Commissioner. His real estate in this city is worth more than two hundred thousand dollars.

Mary and the Major started the next morning for New Orleans, where the latter has a brother who is a sort of pecuniary nabob in that city.

GOOD HUMOR.—It is the clear blue sky of the soul, on which every star of talent will shine more clearly, and the man of genius encounters no vapors in his passage. It is the most exquisite beauty of a fine face; a redeeming grace to a homely one. It is like the green in a landscape, harmonizing every color, mellowing the light, and softening the hues of the dark; or like the flute in the full concert of instruments, a sound, not at first discovered by the ear, yet filling up the breaks in the concord with its deep melody.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, July 12th, 1856—*Senate.*—The Senate was not in session to-day.

House.—Mr. Grow gave notice that he would soon call up a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill annulling the laws of Kansas was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Stephens introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to enter into a contract with Christian Hanson, of Brooklyn, to carry the United States mail in a line of steamers from New York to Gludstadt via some port in England.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report on the Sumner assault.

Mr. Cullen, who was entitled to the floor, yielded it to Mr. English, who wished to offer an amendment to the pending resolutions, "that the House declares its disapprobation of the assault, and deems this a fit occasion to express its disapprobation of the use of language in debate personally offensive to individual members or to the States of this Union."

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, wished to know whether the offering of this would prevent him from amending the original resolution.

The Speaker replied that it would not prevent Mr. Campbell from perfecting the original proposition.

Mr. Dean and Mr. Matteson objected to Mr. English offering his amendment.

Mr. Campbell said he should move the previous question, so as to take the vote on Monday morning, with the understanding that if the parties implicated desired to be heard, he will withdraw his motion for their benefit, but not for re-opening the general debate. (Voices—"that's right.")

Mr. Comins trusted if Mr. Brooks desired to address the House, he would be allowed to speak on Monday morning.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—*Senate*—After the presentation of several memorials a resolution was offered by Mr. Hill directing inquiry into the expediency of suspending operations on the dome of the Capitol, and to prepare a plan more in accordance with modern architecture.

Another resolution was offered by Mr. Bell, calling for information from the President in relation to his stationing a force in Kansas to disperse unarmed assemblages, etc. Objection being made, these bills lie over under the rule.

The Senate then took up the bill to amend the charter of Georgetown, which was passed.

Several bills of a private character were also taken up and disposed of, among which were bills for the relief of J. R. Powell and Nathan M. Lownshury, the latter a pensioner over one hundred years old.

Mr. Weller then moved to take up the House bill for the construction of a road from Fort Ridgely, in the Territory of Minnesota, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in the Territory of Nebraska, which, after being partially disposed of, was postponed until to-morrow.

The bill for testing the practicability and usefulness of the atmospheric telegraph was called up, discussed, and made the special order for to-morrow.

The Naval bill was taken up at one o'clock. Many amendments were proposed, which caused debate.

Mr. Crittenden addressed the Senate in a forcible appeal in behalf of the officers who had been retired and dropped from the rolls. He was followed by

Messrs. Bell and Toombs. The latter spoke with great earnestness for an hour; at the expiration of which time

Mr. Crittenden moved an adjournment, as he wished to be present at the final vote. Adjourned.

House.—Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution to terminate the session of Congress on Monday, 28th instant; which was decided in the negative. Ayes 110, noes 91.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved that the special order be postponed till Wednesday morning.

This motion was resisted by Messrs. McMullen, Houston, Letcher and others, when

Mr. Meacham, of Vermont, moved the previous question, which was sustained, with the condition that the parties implicated should be heard.

Mr. Edmundson, of Virginia, proceeded to address the House on a personal explanation.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. English, that the House declare its disapprobation of Mr. Brooks' assault on Mr. Sumner, and deems this a fit occasion to declare its disapprobation of the use of language in debate personally offensive to individual members of Congress or States of the Union.

It was disagreed to—yeas 35, nays 174. [Mr. Harris and Mr. Hoffman were momentarily absent when their names were called, but stated had they been present they would have voted in the affirmative.]

The question was then taken on the resolution of the minority of the committee, as a substitute for those of the majority, namely: That this House has no jurisdiction over the assault committed by P. S. Brooks on Charles Sumner, and therefore deem it improper to express any opinion on the subject.

This was disagreed to—yeas 66, nays 145.

The question was then taken on the resolution of the committee—that Preston S. Brooks be, and he is forthwith expelled from the House as a Representative from South Carolina.

The question was decided in the negative—yeas 121, nays 95—two-thirds not being obtained.

TUESDAY, July 15, 1856—*Senate.*—Mr. S. Houston appeared in the Senate this morning, after an absence of several weeks, much improved in health.

A communication was received from the President in answer to a call of the Senate, relative to the amount of moneys expended for advertising in the several papers of the District; laid on the table.

After the presentation of various petitions, the Senate took up House bill for the construction of a road from Fort Ridgely, in the Territory of Nebraska.

Mr. Collamer desired to know if there was a report in the case.

Whereupon

Mr. Weller sent to the President a memorial from the Legislature of Minnesota, upon which the bill was founded, which was read.

House.—TUESDAY, July 15.—The question being on the motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, for a division of the question on the second resolution of the Committee of Inquiry, in which Messrs. Keitt and Edmundson were censured, from which an appeal had been taken,

Mr. A. K. Marshall, of Kentucky, withdrew his appeal.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, observing that the House was thin, and knowing no better way to kill time, moved that the House adjourn, and called for the eyes and noes; which was seconded, and resulted—ayes none, nays 194.

The question recurring on the resolution declaring the disapprobation of the conduct of Messrs. Keitt and Edmundson,

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, said, that as the question was not divisible, he moved to lay the resolution on the table, but subsequently withdrew his motion.

Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, rose to a question of order, insisting that the question should be divided.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?" resulted—yeas 162—nays 25.

The previous question having been ordered on the second resolution, the yeas and nays were ordered, and were being taken when our report closed.

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——, Steward and Housekeeper.

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The vacancies will be filled by competent persons before the opening of the next Session.

Notwithstanding the past success of this Institution, yet during its recent anniversary it received a new and mighty impulse. A prospect of far higher degree of usefulness opens before it. We commend it to public confidence."

R. A. BAKER, President of the Board.
R. J. HARRISON, Secretary. jy26 4m.

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jan12 1y JAMES H. BRIGHAM.

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The perfection which he and others ascribe to this remedy may appear beyond the power of medicine to possess; yet the truthfulness of the claim is most thoroughly established, and will be fully confirmed by calling on the individuals who have witnessed its effects, and used it with complete success, some of whose names we are authorized to give.

For Cholera, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Bloody Flux, Summer Complaint and Weakness of the Bowels, this medicine is offered as a certain remedy. This is the medicine that arrested that horrible disease so prevalent among the Mexican soldiers. The officers first commenced its use, after which they gave it their soldiers, and cured in every case without an exception. I would refer to the officers and others who served in the war with Mexico. Sold by

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E. E. WILEY, President.
Emory Post Office, Va.
je28 3m

MEDICAL CARD,

W. HODENKAMER, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends in the South and Southwest, that he has permanently located himself in the city of New York, where he will continues to devote his whole attention to the medical and surgical treatment of chronic diseases, especially those of the Lower Bowel—such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, etc. He has devoted a number of years to the treatment of those diseases in Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans, La., and for the success attending his special practice, as well as other information on the subject, he refers to his work on those diseases, lately published by J. S. Redfield, of New York, especially addressed to non-medical readers, and for sale at the book-stores of H. M. NORMAN and J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans.

☞Letters can be addressed to Dr. W. Hodenkamer, 46 Ea Twenty-First street, New York. my31 3m

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Lectures on the Theory of Music will be delivered FREE OF CHARGE, by the Professor of that department, to those young ladies who desire a thorough knowledge of that interesting science.

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je21 8t T. M. JONES, President.

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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ITEMS OF CALIFORNIA.

THE FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

On the passage from Panama to San Francisco, the vessel is very often in sight of the coast mountains. These, to a man from the older States, present a striking scene. These mountains are generally lofty and grand. It is not unusual to see the clouds reposing on their summits, and sometimes hanging on their sides; but the most unique appearance which they present occasionally, is that of entire nakedness. No shrub, bush, grass or weeds, but a huge pile of reddish brown dirt. This is the appearance in many places on the face of the mountains fronting the ocean. I am told that it is not unusual for the other side of these same mountains to be clothed with grass, flowers, and sometimes trees and shrubbery.

These coast mountains appear to be called to their position by the hand of Omnipotence to carry out the decree of heaven, given to the mighty ocean they border. "Hitherto shalt thou come and no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." This range is so lofty as from many portions of the country to be visible to the eye for fifty or sixty miles. Looking at them from the bosom of the ocean you would suppose that they presented a termination of the wildest hill country, without human habitation or the possibility of culture. And yet it is often the case that behind their rugged appearance lies the most beautiful vallies, perfectly level and exceedingly rich, dotted over with rising villages and surrounded by the most productive farms. This is a peculiarity of this country, especially in the neighborhood of the extended Bay, to consist in wide and beautiful valleys, surrounded or other bordered by a magnificent roll of treeless hills, rich to their very summits, and in some instances richly covered with oats, growing thick and lofty. The richest specimen of this kind that I saw was bordering the Suisen valley and neighboring vallies. Occasionally on these hills you will see a few live oak trees, which nearly any one not acquainted with the country would take for apple trees, the resemblance is exceedingly close. In some instances these are very low, but widespread and thickly clothed with foliage, very well adapted to the shelter of sheep, and for no other purpose. I could not but be amused in the valley of Suisen at the position of some of these trees. They present the appearance of a tree in the most violent storm, growing nearly horizontally with the ground, but they never change their position. Constant and strong winds have trained them to this appearance, and whether in calm or storm, true to nature, they show their training, their uniform attitude.

The oat crop in this country, particularly in the part just alluded to, and some others, is spontaneous—comes without the care or culture of man, and offers to the grazier the easiest and most certain method of making money I have ever seen. All he wants is capital enough to buy his first herd, and then almost watch-care enough for mercation. In these wide pastures of the living wood, we see beautiful herds feeding and thriving at the hand of their Creator.

It is usual among the hills of California, to present you first with what they call the foot-hills, and hill rises over hill in the rear of each other until the summit of the distant hill is so lofty and huge that the impression on you is awful and sublime. This is true whether in the border of the vallies or in the more regular mountain country. In that section here that they call the mountains, the scenery is terribly sublime. It becomes more and more so until you reach that awfully majestic range of mountains the Sierra Novada, in the bosom of which reposes eternal snow, looking up in the face of the sun and defying his strength. This mountain, in peerless majesty, stretches nearly the entire length of the eastern tile of the State, and ranges with the coast of the Pacific ocean, and seems never to be looking out on its broad surface and distant islands, and over all intervening objects.

I have never as yet visited the Sierra Nevada, but have made approaches to it at various points, and from other mountains have gazed with solemn awe upon this object of inspiring grandeur. On a recent trip to Sonora, with two stages in company, the passengers were requested to walk up a very considerable hill, a German passenger and myself were walking together until we were both very sensible of the fatigue of the operation. I remarked to him, this is a very long hill, he said "yes, and slowly raising his hand) it keeps raising up." And this remark of his is generally true until you reach the summit of this gigantic mountain.

Having introduced in connection with the grazing of this country the volunteer oats, it would be appropriate also to mention that the country produces no less than five distinct species of clover, none of which, I think, induces slobbering. One of these species grows tall on a tender stalk and bears a yellow flower, another presents the appearance of a vine bearing a seed having the appearance of a small burr, numerously strung along the vine, and this has nearly the nutriciousness of grass, and serves to sustain the stock in a dry condition when the greener food is gone.

H. B. KAVANAUGH.

Sacramento, July 3, 1856.

LETTER FROM DOWN EAST.

New London, July 14, 1856.

Dear Advocate:—Yesterday being Sunday, in company with my little boy, I went to the Methodist church here. My road lay along the river side but there was not much to attract the attention of a health seeker except, we might so term the up hill and down dale character of the scenery, but to me it was not more interesting than a walk on our own dusty levee, for the ever present rocks profusely scattered over the surface of the ground where they have no business to be, give it an air of sterility which is oppressive to the mind. If I had not been informed that the church to which I went was a Methodist church I should never have supposed it to be one, although the Methodist hymn book was used by the choir, which consisted of about two dozen of young girls three or four boys and a man with a fiddle. No one in the congregation sung. They have a habit which seems universal among them which certainly must have been originally introduced by some lazy men I will not say women, of turning their backs upon the preacher and gazing up into the choir while it is *performing*.—You will perceive that this very devotional posture gives them an opportunity of resting against the backs of their pews.

The extempore prayer was very cool, almost frigid, and I suppose the architect who designed the edifice must have left out the "amen corner," so little of vitality did there appear to be in the assembly. How a good fervent amen from Bro. Keene's strong lungs would have startled through, I fear it would scarcely have moved them. Those of us in New Orleans who love quietness and order so well that we are afraid to give the heart's emotions audible utterance, ought to pay a visit here, which I have no doubt would prove beneficial; for as the Jews were cured of their idolatry by seeing so much of it during their captivity in Babylon, so would we be cured of our excessive sensitiveness in point of order by being brought in contact with people who love it so much that to avoid any appearance of confession they sit while praying. I must confess I was not prepared for so marked a difference in the department at church, of Methodists at home and abroad, and although I am partial to novelty in some things, yet in this particular department it is not very agreeable to me. It may be habit, but I must prefer the way things are done in Felicity street to anything I have seen of Methodism during my present trip east.

H.

School of the Prophets.

Our readers are aware that a Society of the Alabama Conference educates young men who have been called to the ministry. They have nine or ten receiving the benefits of education and primary training. A correspondent says:

BROTHER MCTYEIRE:—There were several things at Summerfield, not coming properly within notice of the Examining Committee, that are, nevertheless, worthy of notice. I hope some one will give you an account of the "annual class-meeting." It is worthy of a chronicler—ought to have a place in the history of modern Methodism.

But I am seated to give you an account of another scene. During the year there have been connected with the institution six licentiates and three candidates for the ministry. Our excellent Brother Pitts had taken much pains to teach them. This was found a pleasant and profitable task for both teacher and pupils. Should we put theology under lock, and carefully exclude it from the "school of the prophets?" Ought we to? The class, to manifest their appreciation of his labors, presented him, through Bishop Andrew, a fine family Bible. The Bishop's talk was rich and touching. He heartily endorsed the effort to teach those intending to enter the ministry—thought the gift the most appropriate the class could have selected for the occasion—commended Brother Pitts, and exhorted the class as he would have done at Conference.

Brother Pitts receiving the book, promised to preach his doctrines in simplicity—to have all the labors of the school-room hallowed by it—night and morning to gather his family around it with renewed thankfulness, to enquire the way of the Lord and, find the "golden seed seed which yieldeth angels, food."

That, sir, was a scene upon which angels and the spirits of just men made perfect might look down with approbation and delight.

ALABAMA.

TRUE MAGNANIMITY.—Hath any wronged you? Be bravely avenged, slight it, and the work is begun; forgive it, and the work is finished.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Homer, Louisiana, July 14, 1856.

Dear Advocate:—At the time I wrote before, the affairs of Homer College seemed to be in a precarious condition. A great deal of the interest hitherto felt in it had died away, and many of the subscribers endeavored to get released from their promises. Even some of the Trustees were in favor of going no farther. This state of feeling I have since learned was caused by the idea having prevailed that the necessary sum had not been subscribed, and that the Board had been neglecting the interests of the College. But I am happy to be able to say that all these false impressions have been removed from the minds of the people. Last Saturday a general meeting of the Board was called once for all to decide whether or not the enterprise should be carried on to final success. The meeting was well attended, some of the members from below only having failed to arrive. Many of the citizens also showed the interest they felt by being present. At the opening of the meeting much fear was entertained that the Board really would resolve to give up the undertaking. But as the meeting progressed, as the speakers addressed the assembly, among whom were the Rev. J. T. Wafer, Gen. Young, Judge Thomasson, and others, the doubtful looks vanished, eyes began to sparkle and all seemed fully satisfied that Homer College was a fixed fact. It was shown to the satisfaction of all present that more than a sufficient amount had been subscribed by responsible men, and President, Rev. J. C. Blackman, triumphantly informed us that nearly a thousand more had been subscribed the day before and that he had the promise of considerable more when the building should be commenced. A plan for the edifice was submitted and unanimously adopted. They resolved to build a house that would endure and prove an ornament to the town and state. Gen. Young read an estimate of the cost and a responsible gentleman present offered to take the contract at that estimate and deliver the keys of the building by next spring. I have been thus particular because I desire the friends of the cause to understand the true state of the case. There now seems to be but one opinion prevalent and that is that the College will be built. This you may be assured is the true state of public feeling at this time.

The Preparatory Department has just closed its first session. The examination and exhibition passed of finely. The young gentlemen did much credit to themselves and their teachers. The second session will commence on the first Monday in September next under the direction of J. W. Stacey, A. M. late President of Asbury College, Ala. There are about seventy scholars in this Department. The examination and exhibition of Mrs. Jackson's Young Ladies High School will come off in a day or two. This accomplished lady and her assistants Miss Groves and the Rev. B. J. Hamilton have won the esteem and admiration of the community by their course as instructors of the young ladies of this place. In this school there are about sixty young ladies. Mrs. Crowson also has a large school of smaller children. Taken altogether I believe that Homer offers as many inducements in an educational point of view as any other town in Louisiana. But it is young yet, it needs the encouragement and aid of the people in the southern portion of the state. The Methodist Church especially should come forward and help it, by giving to it the patronage and favor generally bestowed upon the institutions of eastern states. The people up this way will try to do their duty.

Crops are in good conditions, and most of the farmers with whom I have conversed think the yield will be a good one. The weather has been very changeable, rain or shine, heat or cold, has been the order of the seasons for sometime. There has been some little sickness about in the Parish but scarcely any in town, indeed considering the changeableness of the weather it is surprising that there has been so little. Last Saturday a foul murder was perpetrated in the Parish by a man by the name of Frank Allen upon one E. Hamilton. I understand that it originated in a drunken quarrel.

On Homer Circuit religious devotion seems to be on the increase. New appointments are being taken in and some good meetings are occasionally held. But, Adios.

SILVICOLA.

EVERGREEN, Louisiana, July 21, 1856.

Bro. White and myself have just closed a meeting at Bayon Rouge, which resulted in the conversion of 32 souls and 26 accessions to the church. The church was greatly revived and blessed. Brothers Alexander and Parrin where with us and labored with zeal and acceptability. At the close, we took up a missionary collection and obtained by subscription and cash one hundred and sixty dollars.

The people are getting liberal as they get religious. The assessment was only fifty dollars for this, the Chicot Circuit. We will more than treble it. During the year we have received one hundred into the church. A spirit of reviving seems to be abroad.

F. P. SCURLOCK.

FRED. WHITE.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"Stealing our Thunder."

Bro. McTyeire:—Nothing but the deepest interest in the subject on which I write could induce me to attempt it. I have always regarded class-meetings as the peculiar and distinguishing as well as the most edifying trait of Methodism. I have not found that any sect of Christians held class-meetings from the days of the Apostles and Fathers until the days of Wesley and Methodism. But I find now, that the Presbyterians and Episcopalians are waking up to the importance of this heaven blessed institution. And I will here predict, that if they persevere in these meetings it will not be long before those churches receive powerful reinforcement.

But my object in writing is to try and stir our people and preachers to renewed effort in this matter. With sorrow, I say it, but I think I could point to preachers who have not held a class-meeting this year; and yet all will agree that it is one of the best, if not the very best means of keeping up a good state of feeling in the church. Who has not been blessed in class-meeting? Who has not felt their heart burn within them as some brother or sister, some old father or mother in Israel, has recounted the goodness of God to their souls. Mr. Editor, if every one was of my mind, no one should have any chance to "steal" any of this old Methodist "thunder." They might manufacture some of their own, (using our recipe,) and I would bid them God speed, but they should have none of ours. You might just as well tell me that a farmer can make a good crop without the plow and hoe, as to tell me that Methodists can grow in grace without class-meetings. What I want to know how the church is getting along at any place I ask how they attend class-meetings there.

C. Y. B.

Bayon Beuf, La., July 16, 1856.

The Poor in Spirit.

"Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."—MATT. 5. 3.

Well may afflicted believers rejoice in the beatitudes, and often drink of their quiet consolation, and luxuriate in their blessedness; for, precious as they are to all, they shed a peculiarly tranquil light in the chamber of sorrow. You might search all heathen authors through, and find no sympathy like this. Indeed they stand opposed to the very spirit of the world, which praises the high spirited, the mirthful, the victorious and shuns with heartless pity the meek-spirited, the broken-hearted, the crushed Be of good cheer; Christian sufferer; those whom the world commiserates, Jesus congratulates. And we may say with far truer assurance than Balak, "I wot that he whom thou blessest is blessed." Suffering, silence, seclusion—ah, this is a congenial climate for poverty of spirit, which grows best like the lily of the valley, shadowed and sheltered. Wherefore are the children of the kingdom poor in spirit?—From feeling their sin to be exceeding sinful, from casting themselves supplicantly on the Lord for mercy, from receiving pardon and righteousness from him, from learning daily their own weakness, from living daily as pensioners on his bounty, from imbibing his spirit of humility, from anticipations of glory undeserved. Wherefore are they blessed? They are possessors of the kingdom of heavenly grace, they are inheritors of the kingdom of heavenly glory. Our Lord sums them both here in the promise, "Theirs is the kingdom of heaven." The Bible never seems very careful to distinguish between the kingdom of grace and that of the glory. Sometimes the kingdom of God is spoken of as being "within you;" at others, as being established when Jesus returns. But the distinction is not material.—They are inseparably connected, like the flower with its root. Blessed art thou, suffering member of the kingdom of grace, for thine is the kingdom of glory.

A beautiful eye makes silence eloquent—a kind eye makes contradictions an assent—and an enraged eye makes beauty deformed.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"KEEP TO THE CONSTITUTION."

"A STRICT CONSTRUCTION."

Mr. Editor: The above is your own forcible language and you tell us, that, "these are not ranting phrases." No truly, they are full of meaning—fraught with importance. They should be indelibly written upon the hearts and minds of all who sit at the helm of affairs in church or state. The constitution of the United States has been styled "the palladium of our liberty" and you think—"that little book, the discipline, has been the salvation" of the M. E. Church north. "They in 1856, are only saved by insisting on a strict construction—keep to the constitution."

These pertinent remarks, are found in your excellent Advocate of June 21st 1856, under the head of "Constitutional Methodism." Happy for the Methodist Church, had such council always prevailed, in the law or rule making departments, and also in the exercise of her administrative functions. Much of the mischief produced by arbitrary majorities, and rash judgment, might have been prevented and such council prevailed in the M. E. Church, South in 1854—The constitution contained in "that little book, the discipline," with proper "veneration for the fathers who laid its measures and its checks," would have appeared in the discipline published in 1855. Had such council prevailed, the measure proposed altering the sixth restrictive article, would not have "stretched beyond the organic law," it would have been judged, that "the majority of the General Conference is not enough for a change. A two-thirds vote is required to put it upon its passage." Had such council prevailed, section 4, of 2d part would have kept its constitutional position instead of the substitution of section 6 with its questionable policy. Many intelligent and influential friends of the church, of the ministry and membership view these changes as I do, and are dissatisfied with the present policy. They, with me, think, that the authorities in the church south as well as north should "feel penitent for past treatment of it"—the constitution. And I would say with you, in sober, earnest and deep concern, "let it be cherished by us all."

L. GARRETT.

Vernon, Miss., June 1856.

The Proper Way to Rebuke Sin.

It is our duty to rebuke sin, to endeavor to arouse the conscience, to a perception of wrong doing and to a sense of guilt. To do this successfully, and so as to secure beneficial results, requires wisdom. Wisdom seldom prompts the direct and stern rebuke.—It never assumes the attitude of a prosecuting attorney. It never allows the rebuker to assume an heir of superiority.

There is nothing comparable to Scripture in power to convince of sin, and yet much depends on the skill with which it is applied. When bluntly or boisterously presented, it is more likely to repel and harden than to convince. When the conscience is thus directly addressed, it puts itself on its guard, and endeavors to steel itself against impression. An indirect mode of address throws the conscience off its guard, and allows the light of truth to enter and reveal the sin.

The reader will remember the course pursued by Nathan when sent to rebuke David for his flagrant sin. Nathan was a prophet of the Most High. He might have spoken in the name and with the authority of his Master. He might have brought his charges directly with vehement indignation, and denounced the just judgment of God.—But under the guidance of the Omniscient Spirit, he pursued a very different course. He told the affecting story of the ewe lamb, thus awakening David's power of moral perception and his just indignation at sin, and then, by a single word; turned those awakening powers towards his guilt. The citadel was reached before the conscience had time to put itself on guard.

Some who wish to become convictive preachers, fail through want of knowing the true method of approaching the mind. They study to collect and arrange the most pungent truths, and to deliver them with the utmost directness. They suppose this is speaking to the point. A man speaks to the point when he so speaks as to gain the end in view. The preacher speaks to the point when he so speaks as to lead the mind to perceive and feel its guilt—or when he pursues a course which experience has shown to be skillfully adapted to that end. In most instances, the pungent, abrupt rebuke is not adapted to that end. Minds having great reverence for religious truth may quail before this mode of address, but most minds put themselves in the attitude of resistance.—[Exchange.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PERSIA.

The British and North American mail steamship Persia, Capt. Judkins, left Liverpool on the 12th inst., and arrived at New York on the 23d inst.

The Persia brought 206 passengers, and the mails, with London papers of the morning of the 12th inst., conveying intelligence one week later than was received per the previous steamer.

The Arabia arrived at Liverpool at 9½ P. M. of Saturday, July 5th. The Ericsson arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 7th, whence she sailed for New York at 1 P. M. of the 10th with five passengers.

The City of Baltimore arrived off the Mersey on Tuesday night, the 8th, and went up with the next tide.

The Arago arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 11th, en route to Havre.

Great Britain and Ireland.

Nothing of much importance has occurred in Parliament. Lord John Russell's motion respecting Italian affairs was fixed for Monday, the 14th instant. There has been no reference to American affairs excepting some interrogatories as to the boundaries of the Balize.

Col. Dunn asked whether other persons than Austrians might navigate the Danube above the frontiers of Austria on equal terms, in accordance with the treaty of Paris. Lord Palmerston replied, that by the treaty of Paris, the navigation of the Danube was to be rendered liable to the stipulations of the treaty of 1815. By that treaty, such rivers as divided or traversed different States were free to the navigation by vessels of all nations. He apprehended the opinion of the Congress to be, that the Austrian monopoly referred to could not stand against the stipulations of the treaty.

A festival under the auspices of the association for promoting a reduction of the wine duties, was held in the Sydenham Crystal Palace on the 9th. Three hundred sat down to dinner, under the presidency of Mr. Oliviera, M. P.

Lord Stanley, Earl of Shaftesbury, Bishops of Bath and of Manu, Mr. Monckton Milnes, and other notables, spoke at a meeting in London on the 10th, in favor of the early closing of stores, and a Saturday half-holiday to the working classes.

Baron Hausman, Prefect of the Seine, acknowledges receipt of the fourth remittance of 100,000 francs of the 600,000 francs subscribed by the city of London. "The city of Paris," he says, "will never forget this act of the generous English nation."

The extensive spinning mills, belonging to Joseph Ainsworth, at Bolton, Lancashire, have been totally destroyed by fire. There were 80,000 spindles in the mills.

After an absence of two years and a half "the Guards" returned from the Crimea made their entry into the Metropolis, on Wednesday the 9th. A public reception was given them by the Queen and the Londoners. The three battalions, Grenadiers, Coldstreams and Fusileers, numbered 3,200 men. They arrived by rail from the camp at Aldershott and marched from the stations through the principal streets to their barracks. Queen Victoria, accompanied by her family, also the King of the Belgians and his family, with Prince Oscar of Sweden, and a crowd of ladies and lords, appeared on the balconies of the Palace and waved a welcome to the troops. Half a million of persons were assembled.

A serious riot occurred at Nenagh, Ireland, on the 6th of July and succeeding days. The cause was, in substance, that the Government, when the militia was embodied, promised to each man a considerable bounty, but having now no further need of the men, refuses to pay the balance, and orders them to be disbanded. An order was issued to take up the new clothing which was distributed to the men in April last. One man refused to give up his clothes, and was sent to the guardhouse, whereupon his comrades broke it open and liberated him. They then threw off all discipline, broke open the magazine, supplied themselves with the small quantity of ammunition they found therein, and refused to give up their arms until all arrears were paid. The militia then paraded the town, preceded by their band, and discharging their muskets in the air. Their officers do not seem to have acted with any energy to quell the riot.

Assistance was telegraphed for, and in a short time 1000 of the line, of the 13th, 71st, 47th and 55th regiments, arrived under the command of Col. Hurt, who marched to the Summerhill barrack and surrounding it, succeeded in disarming the insurgents within. Other parties of the militia-men were, however, outside the barrack walls, and made several attempts to fire through the gate upon the regulars. They did shoot a Crimean veteran dead through the key-hole of the gate, and wounded another. The troops having disarmed the rioters in the Summerhill barrack, marched toward Pound street barracks. In Castle street they met a body of the lusargeants, who fired a volley, which was replied to with effect by the troops. A good deal of skirmishing ensued.

At length the ammunition of the rioters ran out, and they were disarmed and made prisoners. The ringleaders will be tried by the civil power. Only four persons were killed and about a dozen wounded. Had not the military shown much forbearance, the number of casualities must have been much greater. The citizens sided with the militia, and cheered them on. The names of the dead were Denis Toohey and Patrick Tracey, milltinnen; Patrick Curley, 41st regiment, and Peter Gibbons, pensioner. At latest telegraphic accounts, all was quiet. A detachment of lancers had arrived.

The Queen has conferred the title and dignity of Baronet of the United Kingdom on Sir Allen M'Nab, late Prime Minister in Canada.

It is stated by the Daily News that the retiring pension of the Bishop of London is to be £6,000; that of the Bishop of Durham, £4,500. A reference to Mr. Dod's Parliamentary Companion shows that the present Bishop of London who retires on the 1st of September next, was consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1824, and translated to the See of London in 1828, so that he will have enjoyed a tenure of thirty-two years of office. The Right Rev. prelate is in his seventy-first year. Dr. Maltby, the retiring Bishop of Durham, was first consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1831, and translated in 1836. The Right Rev. prelate is in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

The London Star of the 11th inst. says:

Yesterday the Admiralty issued orders for the war steamer Driver, under the command of Capt. Chamlers, and two more gun boats, the Onyx and Nettle, Commodore Wilson, to proceed across the Atlantic with the object, it is said, of joining the formidable fleet of ships of war there concentrating.

On the 6th inst. the mail steamer from Dublin was run into in the Mersey, by the screw steamer Excelsior, for Belfast, and was cut down to the water's edge. Six steerage passengers, Irish laborers, were killed, and eight severely injured.

Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien arrived at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, on the 8th.

Thirty thousand pounds sterling will be lost by the Great Britain Railway, from Limerick to Cork, by the forgeries of the convict Knighting.

Capt. Webster, of the schooner Stetson, fitted out in the United States to search for the abandoned ship Boomerang, laden with cotton, from Mobile, and which was seen about more than a month after being abandoned, has arrived at Queenstown, having crossed the Atlantic without having seen anything of the missing ship.

A Tipperary paper, (the Vindicator,) states, as a general rumor, that Mr. James Sadlier, who stands charged by the Master of the Rolls as being a principal in the gigantic frauds and swindles of his brother John, has fled to Sweden or Norway, where, in the absence of an international law, the fugitive is safe from arrest.

Mr. Atkinson, cabinet manufacturer, has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year. The Lord Mayor elect is a Protestant and a Conservative, the election having been carried out on the principle which has been acted on hitherto by the reformed corporation of Dublin, of electing the chief magistrate from the opposite parties each alternate year.

In the emigration from Great Britain and Ireland to Australia, there has been considerable falling off during 1855 as compared with 1854, attributable to the practical causes which have affected the emigration to America.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.—On Friday, the 4th inst., a sumptuous dinner was given by Mr. Peabody, at the Star and Garter, Richmond, to upwards of one hundered American, and a few English gentlemen, in commemoration of the 80th anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States. The grand dining hall was fitted up for the occasion with busts of the Queen and Washington, the American eagle, the standards of England and the United States, and other appropriate decorations. Mr. Peabody took the chair shortly after seven o'clock, supported on the right by the American Minister, Mr. Dallas, and on the left by Mr. W. Brown, M. P.; Mr. Shell, of Manchester; Mr. Morgan, of London; Mr. Sonierby, of Boston, United States; Mr. U. N. Dallas, Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Crosbey, United States Consul at Southampton, acted as Vice-Presidents. Mr. John Macgregor, M. P., Mr. S. C. Hall, and Mr. J. E. Jones, the sculptor, were among the English guests.

France.

The Emperor continues at Plombieres, where he uses the baths, and passes his time mostly in out-door exercise.

A paragraph in the *Independence Belge* denies the authenticity of the letter attributed to the Count de Paris, on the subject of the Orleans fusion, but the correspondents of London papers reaffirm it.

Gen. Martinprey is the French officer who remains in the Crimea, charged with the consular functions until such time as a regular French Consul is appointed.

Germany.

Berlin correspondence of the London Times says:

The Zollvercin is, just now, approaching a crisis which will lead to great alterations, and not impossibly to a rupture between the liberal Northern and the protective Southern States of Germany. Prussia is the State that is empowered to negotiate with foreign nations, in the name of the Zollverein, and it is at Berlin that the main business of the Zollverein is transacted, and the reparation of the revenues, the preparation of new measures to be introduced at the conferences, and the conduct of the business in general are carried on—Prussia fording nearly half of the whole Zollverein. Prussia already (three years since) took a step indicating the course the Zollverein ought, in future, to follow, viz: In the union it formed with the Steuerverein of Hanover, etc. this will enable it, on an early occasion, to strive with a better degree of success for the introduction of a more liberal tariff.

Turkey.

Gen. Codington and Marshal Pelissier, the French and English Commanders-in-Chief, were at Constantinople in the beginning of the present month, where a great festival was about to be held in their honor, after which they would leave for Western Europe.

All Pachn arrived at Constantinople on June 28th, from Paris.

The Sultan has given positive orders to all general officers and commanders of corps in his army, directing that when there are Christian soldiers under their command they shall be at liberty to "observe their religion in perfect freedom," and to this end they shall be "marched in a body" to their places of worship on every Sunday and on every Christian festival.

Russia and the Crimea.

It is now said that the Czar is sincere in his desire to abolish serfdom. A plan for its gradual extinction now commands the attention of the Russian Government. It is proposed to raise a loan, by means of which the Government will purchase the serfs from the private owners, and then liberate them under certain conditions.

An imperial decree extends the amnesty accorded to refugees of the Western governments of Russia to individuals who took part in the events of 1830 and 1831. After three year's good conduct they will be considered eligible for government employment.

The Paris *Monitteur* publishes the following dispatch from Admiral Trehouart, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean squadron:

"ON BOARD THE BRETAGNE, July 6.

"Yesterday, July 5th, the definitive evacuation of the Crimea took place. Marshal Pelissier embarked on board the Roland, which immediately got under way. The Bretagne, which has just anchored at Belcos, left Kamiesch with the last vessels that were there, and which are expected to arrive to-morrow in the Bosphorus."

A letter from Odessa, quoted in the Austrian Gazette, reports the definitive resolution of the Russian Government to settle the Greek military volunteers in the Crimea, on the land abandoned by the Tartars, exempt from taxes during fifty years. The state will advance for the same period to each father of a family a sum of 200 silver roubles. The children of these families will be educated at the expense of the state.

We learn from St. John's, N. F., that the telegraph work is progressing favorably and everything indicates the completion of the work by the time anticipated. Telegraphic communications with New York may therefore be expected in September next.

The Halifax morning Chronicle states that the submarine cable connecting Cape Breton with Newfoundland, which was submerged on the 10th inst., works admirably, messages being transmitted from shore to shore with the utmost facility.

A burglar broke open a store in New York, recently, and went to sleep on the counter with his *jimmy* by his side. On the store being opened in the morning he was discovered, and when he awoke to a "sense of his situation," was quite overcome with astonishment.

The stock of cotton on hand in Savannah on Monday, the 21st inst., was 3,575 bales Uplands and 850 bales Sea Islands. Of this amount, less than 300 bales were on sale.

Land warrants are bringing the following prices at Washington: 160 acre warrants at 98 cents per acre; 80 at 99 cents; 120 at 94 cents; 40 at $1 10 per acre.

WEST INDIA SUGAR CROP.—A letter dated Antigua, West India, June 18th, says that the sugar-making season was nearly over, and the yield had been most prolific. There had been sent to England and Belgium fully 39,000 hogsheads and 1,400 hogsheads of molasses, and about the same quantity to the United States.

Miss Caroline Butts wove last week at Tromp Factory, Troup county, Georgia, with four looms, 1,782 yards osnaburgs. Miss Lilly Wright got off 1,710 yards in the same time.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred at the commencement of Princeton College, on the Rev. Joseph B. Stratton, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in Natchez. A very well-deserved compliment.

The 18th inst. was truly an eventful day at the North. We have the horrible scene at Fort Washington, the burning of the Northern Indiana, the burning of the Tinto, and a large fire at Newark. More than one hundred lives were lost during the day, and one hundred individuals in addition were wounded. It may well be known in history as the "eventful 18th."

The specie sent to Europe by the steamer Baltic last week, amounted to $458,201, making the total shipments of the week from New York $500,191 44, and the grand total, from the 1st January to that date, $10,464,527 48.

During the week ending on the 20th inst., there were 329 deaths in Philadelphia. In Baltimore there were 178.

The sloop Julia, seven days from Bermuda, came into Barnegat Inlet, N. J., on the 17th inst., with three soldiers of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of the British army on board. The vessel was seized by the Custom-House officers at Barnegat. It was supposed that the soldiers were deserters and had stolen the sloop. They had no compass, and started on their voyage with no other provisions than four loaves of bread and about ten gallons of water, which was all consumed before they reached port.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE TRANSIT COMPANY.—The report of the commissioners appointed by the Walker-Rivas Government of Nicaragua, to examine and report as to the indebtedness of the Accessory Transit Company to that Republic has been published. The property of the company seized is valued at $161,129 05, and the commissioners report that the Company owes the Government of Nicaragua $412,589 96, leaving the Company still indebted to the Government in the sum of $251,460 91.

There were only nine deaths in Savannah during the week ending on the 21st inst., two of which were by drowning.

The Secretary of State has addressed a letter to the Governor of California, informing him that the Federal Government cannot interfere against the Vigilance Committee until requested by the Legislature of California, or until that body shall be unable to act in consequence of the insurrection. This is understood to be in accordance with an opinion given by the Attorney-General.

The gross earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad during the year ending on the 31st May last, amounted to $2,800,442 81. This shows an excess of earnings over the year previous of $685,159 08, or a little over 26 per cent.

The Secretary of the Navy left Washington on the 18th inst., for the White Sulphur Springs, Va., where the condition of his health makes it necessary that he should sojourn for a short season.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

TERMS—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1856.

CORRECTION.—In the Advocate of June 21st an article was copied from the Tennessee Baptist, purporting to have been written by a minister near Lake Providence, La., in which several statements are made of that field. A well informed correspondent writes us to be careful as to authority. He lives near Lake Providence and has lived in Tennessee, and knows. After specifying—he concludes: "As there are no less than eight false impressions and misstatements embodied in eighteen lines it is unnecessary for me to make any suggestion about copying anything from that quarter."

YELLOW FEVER.—On Thursday, in ward 33 of the Charity Hospital, a patient was lying ill of yellow fever, with black vomit. He was taken Monday, having arrived a few days previous from Vera Cruz. He is a Kentuckian. This is the only case that is or has been in the Hospital this season, so we are informed by Dr. Austin, a prominent officer, and this an importation. Does it not look like we ought to enforce quarantine?

SHARON, MISS.—In consequence of ill health Rev. J. W. Shelton has resigned the Presidency of the Female College and Rev. Saml. F. Gard succeeds him.

A LIBERAL RIGHT HAND.—Some friend of Missions in Alabama has sent up to the Treasurer W. R. Elliston, Esq., one thousand dollars. The indications are that the thirty thousand dollars fixed by Conference will be moved up several notches by the people. This will be a well deserved rebuke.

The left hand is ignorant still.

MINUTES OF P. E. CHURCH IN LOUISIANA.—We have been favored by Mr. Norman, 14 Camp street with a very neat copy of the Journal of the 16th convention of the P. E. Church, in the diocese of Louisiana, held in this city May first. We give an abstract for the year then ending:

Baptisms—infants, 631; adults, 78; communicants, died or removed, 73; added, 156; present number, 1342; confirmed 178; marriages, 159; Burials, 266; sunday-school scholars, 1287; contributions for religious purposes, $17,615 42.

Dr. Longstreet has sent in his resignation as President of the University of Mississippi, and although strongly importuned and petitioned by the trustees and scholars to withdraw the same, he peremptorily refuses to do so.

MORE OF THE FRUITS.—Since the account of the camp-meeting in the Attakapas was published, we learn that the number of souls converted and received into the church, as the fruit of that meeting, amounts to 120. May it endure to eternal life.

CHURCHES IN CALIFORNIA.—A very judicious friend writes us from the Pacific about signs of mutual conciliation in the Methodist Churches North and South, out there. Shall the sword devour forever? He says:

The two churches here seem to have grown weary of the quarrel, and are daily becoming more brotherly in their regards of each other. If you will observe, their paper has lately become more religious, and I think is growing in grace.

AUSTRIA AND THE JESUITS.—The Emperor of Austria has contributed 30,000 florins out of his own pocket towards the erection of a house for the Jesuits at Vienna, whence they were expelled, near a century since, by Maria Theresa.

LONGEVITY.—The life of a British Wesleyan preacher seems favorable to the enjoyment of good health and length of days. Of the twenty-nine itinerant ministers belonging to the Wesleyan Conference, who have died during the last Conference year, one has been 67 years in the ministry, a second 64, a third 63, a fourth 59, a fifth 52, sixth 51, a seventh, an eighth, and a ninth, 50 each; a tenth, an eleventh, a twelfth and a thirteenth, 47 years each, and not one, except an African missionary, less than eleven years in the ministry. Six Irish preachers are included in the list, and their ages range from 71 to 80 years, and their terms of ministerial life from 46 to 64!. This is more than can be said in favor of the length of lives of American Methodist preachers, many of whom, through exposure and excessive labor, fall victims to disease and death long before their 40th year is reached.

The heart—the pendulum that ticks the hours of life.

JOY, SORROW AND HOPE.

How wholesomely combined in the Christian's life are these! David sung, in the same breath, of mercy and judgment. A ship takes many tacks and courses before making port—and so needs a breeze from every point of the compass. Side winds fill all the sails. There is a time for every dispensation.

Robert Hall, in one of his exquisite letters of condolence with a friend under affliction, says: "This state is designed to be a mingled scene, in which joy and sorrow, serenity and storms, take their turns. A perpetuity of either would be unsuitable to us. An uninterrupted series of prosperity would fill us with worldly passions. An unbroken continuity of adversity would unfit us for exertion. The spirit would fail before Him and the souls which he hath made. Pain and pleasure, scenes of satisfaction and sorrow are admirably tempered with each other, so as to give us constant room for thankfulness, and yet to remind us that this is not our rest."

Wm. Jay, of Bath, preached a sermon, shortly before his death, with these divisions. The text of the sermon was, "By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down; yea, we wept when we remembered Zion. We hanged our harps upon the willows in the midst thereof." The divisions were these: First, "Every man has a joy, else what need of a harp?" Secondly, "Every man has a sorrow, else why hang it up?" Thirdly, "Every man has a hope, else why not break the harp in pieces and fling it away?"

THE REVISION MOVEMENT.

The Bible Union has had a blow, that threatens to amount to a blowup. As some of our readers have taken an interest in the movement to get up an *immersion* bible, and agents are at work for the Union within the bounds of our circulation, we lay before them a few items from the New York Examiner, a Baptist paper.

Dr. Maclay, the President after Dr. Cone, has resigned and given his reasons and complaints in a pamphlet to the public. He has been one of its ablest money-collectors and friend makers, and supposed every thing was going on right. But on his accession to the Presidency, he felt a weightier responsibility, made personal investigation, and arrived at certain discoveries, namely:

I then for the first time ascertained who the revisers were; and found, to my astonishment, that instead of there having been about forty individuals actually engaged in translating the New Testament, as I had understood from the Secretary, and often stated, there had not been more than twenty-three or twenty-four. Instead of all these being competent scholars, as I had supposed, and as the plan of the Union required, and as is often reiterated in the official documents of the Union, some of them unquestionably lacked the essential qualifications of a translator.

After parley with the Board and further research into Revisers' Department he "found that numerous translations had been made, which, though not in all cases inconsistent with good scholarship, were nevertheless calculated, on other grounds, to compromise the character of the Union, and to shake the confidence of men in the truth of God's word." Of these, he gives the annexed specimens:

"In the beginning was the word, and the word was with God, and God was the word."—John 1: 1.

"He it is that immerses in a holy spirit."—John 1: 33.

"If any one be not born of water and spirit.—John 1: 5.

"The Son can do nothing of himself, if he see not the Father doing anything."—John 5: 19.

"But this is said of the spirit which those believing on him were about to receive: for there was not yet a holy spirit."—John 7: 39.

"And I give to them eternal life, and they shall not perish, forever."—John 10: 28.

These, we are told, are not the worst. There are some which he "would not disclose to the public eye." On further search, he discovered that "the misguided hand of the reviser had been rashly laid upon the original text," as he thinks, without any authority of the Board. He does not repudiate the principle of the Society, but despairs of it:

But I found myself unable to remedy the existing growing evils. My best endeavors, in the whole affair, instead of being met with candor and frankness, have been captiously and obstinately thwarted. Being thus compelled to relinquish all hope of reform, I was constrained some time ago to withdraw from the meetings of the Board. It only remains for me, therefore, to take care that I be not a party to wrongs which I have in vain sought to remedy.

Being fully satisfied, from personal examination, that the funds which I have done so much to collect, and which I know have been most sacredly devoted, by the rich and poor, to one of the holiest purposes of Christian charity, are being squandered; that a vast amount is expended for operations remote from the one great object of the institution; that men are employed to translate the word of God who are not qualified for the work; that unwarrantable translations have been made, which, if published, must bring into discredit the most precious doctrines of my faith, sap the fundamental truths of Christianity, as indubitably revealed in the Holy Scriptures, and shake the confidence of the people in the canon of the sacred writings. * * * * *

And having now, after half a century spent in the ministry of the gospel, devoted all my strength and influence, for the last six years, to inspire the public mind with confidence in what seemed to me the greatest enterprise of the age—having induced thousands throughout the United States, in the British Provinces and Europe, to become self-sacrificing supporters of the American Bible Union—and being myself at last compelled, by the hopeless mismanagement of that institution, which is barely outlined in this letter, to abandon the enterprise, I feel bound, as an honest man and a Christian, to answer the inquiries which are coming to me from every quarter, by frankly stating, once for all, the reasons of my action.

The officers of the Society rejoin, asserting that the rules of the Union have not been violated—that their books and administration are open to investigation, which they challenge.

THE LESS BEFORE THE GREATER.

The Methodist Quarterly (July) notices "Appleton's Cyclopedia, comprising a series of original memoirs of the most distinguished persons of all times." A royal octavo, edited by F. L. Hawkes, D. D. The basis of the work is a London Cyclopedia, published a year or two since. The American Editor's task was chiefly confined to the insertion of American names. As a specimen of fairness and the appreciation of real or comparative greatness therein shown, the Quarterly states that while Bishop Asbury's record covers only ten lines, Bishop Wainright gets more than a half a column!

Unfortunately for certain gentlemen they cannot preside over the real evolution of events. We should have a stunted and deformed growth of facts, if their theories ruled. Unrol the panorama of American history—moral and social. Compute the forces that have shaped American character. Take a glance at the actual achievements and positions of the religious denominations of this country. And then think of it, that the Bishop who superintended the foundation and discipline of the Methodist Church for thirty years, throughout the original thirteen States and Territories, is dispatched in ten lines—while he of lawn and silk, the Bishop of a diocese, the man of yesterday, is spread out over half a column! It is a burlesque on cyclopedian biography.

There is a deal of snobbery in literature. But after all, the *bios* is more than the *graphy*.

It is hard to hold us to the test of true greatness as propounded by Christ. He is greatest among men who does men the greatest service.—Bishop Asbury went about doing good, and organized his good as he went—he "planted" more churches than ever Bishop Wainwright will "visit"—he ordained two ministers to where Bishop Wainwright will administer one confirmation. He went from New York to Georgia on horseback—preaching along—oftener than Bishop Wainwright has made the circuit of his little diocese on railroads; he got $64 per annum, where Bishop Wainwright gets $6000; he crossed Alleghany mountains sixty times, episcopating—oftener perhaps than Bishop Wainwright has or will make episcopal trips up and down the Hudson on a floating palace; he has put off his harness gloriously, whereas the other has just put his on. Which is the greater?

Of the many reflections provoked by this act of impartial history we give expression to two only, suggested with the force of corollaries:

1. Live not for the praise of men.—They who love it more than the praise of God are neither wise nor good. The only just and safe record is that on high.

2. If Methodists expect others to set their measures or their men in a proper light before the world, and send them down to truthful and appreciative history, they will be disappointed. They owe this to themselves; they have the power; and they must do it for themselves. Let them cultivate their own literature. We feel like adding several horse-power more to that steam engine in the basement of the Publishing House at Nashville.

To the Members of the Alabama Conference.

I appeal to you once more as the Treasurer of the Ministerial Education Society, and hereby inform you that claims to the amount of several hundred dollars, for the board and tuition of the young men now under our care during the last scholastic year, have been presented, and your *treasury is empty!* If you had complied with the resolution passed at the last session of our Conference—*each to raise twenty dollars at your earliest convenience, and forward to the Treasurer*—those claims might have been promptly paid. But as it is, they are laying over unpaid, to the inconvenience of the holders, and the discredit of the Society. I now acquaint you with these facts, and call upon you for assistance. At least *five hundred dollars* will be necessary to meet the present liabilities of the Society.

THOMAS W. DORMAN,
Montgomery, Ala. [Treas'r.

Rev. B. B. Ross.

Extract from the minutes of the Board of Trustees of the Talladega Conference Institute, passed unanimously at their meeting, July 22, 1856.

WHEREAS, the long continued ill-health of the Rev. B. B. Ross, has made it necessary for him to resign the Presidency of the Talladega Conference Institute, over which he has presided for the past year with signal ability, and with the cordial approval of this Board and the patrons of the school, therefore—

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees accept his resignation, with unfeigned regret for the cause which impels him to take this step, for the recovery of his health.

Resolved, That in dissolving the connection with Brother Ross, we tender him our warmest acknowledgments for the ability and scholarship laid under contribution to the cause of education in our midst, and for his faithful devotion to the interests the School and the Church. GARRET E. GROCE, Pres't.
A. J. COTTER, Sec'y pro tem.

AN OLD ADVERTISEMENT OF 1568.—"Wanted, a stout, active man, who fears the Lord, and can carry two hundred weight."

DOMSTIC MISSIONS.

REV. H. N. MCTYEIRE, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South:
PRAIRIE CREEK MISSION, Alabama Conference.

I now send you the report of the state of this mission for the third quarter of the current year. Thirty have been received into the church, and several have professed saving faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. Seventeen adults and nine infants have been baptised.

One has been expelled, and one has died in the triumphs of the Christian's faith.

This aged woman, in a conversation with her missionary a short time before her death, expressed herself perfectly willing to "depart and be with Christ." She rejoiced in a Saviour's love, and continued in that happy state till her spirit took its flight to the paradise of God.

There is work enough in this region of country to employ scores of missionaries, if the owners of negroes felt as they should, their responsibility to God.

Much more might be accomplished by the missionaries now in the field, if more judicious plans than those now in use for reaching the people, were adopted. If the owners would, from proper motives, unite several plantations in one congregation, many more might be reached by the same labor.

What I mean by uniting different plantations at one place of worship, from proper motives, is, that the object kept in view in so doing, should be the accomplishment of the largest amount of good, and not the lessening of individual contribution to the support of the mission.

But it is the duty of the missionary, without too much theorizing, to do the best he can with things as he finds them, and pray for the blessings of God upon his labors.

Yours in Christ, J. C. BUCKNER.
Macon, Ala., July 15, 1856.

GAINSTON MISSION, Second Quarter, July 18, 1856.

I report that there are six appointments in the mission.

One white and sixteen colored have joined the church this quarter; the latter on probation; eleven baptised—six adults (colored) five children (one white.) Whole number preached to from four hundred and fifty to five hundred.

I think the Mission is in a healthy condition. C. WIMBISH.

Sinners Denied of Christ in the Day of Judgment.

To be denied of Christ is a compendious expression of hell; an eternity of torments comprised in a word. It is condemnation itself; and, what is most of all, it is condemnation from the mouth of a Savior. O the inexpressible horror that will seize upon a poor sinner when he shall stand arranged at the bar of divine justice! when he shall look about and see his accuser, his judge, the witnesses, all of them his remorseless adversaries; the law impleading mercy, the gospel upbraiding him, the devil, his grand accuser, drawing his indictment, numbering his sins with the greatest exactness, and aggravating them with the cruelest bitterness; and conscience, like a thousand witnesses, attesting every article, flying in his face, and rending his very heart. And then, after all, Christ from whom only mercy could be expected, owning to the accusation. It will be hell enough to hear the sentence; the very promulgation of the punishment, and anticipated execution.

If Peter was abashed when Christ gave him a look after his denial; if there was so much dread in his looks when he stood as a prisoner, how much greater will it be when he sits as a Judge! If it was so fearful when he looked his denier into repentance, what shall it be when he shall look him into destruction? Believe it, when we shall hear an accusation from an advocate, our eternal doom from an Intercessor, it will convince us that a denial of Christ is something more than a few transitory words. What trembling, what outcries, what astonishment will there be upon the pronouncing of this subject! Every word will come upon the sinner like an arrow striking through his veins, like thunder that is heard and consumes at the same instant; yea it will be a denial with scorn, with taunting reprobations! And to be miserable without commiseration is the height of misery. He that falls below pity can fall no lower. And for those whom Christ has denied it will be in vain to appeal to the Father, unless we can imagine that those whom Mercy has condemned Justice will absolve.

LIBERALITY.—Daniel B. Turner, Esq., President of the Commercial Bank, Memphis, Tenn., we learn, has appropriated three hundred dollars to establish a Prize Gold Medal for the best musical performance on the regular anniversary concerts of the Huntsville Female College. The annual interest of that amount will secure a large and beautiful gold medal with suitable inscriptions thereon. It is to be known as the "Turner Prize Medal."

A wise man is like a spring lock—always more ready to shut than open.

The Saint's Glorified Body.

We shall be like Christ *in those spiritual bodies* in which we shall arise. The Scripture does not leave us in uncertainty on this point. Hear the chief apostle: "Our conversation is in heaven, from whence also we look for the Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall change our vile body—how the assurance begins to make his speech glow—our vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body, according to the working whereby he is able," (is he not speaking of an omnipotent power?) "able to subdue all things unto himself." Did not that other disciple, whom Jesus loved, mean to include this same transcendant change, when he also looked forward to the consummation of all things—saying, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, it doth not appear what we shall be, but we know that when he shall appear, we shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is?"

"Whom he did foreknow," declares Paul again, "he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son, that he might be the first born among many brethren." Is it altogether of a moral likeness that the scripture discourses? Why is it then added in such significant language, "that he might be *first among many born brethren*?" This language that refers to Christ's resurrection,—as he was the first of them that slept, his resurrection in body, delivering the corruptible dust from the grave. And as a prelude to this sublime assertion of God's eternal purpose to make us like his Son, it is the Apostle himself that sighs forth this long desire and expectation—"we ourselves groan within ourselves, waiting for the adoption, to wit, the redemption of our body." It cannot be doubted then that this is a Scripture hope—a revealed and accredited truth. And we see a new meaning thus in the final resurrection argument of Paul, which is not so much a piece of reasoning as a flash of heaven's own light, a sunbeam of inspiration—"We shall not all sleep, but we shall be changed.—* * * * For this corruptible,"—of what is he speaking, the soul or the body?—"must put on incorruption and this mortal must put on immortality."

Jesus rose from the dead with his rescued body; from the Mount of Ascension he went up with that body, the disciples being witnesses, through the parting heavens, till a bright cloud, (his chariot of glory) received him from their sight, and with that spiritualized, glorified, deified humanity, sat down at the right hand of Majesty. Our body is to be "like unto his own glorious body."

Something of that gloriousness he designed once to reveal to mortal eyes.—Three chosen followers stood with him on Mount Tabor—they knew not for what august display of his power or his grace. And while they waited with palpitating heart and quickened breath he was transfigured before them. They saw for a little, as their dazzled vision could bear the overpowering splendor—his glorious body—the model of that with which they too should be clothed, when they should finally and forever see him as he is. And what was it they saw? The record is, "his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as light." Was not this the same form that one of them gazed upon again in the Apocalspye, and sketched it on that wondrous canvass that we too might behold at least the portraiture? "Being turned," he says, "I saw one like unto the Son of Man." And this is the sketch his pencil drew: "His head and his hair were white as snow; his eyes were as a flame of fire; his feet like unto fine brass, as if they burned in a furnace, * * his countenance was as the sun shining in his strength." And he could gaze no longer, but fell at his feet as one dead. So shall our vile bodies be changed. From this handiwork of God all grossness shall disappear. Every infirmity shall be gone. That which is mortal in us the grave shall hide forever. No more shall there be any inlet to disease or pain. No more wasting of strength and vigor; no more withering of bloom and beauty. No quick, declining youth; no fleeting of prime manhood; no tired sinews; no aching loins; no encroaching old age. There shall be no lame; no halt; no blind; no deaf; no hectic flush; no feeble knees; no pallor on cheek or lips. There shall be needed no couches for outworn frames; no opiates for restless pulses; no panacea for fleshy ills; no more bondage unto the fear of death; no ghastly coming of the pale, remorseless king; no ignominy of burial. The last enemy, whose all-obtrunding, everywhere-hunting presence has shadowed the life that now is in all its years, is vanquished forever. Forever invulnerable shall we be to mortality. This vile body, where fevers lurk, whose humors so clog the soul, whose headed drops pay tribute to the fiery summer sun, wrapt now in furs, and now cooled by baths or mountain airs, breaking down in some of its forces with overstrain, obliging us to stop and repair, against whose weakness we contended all life through, by-and-by to be food for worms—*our vile body*, vile in the charm of its utmost symmetry, softness and grace, because mortal and corruptible—the grave's odor hanging around it, however decked and beautified and scented, shall be fashioned like unto his glorious body. And there we shall walk the pave of the city, visible to all the glittered residents, like the King's Son. The angels will not be like him thus, the immigrants from other shores of starry worlds will not be like him thus, *we* only. He took on him the seed of Abraham. This will be our distinction, unshared, seen of all the heavenly hosts like the glorious body of the Master.—Each of us will have his own individual face, on which will shine and speak the lineaments of his own individual soul. Paul will be Paul, grand and heroic; John tender and loving; Peter ardent and eager; we shall be our own sanctified selves, but all will be clothed and garmented in Christ's glorified humanity, that external nature, of which the Bible speaks in paradox, that "spiritual body." Surely, surely, we shall be satisfied with this. The sense of beauty, the sense of elastic and joyous health, the sense of lightness and swiftness and strength, the sense of an unincumbered, matchless vehicle for the soul, instead of this groaning, crumbling, burdensome, panting earthwork, and patterned after that to which no other creature may aspire, we *shall* be satisfied when we awake with his likeness.—[Congregationelist.

Every-day Preaching.

One painful lack with some excellent ministers is the lack of knowledge of the human heart in its daily actings.—They are not ignorant men. They are tolerably familiar with Owen and Howe, with Poole and Turretin, and may have waded deep into Havernick, and Heugstenberg. But to the living, acting, weeping, working, tempted, and sinning world around them they are well-nigh strangers. During the week, their parishioners have been driving a plow, or hammering a lapstone, or pleading a cause, or have been "up to their eyes" in cotton bales, or sugar casks. When the Sabbath comes, these parishioners bring to the sanctuary their every day wants and trials, as parents, as citizens, as men of business. They want preaching that shall tell them how to live, as well as what to believe. They want plain teaching. They want doctrine, but doctrine made practical. They hunger for truth, but truth purged of all scholastic technicalities. We once heard a young licentiate of great promise preach a sermon in which he talked about "governmental theories of atonement," of "potentialities," of "subjective feelings," and "eclaircised verities." We said to ourselves, "Young man! you will burn that sermon up before you have been in the ministry twelve months." Such preaching saves no souls.

The Sabbath teachings which are carried into the work are those which point the sinner most clearly to the Saviour—which meet the Christian in his daily struggles and temptations—which soothe the afflicted with gospel consolations—which tell the young how to shun satan's pitfalls, and the aged how to prepare for death; and all this in the simplest language possible. A discourse which a minister would not be willing to read to his domestics, and his children of 12 and 15 years of age, with a good hope that they would understand it, is not usually a safe sermon for a popular audience. "It takes all our learning to make the truth simple." The preacher who never "wears out" is the one who studies most closely the Bible, and the human heart in its every day workings.—[Ex.

Greatness of Little Things.

Little habits drive nails into our coffins. They more than make up by their number what they seem to lack in individual importance. They are the true seeds of character. We might as well plant acorns, and not expect them to grow, as cherish small vices and not calculate on their increase; or as reasonably hope to see the firm and noble oak where no acorns were ever planted, as true greatness and success in life, where the seedlings of thousand little habits of industry and virtue had not been first carefully cherished.

In a word, character is the sum of little things rather than great ones. The true estimate of an individual is not ascertained by his incidental or occasional achievement, but his every day habits. A nation's character is not determined by its famous men, but by the habits of its masses, and the character of the age by the vices or virtues that were so inherent as to be unnoticed.

A FIRST RATE CHARITY SERMON.—Our readers have probably seen the following anecdote, but it will do to read twice.

Dean Swift was once solicited to preach a sermon for the benefit of the poor. When the time arrived he arose and selected his text; "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."—"Now," said he, "my brethren, if you are satisfied with the security, down with the dust." He then took his seat, and there was an enormous collection.

The True Theory of Missions.

DEACON TODD.

The Master—"Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."

The Church—To whom, oh Lord, is thy command addressed?

The Master—To you as my disciples, the body of believers here worshipping, holding the faith once delivered to the saints.

The Church—Shall we, oh Lord, disband this body, and each go into some foreign land, and thus leave the cause that we have pledged ourselves to thee and to each other, to sustain at this point, to languish and perhaps perish?

The Master—Do you know of none unto whose hearts I have put the desire to go far hence to the Gentiles? Have you faithfully inquired of that subject?

The Church—Lord I we are compelled to confess that we know of many such.

The Master—Then, on the principle that what is done by another is done by yourself, I again say, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature."

The Church—Lord, we are a feeble band, and not able to support a missionary and attend to all the interests of religion around ourselves.

The Master—Do you know of no body of my disciples, feeble and poor like yourselves, who would probably take part of this pleasant burden on their hands? or have you faithfully inquired on that subject?

The Church—Lord, we are compelled again to admit that we do.

The Master—Then I again command "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature."

A Horse in a Fat Pasture.

When this horse was kept in pasture short leas, where he had much scope but little grass, how gentle and tractable was he then. He would not only stand quiet to be taken, but come to hand of his own accord, and follow me up and down the field for a crust of bread, or handful of oats; but since I turned him into the fat pasture, he comes no more to me, nor will suffer me to come near him, but throws up his heels wantonly against me, and flies from me as if I were rather his enemy than a benefactor. In this I behold the carriage of my own heart towards God, who, the more he has done for me, the seldomer doth he look from me. In low and afflicted state how tractable is my heart to duty. Then it comes to the foot of God valiantly. But in an exalted condition how wildly doth my heart run from God and duty! With this ungrateful requital God faulted his own people (Jer. 3; 31,) teachable and tractable in the wilderness, but when fatted in that rich pasture of Canaan, "then we are lords, we will come no more to thee." How soon are all God's former benefits forgotten? And how often is that ancient observation verified even in his own people:

"No sooner do we gifts on some bestow,
But presently our gifts grey-headed grow."

But that is a bad tenant that will maintain a suit at law against his landlord with own rent; and a bad heart that will fight against God with his mercies. I wish it may be with my heart, as is reported to be with the waters in the kingdom of Congo, that are never so sweet to the taste, as when the tide is in at the highest.—Flavel

The Danger of Prosperity.

As long as the waters of persecution are upon the earth, so long we dwell in the ark; but where the land itself is dry, the dove itself will be tempted to a wandering course of life, never to return, to the house of her safety.

Many are not able to suffer and endure prosperity; it is like the light of the sun to a weak eye—glorious indeed in itself, but not proportioned to such an instrument.

In the tomb of Terentia, certain lamps burned underground many ages together; but as soon as ever they were brought into the air and saw a bigger light, they went out, never to be rekindled. So long as we are in the retirement of sorrow, of want, of fear, of sickness, or of any sad accident, we are burning and shining lamps; but when God comes with his forbearance and lifts us up from the gates of death and carries us abroad into the open air, that we may converse with prosperity and temptation, we go out in darkness, and we cannot be preserved in light and heat, but by still dwelling in the regions of sorrow.—[Jeremy Taylor.

A Methodist minister lately applied for arrears of salary. His wants were urgent. He pressed the payment. At length the steward, with the usual unfeeling and cutting remark ever indicative of a covetous selfish soul, said—"Ah, you preach for money, do you? I thought you preached for souls." "Souls!" replied the minister. "I cannot get souls; and if I could, it would take a thousand such as yours to make a decent meal."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of Rev. R. Philips, by Rev. Robert Scales, on the 17th July, Rev. E. PHILLIPS, of the Alabama Conference, to Miss JULIA A. SMITH, of New Haven, Ct.

On the 17th, July, by Rev. James A. Godfrey, WM. HUNT, Esq., of Aberdeen, Miss., to Miss MARIA E. YOUNGUE, of Hinds county, Miss.

DEATHS.

Died—On the 12th May, 1856, Mrs. EDITH COTTON, aged 57 years.

The deceased was a member of the M. E. Church for the last ten years. She left good testimony of her acceptance with God. She often expressed herself to me as being perfectly reconciled to the will of the Lord. She has left a large family to mourn her loss. Will they use the means of grace necessary to meet her in heaven? L. P. GIBSON.

Died—In Clinton, Miss., on Wednesday, July 16, 1856, after a protracted illness of 31 days, of rheumatism, Mrs. SIDNEY A. COMFORT consort of Mr. F. M. Comfort, aged 37 years. She died in peace.

Died—On the 13th July, 1856, at Sour Lake, Texas, JOHN EARLY, infant son of Rev. C. and Mrs. J. A. Gillespie.

Died—On the 5th July, in Attala county, Miss., HARRIET O., consort of Septimus Weatherly, aged 55 years.

She was born in North Carolina, and born again at Rocky Spring Camp-meeting, Jasper county, Ga., in 1820, since when she has been a consistent member of the Methodist Church. The writer of this, with other preachers, has often been the recipient of her marked hospitality. In her painful sickness she expressed a desire, with resignation, to depart and be with Christ. This was granted her.

B. J. WOODWARD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—There will be a camp-meeting at Pleasant Hill, Jones' Valley Circuit, Alabama Conference, commencing on Friday night, before the last Sunday in September. Ministers are especially invited to attend. R. SCALES, P. C.

Notice.—The Steward's department of Centenary Institute, Alabama, is vacant, but I hold myself responsible to the patrons to fill it by some suitable person by the opening of the term the first of October next.

au2 2t A. H. MITCHELL, Pres't.

Acknowledgement.—For the Ministerial Educational Society of the Alabama Conference, of the M. E. Church, South.

From Rev. James A. Clement ..... $20.00.

THOS. W. DOBMAN, Treasurer.

Montgomery, July 21, 1856.

The Sugar Crop.

Messrs. Editors—Fully agreeing with you as to the smallness of the sugar crop of Louisiana, this year, I will submit to your consideration and that of your readers, some statistics of sugar, which are compiled from the Treasury and Champonier's reports, which exhibit in a condensed form the imports and consumption of foreign sugar, and the product and consumption of domestic:

EXPORTS into, Exports from, and Consumption of Foreign Sugars in the United States, for the five years ending 30th June, 1855, from Treasury Reports:

	Imports in Pounds.	Exports in Pounds.	Consum'n Pounds.
1851	386,000,000	6,000,000	380,000,000
1852	427,000,000	9,000,000	418,000,000
1853	461,000,000	18,000,000	443,000,000
1854	432,000,000	6,000,000	426,000,000
1855	379,000,000	23,000,000	356,000,000

PRODUCT of Sugar in the United States—Exports and Consumption thereof. From Champonier's and Treasury Reports.

	Product in Pounds.	Exports in Pounds.	Consum'n Pounds.
1851	275,000,000	2,000,000	273,000,000
1852	277,000,000	3,000,000	274,000,000
1853	260,000,000	10,000,000	250,000,000
1854	347,000,000	11,000,000	336,000,000
1855	265,000,000	(estimate)	253,000,000

The consumption of foreign sugar for the year ending 30th June, 1855, cannot be known until the publication of "The Report of Commerce and Navigation" is made in December next. The consumption of foreign sugar in the United States in 1855, was 400,000,000 of pounds. Of domestic sugar, crop of 1854, 382,000,000 of pounds. Total consumption of 1854 and 1855, 822,000,000 of pounds.

Assuming that the consumption of 1855 and 1856 will be as large as that of the previous year, the import and consumption of foreign sugar would have been 839,000,000 of pounds. Taking this as the basis of a calculation of consumption in 1856 and 1857, and assuming a product in the United States of 100,000,000 of pounds, the quantity to be imported in 1856 and 1857 would be 722,000,000 of pounds.

The import and consumption of foreign sugar of the United States was, in 1854-'55, 440,000,000. If an import of 722,000,000 is required in 1856-'57, it will exceed the imports of 1854-'55, 282,000,000, or 64 per cent. more will be required from abroad than heretofore.

It is assumed that the crop of sugar made in the United States, in 1856, will not exceed 100,000,000 of pounds. Owing to the diseased condition of the sugar cane of Louisiana, the crop has fallen from near 300,000,000 of pounds in 1853 to 250,000,000 in 1855; and no well informed person can think the crop of 1856 will go over the estimate of 100,000,000.

The diseased state of the cane for several years past, and the very long, cold and wet winter, has eradicated the rattoon cane. There is so very little rattoon cane made in 1856 in Louisiana, as to make it unnecessary to take it into consideration in an estimate of the quantity of cane necessary "to mat" for planting in 1857. Many will be compelled to put in *mat* till all their crops of 1856. Few or none will make as much sugar as in 1855; and nine-tenths cannot make one-half of what they made in 1855. These are facts patent to all who are informed upon matters relating to sugar in Louisiana.

It is quite a common practice to over-rate the product of sugar in the United States. It will be very difficult for any one to under-rate it in 1856. If all the cane now growing was saved for planting in 1857, the crop of that year would not amount to the product of 1853.

High prices tend to diminish consumption. The capacity to consume was never so great, owing to the general prosperity. A rapid increase of population will also have a tendency to prevent much reduction in the importation of sugar. ALLEGARLE.

CRYSTALS OF CARBON.—The diamond, on account of its hardness, transparency, brilliancy and rarity, has always been regarded as one of the most valuable of the precious stones. It has been long known to consist of pure carbon in a crystalline state. Chemically, it differs little from charcoal, black lead or, plumbago: it may be readily burned in oxygen gas, and the resulting compound is carbonic acid—precisely what arises from the combustion of charcoal.—In view of these facts, the production of diamonds in the laboratory has long been "thought possible," and from a charcoal prepared from crystallized sugar, M. Despretz has produced crystals of carbon having all the properties of the diamond. This result was obtained by the long continued action of the galvanic battery. The crystals are microscopic, but clearly recognized as octahedra, some black, others transparent. Cloudless, the famous lapidary, found these crystals to cut diamonds and rubies, like powdered diamond themselves.—It yet remains an achievement of chemical science to produce these crystals of a size convenient for ornament or purposes.

Ep Fraud.—We again call attention to the advertisement entitled *Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS*. Since these bitters have for their medical virtues in all cases of Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Constipation, or General Debility, become so popular and in such general use, many unprincipled men have refilled the bottles with some vile preparation, and palmed it off for the genuine, while others are putting up an article represented to be the same; but we advise all acquainted with Hostetter's bitters to use none other, and to buy of none but a respectable dealer. The genuine for sale, wholesale and retail, by John Wright & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres street, and O. O. Woodman, corner of magazine and Common streets. au2 1t

[From the New Orleans Crescent.

NEW ORLEANS AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Our Omnibus Interest—No. 1.

The multitude of incidental, auxiliary and apparently trifling matters on which the prosperity of a city depends, is hardly ever sufficiently considered by those who have to do with the city's good. Citizens themselves look at the one or the other thing as a private or corporate speculation and judge it without regard to its civic and public relations, which may alter all be of the greater importance. So great, in fact, is the importance of some of these apparently minor matters on the growth, progress and interests of a city, that it may be well doubted whether they are not collectively more beneficial to the city than any of the larger and more prominent ones. They are the little conduits that fill and empty the great arteries—the small streets that give ingress and egress to the mighty avenues. Without the lesser there could hardly be the greater.

Prominent among these minor interests to which we refer, and hardly less useful than any, though less generally acknowledged and understood, is that one which by means of omnibusses and shares brings remote sections of great cities into close contact, and enables persons residing in very remote streets and the farthest suburbs, to be within a few squares of any desired spot, which for a dime or a picayune transports the business man from his shady home in Lafayette to the bustle of the New Levee, or carries him from the New Levee to a distance beyond the lower shipping; which enables the ladies without trouble or fatigue to make a journey of three or six miles for shopping purposes, and in fact marries all portions of the city to one easily attained center and depot.

The great advantages and almost absolute importance of this arrangement will strike every one on a moment's reflection; and yet, of all the people who avail themselves daily of these advantages, there are few who have any knowledge whatever of their extent, their nature, their cost; or in fact anything whatever concerning them. And it is somewhat singular, moreover, that there have never been published in our city any statistics with regard to this very important city interest—one which, if abolished to-morrow, would affect all the real estate in the suburbs as well as in the city proper, and cause as much annoyance and additional expense as two droaths. In order to supply some information on so interesting and important a subject, we have been to the trouble of obtaining the following history of omnibussing in this city, and as it comes from first hands it can be looked upon in the main as reliable.

The first line of omnibusses started in New Orleans commenced running in May, 1832. It was begun by the Levee Steam Cotton Press and ran from the Press to the Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, and thence to Canal street, over the same route as at present. There were two omnibusses, or rather stages—the entrance being on the side—and the fare was twelve and a half cents. The primary object of the Press in establishing the line was to accommodate merchants above Canal street doing business with the Press, which accomodation was afterwards given to way passengers and individuals having no business relations with the Cotton Press. The advantages of the line were found to be so great that in March, 1842, the Company started two additional omnibusses at a charge of ten cents each, running over the same route. In 1845, the same Company started an additional omnibus, making five running in the same line.

In February, 1848, the Press sold out its entire interest to Messrs. Hart, Thomas & Co. in the omnibus interest, and they subsequently transferred their interest below Canal street to J. B. Slawson & Co., who have now a monopoly of all the business below Canal street, except that which belongs to the Bayou Bridge or Bayou St. John line. The old omnibusses, which some of our citizens recollect, named "One of the People," "Col. May," "Lieut. Beauregard," "Palo Alto," "Our Soldiers," etc., were built by the mechanics belonging to the Press and named in commemoration of the successes won by American arms in the war with Mexico.

Hart, Thomas & Co. come next in a description of the omnibussing business of the city. It is true that John Heey and Kip & Reed, with some others, were interested before them in the different lines, but they are the present owners of nearly all the rights of their predecessors, together with some they never had. Messrs. Hart, Thomas & Co. own four lines—the Magazine, Tchoupitoulas, Annunciation and Camp and Prytania streets routes. The Tchoupitoulas line is three and five-eighths of a mile long; the Magazine two and three-quarters; the Annunciation one and one-quarter, and the Camp one and three-quarters. These lines were started by different persons, at different times.

Messrs. Hart & Thomas have been in the business about eight years, and it is really wonderful what an amount of business is transacted by them, how many men and animals they employ, how many different trades and what a quantity of material they have need of. The same, too, may be said of all our omnibus lines—that they are little worlds of themselves—sustaining boarding houses, blacksmith and wheelright shops, harness makers, carpenters, painters, and a number of other trades and occupations not generally supposed to be allied to the business of running omnibusses. Messrs. Hart & Thomas give employment to about one hundred and fifty men, at whom one-third are drivers, and some dozen or fourteen women. They have twenty mechanics and eight or ten blacksmiths. They have three large establishments, of which the chief one is at the head of Tchoupitoulas street, and occupies nearly a square. The main building is a stable, 280 feet long and two stories high, containing 255 stalls. The loft is capable of containing fodder for 250 animals, sufficient for six months. It is probably the largest, finest and best arranged stable in the South, is well ventilated, has a well or cistern in it, and is handsomely painted. On the opposite side of the yard is a large dwelling house, two stories high, for the accommodation of the hands. The office is in one end and the remainder is occupied by a large sleeping hall, dining room, kitchen and chambers. Beyond the dwelling house are the shops for the wheelwrights, painters and saddlers—all well stocked with material. The blacksmith shop comes next, adorned with long rows of horse-shoes and iron for tires to the carriages. These different apartments are all methodically arranged and conducted without trouble. They enable the Company to do all of its own work at home and at a very considerable saving.

Hart, Thomas & Co. have 512 head of stock—330 mules and 142 horses. The average price of mules is stated to be $180 to $190, and of horses about $125. A mule will last about seven years, whereas a horse generally wears out in three or four years. Each animal is allowed fifteen pounds of oats and nine pounds of hay per diem, and ten horses or mules are considered necessary to run one omnibus. The employees are mostly Germans. The drivers get $20 a month and found, and the hostlers receive from $16 to $18.

When they first entered upon the business, Messrs. Hart & Thomas built a number of omnibusses, but latterly they have bought them in New York, finding it more economical and convenient to do so. The average cost of a gold carriage is $900, and with frequent repairs they will last four years. When badly broken down and defaced, the omnibusses are taken into the repair shop, thoroughly stripped, rebuilt, repainted and refurbished. The wheels generally give way first, and need to have new tires put on them at least twice or three times a year, although the tires are made of iron an inch thick.

During the eight years that Messrs. Hart & Thomas have been in the omnibus business, they have carried some 15,000,000 people, and judge that they now carry about 6000 persons per day. In all this time no life has ever been lost, nor any limb ever broken, although several times the stages have broken down, and once or twice the horses have run away. The severest accident that has ever occurred to a passenger of theirs, was the loss of two teeth by a man who jumped out when the horses were running, and fell on the pavement.

The carriages on the different lines owned by them commence running from 6½ to 6¾, according to the nature of the routes. The different streets have a peculiar character in regard to omnibussing, which is worthy of note. On Magazine and Camp streets, the business is chiefly transacted at meal times, when merchants, clerks and business men are going to or from their offices to their residences. On Tchoupitoulas street the business, however, is most brisk from 10 to 2 o'clock, when butchers, cattle dealers and the working class are in motion. Camp street has almost twice as many lady passengers as any other, and Tchoupitoulas is nearly monopolized by mechanics.

J. B. Slawson & Co., we believe, are the owners of more routes than any other omnibus proprietors in the city. Their lines are chiefly below Canal street, although one runs to the Waterworks, one to Lafayette Square and another up Common street. Mr. Slawson went into the business in April, 1848, with two omnibusses, and commenced running on Tchoupitoulas in opposition to Hart, Thomas & Co. He ran from Millbank's Warehouse, via Tchoupitoulas and Chartres streets, to the Government Wharf. Within six months he had twelve or fifteen omnibusses and from 160 to 170 horses at work—the fare being seven cents for tickets and ten cents cash.

In or about 1852 Mr. Slawson started a line from the corner of Chartres and Canal streets to Rampart, down Rampart to Love, and thence to the Mexican Gulf Railroad Depot. The route is about two miles and a half long, on which there is five and six omnibusses. The same year he also started a line running from the same point on Chartres street to Marais street, thence down Marais street to Esplanade—about two miles long. There were three omnibusses on it, but after an experiment of three years it was withdrawn.

In the same year Mr. Slawson started the line that now runs down Royal to Maine, and on Maine streets some six squares back of Claiborne. It originally ran down Bourbon instead of Royal. There are two carriages every half hour on the route, which is two miles and a half long. They start from the same point on Canal street as the others.

The line which runs on Lafayette street from the Pontchartrain Railroad Depot to the Waterworks was started by Mr. Slawson in conjunction with Hart & Thomas, in 1852. The route is three miles long, and will shortly be extended to the Bull's Head. There are now on it ten or twelve carriages.

At about the same time the line was started which runs from Lafayette Square down Camp and Chartres to Dauphin street, down Dauphin to Lonbia, opposite the Government Wharf. The line was started in connection with Hart, Thomas & Co.—each line putting on a like number of carriages. The line is three miles long, and now employs from twelve to fourteen carriages.

Shortly after opening the Lafayette Square line, Mr. Slawson opened that which now runs from Canal street up Tchoupitoulas to Annunciation Square. Like the two last named it was started in connection with Hart & Thomas. The route is two miles long and has four omnibusses.

In the latter part of 1852 the line that runs through Common street to Claiborne, thence down Claiborne to Esplanade was opened. It is two miles and a half long, and uses five and six omnibusses.

The old original line, started by the Levee Press and now owned by Mr. Slawson, uses ten and twelve carriages and continues to be one of the most important and profitable routes in the city.

By this statement it will be seen that Mr. Slawson has started more lines than any other man in this city, and that he is now very heavily engaged in the business. At one time there were nine different routes on his hands, but by an arrangement entered into between Messrs. Hart, Thomas & Co., in the beginning of the last year, it is so arranged that most of the routes above Canal street are run by the former Company, while those below are in the hands of Slawson & Co. Mr. Slawson now has six routes, Hart & Thomas four, Irwin two and the Bayou Bridge Line one.

Mr. Slawson has several stables at different points, in which he keeps 450 head of stock, of which about 40 are horses and the rest mules. He employs 140 hands, of which about 20 are mechanics, 50 drivers, 10 hostlers, 6 watchmen, 12 women and the rest in miscellaneous duties. About three years ago he brought 100 mules from Kentucky in a single lot for which he paid $16,000, since which time mules have advanced in value from fifteen to twenty per cent. The general facts concerning carriages, running expenses, wages, fodder, etc., that are stated concerning Hart & Thomas, hold good with the lines of Slawson & Co., and need not be repeated. The number of persons carried per day is from 5,000 to 6,000, yielding an income of from $350 to $500. The lines in the rear of the city carry a great many ladies, but very few ride in the front routes.

Of the omnibus lines above Canal street, there are but three in the possession of other owners than Hart, Thomas & Co. One of these, running from the Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, via Levee street to the Water Works, we have already mentioned. The other two run from Canal street, one via St. Charles to Julia, thence to the New Basin, up New Basin to Hercules, to Felicity road and back to Dryades market. The other runs up St. Charles to St. Joseph street, thence to Carondelet, on to Apollo, and ends on Eighth street. Both of these lines are owned by Mr. Pat. Irwin. The Apollo street line has two miles and one quarter long, and the Dryades market line one mile and a half. The latter line employs six omnibusses with nine hours to each. The omnibusses commence running at six o'clock in the morning, and quit at nine in the evening. The Apollo street line has ten omnibusses that start from each end every eight minutes. Mr. Irwin started both lines in 1852, and has now twenty omnibusses, one hundred and thirty mules and twenty horses employed. Like the other omnibus proprietors, he does his own repairing, painting and iron work, deeming it cheaper and more convenient. Mr. Irwin has sixteen drivers and forty hands all told. Since the starting of the lines, real estate at the extreme ends has risen more than 250 per cent in value. The general facts embodied in our notice of Hart, Thomas & Co., and J. B. Slawson's line, apply equally to the lines of Mr. Irwin. The price of cattle, amount of feed, wages of men, and all similar matters are set down at nearly the same figures in each instance.

The Bayou Bridge of Bayou St. John line, running from Canal street down Royal to Hospital and down Hospital to the Bayou Bridge, is the only other line now in operation.

The length of the route is about three miles, and there are nine omnibusses on it, employing fifty mules and thirty horses. Most of the stages are made in New York and all are filled with registers. Nine drivers and nine hostlers are employed, at the same rates as on other lines. The blacksmithing and other work is also done at the stables. The omnibusses of this line are of a yellow color, by which they can be easily distinguished from those of other lines. Most of the travel towards the Bayou Bridge is of a pleasure character, very little business going in that direction, and the evening is accordingly the most busy and profitable portion of the day. A great many go down to the park to get a breath of fresh air and a bite of the green grass—the ride amply repaying all who put themselves to such an amount of trouble and expense. The line is owned by Messrs. Roderigues, Benachi & Co., who have had it for some three months past, and added materially to its efficiency. The fare is one ticket to the stables and one ticket and a half to the bridge, or ten cents cash to either place.

The distance from the stables to the bridge is one mile, and the road is in excellent condition. The street through which the stages now run will be gradually changed, however, as soon as St. John Road is properly shelled and rolled, and a finer and more thickly populated portion of the village will be traversed. The city park is only a few minutes walk from the terminus of the line, and thither a great proportion of the travel goes.

The omnibusses run by Pat. Irwin and the Bayou Bridge Company are furnished with registers, indicating by means of a bell and dial, the number of passengers conveyed. On horse fares payment is required in advance, and so soon as it is made the bell strikes twice, and the hand of the dial moves forward two points. This invention is a recent one, and is intended to check the leakage in receipts which occurs when there are dishonest drivers.

It may be well for travelers to bear in mind the fact that the tickets for one line are good in all the others—the different lines having agreed to exchange. Thus a person having a bundle of Slawson's tickets may travel on the Bayou Bridge line, or with Irwin, or Hart, Thomas & Co., or vice versa. The price of tickets is sixty cents for a bundle of ten, or six cents apiece. A dime, however, is charged for a ride in all cases where tickets are not procured, except on the Apollo and Dryades street lines, where the fare is a picayune. Half tickets are also given in charge to children under twelve years old, which enables them to ride for three cents, or five cents.

The facts which we have published concerning the omnibus business of this city have not, to our knowledge, ever been collected before. There are undoubtedly some errors and some omissions, but taken generally, they may be considered as reliable and correct. Statements of the history and present condition of a very important interest, and one with regard to which comparatively but little is known.

EDUCATIONAL.

That sufficient encouragement has not been given, in times past, in Louisiana, to the cause of education and to educational institutions, is beyond controversy. From the facts and figures before us, the conclusion is irresistible that the importance and benefits to be derived from institutions where our youth of both sexes can be thoroughly educated, has not received that attention from our people and lawmakers that their magnitude demands. Indeed, until within a few years past, parents desirous of bestowing upon their children the advantages of a thorough and classical training, have been compelled to send them to institutions beyond the limits of the State, and frequently where they were surrounded by adverse influences, different from what they had been accustomed to, in order that they might obtain the requisite facilities for the end proposed.

Time and again has the press—that sleepless sentinel on the outposts of education—called attention to the evils to be apprehended from the education of those who are to succeed us, under the shadow of influences foreign to the customs and social laws of their homes.

The laws that govern a country, the influences that shape its course for weal or woe, have their origin in the proper or improper training of its youth. By their hands and by their skill must, in future, be moulded the forms of society. If this position be correct, as a matter of reason, as a matter of concern for the future, care should be had that our youth should be brought up with a full knowledge of the circumstances by which they are to be surrounded, and an intimate acquaintance with the task which hereafter necessarily devolves upon them.

In other States, seminaries of learning have been built up and supported by both corporate and individual aid, and the results have proved that such aid was wisely bestowed. We all point with pride to such universities as Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and others, because of the bright halo that distinguished names, once familiar to their halls, has thrown around them: because many of them who have carved a niche in the temple of our country's fame, there tempered the chisel, afterwards so successfully used.

Why may we not build up in our own State colleges that hereafter will be referred to with proper and becoming pride? Is there any insurmountable obstacle in the way? One step towards this end has been taken in the establishment of the "Centenary College" at Jackson. In 1845, by an act of the Legislature, certain buildings, lands, etc., were granted in aid of this institution, and its prosperity at this time evinces the laudable interest by those who are alive to the advantages and necessity of home education.

The increase in the number of students has rendered necessary more room for their accommodation, and to that end the trustees propose the erection of a centre building in accordance with the original plan. To accomplish this end they have sent forth an appeal to the public for aid, but as they are entirely competent to state their case, we conclude with an extract from the circular we have been favored with, and commend to the friends of education throughout the South, irrespective of creed, the cause they advocate. The circular says:

We intend to deserve the patronage of the public, and although the dullness is under no living male government of the States which we have moved to thrust its peculiarities of doctrine or government upon the students. By rule of the College, all students are required to attend some place of worship on the Sabbath, but every student may enjoy his own predilections. In 1839, one of the buildings intended as wings to the center building, now occupied by students, was destroyed by fire. It has been repaired at a cost of $4,000, and now the two wings afford accommodations for about one hundred students, each of the lower stories being occupied as recitation rooms, society halls, libraries, etc.

Public interest and the pressing necessities of the institution are demanding of us additional accommodation for students; and yielding to that demand, we have resolved to erect the center building, to contain also the plan contemplated originally by the State.

This building will contain all the recitation rooms, rooms for library, apparatus, cabinet, society halls and a chapel. It will cost about $60,000, and while the cost for its structure will be combined excellence, simplicity and utility. About one half of the amount necessary for its completion is now on hand. A State bond, invested $16,000. The building is under contract, and the work is progressing rapidly. All the brick required for its erection are on the spot, and the laying of the massive foundation can be put in progress at once.

We believe that the success of the institution is in a great measure dependent upon the erection of this building, for the proposed plan already thrown out has met with evidence of want of accommodation in the College, and the rooms used as recitation, etc., are not suited to the purposes. Through altered circumstances or embarrass our present operations, and to appeal in that spirit of confidence which influences the liberality of the public in addition at home, adds to the permanency and permanence of the institution.

The close is put when an enlightened public demands a reason for our efforts to build up a college of high literary standing in the South, for we are forced to the conclusion that it is needful to commit our educational interests to those who, possessing alike of political and social obligations, grant to each our independence, and forbid insult upon any score. And while we disclaim all sympathy with Southern area which leap upon them municipal abuse, we feel that we owe it to the South to build up and endow Southern colleges. Our sons will go North to be educated until we make ample provision for their education at home.

The whole of education is felt; the purpose to educate our youth in the highest style, and the cause cannot prevent what we do place, until our supply at home that which is now sought abroad.

We come then as one and to publicly, to appeal to the generosity of our citizens for the establishment of institutions of learning, believing, as we do, that the true greatness of our country does not consist in numbers or in wealth, but in the intelligence and integrity of the people.

We would build up and endow Southern Colleges. We intend to build up and endow Centenary College.

There are now 251 students in the Institution, and 120 of her graduates have gone forth—the proof of our earnestness, and the honor of which we intend to accomplish.

The preparatory department of the institution is under the control of the trustees of the College. Its principal is eminently suited to his position, and we intend it to be a fit auxiliary to the college.

The Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors met on the 10th of April, and authorized the "Building Committee" to erect the "Center Building." The Board was present in its corpus, and $9,000, in $1,000 subscriptions each, were contributed at once to forward its plans. Other and liberal subscriptions have since been added to this amount.

The Board of Trustees appointed a committee to prepare and address to the friends of education, and to solicit aid for the erection of the "Center Building." In conformity with the instructions of the Board, we have prepared the above, and now submit it to the public, feeling assured that the object we seek to accomplish, will excite an encouraging response from our generous and patriotic fellow citizens.

J. C. MILLER,
President Centenary College, Jackson, La.
ED. McGEHEE, Woodville, Miss.
A. W. BURRUSS, Woodville, Miss.
DR. LIVERS, Natchez, Miss.
W. H. WATKINS,
Secretary Joint Board, Natchez, Miss.

N. B.—Persons desiring information respecting the college, or the plan of the center building, or the erection of the proposed building, may address either of the committee.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

Among the more important elements that have contributed to the growth and prosperity of this country, may properly be classed railroads. The vast extent of territory, the varied interests, and the ever active spirit of our people, have rendered necessary that speedy methods of communication from one portion of the Union to another should be devised and accomplished. Consequently it is that railroads—the most rapid mode of traveling practically known to us—have been built, equipped and placed in running order in an incredibly short space of time, from one end of the country to the other. Upon these roads every class of the community, almost of necessity, at sometime or other, places its trust of safety of life and limb.

The recent and terrible disaster upon the North Pennsylvania Railroad has called attention to the necessity of guarding, in every possible way, against the chance of calamities so much to be deplored. Our Northern exchanges are full of the subject, and earnestly urge the adoption and rigid enforcement of such regulations by railroad directors as human foresight may suggest, to prevent the recurrence of such calamities.

The Philadelphia American and Gazette, in a very able article on the subject, says:

Many disasters have occurred to be the consequence of defects in the construction of the track and rolling stock, and of rapid speed and careless management of the service, having for the great and important objects not being attended to, or the established laws and regulations, and to ensure the safety of the passengers, have already shown, were owing to the neglect of

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Old and New Times.

[The following went the rounds of the newspaper press a few years ago. It "hits" now about as well as it did then, and will continue to fit just as well many years hence.]

When you and I were young, Maggie, I
Was a girl,
And you were a boy;
Young men then knew how to knit,
And young maids could spin and weave,
Could bake, and brew, and sweep;
Could sing and pray, could dance and paint,
Could make a socket keep.

Young men then could hew and saw,
Could plow and reap, and thrive;
Young maids then were beautiful
In every troubled way—
Could make the new mown hay,
Or milk the "brindled cow."

Young ladies then wore bonnets, too,
And wove them their own hair;
They made them from their own good straw,
And pretty, too, they were.

Young ladies often fell in love,
And married, too, the men;
While men, with willing hearts and true,
Loved them all back again.

Young ladies now can knit and sew,
Or read a pretty book,
Can sing, and paint, and joke, and quiz,
But can't bear to cook.

Young ladies now can blithely spin,
Or "street yarn" many a spool;
And weave a web of scandal too,
And dye it in the wool.

Young ladies now can bake their hair,
Can brew their own cologne;
Be forward passengers often shine,
While they neglect their own.

And as to secrets, who would think
Possible—a pearl?
One fact a thousand little pens,
Perchance a country girl.

Young ladies now wear lovely *curls*,
What pity they should buy them;
Just as *curls*—heaven! they fright
The heavens ventures nigh them.

Young men then could be trusted
They'll hold a dozen men;
And if you came get in their sleeves
Round as the tree ye sawn.

Men love is changed from what it was,
Although true love is known;
The wealth adds lustre to the cheek,
And melts the heart of stone.

Well! Time works wonders—young and old
Confess his magic power;
Beauty will fade—but Virtue proves
Pure gold in man's last hour!

Stray Thoughts.

BY W. SEAMAN BEARE.

Far away there sleeps a maiden,
Where the waves dally sing
Soothing murmur, deeply laden,
Of the ocean's mighty king.
Smiling as in days of yore,
Sorrow from my heart's a-reaping
Fruits emblem'd in its core.

Words of nature, music that fondly uttered
Words of nature, breathed a holy love,
But an echo faintly muttered
Its regret still from words above,
And lonely, ever roaming,
Saying o'er the desert wild,
Dark and dreary, as the shrouded
Pall that bears the midnight hour,
Hope and joys seem ever clouded,
Hopeless joy in sadness power.
Fondly as I gaze on all to have vanished
Fleeting through memory
O'er the sea of pleasures banished,
Still the love still true to thee.

Washington, D. C., July, 1856.

A Plea for Kissing.

The fountains mingle with the river,
The rivers with the ocean;
The winds of heaven mix forever
With a sweet commotion;
Nothing on earth is single,
All things by law divine,
In one another's being mingle;
Why not I with thine?

See the mountains kiss high heaven,
And the waves clasp one another;
No sister flower would be forgiven,
If it disdained to kiss its brother;
And the sunlight clasps the earth,
And the moonbeams kiss the sea,
But what are all these kissings worth
If thou kiss not me?

The following beautiful stanzas are from a poem by H. S. Sayre, Esq., of Alabama. The national heart will respond to such sentiments, we are sure:

"Her banner is not sectional—
Its fields that cut alike on all:
The North, its South, no East, no West,
Is blessed on our country's crest!
The star-gemmed flag, where'er unfurled,
O'er towering fort or watery world,
Speaks all her sons, or near or far,
For safety and protection there.
There are her triumphs—this the fame
That time for her one united name.
Where is the traitor hand to tear
The line from out the record there?

No! let her stand in all the power,
That marks her progress at this hour.
What nations claim for her farthest strand,
What headlands mark her lengthened land,
What star her breadth—where e'er her bound,
It like us all hallowed ground.
And the war compliant prayer still be,
To him who guides and guards the free—
God bless the Old Thirteen, that won
The heritage we call "our own"—
God bless the Thirty-one to save—
The precious boon the Thirteen gained!"

Light of Home.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.

Oh, thou whose beauty on us beams
With glimpses of celestial light;
Thou fade of our waking dreams,
And early star that crown'st our night.

Thy light is magic when it falls;
To those the deepest shadow yields;
Thou bring'st unto these dreary halls
The heart of the Summer fields.

There is a freedom in thy looks
To make the prisoned heart rejoice;
In thy blue eyes I see the brooks,
And hear their music in thy voice.

And every sweetest bird that sings
Hath poured a charm upon thy tongue;
And where the bee ensnared clings,
There surely thou in love hast clung;

For when I hear thy laughter free,
And see thy dancing light hair,
As in a dream at once I see
Fair upland realms and valleys fair.

I see thy footsteps wandering
The violet's and lily's lone;
And when the morning woodland woos,
Then hadst no over beds of moss:

Or by some mossed old willow's side,
Where waters like a bird strold,
Down their dark course, and, flashing, glide
Beneath the sunrise and the shade;

Where streams our steps beguile,
We see the cascade, broad and fair,
Dashed headlong down to foam, the while
It sparkled bright in air!

The Railroad.—The Pacific Railroad Convention, it is stated in a Washington letter, has given a bill. These routes are provided for—

Commencing at the north degree of latitude, for the Northern Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, of which Minnesota is to be the eastern terminus; one between the thirty-third and forty-second degrees, to be constructed by an association as now chartered and reorganized forward Texas and Missouri, the junction to be formed Kearney and the single trunk to run to the Pacific, in California; and one to the Southern Pacific, of which T. Butler King is associated with the Atlantic Company of California, Texas Company, and the Vicksburg Company. This line runs from some point south of the thirty-second degree to San Francisco with a branch to Texas, and with a grant of forty sections per mile to the California line, and ten sections per mile to Texas. The middle road runs from Kansas to Fort Smith, Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, Lynchburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, Iowa City, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie, Fort Hall, Fort Boise, Walla Walla, Dalles, Vancouver, Portland, Puget Sound, Fort Steilacoom, Seattle, Bellingham Bay, Fort Langley, Fort Hope, Fort Yale, Fort Kamloops, Fort Alexandria, Fort George, Fort Simpson, Fort Wrangel, Sitka, Kodiak, Kamtschatka, Behring's Straits, Asiatic Russia, Siberia, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Paris, London, Liverpool, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukie, Madison, Prairie du Chien

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CORRESPONDENCE UP THE RIVER.

Detroit—Great Western Railroad—Canada—Niagara—First Impressions—Descriptions—Realities—Moonlight—Lundy's Lane.

Eight or ten hours of travel over the "Michigan Central" brings the traveler to Detroit, and if he leaves Chicago on Saturday morning, he must needs put up at the Biddle House and spend the Sabbath in the most pleasant of Western cities. Detroit is clean, exceedingly, with regular and well shaded streets, and fronts upon the blue and placid river which conducts the waters of the great lakes from St. Clair into Lake Erie. Sabbath morning came and with it Sabbath privileges. The first Methodist Church is pewed, and has a choir and melodeon—well filled at the hour, and a sermon rather closely read from a young and talented preacher. In the evening at three 3 o'clock we meet again, and enjoy a quiet and impressive celebration of the Lord's Supper. A day of sweet repose, calm, bright and gracious. Monday morning we cross the river and take the Great Western Railroad through Queen Victoria's dominions to Niagara Falls. She track is wide guage, well laid, and our progress on it is smooth and rapid. It is more under-ground than our American roads, and all the crossings are either above or below, so that collision from this cause is impossible. The country for the most part is rough and sterile; the villages have an English affectation about them, and the people at the stations have an unmistakable cockney swing.

The train reaches the Suspension Bridge after sunset, and our transit is made in unsatisfactory twilight. Your friend, Dr. K. and myself, stayed on the platform, anxiously awaiting the first view. After what has been said and written for a hundred years, and after the world's suffrage has accorded Niagara the first place amongst the wonders of nature, it is impossible to approach the first view without emotion. We tremble lest the introduction shall overpower, and then are fearful lest it shall fall below excited and extravagant expectation. Either of these alternatives were obviated to some extent by the twilight, and by the very partial view which the bridge affords. The effect was unexpectedly passive and tranquil. There were no interjective heart-throbs, no breathless awe, nothing overwhelming. Every thing, the river beneath us, and the falls of which we had but a side-face glimpse, were less grand—they were smaller than we expected. Tupper did not think Niagara sublime, and said so. For the first time I began to think well of Tupper, who would be heterodox that he might be true. But with this sense of disappointment, there was a consciousness of illusion, and a conviction that the first impression was deceptive. And so it turned out that the deep and latent conviction was true, and that the first impression upon the senses was false. Like the *chef d'œuvre* of painting and sculpture, this great work of God must be studied in all lights and views, and in connection with many accessory features. The idea of magnitude is derived from comparison and analysis.—As these processes proceed the magnitude increases, and the more closely the details and minute objects are eliminated and inspected, and then thrown back into the general view, the more wonderful are the proportions of the whole.

A stranger is struck with the points of difference between descriptions he has seen and read, and the scenes as he sees them himself. Descriptive writers and artists, in their word and pencil pictures, give accurate expression of lions, elephants, and landscapes, and we are surprised when we see the originals, at their truthful delineations. But with Niagara it is all the other way. The traveler feels that he has never had any adequate and accurate idea at all. The half has neither been described nor painted, and it never will be. The following features had escaped my attention: First, the outline of the falls and their relative position; instead of making a curve, or semi-circle, the extremes of which are opposite, the trend of rock and the direct line of the comb of water extreds diagonally across, far up and down the river, so that the falls present a nearly front face to the Canada shore. From that side we look them in the face and obtain the only *coup d'œil* that embraces Goat Island and the falls on either side. From the lower limb on the American side, and standing on Prospect Hill, the observer looks directly up the river, and has in his eye a profile view, the side face only. Goat Island is the second feature of which I had no right conception. The pictures are mostly profiles, and this island, like people's noses in such cases, is higher and sharper, and not relatively as broad as it really is. The front face gives it proportions better, and causes it to fill one-third of the entire span. Its area is greater, not a mere foot-hold for goats, but broad, covered with magnificent forest trees, and of ample dimensions for the site of a city. In the next place the greater breadth above the falls and the rapids had escaped my attention. It is more like a lake than river, converging like the mouth of a bay and becoming a river proper not till it tumbles over the precipice. The rapids, to my mind, dispute with the falls for the palm of sublimity. From the calm deep lake the waters commence their mad race, and for miles above they come in giant strides to the final and fearful leap. Nothing on paper can convey an adequate idea of them. Like a troop of horse rushing to the charge, they come in gallop; with manes of foam and tread of thunder they come. The foremost waves are baffled and broken by the rocks and islands, but with conscious invincibility they deploy to right and left, reform below and in massive grandeur hurl themselves into the smoking abyss. It is impossible not to feel that these waves are animated, and the illusion clothes them with life and individuality when they disappear in the depths; and then again when they come out of the spray and creamy foam, and flow lazily away, as if stunned by the shock or subdued by the terrible experience of their recent revel.

Of course we cross over to Goat Island and have a stroll through its woods, climb the tower which stands upon the brink of the horse-shoe fall, go down Biddles' Stairs and look into the Cave of the Winds, get wet with mist and weary of climbing. At the base of the rocks we wander in close proximity to the thundering deluge; little impromptu rainbows bend out from the foot-path, not arching over, but around us like hoops; while every tint and form of beauty play in the mist and dance and glow and sparkle in the sheets of falling water. And what heights are behind and above! We stand on a mossy rock down at the water's edge and look amazed at the cliffs which cap the eminence and the shelving masses which hang over our heads.

Niagara by moonlight would startle the dullest prose into poetry. Not for our accommodation, but because it was the right time of the month, the moon shone on us and chanced the scene by her charms. Goat Island is quiet now. Only a few are moving among the trees, or standing like spectre sentinels on the points of interest. The moon beams mingle with the shade and roar of Niagara is terrible at such a give wild solemnity to the scene. The time, and its sullen awful voice speaks of eternity and of God. The ground trembles beneath its weight, and the leaves sparkle like aspen in the breeze less air. In the mists which rise slowly and heavily in the night atmosphere are lunar bows, sometimes in perfect arches, at other times broken into fragments, or turning on their axes and changing the plaine from arch to circle. They looked like the ethereal drapery and flitting forms of the spirit world; almost colorless and almost eluding the sharpest eye, it was not unnatural to think that these bows indicated the presence of disembodied spirits.

At set of sun, as the twilight began we put on tarpaulin hoods and coats, and are rowed through mist and wave directly across to the Canada side.—From thence a mile farther, to Table Rock, we proceed by land. Divested of our usual apparel and clothed in submarine style, we descend to the foot of Table Rock, more than one hundred and fifty feet of stairs, and tread the narrow foot-path which leads under the falls and to Tormination Rock. Here the roar and crash is deafening and the spray is blinding and suffocating. Besides having the sublimest shower-bath in the world, the adventurer obtains the only full conception of Niagara's power. This, unlike all others, is not a superficial view, for we stand under and behind it and are overwhelmed. The weight and volume of water is more justly estimated, and the height of fall is more truly measured. Ascending and resting from the fatigue of our adventure, we drive to the Clifton House and witness the finest of all our sight-seeing. The moon rises directly over Goat Island and gradually bathes rocks, trees and water in light. We see the falls in all their breadth and majesty, and the rapids have put on brazen helmets. The eye passes from point to point, and it is with difficulty that the attention can pause and fix itself upon any one of them. But I will not be so presumptious as to aim at description.

While at Niagara we visit the celebrated battle-field of Lundy's Lane. It is two miles from the Suspension Bridge, and in the heart of a populous and well cultivated county. There are two towers erected on the battle-ground from which the view is wide and charming. Our guide, the man of the tower, was in the battle, and by our leave fought it over again. Whether in the battle or not, his account is historically correct. There is a quiet burial place near the tower in which some of the officers who fell are interred. Where the greatest slaughter was, and where scores are buried, corn and wheat are growing luxuriantly. All is peace now. The din of battle, the marshaling of armed men, and the groans of wounded and dying have given place to peace. The dead sleep well, and war has left no trace of its bloody march. In the distance to the South-East the spires of Buffalo are perceptible, to the North-East Brock's Monument lifts its head from Queenstown heights, and to the North-West the surface of Ontario glistens in the evening sun. Nearer and yet distant, the falls, the villages, the river, the islands and Lake Erie are spread out as if at our feet. This is a suitable place for the traveler to complete his study of Niagara, and one where your correspondent, for the present, leaves the readers of the Advocate.

WOODSMAN.

July 20, 1856.

The Passing Cloud.

"O my God, my soul is cast down within me." Psalms, 42; 6.

It is a frequent danger with young Christians, in the early stages of their experience, to trust too much to their frames and feelings of mind—to think they are safe when they are happy, and to fear that they are unsafe when unhappy. And this is a temptation that may peculiarly beset them when, withdrawn from the bracing employments of active life, they are compelled to "feed on thoughts" in the chamber of sickness, and lie passive beneath the shadows or the gleams which fleet over the inner man. Yet most true it is, that spiritual depression is a matter not of groundless imagination, but of sad experience; that there are seasons when those "who fear the Lord walk in darkness and have no light;" that there are times often and suddenly clouding unusual felicity of soul, when the Lord hideth his face and we are troubled; and when, with the Psalmist, we are compelled to confess, "O my God, my soul is cast down within me." Yet, may we not take comfort from our very griefs? Does the world know anything of sorrow from the lidings of of God's countenance, from the strugglings of inward corruption? Nay, they have not experienced spiritual sunshine; how should they mourn the want of it? They have not known spiritual peace; how should they be disquieted for the lack of it? Every believer has found in the Psalms the utterance of his own fears and anxieties, breathings and cries. Take courage, fellow-soldier; it is no mean proof that thou art in the King's army, when the experience of those who have fought and fallen in his cause expresses thine own, and every watch-word they used just suits thy case. And consider this lamentation, with which you so deeply sympathize a little more closely, and it will go hard but that you may wring from it unexpected consolation. "O my God," mourns David, "my soul is cast down within me." What means this cry? Question it rigidly; be not content with a first impression; and when pressed for an answer, it will reply, "Be of good cheer." "O my gracious sovereign," exclaims the favored subject, "I am anxious about my prospects." "O my dear father," laments the fostered child, "who will support me, tend me, love me?"—"O my brother," cries the beloved friend, "to whom shall I look for sympathy?" Is there not a strange contradiction here? Does not the first clause of the complaint abundantly satisfy the despouding close? Muse on this, depressed Christian, it applies to you.

EFFICACY OF PRAYER.—There was once a colored woman who used to sit in one corner of the gallery on the Sabbath, and single out some young man, as he came in the door, and pray for him till she saw him come forward to join himself to the church. Then she dropped him and singled out another, and prayed for him in like manner till she witnessed a similar result. Then she dropped him and took a third, and so on, till at the end of twenty years she had seen twenty young men join themselves to the Lord in a perpetual covenant—young men with whom she had no personal acquaintance whatever. This fact was disclosed to her pastor on her death-bed.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MAKING TRACKS.

Mr. Editor: The excessively warm weather has not prevented me in the usual amount of travel, but it has delayed the appearance of the written history of the same. For who can write when sweat from every pore threatens to fall from the ends of your fingers? Friday the 6th June found me en route for the Western portion of our Conference. Hamburg a small village in Perry county, was about to enjoy a Quarterly Meeting, and being pressed by Bro. Starr, I tarried one night; a shower in the evening made some mud which prevented the attendance of some who sometimes go to night meetings. The crowd was small. The contributions promised and paid amounted to four dollars and fifty cents. Can any one tell, why it is, that so few of the paying members of the church attend worship at night, and bad weather, while the praying ones are almost sure to be there? Passing on next day through and beyond Greensboro, Sabbath the 8th I met Brother Linfield and his congregation at Flatwoods. The collection amounted to eighty one dollars. Twenty of this, however, was sent by a brother, who could not attend the meeting. It will be a pleasant time to be the Lord's collector when the church has such men by the thousand, who when they cannot go, will send. I have met some old and valued friends, and would have been pleased to linger, but the word was onward, so after dining with Bro. W. A. Battle and his good wife, (both of whom I joined into the church, baptizing the latter in 1849, in the city of Tuscaloosa,) I passed over to Eutaw—Night appointment, very sultry the paying members not on hand. The contribution twenty two dollars. Next day, dined with Bro. Willis, who gave me five, and I passed on to Forkland, but a storm of wind and rain just before night defeated me entirely. I was sorry, for there is much wealth thereabouts, but the Tract cause is none the richer thereby, unless the brethren will press a few twenties, tens and fives, upon Brothers Powers and Moody to bring up to Conference. Tuesday night in Sumpterville, small crowd, the collection nineteen dollars, the preacher gave five of that. Wednesday night, called on the good people of Gainsville, found two singing school in full blast in town. Five dollars and a few cents tells the measure of success in that place. The pastor Bro. Crymes, seemed to hate it much as all the ministers do, when these failures occur, but what can they do to remedy the evil, but mourn the worldliness of the times, and lift up once in awhile the voice of warning. I wonder if I had all the money paid out by church members in our bounds, in the last twelve months, for shows, circuses, and needless pleasure trips, if the society would not release the agent for the next five years!—Journeying on, I tarried all night with a Bro. Smith, who gave me five, and Friday evening I reached Macon, Miss. This was my home some years ago.—Trooping remembrances came upon me. Here I buried my father and one of the lambs of our own household flock. They rest, and as I gazed upon their graves may be for the last time the thought came that it would not be long till I should rest also. Saturday I rode six miles, met two persons and got nothing. Sunday the 15th the congregation in Macon responded to my appeal to the amount of something over one hundred dollars. This was liberal, and a great compliment to either the goodness of the cause, or my powers as a beggar, for one of the brethren who has not a stingy bone in him, assured me in the morning that in view of all demands upon them, if I got twenty five I might consider it well done. My next point was De Kalb, Kemper county, Miss. The rain again defeated us—the same the next day at Pleasant Ridge, but I collected privately from three or four friends sixteen dollars.—As I am now about to leave Mississippi, allow me to say, that it is doubtless a great state, and many great and good people in it, but the road workers must have an easy time of it, for judging from appearances, those I passed over have not had a blessing for many years. Thursday night I lodged with a good brother who gave me three dollars and seventy cents. From thence I rolled on to Livingston, Ala. Friday night, singing school again, Bro. Newman begged me off from making the attempt to collect promising to do it for me the Sabbath following. His success I have not learned. Sunday 22d, Belmont, a small village in Smapter county was the scene of my morning labors, there were clouds, and thunderings, and finally rain.—The congregation not large, the collection thirty five dollars. At night, in Demopolis, collection some forty two dollars. The P. E. and the stationed preacher gave each five.—Monday, dined with Bro. Manning at Prairieville, who gave me five dollars.

Yours Truly, F. H. FERGUSON.

Channing says: "It is too true, and a sad truth, that religious books are pre-eminently dull. Without wishing to say the same of lecturers, it is too true that their efforts abound in technicalities to a repulsive extent. It is one thing to be a profound scholar, and another and a greater to be able to popularize profound subjects and enlist the feelings and sympathies of the multitude therein."

A TEST.—An American vessel was once boarded by a Malay merchant in the India seas, and almost the first question was if he had any good books or tracts to dispose of. "Why do you want them, you cannot read them?" asked the captain. "True," said the Malay, "but I have a use for them. If one of your people, or an Englishman comes to trade with me, I give him a tract and watch what he does with it. If he reads it soberly, and treats it with respect, I take it he is honest and will not cheat me; if he throws it down with an oath, I'll have nothing more to do with him, for he can't be trusted."

GOOD ADVICE.—"Lady Holland was always lamenting she had nothing to do; that she did not know what to be at or how to employ her time. "I recommended her," said the poet Rogers, "something new—to try and do a little good." Once fairly engaged in *that* business, one will never have to complain of nothing to do. It is a great cure-all to laziness or listlessness.

SLANDER.—Against slander there is no defence. Hell can not boast so foul a fiend, nor man deplore so foul a foe. It stabs with a smile. It is a pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most wary traveler can not avoid. It is the heart-searching dagger of the assassin. It is the poisoned arrow whose wound is incurable. It is as futal as the sting of the most deadly asp; murder is its employment, innocence its prey, and ruin its sport.

No minister likes to see a person in his congregation asleep. He cannot avoid the unpleasant reflection that to such a one his sermon is lost. But there is another thing which is even more unpleasant and annoying than this, it is to see persons whispering while he is preaching. We candidly confess that we would rather see ten persons asleep than two whispering. There may be times when it is almost impossible for a person to keep awake, but for whispering there can be no apology.

A Western editor, copying a story about a drowning man who had a wonderful memory of every event of his life, advises some of his subscribers to practise bathing in deep water.

The truth as it is in Jesus, whilst in one view of it, so profound that the highest archangel's intellect may be lost in the contemplation of its mysterious depths, is yet, in another, so simple that the lisping babe at a mother's knee may learn its meaning.—[Caird.

The proud have no friends in prosperity; for then they know nobody; and none in adversity; for then no one knows them.

Many a brilliant reputation resembles a pageant—showy and unsubstantial, attracting the acclamations of the crowd, and forgotten as soon as it has passed.

A REASON FOR RAMBLING.—Mr. Whitefield was accused of rambling in his discourse, by one of his hearers, to which he replied. "If you will wander to the devil I must ramble after you."

MR. LOCKE'S OPINIONS.—A short time before his death, Mr. Locke being asked what was the surest way for a young man to obtain a true knowledge of the Christian religion replied, "Let him study the Holy Scriptures, especially the New Testament; therein are contained the words of eternal life."

People who take out, and do not put in, soon find the bottom.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN AND ARABIA.

By the arrival of the steamship Indian at Quebec on the 27th, and the Arabia at Halifax on the 28th ult., we are enabled to present the following summary of foreign news to our readers:

Great Britain.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell made his anxiously looked for motion of enquiry, demanding to be informed what course the British Government proposed to adopt in reference to the suggestion of the Congress of Paris respecting the affairs of Italy.

Lord Palmerston replied that it was not expedient to make known the intention of the Government.

Mr. D'Israeli and others spoke on the subject, when the motion was negatived.

The Government of Honduras has prepared a memorial to the European powers inviting them to guarantee the right of transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Duke of Cambridge has been appointed commander-in-chief of the army, and Lord Palmerston decorated with the vacant garter.

The Decimal Coin Committee will not report during the present session of Parliament.

Secretary Labouchere states that the Government has advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 1st of May, and that the home government had sent out troops to prevent an apprehended Caffre rebellion.

On the 16th inst., the Queen reviewed 14,000 Crimean troops at Aldershott Camp.

The Queen has granted five years exclusive privilege to Messrs. Lord, Hindson & Henshaw, of Liverpool, to sell guano on three islands off the coast of Arabia, recently ceded by the Imaum of Muscat.

The Liverpool papers state that the difficulties which have for some time surrounded the relations between Great Britain and the United States are in a fair way of adjustment, and it is understood that great assistance has been rendered by William Brown, M. P., in the discussions between Mr. Dallas and Lord Palmerston, which it is confidently believed will prevent a rupture between the two countries.

France.

Nothing can exceed the quiet of the political world at this moment in Paris, and the journals only reflect the general dullness.

General Pelissier was expected to arrive at Marseilles between the 15th and 25th instant. A banquet will be given him.

The *Journal du Pays* says, that in political saloons in London there is a talk of the abdication of King Otho in favor of Prince Adalbert, of Bavaria, who, in that case, would go through all the religious formalities necessary to the accomplishment of such an event.

Letters from Athens also speak of the rumor, but they add, that the Queen of Greece is strongly opposed to her husband's designs.

We give these reports with all reserve.

The *Moniteur* publishes a list of British soldiers decorated in the Legion of Honor.

Holland and Germany.

There is no intelligence of any importance from these countries.

Spain.

A formidable insurrection has broken out in Spain. The embroglio began by the opposition compelling Espartero and the Ministry to resign, and the appointment of a new Ministry, composed of O'Donnell as Minister of War; Dean, Foreign Affairs; Cantero, Finance; Rossas, Interior; L. L. Uzdage, Justice; Allando, Public Works. Espartero was supposed to have left Madrid, at least it was not known where he was. Immediately on the new appointments, insurrection broke out in Madrid, and the National Guards assisted the citizens in erecting barricades, and being attacked by the troops, fighting ensued in the streets for twenty-four hours, with much loss on both sides. On Tuesday, the 15th, at 4 o'clock, P. M., a suspension of hostilities was agreed to until 5 o'clock, to allow the insurgents to make their submission. At the expiration of this time fighting seems to have been resumed, for most of the accounts received are Government dispatches, dated at Madrid at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 16th, stating that the insurrection was suppressed, excepting a few bandits—one under the command of Pacheta, the celebrated bull-fighter.

The Queen presented herself to the combatants, and a Government dispatch says she was respectfully received, but others say that the insurgents proclaimed a republic. Gen. Infante, President of the Cortes, commands the insurrection. Gen. O'Donnell has appointed a new municipality to Madrid, and has declared all Spain in a state of siege. He is acting with vigor, but Paris dispatches say that the French Government do not believe in his remaining master of the situation. O'Donnell, by decree, dissolved the National Guard, and calls on them to deliver up their arms. Gen. Infante assembled the minority of the Cortes, but O'Donnell caused them to be dispersed. Another account says that the Queen appeared on the Plaza in tears, and besought the combatants to cease, and that it was owing to her intercession the armistice of one hour was agreed to. Gen. O'Donnell's dispatch says, he hopes to suppress the insurrection; from which it is surmised that the revolt is yet unquelled. The revolt had broken out at Saragossa, and all Aragon was more or less in insurrection. Fears were entertained of an outbreak at Barcelona.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, of Thursday evening, says: "I learn from a reliable source that the French Government has already given orders for the formation of an army of observation on the Spanish frontier."

MADRID, July 16.—At 8 o'clock this morning the insurrection was overcome on all points. Gen. Concha obtained possession of the Toledo Gate. As some of the insurgents still held the Plaza Sevaldo, measures were taken to attack them. The various bodies of the lower orders were commanded by Pacheta. At 10 o'clock, the last remains of the insurgents dispersed throughout the city were annihilated. Pacheta was killed. Twelve pieces of artillery were in possession of the insurgents at the Plaza Beltaldo. The Queen visited the wounded. Happily the victims were not numerous. The Government has been admirably supported. The disarming of the National Guard is actively carried on, and the thoroughfare is re-established. All is tranquil in the province, except at Saragossa.

MADRID, July 19.—To-day order is completely re-established at Madrid. The Queen, accompanied by the King and by Marshal O'Donnell, has just reviewed the garrison troops, and the people received their Majesties and the Marshal with enthusiasm. To-morrow will take place the solemn burial of soldiers who have died gloriously in defending the throne and order. The twelve pieces of cannon posted on the Plaza Sevalde were captured by the Royal troops after several hours fighting.

The Londoe Daily News publishes the following dispatch from its Paris correspondent, dated Madrid, July 17:

The insurrection here has been suppressed, after a combat which lasted thirty hours, and was fiercely obstinate. The dead are very numerous. The National Guards have been disarmed.

Forty Deputies, now present at Madrid, having associated themselves to convene the Cortes in a legal manner, were dispersed by the troops. The whereabouts of Espartero is still unknown, but he is still, probably, at Saragossa or at Loesono. It is asserted that the insurrection has been victorious at Saragossa, and that the garrison there goes along with the people.

By news from Barcelona, it would appear that Catalonia is also in a state of insurrection.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, under date Thursday evening, says that a private telegraphic dispatch announces that not only Saragossa but all Aragon is in insurrection. All Aragon, is supposed, means the large towns that have followed in the wake of Saragossa, with their respective garrisons.

Austria.

The Emperor has granted an extensive amnesty, on the birth of his second daughter.

The English Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, have put on a weekly steamer to Ibrailn, in opposition to the Austrian Lloyds.

Italy.

Naples letters say that the signs of revolt are more frequent, and even the army is discontented. Austria has sent another note of remonstrance, and a letter in *Horsen Hall* says if not attended to, a Special Ambassador will be sent to demand a categorical guarantee. Austria is supposed to be acting by the instigation of France.

The Sardinian Government demands a credit of a million to erect fortifications. The demand is urgent.

Russia.

The following diplomatic appointments are rumored as certain: M. Kleboleff to Paris, Chreplowitch to London, and Boatenieff, Constantinople.

The Emperor Nicholas is reported to have left a memoir of his reign to be published five years hence.

The coronation of the Czar is officially fixed for the 37st of August.

The Grand Duke Michael is betrothed to the youngest sister of the Regent of Baden.

The crops in Southern Russia looked well. English steamers keep up communication between Constantinople and Odessa.

Greece.

The Russian Government has sent the disbanded soldiers of the Greek Legion back to Greece, but the Greek Government refuses to receive them, and calls upon the British for assistance to refuse them.

Turkey.

The Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia are finitely removed and replaced by Lieut. Princes as Lieut. of Wallachia and the Bayard, Theodore Balsh, Lieut. of Moldavia.

Marshal Pelissier had landed at Constantinople.

The Crimea.

The Crimea was entirely evacuated, except that the allied ships were carrying away hewn stone and iron from Sebastopol.

Gen. Luders had issued orders to respect the graves of the Allies.

Egypt, etc.

The Government has reduced the charge for the transit of Australian gold via Egypt, to ¼ per cent. on the value.

Arabia and the Holy Cities continue disturbed. The last sheriff sent from Constantinople was refused reception.

India.

Bombay dates are to June 10th. The monsoon had commenced and rain was abundant.

The Indian Government meditate a new 5 per cent loan.

Another insurrection of Santals, from famine, is apprehended.

The insurrectionary movements in Northern Madras are suppressed.

Cholera raged at Patna.

The export of cotton is active.

China.

Hong-Kong papers of May 22d report the Chinese insurrection over, around Canton, but broken out again at Honan, and the insurgents held most of the cities. On the whole, affairs were not improved.

Freights at Hong-Kong for the United States, $16 for ten and $30 for silks. At Canton, May 8th, $74 was asked, but no freights were offering. For California $11 was asked.

Australia.

Melbourne dates are to April 25. The political news was unimportant. Trade more active. Gold had declined to 76s. 6d. The mails had been landed in Melbourne, by the ship Royal Charter, in 59 days from Liverpool.

Later from Texas.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA.

By the arrival of the steamship Louisiana on Saturday morning from Indianola and Galveston, we have Galveston papers to the 21st ult., and papers from all parts of the State as late as dec.

We learn from the Galveston News, of the 31st ult., that the Legislature has given the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company, further time to complete the first section of twenty-five miles than was allowed by their charter.

We clip from the same paper the following items:

The bill creating a Court of Claims, which passed the Senate last winter, has passed the House with an immaterial amendment, which has been concurred in by the House, this day, so that the bill now only awaits the Governor's approval. This bill provides that a single Commissioner, with the assistance of a clerk, shall decide upon all claims against the State, of whatever kind, either for land or money, originating under the laws of the Republic.

The signs of rain fall very frequently, and we are forced to conclude that our citizens are rather wicked, or their prayers for copious showers are of little avail. Taking the sand for a rain-gauge, we have not had half an inch of the fluid these two months, and barely enough to wash from the leaves their coats of dust.

However, it is raining again, as we write, but whether it will result in a copious shower or merely a drizzle, "this deponent sayeth not."

Business on the wharves has been active for a few days, there being six vessels discharging cargoes from the North. Most of these vessels will have to return in ballast, as there is but little freight in port for shipment.

A locomotive—the James H. Stevens—was landed yesterday from the ship Fannie, from New York. It is for the Tap Rond, connecting Houston with the road from Harrisburg to Richmond.

The pilot boat Steller, while anchored in the roads, outside the bar, yesterday, was struck by lightning and her foremast shivered. Fortunately no one was hurt; the crew only were aboard and were all below asleep. The boat sustained no injury.

"A bill to encourage the improvement and navigation of the rivers and other navigable waters in Texas by making appropriations for the same," has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law. It is spoken of by the Texas papers as being a very important and popular measure.

A bill has been introduced in the Lower House of the State Legislature making an appropriation for the support of Texans wishing to emigrate to Kansas. It is intended as a movement to checkmate the Northern emigrant aid societies.

The San Antonio Texan, of the 24th ult., has the following in regard to weather and crops:

We have had rain in many parts of Western Texas of late, but owing to the drought there will hardly be half a crop.

The Victoria Advocate, of the 26th, says:

During the week this vicinity has been favored with occasional showers, which have cooled the atmosphere, and revived such vegetation as was not too far gone for recovery. Cotton is doing well. The worm that threatened it some time ago having entirely disappeared.

LATE COIN.—The Brazos (Waco) Statesman of the 25th inst. states that several farmers have commenced planting corn since the late rains, with expectation that they will be able to raise enough for *bread*.

Relating to Indian operations, the Austin State Times has the following:

About two months since, Col. Lee, with a command of cavalry and ten or fifteen Indians commanded by Capt. Jim Shaw, made an expedition against the Northern Comanches. The operations were directed to those Indians to be found on the upper Colorado and its tributaries. Several days ago, Capt. Shaw and the Indians returned to Fort Belknap. He reports an encounter with the Comanches. Two warriors were killed in the fight, and a squaw made prisoner. They also took nine horses from the red rascals. It was a small party returning from Mexico.

Dissatisfaction is said to exist among the Indians in regard to the division of the horses. They went out at their own request, and did good service. Jim Shaw has been robbed frequently, and he wanted to get revenge.

The steamship Mexico, Capt. Lawless, arrived last night, bringing Galveston papers of last Saturday, the 2d inst.

From the News we clip the following:

HEALTH, WEATHER, ETC.—We publish to-day the list of interments for the month of July. The deaths have been fourteen infants and nine adults—total, twenty-three. The health of our city never was better at this season, and we have every reason to believe that it will continue so throughout the fall. We had a good rain yesterday, which was greatly needed, and we are now enjoying cool breezes, with the thermometer ledicating a moderate temperature, for the months of August.

MORE NEW COTTON.—We learn that R. & D. G. Mills received to-day, by way of the Harrisburg Railroad, seven bales of new cotton, from the plantation of Judge M. S. Stith, Wharton county, and sold the same at twelve cents. The cotton is of excellent quality, long staple, fine quality and well ginned, and, but for some large leaf, would class good middling.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.—A gentleman writing to the Baton Rouge Comet, from the parish of Avoyelles, says:

The crops of cotton and corn in this section are very fine. We understand the caterpillar or army-worm has made its appearance in our sister parish of Rapides, on many plantations, and we may therefore expect to have our crops cut very short."

The Plaquemine Gazette, of the 2d, says:

Within the past few days we have been blessed with several fine growing showers, which has somewhat revived the appearance of the drooping plants in our gardens. Yet the earth is dry, and crops are suffering for the want of rain.

Our parish is remarkably healthy; we hear of no sickness in Iberville.

The river is at a stand, still running down at [illegible]

TOM THUMB ROBBED.—*Twenty Thousand Dollars worth of Jewelry Stolen.*—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 29th ult. says:

Tom Thumb's agent called [illegible] at a late hour last night, and informed us that [illegible] Anna General had been robbed of all the jewels [illegible] he had received presents, during the last six [illegible] years, amounting in value to about two [illegible] or nine thousand dollars. They were deposited in a [illegible] near the piano, in the Melodeon Hall, with [illegible] exhibiting them to the audience after the [illegible] General's levee had closed—as is the usual [illegible] the General's dressing room—but when the time [illegible] it was discovered that the [illegible] supposed that it was a [illegible] oh one or more persons [illegible] complice. The box which [illegible] two and three feet long.

The corn crop in North Carolina, [illegible] an average failure.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

TERMS—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1856.

HEALTH.—The patient of yellow fever, reported last week as in the Hospital, died. Besides that case we have heard of none in the city. We have received the official returns of the Board of Health of the interments last week, by which it appears they were but 91.—This is the best report we have ever known at this season of the year in New Orleans.

N. O. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—This able journal is published bi-monthly, each number containing 144 pages of reading matter, edited by Dr. B. Dowler. The July number is before us. It seems to us that in this line of literature the South has attained to her just equality and independence. The terms are $5 per annum. We advise all our readers who are interested in medical science, practice or jurisprudence not to be without it.

A WHOLESOME LAW.—Our City Council have done themselves the credit and their constituents the justice, to suppress the "utterance" of certain vile sheets—as the "Police Gazette" and "Life in Boston." These papers have their contributors here who deal in defamation upon the fairest characters. The newsboys were selling them briskly on the streets. But our Mayor and his police have promptly done away the nuisance. A newsboy, Mike Kelly, was detected selling one of the forbidden sheets last week—arrested, brought before Recorder Stith, and in default of paying $50 fine, sent to the Work-House for two months.

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—This institution starts with prudent energy and under a talented faculty.—To the old Medical College it will give, what it needs—the benefit of competition that will quicken its paces. The place and facilities can afford two. Is it wise that our future Doctors should go out of our latitude to learn to cure our diseases? Here they are taught by physicians, skilful and practiced, who have not learned at second hand the nature, symptoms and treatment of the ills our climate is heir to. We are glad to learn that young men are heeding these suggestions and increased accommodations are being prepared for them. This School of Medicine has advantages over the other in location and equal hospital privileges. See the Advertisement.

NEW GERMAN CHURCH.—"The German Presbyterian Church," on First street, between Annunciation and Laurel street, Fourth District, will be dedicated on Sabbath next, at 4 o'clock.—We are obliged to Rev. Mr. Munzonmaire, the pastor, for an invitation to attend and take part in the services. This is a neat frame house, with steeple, 70 by 32 feet, and with grounds cost $6,000. A membership of 104 has been gathered. We are glad to see our Presbyterian friends entering this field so promisingly.

HEAVY LOSS.—Rev. Francis Walker, pastor of New Wakefield Circuit, near Mobile, had his house and furniture consumed by fire, two months since. Not even wearing apparel was saved. He estimates the entire loss at $4,000.

QUARANTINE.—The commercial interests of our city seem to prevail over any precautions against disease. The steamship Star of the West was stopped at quarantine last week, direct from Havana. She ran the quarantine. The Board of Health had the Captain arrested and held to bonds in $10,000. Last year in a similar defiance, the Captain got off. The custodians of New York health are more careful. On the 2d inst. a steamer from Havana arrived there and was put in quarantine for thirty days.

WATER MELONS.—Our friends Messrs. Walker 95 Magazine street, have ameliorated the hot season, with delicious fruits. They deserve well of the country. They have our thanks for special favors. Their melons are the best of the season.

Industry is the lever that prized a world out of chaos; duty the power that moves it.

It is one of the worst of errors, that there is any other path of safety besides that of duty.

Upon the sweetest rose grows upon the sharpest prickle, so hard labor brings forth the sweetest profits.

CENTENARY COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

A friend who had the pleasure of attending, makes a glowing report to us of the occasion 29th and 30th ult. Having received no letter as yet, we make up a brief account from other sources.

Rev. C. K. Marshall preached the Commencement sermon in the absence of Dr. Keener Sunday 11 A. M., and also at night. Mr. Sigur who was expected to deliver the address to the Literary Societies—was not present—much to the disappointment of a vast and brilliant assembly. In the absence of Mr. King, R. Nugent, Esq., delivered the address to the Alumni, which is well spoken of.

Wednesday, the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the centre building of the College began about 12 o'clock, in the presence of a large concourse. The brick work of this handsome building has already been completed up to the second story. A place was, however, reserved for the corner stone, in the southwest corner, some twenty feet from the foundation, where the beautiful block, with its treasures enclosed, now stands out conspicuously.

This ceremony was conducted in the best style by Rev. C. K. Marshall. His speech was written and occupied an hour and a quarter in delivery. We hope to see it published. But a higher honor than making a fine speech awaited him—it was doing a fine thing.—The subscription following amounted to between twenty three and twenty four thousand dollars. Before the day closed the amount was carried up to twenty five thousand dollars. This with the sum in hand, will build and furnish.

The music from the students' amateur band is said to have been excellent, as it always is.

The following graduated, a class of nineteen: T. W. Compton, (first honor,) Miss.; T. P. Clinton, (first honor,) La.; J. C. Stafford, Miss.; J. W. Barrow, Ala.; J. S. Billiu, La.; K. A. Cross, La.; T. P. Caillouet, La.; R. S. Dunn, A. F. Drake, Miss.; James M. Fly, Miss.; Jas. E. Gibson, Mo.; J. C. Griffith, La.; W. H. Knight, La.; G. S. Mayo, La.; Robert J. Perkins, La.; Chas. M. Pilcher, La.; Wm. G. Richardson, La.; J. H. Brigham, La.; J. B. Tarlton, La.

REV MR. SPURGEON.

An American house is about getting up a volume of sermons with likeness of this young Divine, who has risen on foggy London as a new light. He is said to posses the experience of Wesley, the spirituality of Leighton, and the quaintness of Rowland Hill. A letter writer says:

"During the year 1855, Mr. Spurgeon's Sunday morning sermon has been regularly published in the course of the succeeding week for one penny, or two cents, and some of them have reached as high a sale as 60,000 copies. These fifty-three sermons are now republished in a neat volume, with a preface by Mr. Spurgeon, in which he states that he has documentary evidence that every sermon has received the seal of God's blessing, in having been employed as an instrument in the conversion of sinners to Christ. The volume is certain to have an immense sale; and from its circulation in every corner of the world where the English language is read, there is every reason to hope and believe that it will be productive of great good."

We shall see. Much humbug has been made on this preacher and his popularity. Our own countrymen are about turning a penny on it. Just before bringing out a work of this sort the plan is to get a clever scribbler to prepare the way—to get the public ears erect. The American house, (Blakeman, Sheldon & Potter, or some such firm,) sent us a long letter signed BETA, with request that we publish it, and a copy of the forthcoming work was to be sent as a consideration!

Tribute of Respect.

The following course was pursued by the third quarterly meeting held for Cedar Creek Circuit, Alabama Conference, at Warrenton, 19th July, 1856, on the announcement of the death of Rev. James P Robbins. The Conference appointed a committe of one to draw up suitable resolutions expressive of their feelings, whereupon the following was adopted:

Resolved, 1st, That we recognize the hand of God in the mysterious providence of removing our beloved Brother Robbins to his reward, and that we bow submissively to the Divine will.

Resolved, 2d, That in the death of Rev. J. P. Robbins the church has lost a faithful and useful local preacher, and community an amiable citizen.

Resolved, 3d. That we deeply sympathise with his bereaved family in the loss of a loving companion and father.

Resolved, 4th, That we most heartily commend the bereaved family to the sympathies of community and protection of Almighty God for succor.

Resolved, 5th, That the above be published in the New Orleans Christian Advocate, and that a copy be sent to the family.

DUGALD CARMICHAEL, P. E.

E. HEARN, Sec'y.

THE SECRET OF MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.—Preserve the privacies of your house, marriage state, heart, from father, mother, sister, brother, aunt and all the world. You two, with God's help, build up your own quiet world; every third or fourth one whom you draw into it with you, will form a party and stand between you two. That should never be. Promise this to each other. Renew the vow at each temptation. You will find your account in it. Your souls will grow, as it were, together, and at last they will become as one. Ah, if many a young pair had on their wedding day known this secret, how many marriages were happier than alas they are!

THE UNITY OF THE MORAL LAW.

If one swallow does not make a summer, one sin makes a sinner. There is a hard and bold statement of St. James, in his own style, that many minds revolt at—

For whosoever shall keep the whole Law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all.—St. James, ii, 10.

Yet, though so much in advance of the mind's first view, this doctrine, upon examination, will square with justice and equity. Every one has his pick of sin. It would take a long time and a long course to run down every item of the law—to break every commandment in detail. Few, if any, have ever had the opportunity. Fewer the inclination, for some sins are a check upon others. Like poisonous serpents they bite, and devour each other."

On this point how men deceive themselves and are filled with their own ways! The miser shudders with pious horror at the spendthrift. Each

Compounds for sins he is inclined to,
By damning those he has no mind to.

One transgression is a test of obedience. The will of God falls before that of the creature. The breach is made—the line broken over—all authority defied. Nothing is now safe.

A writer in the *Christian Witness* carries out an illustrating line of thought:

"The position of the apostle is this, that the violation of the whole law is comprehended in the transgression of one of its precepts. This is true, because the law is one and indivisible. There are many precepts, but one law, of which the precepts are the members. They bear the same relation to the law, that the limbs do to the body. When one attacks my arm or my head with a murderous weapon, it is not merely my arm or my head that is wounded, it is myself that suffers. In like manner, when one of its precepts is violated, it is the law which is wounded in one of its members. And as man has a centre from which his limbs radiate and his life-blood flows, so the law has a centre, from which every precept issues; and it is from thence that every precept derives its life, its power and its obligation. Remove the central power from the human frame and the extremities must perish, because that central power pervades its every part, dispensing life and health and beauty. And you may often as surely destroy all these, by assailing the extremities as by aiming a blow at the very issues of life; as the puncture of a pin has often caused death. From the body of laws which regulate our moral nature, remove the central power, and the essence of all, and you have divested its individual precepts of all obligation. They are dead to us. The essence, the feature of obligation, as one and indivisible, pervades every precept; and which ever precept I violate, however minute and trifling in appearance, I do violence to that one element which pervades the whole law, just as the life-blood circulates not only through the arteries, but the smallest capillary veins of the body.

But, in the parallel which we have drawn between the law and the human body, it is necessary to make a distinction, which is, altogether, in favor of the position taken by the apostle in the passage now under consideration. If the invisible and mysterious centre of each human being suffers when one of its members is assailed, its life is not always, at least immediately menaced. It is otherwise with the moral law; violate one precept and you threaten the very existence of law. For all precepts, as obligatory, are equal. All the commandments are equally absolute. In the human frame some parts are more noble than others. But in the law all parts are equally noble, and consequently, every violation of its precepts is an aim at its very life.

Practically and in all cases, one sin is not followed by the same consequences as another sin. In this is a great difference. But in the principle, none. In this point of view, one transgression is equal to any other transgression, and in each, generally, to a greater or less degree, the elemental principle of sin realizes itself in the actual consequences".

BIBLICAL DEPARTMENT IN MCKENDREE COLLEGE.—Rev. H. Sears, agent of McKendree College, in a letter published in the Central Advocate, says: "A Biblical department was established in McKendree College by the Board of Trustees, at its annual meeting in 1856. This was done in accordance with the advice of the General Conference of our church, recommending that such a department should be established in all our institutions of learning. This is really the theological department of the institution. It was established for the benefit of those who are led by the spirit to the work of the ministry; and at this time the department demands our most serious attention. It has hitherto been but a nominal affair, but we cherish an ardent hope of its soon becoming a reality in its practical operations. We need a professor in this department of great practical experience, of sound integrity, and ardent zeal for the cause of God and the church. The chair should be filled with such a man as soon as possible."

RECOGNITION IN HEAVEN.—I must confess, as the experience of my own soul, that the expectation of loving my friends in heaven principally kindles my love to them while on earth. If I thought I should never know them, and consequently never love them after this life is ended, I should number them with temporal things; and love them as such; but I now delightfully converse with my pious friends, in a firm persuasion that I shall converse with them forever; and I take comfort in those that are dead or absent, believing that I shall shortly meet them in heaven, and love them with a heavenly love. —[Baxter.

THE LOVE OF STRIFE.—I never loved those salamanders that are never well but when they are in the fire of contention. I would rather suffer a thousand wrongs than offer one. I would rather suffer a hundred than inflict one. I will suffer many ere I will complain of one, and endeavor to right it by contending. I have ever found that to strive with my superior is furious; with my equal doubtful; with my inferior sordid and base; without any, full of quietness.—[Bishop Hall.

LETTER FROM BATON ROUGE.

BATON ROUGE, July 26, 1856.

Editor Advocate: You will no doubt be gratified to learn that at the close of Mrs. Read's school exercises on last evening her old friends and patrons were ready to award another chaplet wreath to a brow now decked with many. The late session has been one of the most prosperous. The examination commenced on Tuesday and closed on Friday evening with a happily arranged exhibition. Of the proficiency of the young ladies and Misses I might say much, were not my own daughters of the number; but of the accomplished principal, Mrs. R. and her able assistants I can say in behalf of the parents and guardians present "we desire no change."

It will gratify you as her friend to know that almost every portion of Louisiana has a representative in her school, and even Mississippi is well represented. I was happy to find that all or nearly so of the last session will return in October and others will come with them; thus promising the next to be the most numerously attended of any of her successful sessions.

At the conclusion of the exercises His Excellency Gov. Wickliffe made a few felicitous remarks which did him as much honor as the compliments he paid the young ladies and their teachers were merited. A PATRON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EUTAW, Alabama, July, 24, 1856.

It has been my pleasure to attend a meeting in Eutaw, (Rev. W. Shapard, pastor,) which has just closed, after two week's protracting. Many promising youths shared the blessings of grace. About 16 professed to be converted to God, the greater portion of whom are children of praying parents.

J. M. PATTON.

HAVANA CIRCUIT, Alabama Conference, July 31.

We have enjoyed a gracious revival at each of two protracted meetings held recently on this circuit. We had not many accessions. Several conversions and the most earnest desire and labor for perfect love that I ever witnessed; our members are really moved upon this subject, and it is to be hoped that God will grant to many the enjoyment of this priceless blessing. A revival going down this deep is absolutely needed among us, and from the signs of the times and the recent gracious experiences obtained, we are led to work for just such a one. It cannot come too soon or extend too far. Perhaps practical and continuous preaching seconded by definite and earnest prayer upon this subject may do much to accelerate its advent. We are likewise doing our best to furnish a comfortable parsonage for our successor in which we have reasonable success. W. E. M. LINFIELD.

PERRYVILLE CIRCUIT, ALA. CONFERENCE.—Rev. E. T. Nabors writes July 29: "We have had good meetings, seven conversions and as many additions to the church. At another appointment we raised a subscription large enough to build a church. At our last quarterly meeting, Brother R., a local preacher, proposed to be one of fourteen to give ten dollars each to raise the missionary assessment of this circuit. I have no doubt of his success."

Anecdote of John Sunday.

"I understand," said John Sunday, the converted Indian chief, to a congregation which he was called to address at Plymouth, England, in the year 1837, "that many of you are disappointed because I have not brought my Indian dress with me. Perhaps, if I had it on, you would be afraid of me. Do you wish to know how I dressed when I was a pagan Indian? I will tell you. My face was covered with red paint. I stuck feathers in my hair. I wore a blanket and leggins. I had silver ornaments on my breast, a rifle on my shoulder, a tomahawk and scalping-knife in my belt. That was my dress then. Now, do you wish to know why I wear it no longer? You will find the cause in 2 Cor. 5: 17: 'Therefore, if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new."—When I became a Christian, feathers and paint "passed away." I gave my silver ornaments to the mission cause. Scalping knife "done away." "That my tomahawk now," said he, holding up at the same time, a copy of the Ten Commandments in the Ojibwa language.—"Blanket done away." "Behold," he exclaimed, in a manner in which simplicity and dignity of character were combined, "behold, all things are become new!"

READING AND THINKING.—Always have a book within your reach, which you may catch up at odd minutes. Resolve to edge in a little reading every day, if it is but a single sentence. If you can give fifteen minutes a day it will be felt at the end of the year. Thoughts take up no room. When they are right they afford one pleasure, with which one may travel or labor without any trouble or incumbrance.

Letter from a Fayre Ladye.

(Our Kate Greenwood has gone a slight-seeing again in the old country. She writes, as only one of her sex can, of the sights seen. Says the preface, "I have tried to make you *see* Warwick Castle, and this detailed account of its wonders and associations has given me much pleasure." We charge the railroads, coaches and all conveyances to be careful of their passenger, and the "lions" to show themselves. She has a fine eye and a graphic pen.—ED.)

WARWICK, July 6, 1856.

My Dear ——: On our way to London we have stopped here to have a passing peep if no more at Kenilworth, Warwick Castle and Stratford-on-Avon. We left Manchester at 9 o'clock this morning, and are now safe in this old-fashioned tower, looking out upon wonders that are in themselves a sight to me.—Old red-tiled roofs, very small-sized and small-paned windows, and the fronts often very picturesque from the oak beams black with age, showing plainly on the surface, and the plaster with which the interior niches are filled are discolored too from the same cause. In some of them it is all quite fresh in and above, owing to their having been covered for many years by an outside coat of plaster, from a change in fashion probably, and this has only lately been removed. Others are yet to go through the same process.

Our road led us over the tops of the houses in old Coventry—the identical Coventry of "Peeping Tom" fame, and I could not help fancying that one of the cozy houses we then saw was the one from which he tried to see the "goode and fayre ladye" Godiva as she rode by with only her long swinging hair for a covering, but of course this must be mere imagination. I wish I could remember from what it was that the Lady Godiva relieved the poor of the town by this heavy trial, but I only know it was a very high tax on some necessary.

Warwick Castle, from which we have just returned, is a noble building, and to me was intensely interesting as being the first that I had ever seen. The entrance is through a thick and massive gate-way, having in the olden times borne the portcullis, (this means a sliding iron barred gate, which drops from above) and two strong oak gates besides. One of the portcullises is now shut every evening, but of the other there is no remnant excepting the grooves and holes where the doors once went in.

Coming through this the eye first is greeted by a long sweeping road, cut through rock on the outside and earth on the inner side. Long streamers of ivy droop down, and wild flowers grow in all possible crevices. In many places the ivy has covered the wall entirely, and then it is most refreshing—after the gleam and heat outside to be walking through this wall of dark stirring green, with fine trees arching over head, and in the far prospective the gray towers of the Castle rising up. There were two excavations in the rock sufficiently large to shield a dozen men from sight, and here it was that part of the garrison used to lie concealed to repel any of the enemy who, in time of seige might force their way through the gates and portcullises. A little sally port too, was to be seen close by—this little gate in the wall did not seem large enough for helmeted and mailed warriors to go through, as many of them have done.

Another gate-way, similarly defended, admitted us to the court yard of the castle, but before entering we paused to admire the deep ditch which was the old moat, but now it is covered by a fine smooth turf and many trees have grown up the sides—the drawbridge too is gone and is now replaced by a solid earth walk. So here again the imagination was called in play to fill the deep ditch with water and replace the bridge and portcullises. A beautifully kept lawn now occupies the centre of the old court, and just opposite the gateway the dim old tops of the first built portion show themselves, but a dense grove of trees hides most of them from our view, and they are not shown to visitors. Its date moreover is A. D. 915, and it may possibly be older. At it I gazed with most interest, for it is certain that some of its stones had echoed to the heavy tread of the King-maker Warwick.

This tower I have told you is opposite to the gate-way. On the right hand as you enter is the wall, with an opening to the present garden, and on the left the castle proper, part of it quite fresh-looking from recent repairs, but still a great part of it is left as it used to be in architecture. On each side of the gateway at the two angles of the wall which forms the square, are two fine towers. The left-hand one which we were not shown, is about 800 years old at least, the other bears the date of 1180 or 81. Into this tower we went and found it very stony and exceedingly strong, having seven stories in it, in all space enough for a thousand men. The first flight of old worn spiral stairs led us to a little door-way, through which we emerged into a walk on top of the wall itself, and sheltered on the outside by a thinner piece of wall, into which are long slits for especial and queer little holes for the cross-bows and arrows, and here in the time of siege, the garrison often amounting to one or two thousand men, would stand, and each pick off their man in almost perfect safety to themselves. While others in the tower above could see through similar spy-holes the whole land around, and order the cross-bowmen from point to point as most needed. But now tall trees are lacing their branches in and out of the openings, and the ambitious ivy has covered some of them entirely. So thick are these walls that two of us could walk abreast with ease, and our guide said that in some parts of the wall below little chambers were to be seen. On the top of the tower we were shown the now leaded trough through which the besieged used to pour melted lead upon the besiegers when the latter were sapping the walls. How barbarous those days were. But we are not much better I fear.

From the top of this tower we had a wide extended view over the pleasant wooded and undulated country, and we could trace the course of the Avon for miles by its fringe of basket-willow trees. The entrance to the mansion is very modern, but we were happily disappointed by finding ourselves in the old Baronial Hall, with its fine carved oak ceiling lofty and grand, and the good hospitable fire-place of the olden times—a fire-place inside which two or three chairs might be placed without danger or discomfort to either fire or sitter. Then too there were the large-hearted and broad-seated windows, looking out upon a fine sweep of lawn and park in the distance, and just beneath the gentle Avon, with its soft murmur and idle flow—excepting where a little dam gave it life enough to turn the wheel of a little mill once used to grind corn for the garrison, but now rented out for £300 a year—how each castle had to be its own provider and helper in those times. Why, even the stables were once inside the very walls, and for all these various uses the ground enclosed was none too small.

Just above the mill the crumbling moss-covered arches of an old bridge stand, adding much to the picture, while from the lower angle of the wall the graceful, rich and honored Cedar of Lebanon shows some of its branches as they reach out from their allotted space.

There are two or three of these trees now growing here, the seed of which was brought by the Crusaders from the Holy Land, and they seem to flourish as well as if they were favored by their and brightened by the sun of their proper home. At sight of them I stopped to dream of the loved and holy land, and in fancy saw the groves of Lebanon and heard the murmuring of the wind among their sweet-tongued leaves, and saw the Crusaders (whom I cannot help loving) both on their rejoicing onward journey and on their more mournful homeward one, and I felt glad that some were enthusiastic enough, after every disappointment, to wish for a memorial of the Land of our Saviour in their far-off homes. Honor to the Warrior who planted these seeds!

The floor of this hall or large audience-chamber was paved with tile—not the ancient but in imitation of it—and on the wall were hung suits of armour, shields, halberds, cross-bows, spikes and many other old weapons. Conspicuous among them was the helmet of Oliver Cromwell, and the silver sword-hilt of "The Pretender." Of the authentically life these relics there seemed no doubt.

The next room was a 'drawing-room, hung with fine pictures and filled with rare tables and cabinets, some inlaid with precious stones, some of most rare and beautiful wood, etc. Specimens of the beautiful enamelled Limoges China were lying all about—fine antique busts and curiosities without number, at all of which we only glanced, although they were worthy of a close inspection, as our time was limited.

The next room was wainscotted with red cedar, had a slightly aromatic smell and the furniture was all in harmony and color. Here we again saw rare and beautiful things, and here were hanging fine portraits of Elizabeth, the ugly old Queen; Mary Queen of Scotts, Henry VIII, a fat stolid looking man; Charles II, Cromwell, etc., etc.; all of them by the best painters of their day, but all having a queer look in their old, inconvenient State dress. Ignatius Loyola hung against the wall and seemed little like the crafty man that he was. The Earl of Leicester, of Amy Robsant memory, Earl of Essex, Sir Walter Raleigh and many others were here, many of them painted by Vandyke and Holbien, etc.

The next room was the the green drawing-room, so called from its walls being painted a fine pale green, with panels and gilt mouldings. In the panels were set more exquisite paintings, the frame forming the moulding and the effect was very fine. Some of these paintings were by Teniers, Murillo, Hogarth, etc.

The next one was Queene Anne's State bed-chamber, with all its old furniture preserved, threadbare and faded though it be, even to the satin bed-quilt, with its stitchings of blue and red flowers. Above the head-board was the coronet in blue satin, and against the walls hung the tapestry of the day, (from Flanders I think this came,) and in its dimmed colors and drooping stitches we could trace out most awkward and stiff plants and impassible windows and doors. It represented the grandeur of Versailles when made in 1640, but I doubt its ever being anything more than an unnatural caricature. The next and last room in this range was a pretty little boudoir, having a pleasant and wide prospect beyond and beneath the cedars of Lebanon in all their fullness, and the Avon gliding close by.

Out of this we stepped at the side into a long low arched way, built in the thickness of the wall and running the whole length of the building, 333 feet; and at this end finished off by a magnificent portrait of Charles I, on a white horse, by Vandyke. A very strong light fell on it, and at a distance the horse seemed to be stepping out of the canvass. It was wonderfully beautiful.

We next went into another little room built out of the thickness of the wall and filled with mere beautiful rare things, and from this we went into the chapel, which has a very fine window in it given by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Essex, but beyond its age was not remarkable. In a little vestry close by was the tomb of Guy the famous Warwick, and his identical helmet and sword now almost gone with age and rust. From here we went next into the dining room, and slid silently over the polished oak floor and saw another fine chimney, but the great show here was a carved side-board, made of an oak lately cut down at Kenilworth, which was marked by the Earl of Leicester 1575, showing its great age. The carving of this is very beautiful, representing scenes in the novel of Kenilworth. We had only seen now about one-half of the lower floor, but "the family were down" no more could be shewn, but this was no matter of regret, as up-stairs all is modernized.

I have forgotten more than I have told you, but this is enough of Warwick Castle. I had hoped to tell you of Kenilworth in this letter, but must wait till my next.

Yours, K.

Count Them.

Count what? Why count the mercies which have been quietly falling in your path through every period of your history. Down they come every morning and every evening, as angel messengers from the Father of lights, to tell of your best friend in heaven. Have you lived these years, wasting mercies, treading them beneath your feet, and consuming them every day, and never yet realized from whence they came? If you have, Heaven pity you.

You have murmured under affliction; but who has heard you rejoice over blessings? Do you ask what are the mercies? Ask the sunbeam, the rain-drop, the star or queen of night. What is life but a mercy? What is health, strength, friendship, social life, the gospel of Christ, divine worship? Had they the power of speech, each would say, "I am a mercy." Perhaps you never regarded them as such. If not you have been a dull student of nature or revelation.

What is the propriety of stopping to play with a thorn bush when you may just as well pluck sweet flowers, and eat pleasant fruits?

But we have seen enough of men to know that they have a morbid appetite for thorns. If they have lost a friend they will murmur at the loss, if God has given them a score of new ones.—And somehow, everything assumes a value when it is gone, which man would not acknowledge when he had it in his possession, unless, indeed, some one wished to purchase it.

Happy is he who looks at the bright side of life, of providence, and of revelation. Who avoids thorns, and thickets, and sloughs, until his Christian growth is such that if he cannot improve them, he may pass among them without injury. Count mercies before you complain of afflictions.

THE SOUL.—What makes the soul so valuable? Its immortality. When endless years have run on, the soul will exist—amazing thought! Will it never tire? Will the etherial pulsating existence never grow heavy? Will the wheel never be broken at the cistern? Never! The soul will endure as long as thee throne of God! As heaven's wall shall gather no mosses from age, neither will the soul become decrepid; and in all the multitudes of heaven not one shall be seen leaning upon his staff for very age! What! like the angels, never grow old! to be always the same through dateless centuries as when first created! But cannot she annihilate herself? Oh no! the soul's literal suicide cannot be performed!—No Judas Iscariot can find a sulphurous tree, or jutting wall, which, in Gehenna's cavern or burning fields, may afford him suspension between life and death.—The soul must live on.—[Rev. Dr. Andrews.

THE HOLY SPIRIT.—The Spirit is not had upon courtesy of man's will, but by the outpouring of God's grace. The chief way of the working of the Spirit is to work faith and love, and to build up Christians by faith and love.—[Lightfoot.

Fitness for Heaven Necessary.

We need not only a title, but a fitness for heaven. A title to a property must be a perfect one, or it is no title at all. If there be a flaw in it, the right of inheritance is gone. But the fitness for the enjoyment of a property may be more or less complete. Two men may have a title to equal properties; but one may be much more fitted for the enjoyment of it from his previous habits, dispositions and information than the other. It is so with the future rest. We have all of us, if Christians, the equal pass-word; that pass-word which needs but to be mentioned, and we range the whole universe; we become free of heaven and earth in "Christ and him crucified." But each of us may have different degrees of fitness, from the convert of yesterday to the martyr that seals by his blood the principles that he has been taught by grace. But more or less such fitness is required. In fitness for it we shall grow. Our daily life shall be a constant struggle to put on all excellency, and to be made meek by the spirit of God for the kingdom of heaven. These two are inseparable. —[Ex.

MUSIC.—Let taste and skill in this beautiful art be spread among us, and every family will have a new resource. Home will gather a new attraction.—Social intercourse will be more cheerful, and an innocent public amusement will be furnished to the community. Public amusements, bringing multitudes together to kindle with one emotion, to share the same innocent joy, have a humanizing influence; and among these bonds of society perhaps no one produces so much unmixed good as music. What a fulness of enjoyment has our Creator placed within our reach, by surrounding us with an atmosphere which may be shaped into sweet sounds! And yet this goodness is almost lost upon us, through want of culture of the organ by which this provision is to be enjoyed.—[Dr. Channing.

A religion without benevolence, is like a stove without fire. It warms no one, feeds no one—is useless. Yet there is too much of this religion at the present day. Too many churches are cook stoves; but there is no fire in them, no pots or kettles boiling food for the hungry; no loaf nor pudding in the oven. They are cold as ice. Formality, fashion, and ceremonies have taken the place of food, of humanity, and christian love.

DESULTORY STUDY.—A person enamored by the charms of universal knowledge, and flying from the pursuit of one science to another, is like a child gathering shells on the sea-shore. He first loads himself indiscriminately with as many as he can carry; but when tempted by others of a gayer appearance, he throws the former away; thus he continues throwing and rejecting, till, fatigued and bewildered in his choice, he throws all away, and returns home without a single shell. Such is reading and study, without some definite object.

"The best means of keeping near to God is the closet. Here the battle is won or lost."—[Payson.

"In this valley of sorrow and strife,
Prayer shall rise with my earliest breath;
It shall mix in the business of life,
And soften the struggles of death."
[Cunningham.

"As the heart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God. When shall I come and appear before God."—[David.

A solemn and beautiful thought is expressed in the following:

It is related of a well-known divine, who, when living, was called "The Prince of Divines," that when on his death-bed, he was dictating words to an amanuensis who had written—

"I am still in the land of the living."

"Stop!" said the dying man, "correct that. Say—

"I am yet in the land of the dying, but hope soon to be in the land of the living."

Beautiful thought! This is a dying world.

We need not quit the world and abandon its busy pursuits, in order to live nearer to God:

We need not bid for cloistered cell,
Our neighbor and our work farewell;
The trivial round, the common task,
May furnish all we ought to ask—
Room to deny ourselves, a road
To bring us daily nearer God.

INFANT BAPTISM.—Since the world began, God never formed a covenant with his people, which did not include their posterity; the covenant with the Hebrews at Mount Sinai included the "little ones;" and by the express declaration of God, the covenant of grace between God and believers includes their children."—[Dr. Hodge, of Princeton.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LIST OF REMITTANCES

Received at the Office of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, for the month of July, 1856.

		P Latting	2 00
A.		M.	
P Adams	$8 10	H L McTyeire	5 00
B Adams	2 00	G J Maagn	5 00
Avery	2 00	E Mortimer	10 00
B Alexander	2 00	J Meeshon	1 00
		J Massey	8 00
B.		W A Moore	2 50
Berwick	2 00	A S McAlpin	2 00
T Bridges	10 00	O	
B Bowen	2 00		
Brown	5 00	C D Oliver	4 00
J Baldwin	2 00		
Bancroft	2 00	P.	
C.		J C Patton	5 00
J Coleman	10 50	S Parish	2 00
S Curry	2 00	R B Platt	2 00
Cox	11 00	J G Parham	2 00
W Coursey	5 00		
J Clement	20 00	R.	
		J G Rush	5 00
D.		T Y Register	2 00
W F Dawson	2 00	R Y Hew	5 00
F H Diefenwerth	5 00	J W Bush	4 00
		F D Richardson	2 00
E.		S.	
W H Elliot	2 00	N H Self	3 00
Beambrack	2 00	N Schreider	3 00
W H Ellison	15 00	J F Scurlock	7 00
		R A Shirley	5 00
G.		W A Smith	7 00
W M Goodwyn	6 50	E M Smalley	2 10
M Graham	5 00	A M Samford	5 00
M Glass	6 00	A M Samford	7 00
Greenleaf	7 50	J W Shores	12 00
P Golsco	5 00	F M Stovall	2 00
		Mrs Sharp	2 00
H.		T.	
Hobgood	2 00	W D Thomason	5 00
C Hutchinson	2 00		
J Hawkins	10 00	W.	
J Hamill	5 00	G D Wade	10 00
J Hallberg	5 00	D M Wiggins	20 00
Hearn		T C Weir	4 00
		Mrs Wall	2 00
J.		J L Wright	15 00
Jackson	1 00	A Walker	2 00
A B Jones	5 00		
E Jones	2 00	Y	
L.		C G Young	2 00
Latting	2 00		

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th of July, by Rev. B. R. Thompson, at the residence of Dr. T. H. Davidson, Mr. ERASTUS WINBURN, of Limestone county, to Miss LAURA CHARLEYELLA GATES, of Robertson county, Texas,

On the 13th July, at the house of Wm. Henderson, Esq., Union Parish, La., by Rev. A. Cargill, Mr. JOHN C. HARBER and Miss REBECCA STEWART.

There were present in good health to witness the ceremony and bless the bride, her grand father and grand mother, her great grand father and great grand mother.

DEATHS.

Died—Of scarlet fever, near Gainstown, La., on the 26th June, GEORGE W. WILSON, son of Dr. A. and MARTHA B. WILSON, aged four years, five months and six days.

Died—In Montevallo, Alabama, on the 9th May, 1856, Mrs. MARY SUMNER, born 10th January, 1830.

She had been a professor of religion for many years, and a member of the Methodist Church. Though reasoning in her religious profession, she displayed remarkable decision and firmness of Christian principle. Before embracing religion she was fond of worldly, fashionable pleasure, but this on her profession of religion was promptly renounced. Her worldly sufferings were borne with patience; and when questioned as to her religious condition, she said her faith in Christ was firm, and that she was resigned to the will of her Heavenly Father.

T. C. WEIR.

Died—At Greenwood Seminary, Tenn., on the 17th July, ELLEN, daughter of Telemachus and Mary Ann Hutchins, (both deceased,) in the 15th year of her age.

She was born July 30th, 1840, in Claiborne county, Miss. In 1854 she entered Greenwood Female Seminary of which institution she was in attendance at the time of her death. She early sought religion and adorned its profession. Since 1854 she was a member of the church. Her last words were, "I'm not afraid to die."

I. G. G.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice—There will be a Camp Meeting at Amity Camp Ground, (Methodist,) nine miles East of Sharon, Madison county, commencing on Thursday before the third Sabbath in August. Preachers and people geoerally are invited.

Notice.—There will be a Camp Meeting held on Swan Lake Circuit, about eight miles from Lake Providence, La., near Swan Lake, commencing August 22d, and embracing the fourth Sabbath of August. A general invitation is extended to brethren both of the ministry and laity.

N. A. CRAVENS, P. E.
WM. G. McGAUGHY, P. C.

Notice.—The Suggsville Camp Meeting, Clarke City, Ala., will commence on Friday, September 19.

W. K. NORTON, Pastor.

A pamphlet has been published in England by Mr Anderson, the well known machinist, on the management of steam boilers, in which he says that the pressure within in a boiler is much greater than is generally supposed. With a pressure of fifty pounds per square inch, it amounts to 7,200 pounds on every part of the surface exposed to the steam, amounting frequently to many thousand tons in the boiler, thus accounting for the enormous havoc made by explosions. The joints are weaker than the solid parts; good solid plates will withstand from 56,000 to 60 000 pounds per square inch of sectional area; the joints will give way at about 34,000 pounds, which shows the importance of seeing that the rivets and other fastenings are always in sound condition. Mr. Anderson divides explosions into four classes, namely: from want of strength, deficiency of water, heating of plates, and a variety of other circumstances.

It is a curious fact in science that glass resists the action of all acids except the fluoric; it loses nothing in weight by use or age; it is more capable than all other substances of receiving the highest degree of polish; if melted several times over and properly cooled in the furnace, receiving a polish which almost rivals the diamond in brilliancy. It is capable of receiving the richest colors produced from gold or other metallic coloring, and will retain the original brilliancy of hue for ages. Medals, too, imbedded in glass, can be made to retain forever their original purity and appearance.

A destructive fire occurred in Boston on the afternoon of the 29th ult. By falling walls Chas. A. Warren, a fireman, was killed, and three others badly injured. The bodies of a man, woman, and five children were taken from the ruins so defaced as to defy recognition. It is rumored that several other lives have been lost. Property to the amount of $75,000 was destroyed.

Blue Mass, and all other mineral compounds in the shape of pills, have been laid aside to make room for a better production from the vegetable kingdom in the shape of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. These celebrated Bitters are entirely vegetable, and thus combination of such a nature as to guarantee perfect safety in being used by both young and old, male and female—the latter in particular have received the most salutary benefit from the use of these Bitters, when all other treatment from the most skillful hands have failed to restore them from a state of debility to perfect health. For sale by druggists generally, and by E. J. Hart & Co., 79 Tchoupitoulas street; Alexander Norton & Co., 7 Perdido street; and H.

Magnetic Telegraph.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.

COTTON UNCHANGED.

BREADSTUFFS FIRM.

BY THE NATIONAL LINE.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The United States mail steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 23d of July, has arrived at this port.

Commercial Intelligence.

The news from the United States had no effect upon the Cotton market, which remained firm at previous rates. The sales for the three days previous to the departure of the steamer amounted to ——, of which speculators took 2000 bales and exporters 4500. The quotations are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is firm with moderate business doing. Flour shows a slight advance on higher grades, and a decline on the lower.

WHEAT.—Better grades are 1d. higher. Lower grades have declined 2d.

CORN.—Transactions are small, but prices are firm. The stormy weather had unsettled the market.

PROVISIONS.—In Beef and Pork there was a better demand though prices were unchanged.

Consols for money were quoted at 93¾.

General News.

Our accounts of the Spanish insurrection are conflicting. It is said to be suppressed in Madrid, but has its head quarters at Saragossa, where Espartero's partisans have secured the garrison.

It is reported that the Cortes had assembled and legally proclaimed liberty and a Constitution.

Louis Napoleon has ordered troops to the frontiers of Spain.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Advices from Florence mention negotiations between the governments of Rome, Naples, Florence and Modena, for the purpose of forming a confederation under the patronage of Austria.

The London Times intimates that the proposition of Mr. Dallas in regard to Central America is likely to prove satisfactory.

Failures in England.

John Mann, cotton broker, Liverpool; Joseph Wright & Co., spinners, Stockport; Low & Lane, Manchester; Dexter & Co., and four other houses have failed. Their liabilities are large and assets small.

Kentucky State Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4.—The whole American ticket is elected by 2100 majority.

In Glasgow, Frankfort and Shelbyville the American ticket has received majorities varylag from 100 to 120.

In Lexington, all the American ticket is elected except Marshall—the Democratic candidate having 80 majority.

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—The result of the election in this city is as follows: For Governor—Benton, 5,836; Polk, (Democrat) 2,577; Ewing, (American) 1,461. For Congress—Blair, (Bentonite) 5,538; Reynolds, (Democrat) 1,974. Blair's majority over Kennett (American) will reach about 500. The prospect is that the whole Benton ticket is elected in the county.

Kansas Affairs.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Advices from Leavenworth to the 30th ult., state that Lane's company had not entered the Territory. General Smith threatens to proclaim martial law if he attempts to enter. The Territorial authorities have commenced to levy taxes and trouble is anticipated in consequence, as both parties refuse to pay.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Flour buoyant. Southern $8 to $9; Wheat 5 cents higher; Southern White $1 85½. Mixed Corn 66c.; Whisky 37½; Sterling Exchange 9½.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—Flour $6 to $6 25; Whisky 25c.; Lard Oil 90c.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4.—There is 3½ feet in the river to Cincinnati; scarcely any water on the falls.

VICKSBURG, August 4.—The Lucy Robinson passed down at five and the Southern Belle at six o'clock this morning.

BUSINESS.—We cannot iterate or reiterate that business is dull for the season of the year, because there are transactions occurring almost every hour in the day. If they do not apply to one thing they do to another. There are transactions in cotton, though they may be very limited; there are operations in tobacco, either for large or small sums; there are sales of sugar and molasses, though they may be on the infinitesimal order, yet it does not show that the valuable association of gimlet rangers is extinct—far from it, its honorable members still cling to the hope, that the crop of sugar may reach 120,000 hhds. We hope so too, though if we were permitted to divulge all that is communicated to us, we should recommend that highly respectable body, which we have for months in and months out observed so industriously at work on the sugar landing of our city, to seek some other mode of making expenses. We admit that the recent favorable weather has inspired in some degree the hopes of the sugar planter; at the same time it must be taken into consideration the real obstacles of the season are to be encountered. However, our wishes, our hopes, in fact our prayers are for the developement of the resources of Louisiana.

The most interesting item of yesterday was the actual receipt of a bale of cotton, of this year's growth, being the first bale of the season—acknowledged as such—from the borders of the Mississippi. The present bale is from Carroll parish. We intimated that two bales before have been received. This surmise has not yet been removed, though why it should be attempted to conceal it is somewhat a mystery. But *n'importe*, we have only to remark that the first bale of cotton actually admitted, of the growth of 1856, as having been received via the Mississippi river, was from the plantation of Mr. Chambliss, of Carroll parish. Whether he is a Fillmore man or a Buchanan man we do not know. But there is no mistake, no doubt, no evasion on one head, that what he sends to market as the first bale of cotton is an unadulterated product of the soil. It may be native and it may not be; but our impressions at this moment are that Mr. Chambliss will say it is a native product, and if it commands twelve and a half cents per pound we will guarantee that Mr. Chambliss will say "all right."

There was no rain yesterday. The sun was tolerably warm between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. The health of the city is in the highest degree of the most favorable character. While the weekly mortuary returns in Northern cities denote a large increase, the returns of this city denote a decrease, and within the scope of our memory we never, at this season of the year, recorded a more auspicious and favorable prospect for health, business and prosperity, than at the present moment.—[Crescent of Wednesday, 6th.

The French doctors have discovered, recently, by various experiments instituted by them, that ice is safer and better to use in surgical operations than chloroform. By the application of pounded ice and common salt to the diseased parts, thus causing numbness and insensibility, a surgeon lately succeeded in removing a tumor of considerable size, without causing the patient any pain, and occasioning very little loss of blood. If ice can thus be successfully substituted in the place of chloroform, in surgical operations, it will be of great value in saving patients from the risks involved in the use of chloroform.

TRINOS AT NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, VA.—The two towns continue to enjoy excellent health. There is no appearance of any epidemic disease, but quarantine regulations are rigidly observed. New flour is selling in Norfolk at ten dollars per barrel. Capt. R. W. Baugh, formerly a midshipman in the United States Navy, and subsequently Sheriff of Norfolk county, died in Portsmouth on Sunday, the 27th ult. Isaac M. Bagley, a prominent citizen of the same town, died on the 26th ult. The Mayor of Norfolk has opened a complaint book.

Alvin C. Bradlee, the referee in the Forrest divorce case, made his report on the 24th ult. It provides for the payment of Mrs. Forrest's costs, and orders Mr. Forrest to give security for the payment of alimony, and affirms, in all respects, the judgment of the court.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Precise statistics concerning our early American shipping we have not at hand. They can be found in the volumes of the Massachusetts Historical Society—an institution that has contributed much towards collecting and preserving the important facts attendant upon the early growth and development of matters connected with our national infancy.

The first craft of any size launched in the "Province of Massachusetts," was a two-masted, naval rigged vessel, which, when fairly under way, plowed the waters so fleetly as to elicit from an admiring beholder the exclamation, "Goodness gracious! how she *skunes!*" and ever since, that style of craft has been called a schooner.

Advancing in their calling, the people of those States whose shores are washed by the Atlantic; whose fields are shaded by oaks as tough as any on Dodona; and their hill tops crowned with pines as beautiful as those of Mount Ida; have been building greater and still greater Alchemonts of the deep; and loading them with the products of our soil, cereals, manufactures and raw materials of every kind, for other nations, to whom nature has been more niggardly, to work up into articles of use and luxury.

The calling, like all callings when well improved, has been productive of profit and power; so that now, hardly two hundred years from when the pine tree flag was first unfurled, its starry successor circles the globe and flaunts in every breeze that sweeps under any constellation of either hemisphere. From the odd little craft that *skunned* along, we have increased our vessels until we have surpassed and excelled the maritime importance of nations that were old before we were young.

Statistics which demonstrate these facts are easily attainable. There is scarce an ocean disaster reported without the addenda, "passengers taken off by American ship ——;" or a wreck noted, unless accompanied with, "seen in lat. —, lon. —, by American ship ——." If there is a discovery made of new guano islands, in some *terra incognita*, by H. B. M. subjects, they no sooner land to raise the cross of St. George, than they see thirty or forty industrious Yankees loading the "Sally Ann, of Marblehead," on the opposite beach; and if a discovery ship is lost, exploring the North sea, it in all probability is found and towed back to civilization by some returning whaler, fitted out at Nantucket.

This spirit of daring and well conducted enterprise has had its natural conquests—for enterprise, like animals, grows from what it feeds upon, if the food be nutritious. It has been so with our commerce; until no star is too remote for a guide, no wind too strange for a motor, no waters too distant to be a support, nor no port so wild as not to be a haven to the peaceful cruisers of American commerce. Every branch of commerce, from that which is comprised within the "raging" canals, to that which circles the globe, is improved and increased.

The highways and byways of the world have been ransacked, and continue to be. When the voyages are long, and years must be spent in their successful prosecution; great clippers clothed with white wings of duck, from the mainsail to the sky-scrapers, and an endless continuity of jibs and every other conceivable cut of canvass that will save a puff of wind, depart to return only after a long future, when they shall have been tried by the wrath of Neptune and Eolus, and despite both have gathered up profits for their venturesome owners. It is this enterprise and this daring, founded on well understood laws, and conducted in accordance with sound theories and practice, that has made us the sovereigns of the seas.

The last official publication we have seen, placed American tonnage at five millions four hundred thousand tons! a great figure and surpassing that of England, whose commercial marine is stated at five million two hundred thousand tons—or two hundred thousand tons less than that of ours. If the average tonnage of the different vessels was rated at one thousand—ranging as they do from hundreds to thousands—we should have a fleet of five thousand four hundred vessels of a thousand tons each! If this tonnage is figured in clippers of two hundred tons each, and the vessels were placed on an equatorial line about the globe, each skipper might speak to the one before and the one behind him, *around the globe*, by raising his voice a little above the nautical pitch! This, we are aware, is an unusual way of computing naval supremacy, but for general comprehension, we submit that it is superior to either our own or the British styles of measurement. To follow it out, we might give the number of vessels and voyages and the tonnage of each vessel that would be necessary to transport Great Britain bodily into this zone—to make a solid highway from here to Nicaragua; how long a time it would require, and how many river and lake steamers we should be able to send down for the purpose of filling in the crevices. The figures are vast enough, however, in their outline, and require no additions to prove that our national maritime pride is well grounded.

OUR CITY.

We are seriously of opinion that the fly-away population made a great mistake this year in leaving the city, so far as purposes of comfort or recreation were concerned. We mean those who are now deriving fitful and often dangerous recreation at Northern cities and watering places—railroad smashes and steamboat burnings occasionally adding variety to the perpetual inconvenience and turmoil of traveling, and the welcomes at the havens of rest being smiling and sincere in strict mathematical proportion to the rig of the visitor and the quality of his trunks. There may be a certain amount of pleasure in spending the summer in such a manner, but we hardly think it compensates the trouble, risk and expense that it entails upon its devotees; and we are certain that the stay-at-homes are enjoying themselves far better than the fly-aways.

Our city has been, and is blessed at the present time, with a degree of health equal to that of the largest city in the Union, and superior to that of a great many. We have passed through our hottest weather, and are now enjoying the temperate sunshine, delicious breezes and balmy, beautiful nights, that are ever the accompaniment of mid-summer in this climate. Though the din of commerce has to some extent ceased, there is still considerable activity on the levee and in other marts of trade, and the business streets, during business hours, wear an aspect of life and activity that would scarcely be credited by those who annually migrate to the North, and derive their ideas of our summer appurtenances and pastimes from the croakers that have ever been the curse of our city. Building operations, the unerring index of a city's growth and prosperity, are visible in every quarter. Costly stores, elegant mansions, churches, and other public buildings, the rearing their clean, pretty heads on every side, and repairs and improvements are progressing extensively among buildings that one would think had no need of such attention.

The omnibusses are just as crowded, and the other vehicles about as numerous and noisy, and as apt to get locked in the narrow streets, as they were last spring. The ladies go a shopping as eagerly, and promenade as charmingly as ever. And the broad, shaded streets and public squares present each evening, save when a summer shower intervenes, pictures of life, beauty and joyousness, as rich as the eye of man could desire to feast upon.

NAVAL.—The Secretary of the Navy, it is said, has ordered Commodore Paulding, with the officers and crew of the frigate Potomac, now at the Brooklyn navy yard, to proceed to Philadelphia, to take command of the United States steam frigate Wabash, which has been made the flag ship of the Home squadron.

An effort is being made to construct a telegraph from Chattanooga to Knoxville, Tennessee.

The negro cook, George Wilson, who so brutally butchered the captain and mate of the schooner Eudora Imogene, on the 27th November last, suffered the severest penalty of the law on Friday, the 25th ult., in the jail-yard attached to the court house of White Plains, Westchester county, New York. The prisoner made no confession of his guilt, but on the contrary, maintained his innocence to the last.

There was an extensive fire in Williamsburg, on the 28th ult., caused by the explosion of a boiler used in the Excelsior Sugar Refinery. The fireman was badly scalded, and his life is despaired of.

Some stables in the rear of the refinery caught fire, and from thence the flames extended along the block, north and south, and before it was subdued, property to the extent of $50,000 was destroyed.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—*Senate*—The Senate refused, by a vote of 14 to 24, to order the engrossment of the bill appropriating $75,000 to test the practicability and usefulness of Richardson's Atmospheric Telegraph.

House—The House proceeded to act on the various amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. Barbour's amendment was read: "That Congress hereby disapproving of the code of alleged laws communicated, claiming to have been passed by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, and disapproving of the manner in which the said alleged laws have been enforced by the authorities of the Territory, expressly declare that until said alleged laws shall be confirmed by the Senate and the House of Representatives as having been enacted in accordance with the organic law, by the people of Kansas, no part of the military forces of the United States shall be employed in their enforcement, nor shall any citizen of Kansas be required to act as the posse comitatus of any officer acting as marshal or sheriff of said Territory; and such laws are regarded as null and void."

The amendment was rejected—yeas 88, nays 89.

The House then concurred in Mr. Sherman's amendment "Provided that no part of the military force of the United States shall be employed to aid in the enforcement of the alleged laws of the Legislative assembly of Kansas convened at Shawnee Mission, until Congress shall declare whether the laws are valid or not, and passed by a Legislature chosen in conformity with present organic law. And until Congress shall so act, it shall be the duty of the President to use the military force of the United States to preserve the peace, suppress insurrection, repel invasion and protect the persons and property of citizens therein; and on the highway of Missouri and elsewhere against unlawful seizure and search; and that the President disarm the present militia, recall all the United States arms, and prevent armed men from going into the territory and disturb the public peace or enforce real or pretended laws."

The vote stood yeas 91, nays 86.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—*Senate*.—The Senate took up the bill to regulate the compensation of members of Congress.

Mr. Callamer proposed a substitute: "That they shall receive for their attendance at the sessions twenty-five per cent. additional to what they are now entitled to by law. The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

House.—The House discussed the bill providing for a settlement of the claims of officers of the Revolution and the widows and orphans of those who died in the service.

Mississippi Items.

SCHOOL ACCIDENT.—The Vicksburg Whig, of the 30th ult., says:

We regret to learn that the dwelling-house of Capt. B. T. Edwards, about six miles east of this city, was blown down by the severe blow we had on Monday evening. Mr. Edwards was crushed beneath a falling chimney, and when taken out was found to have had one leg broken, besides being seriously bruised otherwise. The wonder is that he escaped with his life. Mr. Edwards had just added a second story to his house, which was covered in, and had only one coat weather-boarded. The result was that the whole mass was thrown down by the violence of the blow. Had the inhabitants of the house been closed up, it is probable that no damage would have been done, as the wind was not so violent as to blow down a house not so exposed.

HOMICIDE.—We learn from the Jimmy South, of the 24th inst., that Mr. Wm. Spence, tavern keeper at Pontotoc, killed Mr. Andrew Thompson on Sunday evening, the 20th, about an hour before sundown. The Coroner's jury agreed that it was justifiable homicide.

HEATED AN LEXINGTON.—The Advocate of the 30th ult., says:

We are happy to announce that the health of our town has improved a great deal in the last ten days. About two weeks ago there were sixty or seventy cases in town. There was scarcely a family in which there was not one member sick at least. Lexington has generally been a very healthy place. So much sickness can doubtless be attributed to the superabundance of all kinds of fruit.

The Court House in Port Gibson was struck by lightning on the 23d instant.

We understand, says the Natchez Free Trader of the 1st inst., that Dangerfield, the famous "war horse" of Gen. Quitman, was taken from his residence at Monmouth, about a month ago. Dangerfield is almost sacred property. He has gone through glorious service, and during the terrible fire at Monterey, he was shot from under Gen. Quitman. His renowned rider was unhurt, but he was left on the ground supposed to be mortally wounded. He recovered, however, and the General brought him home and gave him his liberty for life.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Jackson Flag, of the Union, of the 30th ult., reports the following:

In the High Court of Errors and Appeals, on Monday, a decision was rendered in the case of Green versus Weller, involving the question whether the act abolishing the separate Courts of Chancery was passed by the legislature according to the requirements of the Constitution. Judges Fisher and Handy (the majority of the court) held that the act was constitutionally passed, and that the amendments are now part of the supreme law of the State. Chief Justice Smith delivered an able and elaborate dissenting opinion. So the Superior and District Chancery Courts are abolished, and the Equity business transferred to the Circuit Courts.

The High Court adjourned on Monday evening until the regular fall term. The Judges have performed a vast amount of labor during the year, and well deserve a respite.

CROPS IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Whig, of the 30th ult., has the following under the above caption:

We continue to receive alarming accounts of the corn and tobacco crops in the greater portion of Eastern Virginia. The drought and the chinch bug are nearly co-extensive. A failure of the tobacco crop might be endured; though that would be a severe visitation under the burden of double taxes; but corn is the staff of life to man and beast in Old Virginia.

The following letter from Buckingham speaks for that region:

"JULY 26, 1856.—The crops are in an alarming state. There has been no rain, and the corn is in a dying condition, and the tobacco is either dead or dying. There can be no crop made of either without speedy and copious rains."

NOBLE CONDUCT IN A SLAVE.—The Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate, of the 24th ult., relates the following:

One day last week a son of Mr. Porter Bibb, (Porter,) went down the well; he was prostrated by carbonic acid gas in it. Baylor, (a favorite servant,) went down to save him; he put a rope round Porter's body, and felt himself overcome by the gas. Porter was drawn up and saved with great difficulty. Baylor was rescued as soon as possible, but sad to tell, animation could not be restored. He died to save his young master! The boy who brought Baylor up was also nearly overcome by the gas. It was not known that gas was in the well until Baylor went down and was prostrated by it.

The Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate of the 30th ult., says:

Flour is very scarce in town at this time. A good supply of a good article would find a ready sale. Corn meal is also scarce.

The crops are suffering greatly for the want of rain. No general rain has fallen for *six* week, and the weather has been hot, with dry winds. The corn crop is cut short at least one half. Cotton is also suffering. Vegetation generally is parching and drying up. Rain! oh, the rain! is the cry by all.

DEFINITION OF A "FAST" WOMAN.—The New York Mirror has a very sprightly correspondent at Newport who, under the signature of "Belle Britan," keeps them well posted in all that is going on. In a recent letter she gives the following definition, which is worthy of being pasted on the fly leaf of Webster unabridged:

By the way, I overheard a funny conversation last evening, between a gentleman and a lady who were promenading behind me, from which I learned the definition of a "fast woman." Two people were discussing the attractions of a young lady, who receives a good deal of attention here from the beaux—(such as we have)—when the gentleman remarked that he had not yet been able to discover the charms of the fair one in question. "O," said the lady, "she is *fast*, and that's what makes all the gentlemen like her." "But what does that mean?" inquired the gentleman a little roguishly. "Why," said the lady, "a fast woman is one that you can say anything to." I thought I should have dropped.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.—The Memphis Appeal, of the 26th ult., says:

We learn from Gen. Neely, of Bolivar, who is at present in our city, that about six miles of rails are now laid on the Mississippi Central and Tennessee Railroad, and the work is progressing at the rate of half a mile per day. This speed will take the road to Bullvar by the middle of September, when passengers and freight cars will be put on the track. The General has made arrangements with the steamer Ingomar to bring up the balance of the iron for the road.

A new method of laying down the T rail, by which it answers the same purpose of the continuous or endless rail, has been invented. The ends of the rail are matched or mortised, forming a compound joint, so that they slide into one another, forming a lock or brace, and making it equally as firm as any other part of the rail, and entirely preventing the ends from setting, which causes such a noise or chucking on the cars. It has been tested and said to work well. Mr. Hilliard, formerly a railroad man, is the inventor.

Explosion on the Steamer Empire State on Long Island Sound.

We condense the following account of the above-named disaster from the report in the New York Tribune, of the 28th ult:

For the particulars of this shocking affair we are indebted to Mr. Wm. W. Harding, one of the proprietors of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, who was a passenger on board, but fortunately escaped injury. The Empire State left Fall River for New York at 7½ o'clock, Saturday evening, with 225 passengers. She arrived at Newport at 8¼ o'clock, and left again in a quarter of an hour. Everything appears to have gone on as usual up to near 10 o'clock that night, save that it is said the boat was running at a very rapid speed, and it is further asserted that the smoke stack was red hot for some time previous to the explosion. At a quarter before 10 o'clock, when most of the passengers had retired for the night, a terrific explosion occurred, shaking the boat to her centre, and spreading consternation and dismay among her passengers. The shock of the explosion had hardly subsided before a dense volume of steam filled every part of the vessel.

The alarm among the passengers may be better conceived than described. Most of them having retired for the night, seized their life-preservers and rushed into the saloons in their night clothes. In a few seconds the saloons were filled with a dense body of steam, and the frantic passengers rushed wildly to and fro through the suffocating vapor, seeking to reach the open air. As it was impossible to see the way thither, they had to feel it out, stumbling against each other and over sofas and chairs at every step. Supposing, from the steam and smoke, that the boat was on fire, and unable from the darkness to see the true condition of things, for some time the passengers continued to blindly rush from one part of the boat to the other, giving vent to their fears in loud shouts and screams, and imprecations, that rendered the general confusion more appalling. Then came, loud above all the din, the agonizing shrieks and groans of the wounded, to swell the horrors of the occasion.

Capt. Brayton promptly caused the engine to be stopped, and then dropped anchor and proceeded to investigate the extent of the disaster. Upon examination it was found that the steam-chest around the starboard smokestack had exploded about on a level with the upper deck, forcing the steam all through the boat with terrible force. Wherever the scalding vapor touched it blistered, and as the result of the casualty, it was found that a large number of people were scalded with more or less severity. Out of those, six have died, and sixteen others are suffering untold tortures, many of them being doubtless injured past recovery.

As soon after the accident as practicable the boat was put ashore for Fall River, to land the injured for medical treatment.

Mr. Brockway, the engineer of the Empire State, says the boilers of the boat are one year old, and were built at the Morgan Iron Works. They are a combination of the mud tubular boilers, and have been subjected to hydraulic pressure, as a test, and certified as safe, this year, by the Massachusetts Inspector, under a pressure of 37 lbs. At the time of the accident there were only 31 lbs on. Mr. Brockway himself, although uninjured, was within thirty feet of the boiler and had a very narrow escape with his life. When the accident occurred the night was clear and calm, and the sea almost motionless.

This boat seems to have been very unfortunate. Once she was turned to the water's edge; about a year ago her piston flew up, knocking out the cylinder head and scalding a number of persons, some fatally, others very seriously; only the other day she struck on the rocks in Hell Gate, and was forced to go into dry dock and repair, and now comes this disaster to cap the climax.

A MAN KILLED BY HIS OWN COFFIN.—The New York Daily Times, of the 28th ult., relates the following singular story:

On Saturday night last, a man who resided in Twenty-ninth street was killed in a most singular manner. The following are the particular circumstances, as far as our reporter has been able to learn them—for, in consequence of the opinion entertained concerning his relatives by the deceased, what was a man of considerable wealth and respectability, they have made great efforts to keep the particulars from the public ear. It appears that nearly a year ago the deceased, who was fifty-three years of age, became strongly impressed with an idea that, when he should die, the parsimonious disposition of his relatives would lead them to put him in a cheap coffin, while he had a strong desire to be buried in one of polished rosewood, lined with white satin and trimmed with silver. Soon after this strange idea got possession of his mind, he discovered an elegant coffin in one of the principal warehouses, which suited him. He purchased it for $75; had it sent to his residence at night fall, and stowed it away in a small closet adjoining his bed-room, where it remained until the time of the accident.

How it occurred is not known to certainty, for the first intimation the family had of the lamentable occurrence was from a servant, who, on going to call him to breakfast, found the door wide open and the deceased lying upon the floor, dead, with his coffin at his side. She screamed, which soon brought the family, and on raising the body the skull was found crushed in upon the brain. He was discovered about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when, to all appearances, he had been dead several hours. On examining the closet, a bottle containing a quantity of sherry wine was found, and as Saturday night was excessively warm, he is supposed to have gone to the closet in order to procure the wine to use with some ice-water he had on a small table by his bedside. It is thought that he must have sought for it in the dark, and by some mistake upset the coffin, which stood nearly upright. Becoming sensible that it was falling, he probably made an effort to get away, when he fell, and the outer end struck his head with sufficient force to fracture his skull and cause almost immediate death. The inquest will be held with all possible secrecy. The unfortunate impression of the deceased concerning his relatives is a sufficient reason for withholding the names of the parties.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—A new light house has been erected on Gay Head, entrance of Martha's Vineyard Sound. The tower is built of brick, and is thirty-five feet high. The keeper's houses are of brick also, and the center of the tower is twelve feet in front of the center of the houses. The color is the natural color of the brick.

The focal plane of the light is one hundred and ninety-one feet above the level of the sea; and the distance at which it will be visible from the deck of a vessel fifteen feet above the level of the sea is at least twenty nautical miles.

The illuminating apparatus is a revolving Fresnel lens of the first order, showing a bright flash every ten seconds.

This light will be exhibited for the first time at sundown, December 1, 1856; from which date the revolving light shown at Gay Head at present will be discontinued.

A light house will be built during the present season on Big Island, in the St. Croix River, otherwise called Neutral Island and St. Croix Island. The structure will be built of wood, and the tower will be on the top of the keeper's house. The color will be white.

The light shown will be fixed, of the natural color, and the illuminating apparatus will be a Fresnel lens of the fifth order.

The center of the light will be about forty feet above the level of high water, and the light will be seen in good weather about eleven nautical miles.

Notice giving the latitude and longitude will be published before the light is placed in operation.

The light house will be lighted for the first time on the night of Monday, the 2d day of February, 1857, and will be kept burning during every night thereafter.

DECIDEDLY RICH.—The Columbia (S. C.) Times, of the 28th ult., relates the following:

It will be remembered that on account of a caning at the Metropolitan Hotel, by Mr. Vicks, who thrashed Stanwood severely, appeared in our columns a few days since. Connected with Mr. Vicks we have a tale to unfold which will take the abolitionists of Philadelphia feel very cheap.

It seems that when Mr. Vicks was about to leave North Carolina in company with Mr. Haywood on a Northern pleasure tour, he was requested by the State authorities to take with him a negro who had been sentenced to banishment from North Carolina for a glaring outrage upon the laws of that State. Mr. V. consented and on his arrival at the Hotel in Philadelphia he registered his name Vicks and servant. Soon after the abolitionists appeared and used every persuasion to induce the negro to abscond; and he informed Mr. V. that they had offered him $50 to run off. Mr. V. advised the boy to demand $100. The amount was paid and the banished negro who was taken to the North to be left there, received and unexpectedly and is now residing among a class of people altogether worthy his association.

W. D. Porter, in the New York Herald, points out a new way to discover murderers. He says:

The following method will in many cases detect the perpetrators of a murder: It is well known that all objects are actually painted or impressed on the eye. Should a person die by a violent death, the object before the eye, at the time, remains impressed on the retina. If the covering of the eye is scraped down thin, and a powerful magnifying glass applied, the image will be distinctly seen. This was the first discovery of the daguerreotype. Any scientific physician can do this.

FEVER IN FLORIDA.—The Tampa (Fla.) Peninsular, of the 19th inst., says:

The Hillsborough river is very much swollen, with a current that would grace the Mississippi. Hagler's and Bolles' bridges were carried away at the commencement of the freshet, and the rope by which the ferry-boat, at this place, was crossed, gave way a few days ago, and all attempts to stretch another have been ineffectual. Thus, it will be perceived, all means of crossing, save in small boats have been destroyed.

We have had but one mail in two weeks, and will, in all probability; not have another in a month or two.

Interesting times, these!

CROPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—We copy the following letter from the Charleston Courier of the 1st inst. It gives a sad account of the growing crops and the misfortunes which have befallen the planting interests in that State:

Mr. Editor: This has been an eventful season so far, and one long to be remembered. At first the weather was very cold, and we were almost "frost-locked" for nearly three months, with hail, rain, snow, sleet and ice. Then a dry spell, and after that a heavy washing rain; again a dry hot spell, and then the rain, when the water fell fourteen inches deep on the whole ground, over a large scope of country, pouring down in cataracts and washing off fences, mills, mill-dams and bridges, causing utter destruction to crops on the low grounds and doing considerable injury to the railroads. Now we have the army-worm, which has made its appearance in vast numbers, destroying vegetation in a most summary manner, leaving luxuriant grass patches as bare as a yard.

I traveled several miles along the valley of the Broad river, and saw signs of ruin and destruction all the way. Fields of corn are fast disappearing before the little greedy monsters, and they have commenced on the cotton in some places. How long this warm may continue its ravages, or what the result may be is unknown.

The prospects are certainly very gloomy at this time, as the worm may be the instrument of greater destruction and cause more distress than the freshet, from the fact of its ravages being more general, consuming alike the food of man and beast on the ridge, as well as the remnant which escaped the freshet in the valleys. Fortunately they cannot eat up the railroads, which may transport us supplies from some point of plenty.

The crops are suffering very much from drouth in the vicinity at present. Some refreshing showers might stay the hand of destruction by the worms.

From the New York Express of the 29th ult., we clip the following:

WILL IT EVER RAIN?—That is the question—the great question of the day—and the night—and the morning. It is put by our exchanges North, East, South and West, for all sections are now suffering alike and in common. The farmers are predicting all sorts of disasters for the harvest in consequence, and the market speculators, ever on the alert to make the most of a good opportunity, are putting up the prices of vegetables and other commodities likely to be unfavorably affected by the dr

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

"Would You be Young Again?"

"Would you be young again?" composed by a Scottish nobleman, Caroline Baroness Nairn, in 1842, when in her seventy-sixth year:

Would you be young again?
So would not I—
One tear to memory given,
Onward I'll fly.
Life's dark flood forded o'er,
All but at rest on shore,
Say, would you plunge once more,
With hope so nigh?

If you might, would you now
Retrace your way?
Wander through stormy wilds,
Faint and astray?
Night's gloomy watches fled,
Morning all beaming red,
Hope's smiles around us shed,
Heaven's sweet—stay.

Where, then, are those dear ones,
Our joy and delight?
Dear and more dear, though now
Hidden from sight.
Where they rejoice to be,
There is the land for me,
Fly time, fly speedily—
Come, life and light.

Repose.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

She slept amongst her pillows soft,
(A dove, new wearied with her flight,)
And all around, and all aloft,
Hangs fulness and folds of virgin white;
Her hair outdarkens the dark night,
Her glance outshines the starry sky;
But now her locks are hidden quite,
And closed is her fringed eye.

She stepeth; wherefore doth she start?
She sigheth; doth she feel no pain?
Hush, none! the dream is near her heart;
The spirit of sleep is in her brain,
He cometh down, like golden rain,
Without a wind, without a sound;
He steers the deeper (ne'er in vain)
Like May, when earth is winter bound.

All day within some cave he lies,
Deformed from his mighty array—
But in the hush of evening skies
He comes in splendour and in play.
Two spells at night doth man obey;
By such he's wrought, from each he learns;
The magic lord of life is Day,
The other when starry Night returns.

She is Coming.

There has fallen a splendid tear
From the passion-flower at the gate,
She is coming, my love, my dear;
She is coming, my life, my fate;
The red rose cries, "she is near, she is near;"
And the white rose weeps, "she is late;"
The larkspur listens, "I hear, I hear;"
And the lily whispers, "I wait."

She is coming, my own, my sweet,
Were it ever so airy a tread,
My heart would hear her and beat,
Were it earth in an earthy bed;
My dust would hear her and beat,
Had I lain for a century dead;
Would start and tremble under her feet,
And blossom in purple and red.

TENNYSON.

I wonder if any of our readers can just now appreciate the following little poem:

How beautiful is the rain!
After the dust and heat,
In the broad and leafy street,
In the narrow lane,
How beautiful is the rain!

How it clatters along the roofs,
Like the trample of hoofs!
How it gushes and struggles out
From the throat of the overflowing spout!
Across the window pane
It pours and pours;
And swift and wide
With a muddy tide
Like a river down the gutter roars
The rain, the welcome rain!

ALL ABOUT GIRLS' NAMES.—If you are a very precise man and wish to be certain of what you get, never marry a girl named Ann, for we have the authority of Lindley Murray, and others, that "*An* is an indefinite article." [Exchange.

If you would like to have a wife who is "one of a thousand," you should marry an Emily, or Emma—for any printer can tell you that "*Ems*" are always counted by thousands.

If you do not wish to have a bustling, fly-about wife, you should not marry one named Jenny—for every cotton spinner knows that "*jennies*" are always turning.

If you have a wife named Cordelia, you should never drop any of your old acquaintances, for he who has the "*dear*" never eats.

If you marry one named Margaret, you may confidently expect that she will end her days on the gallows, for all the world knows that "*pegs*" were made for hanging.

Unless you would have the Evil One for a father-in-law, you should not marry a lady named Elizabeth, for the devil is the father of *Lies*. (lies.)

Many men of high moral principles, and who would not gamble for the world, still have not refused to take a *bet*.

The London Directory shows that there are several men in England named Salad. Let us fervently trust that one of them, at least, has a wife named *Lettuce*.

READING "A CLUB!"—"Tommy my son, what are you going to do with that club?"

"Send it to the editor of course."

"But what are you going to send it to the editor for?"

"Cause he says, if any body will send him a club he will send them a copy of his paper."

The mother came pretty near fainting, but retained consciousness enough to ask:

"But, Tommy, dear, what do you suppose he wants with a club?"

"Well, I don't know," replied the hopeful urchin, "unless it is to knock down subscribers as don't pay for their paper."

AN ISLE OF RAIN ON THE ATLANTIC.—We have been struck with the passage of Lieutenant Maury's "Physical Geography of the Sea," in which he computes the effect of a single inch of rain falling upon the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic Ocean includes an area of twenty-five millions of square miles. Suppose an inch of rain to fall upon only one-fifth of this vast expanse. "It would weigh," says the author, "three thousand and sixty thousand millions of tons, and the salt, which as water, it held in solution in the sea, and which, when this water was taken up as a vapor, was left behind to disturb the equilibrium, weighed sixteen millions more tons, or nearly twice as much as all the ships in the world could carry at a single cargo each. It might fall in a day; but occupy what time it might in falling, this rain is calculated to exert so much force—which is inconceivably great—in disturbing the equilibrium of the ocean. If all the water discharged by the Mississippi during the year, were taken up in one mighty vapor, and cast into the ocean at one effort, it would not make a greater disturbance in the equilibrium of the sea than would the fall of rain supposed. And yet, so gentle are the operations of nature, that movements so vast are unperceived."

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.—A Yankee out walking in Virginia, at Wheeling, while (to himself a talking) experienced a feeling—strange, painful and alarming for him in regard to his knees, as he suddenly discovered he was covered over with bees! They rested on his cuffs, and perched upon his nose; they colonized his peaked face, and swarmed upon his clothes. They explored his swelling nostrils, dived into his ears; then crawled up his trowsers, and filled his eyes with tears. "Did he yell like a hyena? Did he holler like a bear? Was he scar't and did he 'cut and run?' or did he scatter—scream? No'er a one! He wasn't scar't a bit—not he—nor screech—nor hollers—but he hired 'em for a quarter a piece right, and sold 'em for two dollars.

That house will be kept in a turmoil where there is no toleration of each other's errors, no lenity shown to failings, no meek submission to injuries, no soft answer to turn away wrath. If you lay a single stick of wood on the fire, and apply fire to it, it will go out; but add another and there will burn, and half a dozen and you will have a blaze. There are other things subject to the same conditions. If one member of a family gets into passion, and is let alone, he will cool down, and possibly be ashamed and repent. But opposing temper to temper; pile on the fuel; draw in allies of the passion, and there will soon be a blaze, which will scorch them in all its hurtling heat.

THE UPPER RIVERS.—We clip the following river news from the St. Louis Democrat of the 26th ult.:

The Mississippi opposite this place is rising, having risen two feet since last Friday evening. The rise is from the Missouri, and is likely to disappear [illegible], unless the copious rains we have been [illegible] for two days should also have fallen extensively up the rivers, and cause a greater rise than anticipated. We need not repeat the condition of the Illinois and upper Mississippi. Suffice it to state, that no [illegible] had taken place in them at latest accounts. Yesterday arrivals Saturday and yesterday [illegible] the Illinois, one from the Missouri, two from the Ohio, one from above the rapids, etc.

SENDING A HORSE BACKWARDS.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Post says, an English horse [illegible] backwards down Cherry Elephant the other day, at the corner of the Canal de Lanjeuse Bazaar, by means of a sweep. Cost—him the docile animal [illegible] five-eighths of a sou in five minutes and [illegible] seconds. A sporting item worth [illegible].

My Intimate Friend.

"Save me from my friends!" There is wisdom in the exclamation—but what are "one's friends" at large compared with the one particular individual, who, under the name of friendship, has taken out letters patent for the express purpose of doing us all the mischief in his power?

My intimate friend belongs to the same club as myself, and manages to get himself invited to share my dinner, three times a week, to say the least; on which occasions he shows his friendship by telling me plainly that champagne is necessary for his digestion.

My intimate friend gives me a bad dinner whenever he entertains my at his lodgings because, as he says, between friends there needs no ceremony—and then drops hints about "the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

My intimate friend borrows money of me alone because, as he observes, he would not hurt me by applying to any one else; and forgets the golden maxim that "short accounts make long friends."

My intimate friend is always ready to be my second in a duel; and is so tenacious of my honor that he will never hear of a, compromise, though older and better men than himself have professed themselves satisfied.

My intimate friend rides my horse instead of keeping one, because Orestes and Pylades and Damon and Pythias were not better friends than we are, and consequently such trifles ought to be common between us.

My intimate friend would think me very ill-natured did I not present him in all the different circles that I frequent, although, being better favored than I am, the consequence is that he dances with all the handsomest girls, and I am employed to take the old ladies down to supper.

My intimate friend is so solicitous about my gentlemanlike appearance, that he left me no peace till I employed his tailor, his hatter, and his shoemaker, all of which functionaries supply him gratis for the sake of his good word among his dear friends.

My intimate friend insisted on giving a ball at my house, because, he said, a rich man like myself ought not to receive so many civilities without a return. He would undertake all the trouble, and write all the invitations. The consequence was that he entertained all his friends at my expense, and I offended many for not having invited them.

My intimate friend would know all the secrets of my heart; and I confided to him that I was in love with a charming girl, of whom I gave a very love-like description. He insisted on being introduced to the family, as he would be delighted to forward my suit by all the assistance in his power. My intimate friend soon made himself at home in the house, and held sketches for Caroline, while I was talking with her mother—as he said, I had better not pay my attentions too openly, till I was sure of her parents' sanction.

My intimate friend has a knack of bringing forward all the subjects on which I am least informed, to show off his superior attainments. Thus, after teazing me for half an hour to sing, which he assured my friends I could do capitally if I chose, he got himself solicited to take part in a duet with Caroline, who was delighted with his abilities.

My intimate friend took charge of all my letters to my lady love, which he could easily give her unperceived, as nobody suspected him—all of which he most faithfully consigned to the fire, assuring me that my addred did not dare answer them, though she had read them with great satisfaction.

My intimate friend was always at her house. He rode with her and danced with her, all to forward my interests, while I was enjoined to be absent—not to spoil the whole plan. In short, he made love for me, proposed for me, and finally married her, no doubt for my sake; and to prove the excess of his friendship, and being now rich through her means, and no longer in want of an intimate friend, he has forgotten our intimacy and-blotted my very person from his memory. So much for *friendship!*

THE NORTHMEN IN AMERICA.—We copy from the Philadelphia Ledger the following interesting article:

The controversy which raged so long as to whether America was visited by the Scandinavians or not, before its discovery by Columbus, has been determined finally, as all know, in the affirmative. So late as the appearance of Irving's "Columbus," the question was still an open one, and that author felt himself even authorized to decide in the negative. But since that period, the researches of the Danish antiquaries have left no doubt that the Northmen landed on this continent, more than eight hundred years ago; that they even colonized it for a time, and that something of their blood and language, however inconsiderable, must have become incorporated with the red man's race and tongue, when the colonies were finally abandoned. But, by all writers, these settlements were conceded to have been confined to North America. No one suspected that the Scandinavians had ever penetrated, in their adventurous voyages, to the West Indies or to South America. But, within the last two years, this theory has been broached on philological grounds, and from two distinct quarters—one, the Abbe de Bourbourg, whose researches have been made in Guatemala; the other, a Swedish gentleman, lately resident in Brazil. The latter, especially, asserts that the language of the Peruvian Incas was Swedish. The name of Inca he considers merely a corruption of Inga, the founder of the royal Scandinavian race of the Inglings, celebrated in an ancient Saga. A letter on the subject, from the pen of Mary Howitt, makes a conspicuous figure in the last London Anthenæum.

These analogies in tongues, however, are perilous things. If, as there is reason to believe, most of the languages in the world had a common origin, the roots of many words must be similar in not a few. A century ago, it was the fashion, on this and other accounts, to attribute the colonization of America to the ten tribes of Israel. Quite as plausible a theory, we have no doubt, could be constructed, tracing the dominant caste, at least, in Peru, if not Mexico, to the ancient Scandinavians, by the simple process of collecting, in one imposing array, all such words, customs and institutions as were common to the Northmen and the Incas, and rejecting the ten thousand others that were dissimilar. Antiquarian research, we regret to say, has advanced but little, since Scott, in one of his earliest novels, made Majoribanks discover a Roman encampment in an old ditch, till the gaberunzie dispelled the dream by saying he "minded the diggin' on it." Crude theories, founded on one-sided investigations, are substituted for that large, wide and thorough induction, by which only can truth be attained. We have no doubt that, in the course of time, and as the antiquities and ancient tongues of these continents become more completely understood, an approximation at least will be made to unriddling the great problem. "Who first settled America?" It is not impossible either, though scarcely probable, that the Scandinavians will be found to have had a hand in it. But, as yet, both the data and the careful analysis, to solve this sphinx, are wanting. The Bacon of this new field of discovery has not yet arisen.

SYDNEY SMITH ON SWEARING.—Sydney Smith, when traveling in a stage coach one day, long before railroads were dreamed of, was terribly annoyed by a young man, who had acquired the polite art of swearing to such an extent that he could not help interlarding his discourse with it, as though it were a constituent part of the language. 'As there was a lady present, the matter was doubly annoying. After enduring the young man's displays for some time, the "wag, wit and wicar," as one of his cockney admirers called him, asked permission to tell the company a little anecdote, and thus commenced: "Once upon a time (boots, sugar-tongs and tinder-boxes) there was a king of (boots, sugar-tongs and tinder-boxes) England, who, at a grand ball, (boots, sugar-tongs and tinder-boxes) picked up the Duchess of (boots, sugar-tongs and tinder-boxes) Shrewsbury's garter (boots, sugar-tongs and tinder-boxes) and said: 'Honi soit qui mal y (boots, sugar-tongs and tinder-boxes) pense,' which means in English, 'Evil be to him who (boots, sugar-tongs and tinder-boxes) evil thinks.'—This was the origin of (boots, sugar-tongs and tinder-boxes) the order of the garter."

When Sydney Smith had concluded, the young gentleman said: "A very good story, sir—rather old—but what the devil has boots, sugar-tongs and tinder-boxes to do with it?"

"I will tell you my young friend, when you tell me what 'd——n my eyes,' etc., have to do with your conversation. In the meantime, allow me to say, that's my style of swearing."

When Lord Elgin was in Portland, a dinner was given to him. He said to one of the committee:

"This takes me by surprise. Must I make a speech?"

"It will be expected, sir."

"Tell me, I pray you, what you have of which you are proud? Any public works? Any public men?"

"It is the birth-place, sir, of Longfellow, the poet."

"Does he reside here?"

"He does not. He was born here. His brother Samuel still lives here. We are accustomed to speak of him as a townsman, and are very proud of him."

"Thank you, sir, thank you."

Elgin was called. Elgin rose.

"Portland, we know you! Your fame has reached across the Atlantic! for yours is the proud honor to have given birth to America's greatest poet—the world-renowned *Samuel* Longfellow!"

The Emperor Napoleon lately invited M. de Persigny, the French ambassador at London, to dine with him, and afterwards witness a display of fireworks from the balconies of the Ministry of State. M. de Persigny once shared the Emperor's prison, and was his companion in exile and misfortune, after the failure of their revolutionary schemes. To this invitation the ambassador replied that his wardrobe was in London, and that unfortunately the only coat he had in Paris was the one then on his back, and he thought it hardly fitting for the occasion. Thereupon the Emperor offered to lend him one. M. de Persigny thanked him, took the cloak, and, as he was about to put it on, noticed on the right side of it the cross of the Legion of Honor (the grand crosses are worn on the right side, and the ambassador was only a grand officer.) He called the Emperor's attention to the circumstance, and hinted that the decoration ought to be removed. "Let it be," said the Emperor, "you will be a Grand Cross in to-morrow's *Moniteur*."

[Albany Tribune.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.—Ion, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in a letter under date of the 29th ult., has the following in regard to our relations with Spain:

Our relations with Spain have become quite interesting, if not critical, as appears from the dispatches lately received from our minister, Mr. Dodge. The government cannot, with safety, make any concessions, which would seem to compromise the nations dignity. The Cortes censured the government for having allowed and paid the claim on account of the Black Warrior affair, and in consequence of that, the government has refused our demand for the adjustment of pending other claims. The latest accounts show, however, that the government has failed to conciliate the Cortes, to which body the insurrectionary movement is attributed.

The Richmond Despatch has the following about the Virginia gold mines: The proprietor of the Quartz Gold Mines in Orange, is about shipping 50 tons of ore to England, to be tested by parties there negotiating for his mine. The United States mines, owned by Col. Thos. Hunt, of New York, are about being opened by Col. Morgan. The washings of refuse sand at the Vanclusc mines have yielded $15 per ton. The Mitchell mine in Spottsylvania, has been valued at $150,000 by a party from the North. The Gardiner mine in the same county is yielding well.

SHOOTING IN COLUMBUS, GA.—The Enquirer of the 29th says:

On Saturday night, at a house of ill-fame in this city, Charles Barrow was dangerously shot by Murtin Watson. We learn that the difficulty grew out of a quarrel about one of the women of the house, and that Watson shot Barrow with a pistol, lodging four buck-shot in his body. Barrow is alive, and hopes of his recovery are entertained. Watson has so far avoided arrest.

Otis Tufts, the extensive steam engine builder, of Boston, has failed for $300,000.

There were only sixty-six deaths in Boston during the week ending on the 27th ult.

A dispatch dated Provincetown, July 30th, says that a letter from Green Island, in the Straits of Bello Isle, mentions a terrific storm which occurred there on the 1st ult., driving twenty-nine vessels ashore at that place. Three vessels were also lost off Dog Island, with all on board—only one vessel rode out the gale. Three hundred and fifty men were living in tents on Green Island.

There were 100 deaths in Brooklyn the week ending on the 26th ult., of whom 78 were minors.

Gen. Totten, Chief Engineer of the United States Army, is at Newport, R. I.

The Rev. Chas. Baring, e younger brother of Sir Francis Baring, has been appointed Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, England.

AN EXPERIMENT.—A poor student had no means of procuring fire-wood during the last hard winter; so he was obliged to break up and burn piece after piece of his furniture.

"What are you doing there?" asked a fellow student.

"I don't like my quarters," replied he, "so I am moving out by the chimney!"

"If you ever think of marrying a widow," said an anxious parent to his heir, "select one whose first husband was hung: that is the only way of preventing her throwing his memory in your face, and making annoying comparisons." "Even that won't prevent it," exclaimed a crusty old bachelor; "she'll not only praise him, but say hanging would be too good for you."

Like the rainbow, peace rests upon earth, but its arch is lost in heaven. Heaven bathes it in hues of light—it springs up amid tears and clouds—it is a reflection of the eternal sun—it is an assurance of calm—it is an emanation from the distant orb of immortal light.

At the Fourth of July dinner in Boston, the following toast was offered: "Yankee Doodle—the tune to which our fathers marched to victory. May their sons, as they commemorate Yankee Doodle-*doo*, never forget what Yankee Doodle *did*."

Several newsboys have been arrested in the city of New York for selling newspapers on Sunday. The people of Gotham are becoming entirely too good to keep.

The library of the late James G. Percival, poet, numbering over seven thousand volumes, says the Madison (Wis.) Patriot, is to be sold by the administrator. The Patriot suggests that the State of Wisconsin should purchase it and place it in the library of the State Historical Society.

We see by the Washington papers that our townsman, Mr. Samuel H. Gilman, has succeeded in getting a patent for his improved sugar evaporators.

A Thrilling Adventure.

A merchant, who, wishing to celebrate his daughter's wedding, collected a party of her young companions. They were circled around her, wishing much happiness to the youthful bride and her chosen one. Her father gazed proudly on his lovely child, and hoped that as bright prospects for the future might open for the rest of his children who were playing among the guests. Passing through the hall of the basement he met a servant who was carrying a lighted candle in her hand; without the candlestick. He blamed her for such conduct, and went into the kitchen to see about the supper. The girl soon returned, but without the candle. The merchant immediately recollected that several barrels of gunpowder had been placed in the cellar during the day, and that one had been opened.

"Where is your candle," he inquired. In the utmost alarm.

"I couldn't bring it up with me, for my arms are full of wood," said the girl.

"Where did you put it?"

"Well, I'd no candlestick; so I stuck it in some black sand that is in the small barrel."

Her master dashed down the stairs, the passage was long and dark; his knees threatened to give way under him; his breath was choked; his flesh seemed dry and parched, as if he had already felt the suffocating blast of death. At the end of the cellar, under the very room where his children and their friends were revelling in felicity, he saw the open barrel of powder, full at the top; the candle stuck loosely in the grains, with a long red snuff of burnt wick; this sight seemed to wither all his powers; the laughter of the company struck upon his ear like the knell of death. He stood a moment unable to move. The music commenced above, the feet of the dancers responded with vavacity; the floor shook, and the loose bottles in the cellar jingled with the motion. He fancied the candle moved, was falling; with desperate energy he sprang forward. But how to remove it! the slightest touch would cause the red hot wick to fall into the powder. With unequalled presence of mind he placed a hand on each side of the candle pointed toward the object of his care, which, as his hands met, was secured in the clasping of his fingers and safely moved away from its dangerous position. When he reached the head of the stairs he smiled at his previous alarm, but the reaction was too powerful, and he fell into fits of the most violent laughter. He was conveyed to his bed senseless, and many weeks elapsed ere his nerves recovered sufficient tone to allow him to resume business.

COUPLIN'S WAIT.—Joseph Landers and Mary Webb called on Wednesday evening on Counsellor Holstein and requested him to merry them. Mr. H. informed the parties that he was not a magistrate and desired them to delay the matter until morning. Miss Webb said she could not think of such a thing—that she had come out to be married and that she was not to be fooled. Mr. Holstein, discovering that the young lady was becoming desperate, sent for Justice Parsons. The Justice arrived and tied the knot—Mr. Allen acting as groomsman and Mr. Holstein doing the part of bridesmaid. After the ceremony was concluded Charles W. Mink, Esq., addressed the bride and groom in a few brief remarks, and advised the pair to leave immediately for Kansas, a portion of the country wonderfully in want of live women at the present time. Mr. Mink, having finished his remarks, presented the young lady with an ivory rattle—a present more suggestive than welcome. The bride blushed and said, "thank you," and immediately went behind her fan to cough. The ceremony over, Miss Webb asked the magistrate what he ohanged. The Magistrate replied, "anything you please." Miss Webb asked if two dollars would do. The justice said "certainly." Miss Webb immediately out with her porte monnaie and handed the contents to the Justice. The justice counted it and said, "eleven and ninepence." "Possible! Send a boy down to the boat and I'll give you the other four and three pence." The magistrate said "all right." The bride and groom then left the office in company with a boy. Near the Columbia street bridge the party went on a canal boat. Miss Webb rushed into the cabin, got the four and three pence and handed the same to the boy. Boy handed over certificates. Miss Webb said "impudent woman in York State—kiss me, Jo." Joseph replied, "stop your fooling," and goes into the back cabin. Miss Webb follows Joseph and locks the door. Boy returns to Holstein's office and hands over the money. Mr. Mink moves that the justice expends the proceeds in coffee and oysters. Vote put and carried unanimously. Party orders up coffee and oysters and enjoy themselves for an hour, hour and a half or two hours. They separate with an understanding that they have had a delightful little time and all caused by a young lady anxiore to get married and "have the thing off her mind."

[Albany Tribune.

"DONE BROWN."

"DONE BROWN."—A leap-year story is told by the St. Louis Herald, which shows that it is not always best for a bachelor to look—long—before he leaps. Here is the story:

There is a certain fashionable boarding-house in St. Louis, where a handsome young widow was boarding. The lady we will call Widow Cheerly; she has a fortune of some $30,000, left by her deceased husband, and no children. Three young clerks—Smith, Brown and Jones, who formerly boarded at this boarding-house, called upon the landlady on New Year's day. The Widow Cheerly was in the room, and saw the young men approaching. She immediately dressed herself up in her "bridal array," called the landlady and inquired their names. The lady informed her, when she remarked, "I intend to have one of those young men for a husband." The landlady smiled incredulously, and then went down into her parlor to receive her visitors.

The widow followed immediately, and without waiting an introduction, approached Smith and said: "Will you consent to become my husband?" The young man blushed, and backed out. The gay widow then addressed Mr. Brown, who "jumped at the chance," and the twain were made one. The next morning, when Brown awoke, he began to think, as he was out of employment, that he was in a fix; and, while he was resolving in his mind whether it would be better for him to run off or to commit suicide, his wife awoke, and said, "My dear, have you any objection to collecting a few bills?" Thinking she supposed he had some money she him, he muttered, "No, not when there is any money owing me." "I do not mean that, my dear. Get up and go to my bureau drawer, and there you will find bills to the amount of five hundred dollars, for the rents due me for the past month. You will please accept the money from me as a new year's gift."

Brown found that he had been "done Brown" in a most satisfactory way, and has been happier than most lords ever since.

Not long since, a "Friend" who rejoiced in the name of Comfort, paid his devoirs to a young and attractive Quaker widow named Rachel H. Either her griefs were too new, or her lover too old, or from other causes, his offer was declined. Whereupon a Quaker friend remarked: "That was the first modern instance he had known where Rachel refused to be Comforted." The anecdote is remarkable as being the first Quaker pun on record.

ANDREW COLLEGE,
Trenton, Tenn.

THE next Session of this Institution will be opened Monday, September 8, 1856.

FACULTY:

Rev. GUILFORD JONES, President and Professor of Belles-Letters and Political Science;
DAVID ESCHRICH, A. M., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages;
WILLIAM TUFTS, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry;
WM. K. JONES, Principal of Preparatory Department;
——, Assistant.

Tuition per Session of twenty-one weeks, payable Invariably in Advance.

Primary Department $8 00
Preparatory 12 00
Classical Preparatory 21 00
Collegiate 25 00
Matriculation Fee, (entering Collegiate Department) 0 00
Incidental Fee 1 00

☞ Tuition refunded in case of sickness protracted to one month.

☞ BOARD per week, washing and fuel included, $3 to $9.

Andrew College is within twelve hours' travel, by railroad and stage, from Memphis, Tenn.

N. B.—The Institution is provided with a good Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

aug 9 4t J. W. ELDER, President.

FOR SALE,

A VERY desirable COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with many conveniences, a fine Spring, Flower and Running Stream on the premises; a very fine Vineyard of the best kind of Grape, Peaches, etc.; with about 20 acres of land situated [illegible] miles from Mobile, in a delightful neighborhood; about a quarter of a mile from a church; half a mile from the railroad; a very healthy location.

☞ Apply at THIS OFFICE, or address Mrs. M. E. C., care of A. Brooks, Esq., Mobile, Ala. aug 30 3t

CRAWFORD INSTITUTE,
Van Buren, Crawford County, Ark.,

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in November next. A large and commodious College edifice, with all the improvements of modern school architecture, will then be ready for occupancy.

EXPENSES.

Expenses, including Tuition and Board, in Academy, per Session of five months $40 50
Expenses, including Tuition, Board, College, per Session of five months 50 50

Parents or guardians sending sons or wards to educate and who wish to visit them, will be kindly and reliably entertained at this College one of the best and cheapest Institutions west of Mississippi river.

For additional information or Catalogues, address

F. S. WORD, A. M., President.

Van Buren, August 9, 1856. au9 3m

WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE.

THIS extraordinary medicine has three distinct and invaluable properties. It simultaneously destroys worms, invigorates the system and purifies the blood. Every description of worm which infests the stomach and alimentary canal, is immediately extirpated by the medicine, which at the same time has a healing effect upon the irritated internal surface. It is perfectly harmless, and may be given to the most delicate infant. Nothing can be more genial than its effect on the general system, and it has never been known to fail in a practice of twenty years' duration.

☞ Be particular and remember the name "Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole proprietors.

☞ Sold by all the Druggists. au9 1l

NEW ORLEANS
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,

SITUATED on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital. The regular course of Lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, the 17th November, 1856, and continue five months.

FACULTY:

ERASMUS D. FENNER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
A. FOSTER ASTON, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
THOMAS PENISTON, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Auscultation.
SAMUEL CHOPPIN, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
ISAAC L. CRAWCOUR, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.
EDWARD SMITH, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
JOHN M. W. PICTON, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Women and Children.
D. WARREN BRICKELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
CORNELIUS C. BRARD, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
ANTHONY A. PENISTON, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Anatomy.

The dissecting room will be opened on the 15th October, and clinical instructions will be daily held at the Charity Hospital from that time till the end of the regular course of lectures.

The proximity of the College to Charity Hospital will prevent all loss of time in going from one to the other.

It is the intention of the Faculty to demonstrate practical Medicine and Surgery at the bed side as much as possible. In addition to the facilities for this purpose afforded by the Hospital, a Dispensary will be established at the College for the examination and treatment of such patients as may not wish to enter the Hospital.

Here the students will be required in turn to put up prescriptions, apply dressings, etc. Indeed every effort will be made to render the course of instruction in this institution as practical as possible.

The College is situated in a quiet part of the city, and will be spacious and well ventilated.

The Professors will take pleasure in aiding the students to procure cheap and comfortable board and lodging.

Annual fees for the full course of Lectures $108
Matriculation fee (paid but once) 5
Dissection fee 10
Graduating fee 25

For any further information, address

E. D. FENNER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty,
No. 5 Carondelet street.

au9 4t

A. H. MAY & CO.,
COMMISSION AND GENERAL COMMISSION
Merchants, No. 94 Gravier street, New Orleans.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY,
MARION, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.—Rev. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal and Professor of Moral, Mental and Natural Sciences;
Mons. INLES BRADDIX, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.
Mrs. ELLEN C. ADRIAN,
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.
Miss ——,
ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS.
Miss ANNIE HOPKINS.
Mrs. —— PARISH.
MUSIC.
Miss ELEANOR MOORE.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
Mr. ——,
STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.
JOHN F. BONDURANT, Esq. and lady.

The ensuing scholastic year will commence on Wednesday, the 1st of October.

The Institution has entered on its sixth session under the auspices of the same Principal. A sense of duty, interest and pleasure reads his future connexion with the Institution permanent and perpetual.

The apparatus, Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical, is large and well selected.

There is a numerous cabinet of minerals and fossils in connexion with the Seminary.

There is a library of more than one thousand volumes accessible to the pupils, which will shortly be increased several hundred volumes.

The number of musical instruments, pianos, harp, guitars, etc., is always sufficient to meet the wants of the department.

The institution is furnished with a large and excellent collection of maps, charts, diagrams, plates, globes, etc.

The grounds of the premises have been enlarged and the entire premises tastefully enclosed.

UNIFORM.

The Trustees and Principal at a meeting lately held, adopted a uniform for the following reasons:

1st. To secure economy in dress. It is impracticable to secure it otherwise.

2d. Our young ladies are of diverse pecuniary conditions, as is but to be expected where such a number are thrown together, and this diversity is published to the world by the different styles and quality of dress on all public occasions.

3d. On public occasions we have often, as well as the young ladies, been mortified to hear this diversity remarked.

4th. Without a uniform, there being no rule in the article of dress, the region of whim and caprice is left boundless, and the trouble of satisfying these endlessly diverse fancies in every article, is burdensome and annoying in the extreme. For the above and other good reasons, we have adopted a uniform, and commend it to our patrons and the public. It must be regarded as a law of the institution.

FOR WINTER, BROWN OF MEDIUM SHADE.

DRESSES—Brown Merino and brown calicos, made and trimmed plain.
BONNETS—Plain straw or thick braid, lined; trimmed cherry cape or bonnets for cool days.
SHOES—Thick sole high-quartered kip, calf, goat or kid.
MANTLES—Same material and color of dress.
GLOVES—Brown kid or brown woolen.
COLLARS—Plain.
HANDKERCHIEFS—Plain linen cambric.
APRONS.
UMBRELLA—A lady's small umbrella.

SUMMER, BLUE.

DRESSES—For school, blue calico or plain blue chambrey and gingham. For church, blue muslins or lawns, made and trimmed plain. For special occasions, white, made and trimmed plain.
BONNETS—Plain straw or thick braid lined, trimmed with blue. Cape bonnets for school.
SHOES—Thick sole, high-quartered kip, calf goat or kid.
MANTLES—Blue bernge.
GLOVES—Plain kid or plain silk, for special occasions.
COLLARS—Handkerchiefs, aprons, fans, umbrellas. No jewelry, except a locsenpin.

Catalogues containing all information concerning the school, will be promptly sent on application to the Principal.

JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

Marion, July 22, 1856. au3 3m

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 3d of November. A full preliminary course, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing on the first Monday of October.

Professor's fees, $100; Matriculation fee, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation fee, $25. For catalogue and announcement apply to

PAUL F. EVE, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

au2 5t*

UNDERGRADUATE DEPARTMENT.
WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE next session of this College will open on on MONDAY, September 8th. The Classical Course is full, and every facility is afforded to students in scientific branches. A Preparatory School is attached, embracing a course of two years. The Military system is adopted as an efficient means of preserving good order, economy, regular habits, and active bodily exercise. Charges for Tuition and Boarding, $100 per term of 20 weeks. Surgeon's fee $5. Englneering, French Spanish, German, Drawing, Book-Keeping and Fencing, each $15 per term of 20 weeks.

☞ Tuition refunded in case of sickness protracted to one month.

☞ BOARD per week, washing and fuel included, $8 to $9.

Andrew College is within twelve hours' travel, by railroad and stage, from Memphis, Tenn.

N. B.—The Institution is provided with a good Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

au9 4t J. W. ELDER, President.

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.
Summerfield, Ala.

THE next session of this Institution will open on the first Monday in October. ☞ It is of the highest importance that pupils be present at the beginning.

FACULTY,
FEMALE COLLEGE.

A. H. MITCHELL, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science.
Rev. R. F. LAMARBEE, M. A., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
W. C. L. RICHARDSON, M. A., Professor of Natural Science.
J. E. GLEFFER, Prof. of Music, (Vocal and Instrumental.)
——, Teacher of Music.
Mrs. M. C. GLEFFER, Teacher of Drawing, Painting and Wax Work.
Mrs. M. A. CURTISS, Matron.
——, Steward and Stewardess.

MALE ACADEMY.

Rev. D. C. H. CONNERLY, M. A., Principal and Professor of Languages and English Literature.
J. J. HUTCHISON, A. B., A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

The vacancies will be filled by competent persons before the opening of the next Session.

Notwithstanding the past success of this Institution, yet during its recent anniversary it received a new and mighty impulse. A prospect of far higher degree of usefulness opens before it. We commend it to public confidence.

R. A. BAKER, President of the Board.
D. J. HARRISON, Secretary. jy26 4tu.

JOHN B. & G. A. JONES,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Galveston, Texas.

PRACTICE in the Supreme and Federal Courts of Galveston, and in the District Courts of the First District. Attend to Collections in the cities of Austin, Houston, San Antonio and Galveston, and in the following Towns and Counties: Montgomery, Wharton, Colorado, Austin, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Harris, Montgomery, Washington, Walker, Grimes, Liberty, Anderson, Richmond, Columbus, Indianola and Lavaca.

Also to the payment of Taxes, and the investigation of Land Titles.

☞ Refer to Messrs. A. Laufear & Co., Wills, Rawlins & Co., Ragely, Blair & Co., Payne & Harrison, New Orleans. jy12

15,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE lands are situated in Morehouse parish, Louisiana, and in what is known as the "Bastrop Grant." They are of the richest quality of alluvial soil, unsurpassed in fertility by any lands in the South, and fully capable of producing from one and a half to two bales, or fifty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre. They lie near the Ouachita and Bear rivers—good navigable streams—and likewise in convenient distance of the route of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, now in course of construction, and known to be a rapid and profitable work. A portion of these lands are highly improved and in a flourishing state of cultivation; the country in which they lie is very healthy, the water is excellent and abundant, and altogether they will be found to possess greater advantages and present inducements to purchasers than any lands now offered for sale in the Southern country. They will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, and on the most favorable terms. Titles perfect.

For further particulars, inquire of the undersigned, either personally at his residence in Prairie Jefferson, Morehouse parish, or by letter addressed to Point Jefferson, Morehouse parish, Louisiana. [jun12 1y] JAMES H. BRIGHAM.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON CO., VA.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 21st day of AUGUST next.

TERMS:

Tuition per session of 5 months $30 00
Board 42 00
Fuel 2

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 22. WHOLE NUMBER 283.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1856.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE.—36 CAMP ST.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

MOTIVES.

Various motives gather around every point of my life and claim the control of my conduct. Between these conver- ent motives I have the power of choice. I feel competent to say under what motives I will act, to accept and reject whatever motives I please. In this power of choosing consists my lib- erty. Having chosen my motive, I may be unable to *do* what I propose, but this impotency does not in the least limit my freedom. The whole gamut of freedom, human and divine, is includ- ed in this one thing, namely: *The power to select motives.* Morality is there- fore possible only on the condition of a self-selected motive. And inasmuch as the sphere of moral life is identi- cal with the sphere of freedom, and the sphere of freedom with the sphere of self-selected motive; it there- fore follows that the perfectness of every system of morality is to be determined by the controlling motive of that sys- tem, the Christian not excepted.

There is a certain fundamental ten- dency or higher principle that makes good good, and evil evil, independent of the manifold forms in which the good and the evil appear in life. The forms in which the good clothes itself are so various as to have caused the French encyclopedists to despair of reducing to unity, and led them to believe that there is no positive system of morality suited to all times and countries.—Nevertheless, we do presuppose such unity, and upon the strength of this presupposition call certain actions good, others bad. The phenomenal va- riety of moral life issues out of this transcendant unity. This central fun- damental tendency, lifted above the limitations of real life, in virtue of which the whole life is morally *qualified*, we call "the real principle of morality."

The first essential to a practical re- alization of true morality, is a complete conformity of the governing motive of the real life with this real principle of morality. An action is good in propor- tion as its motive is in conformity with the higher law or real principle; in other words "sin is transgression of the law;" righteousness is conformity, in motive, to the law. The progress of moral life is marked by a constant ap- proximation of the actual and subjec- tive motive to oneness with the real prin- ciple of morality. When it can be af- firmed that the motive which directs my life is identical with the real prin- ciple of morality, then am I perfect in the moral life, not before.

In determining what this real princi- ple is in the teachings of Jesus, we de- sire the further inquiry, under what motive his disciples should live; for as we have seen, the very essence of morality consists of the identity of in- ward motive with objective law.

Now, this much is certain; fear and hope are not mentioned in the teachings of Jesus, as constituting the real princi- ple of morality. They are mentioned as accidents of the Christian life, re- sulting from the divine promises and threatenings, but are not enjoined as duties. Reward and penalty are not held as factors of God's moral govern- ment, awakening the sinner from his deep slumber and strengthening the heart of weary pilgrims, but never as motives from which should proceed the whole Christian life. They are not the two main pillars of the moral system of Jesus," but stand as monitors to repel from sin and persuade to virtue.

On the other hand love is mentioned as constituting this real principle. Love to God and the neighbor is the great command, including all the law and the prophets. To a fulfillment of the law, a complete identity of the inward mo- tive and this real principle is necessa- ry, for the law itself is love, and "love is the fulfilling of the law."

The error of Jewish legalism consisted not in a superficial view of the contents of the divine law, and a consequent erro- neous motive of the moral life. Fear and hope, retribution and reward, were the prevailing factors of the Jewish legalism. The excellence of Christianity consists of an advance from the old Jewish stand-point of fear and hope, to the higher eminence of love. Insert fear and hope in your system of morali- ty, as real principles of the moral law, and therefore as proper motives of the moral life, and you may have a Judais- tic or Confucian morality, but not a Christian. Love, as the final generali- zation of all law, dwells in lone and pervasive majesty in the bosom of Jesus and his invisible church, and shares dominion with neither fear nor hope, holds fellowship with neither the trembling paleness of the one nor the jubilant shout of the other.

The argument so far may be stated thus: Since the true moral life consists in an identity of the actual and subjec- tive motive with the real principle of morality; and since love in the moral system of Jesus is this real principle, it therefore follows that love is the only motive that comes within the plane of christian morality.

Jesus led a perfect moral life because his governing motive was identical with the ground principle of morality, life with law, life with love. He insin- uates this higher identity when he says "I and my Father are one," for the real principle of the law—love, is a synon- yme of God; according to John "God is love." From Bethlehem to Olivet he spoke of love, he acted lov- ingly, he was love.

In his words love is always made the pivot of Christian life. "If ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love, as I have kept my Father's commandments and abide in his love." As the love of the Father was the centre of the moral life of Jesus, so the love of Jesus should be the centre of the moral life of the Christian. "He that hath my commandments and keep- eth them, he it is that loveth me;" and "he that loveth me not, keepeth not my sayings." Love to Jesus is the living ground of keeping the command- ments. I could never love a being who kept me wakeful with menacing wrath. I love my divine Saviour, therefore I fear nothing at his hand; "perfect love casteth out fear." Nor do I love him because he has gone to prepare a place for me; on the contrary, he has gone to prepare a place for me, because I love him.

In the writings of the apostles, love is the starting point of Christian growth. "But speaking the truth in love, may grow up into him in all things which is the head, even Christ."—Love is here the starting-point of growth into Christ. For love, as the enfolding germ from which is evolved the development of the Christian, See Eph. III, 13: 19; 1 Cor. VIII, 3, XIII, 1: 7; 2 Cor. V, 14: 15; 1 Tim. I, 5. and the first Epistle of John throughout. Individual virtues are traced to love as their true and only motive in the following passages: Rom. XIII, 8: 10; Col. III, 14; Jas. II, 8.—Thus love is made to encompass the whole Christian life.

The young man who came to Jesus inquiring the way of salvation, (Matt. XIX, 16: 21,) had kept the command- ments from outward and Judaistic mo- tives, fear and hope, which could claim no identity with the real principle of the divine law, as Jesus interpreted it, but enjoyed a real identity therewith, according to the Jewish interpretation. He was a strictly pious young man ac- cording to the Jewish notion, and ex- pected our Lord to prescribe certain outward duties, the doing of which would lead to salvation. Our Lord calls to his attention a fact, namely: Salvation is to be obtained by no out- ward morality, bottomed on hope of re- ward or fear of pain, but by fellowship through love with the eternal Good, and a keeping of the commandments conse- quent on this fellowship of love with the eternal Good.

Jesus exposed the disparity that exist- ed between the motives of the young man in keeping the law, and the living con- tents of that law as christianity would interpret it. To make this exposition more emphatic, he applies a practical test, "go sell all that thou hast and give to the poor."

If a reading of Lachman and Gris- bach, on the 17th verse be correct, this interpretation, otherwise almost unques- tionable, becomes abundantly evident. The reading referred to is, "*Ti me erotas peri tou agathou; eis estin o agathos;*" "Why askest thou me concerning what is good? He who is good is One." No one who will read Tregelles on the "printed text," p. 133, will hesitate to declare this the most probable reading. If this be a correct exposition of Matt. XIX, 16: 22, the conclusion can- not be avoided, that on the admission of hope and fear, as motives of the Christian life, Christianity is vacated and Jesus leveled with Judaism. "For the law came by Moses, but grace and truth by Jesus Christ." The law, which was nothing more than specific appli- cation of the doctrine of retribution, appealing to hope and fear as motives of the moral life, was done away by the incoming of grace and truth, which were nothing less than the unfolding of man's redemptive relations, and the consequent elevation of his moral life to a higher motive, love.

These three propositions are evident from the above: 1st, There is but one motive of the christian life recognized in the teachings of Jesus and the wri- tings of the apostles, and that motive is love. 2d, Separated from this motive, Christianity loses its significance and becomes mere Jewish moralism. 3d, Whatever position fear and hope may assume in the Christian system, they cannot rise to the dignity of motives.

Our third proposition is threatened and apparently jostled by the inquiry: May not hope and fear, as motives, co- exist in the christian consciousness by the side of love, as a motive?

We might silence this question with a metaphysical argument, viz: A motive is that ultimate truth upon which the mind settles in the process of deciding the outward conduct. Whatever truths may have come in between the beginning of moral thinking and this ultimate, whatever influences may bear upon and help on this final determination, none of them can be called a motive, except this ultimate fact, upon which the moral life is pivoted. It is therefore impossible to conceive of two coexistent mo- tives. The conception contradicts and utterly annihilates the fact upon which the conception proceeds, and is there- fore self-destructive.

But, waiving metaphysical subtilty, we say the unholy alliance of fear and hope with love, as motives, leads to a selfish and secular christianity, and thus to no christianity at all.

Love can exist only in a being capa- ble of devotion to self, for it is the vol- untary surrender of self to God. Its purity is marred just in proportion as the subject joins with this voluntary surrender, the ultimate good of self.—Once admit a selfish prompting as the basis of devotion to God, and it recoils and becomes devotion to self. If fear and hope be the ultimate truth upon which my life is based, then love may come in as subsidiary, but cannot be- come a part of this ultimate, without destroying it or being destroyed by it. If hell and heaven be the postulates of christian morality, then God and love may come in as understrikers, and all religion must drop into brute fear of hell and epicurean hope of heaven. Love expires, a bleeding sacrifice be- neath the enthronement of hope and fear as motives of the christian life.—Once give up christianity as a religion of love, "standing equally above the hope of reward and fear of pain, in time and in eternity," and we cannot stop short of making the New Testament an evangel of unmitigated selfishness. What is the difference between serving God through hope of reward and fear of pain, and that shrewd hypocrisy which makes the merchant join the church for the purpose of increasing his sales of calico and tape? In the one case the selfish good is to come after death, and in the other before.—In both, selfishness reaches to the bot- tom and pervades the whole life. If fear and hope be the "two pillars" of christianity, then is christianity selfish- ness.

Fear and hope are types of man's secular or earthly life. If they be the "two pillars" of christianity then is christianity bottomed on the earthly and secular. The soul that serves God through hope of heaven and fear of hell, when death comes, will find its destiny pronounced, and then nothing will be left but angelic fruition in heaven or diabolical resignation in hell. The "pillars" of christian life being knocked out, the christian life must fall, and death becomes the apostasy of the sons of God. If fear and hope be the "pillars" of christianity, the eternal withers be- neath the moral teachings of Jesus, and the cross becomes a symbol of secular- ism. But all holy love remains the synonyme of God, and like him immor- tal, and therefore the only buttress of an unsecular christianity. But com- bine hope and fear with love as motives, which is metaphysically impossible, and christianity is eternal, just in pro- portion as it is abstracted from fear and hope and based upon love; and if love after all is to lift christianity out of mere secularism, if christianity be christianity, just in so far as it is unsec- ular, then are we fitted for the heavenly state, then are we true christians, just in proportion as we stand upon a love transcending alike the servile fear and hope. It all comes to this: Christiani- ty, as an unsecular system, cannot be based on secular "pillars;" fear of hell and hope of heaven are secular, for they eventuate in the article of death.—Christianity is eternal and must have something eternal to stand upon; love is eternal and dwells with God in ever deepening ardor; love is therefore the only basis of an unsecular christianity. If fear and hope be the "pillars" of christianity, then is our holy religion secularism.

But what is the position of fear and and hope in the christian system? We do not advocate an unfeeling stoicism. We do not exclude them as emotions; we do as motives. We stand upon love as the only motive, and bid our hearts rejoice in hope or tremble in fear. As for ourselves, we will live above this rejoicing and trembling in the eternal embrace of love. We stand upon the outer edge of our moral being and say to hope and fear "Keep your places as preparatory to the christian life of love, but do not vitiate with your presence the territory of christian mo- tive, *that* belongs to love."

Hope and fear are factors of God's moral government, which, as motives, belong to the pupilage of man's moral history. Their position, like that of the old dispensation, of which they are synonymes, is pedagogical. The law of retribution was imminent in the Mosaic era, as a necessary preparation for the law of love in the Christian.—God must be seen as Governor before he can be received as Redeemer. The old Testament preceded the New, retri- bution is the key to the former, love to the latter; one was a preparation for the other. Now and then a high-souled Job of the old Testament rises above the law of retribution, and antedates the era of love, but is spoken down by conservative Bildads; as in our day cer- tain theologies are striving to push back man's moral life to the Bildadism that tormented Job. Fear and hope are factors of the moral government of God, preparatory to christianity and love; but when this last is come they are done away and cease to exist as motives. Fear and hope begin the moral redemption of man; love ends it. "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." Yes, the *beginning* of that wisdom that leads up to love as the fulfilling of the law.

Every man has his Jewish age, where- in fear and hope are school-masters to bring him to Christ. The thunders of Sinai must jar the abyssmal deeps of individual depravity, that every man may be prepared for the unfathomed love of Calvary. Jesus combined the Mosaic lesson of retribution with his own lesson of love, that the former might lead up to the latter. After hope and fear have done their part as prepara- tory, then are they dismissed from the sphere of moral life, and love is en- throned as the soul of moral being.—He who lives from hope of reward and fear of pain, lives a Jew; he who dies without having attained the altitudes of love, dies a Jew.

We have not room to discuss the va- rious scriptures in which fear and hope are mentioned, but leave them to the candor of the reader with one sugges- tion, namely: The mere mention of a fact in the moral government of God, (as "he that believeth shall be saved, he that believeth not shall be damned,") does not make that fact a motive of the christian life.

From the dilemma of selfishness and secularism, into which this heaven and hell theology is thrown, there is but one refuge. Spiritualise the idea of heaven and hell, as do the Unitari- ans in their late book of "Regeneration," by E. N. Sears, and make the former a synonyme of love, the latter of sin or hate. Then hope of heaven becomes love of love, or a longing after higher circles in the life of love; and fear of hell becomes disgust and loathing of sin, a moral shrinking from moral ruin. This would vindicate an unholy and untruthful interpretation of the ethics of christianity from the charges made against it. But there is no use of talk- ing; this pampered theology which falsifies the beautiful morality of Jesus, and flatters its own self-righteousness by charging every body else with "un- scriptural sentimentalism," would pre- fer death by hanging on the gibbets of human reason and divine revelation, to life and safety in a Unitarian fort.

But we need not fly thither for refuge. Let heaven and hell remain where or- thodox geographers have placed them; but let us, who name the name of Christ, serve God independently of either, through pure love of His holiness. Let us exult in the hope of heaven, but suf- fer it not to form the motive of our moral life. As to fear of hell, there is much more of it in our modern pulpits than was ever dreamed of on the rock- based pulpit of Jesus. Finally, hope deepens into gloom; fear quivers into paleness; but love kindles with ardent bliss eternal. Love is the giving up of self to God. When love is perfect the soul sustains a relation of sponta- neousness with God—

> "And is enabled to fulfill
> All motions of the one pre-eminent will,
> Which stirreth unto will and act our natures
> As human souls do stir the fleshly creatures."

WALTER C. HARRIS.

LONG PRAYERS.—Speaking against long prayers, Elder Knapp says:—"When Peter was endeavoring to walk on the water to meet his Master, and was about sinking, had his supplication been as long as the introduction to some of our modern prayers, before he got half through he would have been fifty feet under water."

Rev. Joseph Cummings, D. D., Presi- dent of Genesee College, has been elec- ted Editor of Zions' Herald. He de- clines.

CORRESPONDENCE UP THE RIVER.

The Return—Emotional Monopoly—Pre- existence—Shrinkage—The Grave Yard and little graves—A time of vow-paying and altar-building—Sunday School and Church—A Group—The old Roof Tree —The Broken Charm.

When the grown man returns to the place of his nativity and early boy- hood, after a lapse of more than a de- cade of years, years of growth and change to him, that place is invested with an interest which must be peculiar to himself. Others cannot feel it, they cannot know it. It is a world of emo- tion, partly sad and partly pleasant, which the unselfish heart monopolizes from necessity. Leaving the cars and and the more public highway of dust and travel, the stage puts such an one down in the sequestered village where every tree, fence and house are familiar. The people are for the most part strange. Here and there a face and form that is recognized. But none recognize the long absent, not even a dog, wags his tail for joy; and the new generation of children playing about the old school-house, pause in their sports only long enough to satisfy them- selves that it is a stranger. The co- temporary boys and girls have ripened out of remembrance, the old have reach- ed decrepitude, and the strong and mature are amongst the elders.

Amid all this strangeness, and not- withstanding the manifold changes, the identity of objects and persons come slowly into the mind until their oneness is complete. So distinct is the child- hood being and the scenes and persons interwoven in it, that it now seems like a pre-existence, an island cut off from the main of life by the years between. That island, being in the presence of scenes which helped to make it, emer- ges from the depths of memory, clad in smiles and hopes, and when the lapsed years are added on, it becomes an in- tegral part of one unbroken life. This process completed, then the past reap- pears like a picture from which the dust and cobwebs have been brushed, and whose features have been retouched.—The lakes, ponds, fields and woods at first look diminutive. There is a time when the world's centre is just where we are, and when a few miles make the circuit of its explored provinces.—The miles then are more than leagues, and all objects are proportionably large. Travel and time dispel the illusion, and objects seen through older eyes, shrink into insignificant proportions. Com- pared with our early conceptions of them, and with the wide, wide world, they are wonderfully small. So it would be probably, with one who should return from the wide expatiations of eternity, to the earth where his being begun, and for the same reasons.

The burying ground is a place of mournful interest; the burying ground where the dead sleep in their kindred dust, and where the green sod is over them, moistened by the dew and made bright with sunbeams. Verily it is mournfully pleasant to be in a grave- yard of friends and kindred. The names are too familiar. We know them all.—Some only in the traditions of the fath- ers, and others as having died long ago. But many of them were school-fellows, neighbors, friends, kindred. Here in one plot is a row of little graves, four in all, with little head and foot-stones to mark them. Of the last one but a single fearful memory is left. The babe that seemed asleep, the tiny coffin, the gentleness and care with which its oc- cupant was put in, the wringing hands and sobs of one who wept more than any of us; the crowd of people who came and took the coffin and the baby and their return no more. This is the picture which time has not effaced. The next one is of peculiar interest to just one other. He was one of two who saw the light at once and were rocked in the same cradle. One was taken and the other was left. It is like anoth- er self under the sod, and strange, strong yearnings are excited to see one so doubly near and yet so totally unknown. More than a score of years he has spent in the silent land. Long and weary years to his cradle-mate, but bright and all glorious to him. Of the other two, maternal story says that they were blue-eyed children, who, like buds in sweetness and beauty, dropped into their grave. Connected with their names are treasured mementoes of au- burn hair nicely curled, and carefully kept, and other memorials, besides the mounds which are here. Dear, dear dust! Thankful for the life and im- mortality revealed in the gospel, the sad heart turns away and rejoices in the light which it sheds upon the graves of those who engross its affec- tions.

Is it not a time for vow-paying and altar building, when any voyageur re- turns to the sanctuary where his fath- ers worshipped, and where, despite the indifference and wildness of boyhood, the word of God made its first indelli- ble impression? Amongst the multi- form instruments which work out the soul's regeneration, those which bear upon its earliest consciousness are most effectual. Not that these consummate the work, nor that they are more pow- erful, but that without them all after influences would be impotent. To meet in the same Sunday-School, which is the same in the sense that a river is whose waters are flowing on evermore, and to find ones-self in the identical church, at the identical hour, and on such a Sunday morning as many of them used to be, is to find ones-self like them that dreamed. From the pulpit, which once impressed like the throne of Jupiter Tonans, each well-remember- ed pew is scanned, and many are the vacant places, none the less vacant be- cause filled by strangers. Some of the absent are where the last paragraph left them, in the grave-yard, and others have found homes and graves in distant lands. A few seats have their original occupants, sitting just as they sat long ago, and listening under slightly varied circumstances. The parents' heads are nearly white and the children no longer children, are men and women, surroun- ded with families of their own. One family group is as it was with an ex- ception, the old people and the two daughters make all now. Their eyes are filled with tears and they are over- come with emotion. The pride and stay of that family was an only son and brother who now sleeps in the cemetery of New Orleans. In early manhood he fell a victim to the prevailing scourge which sweeps away so many of our young men, and throws a life-time shadow over the thresholds that they leave behind. The last envy which lingers in the heart is felt towards them whose treasures of affection death has spared; and that faith must be strong which checks the rising imputa- tation, and without a murmur submits to the election that providence has made.

From these emotions and scenes, let such an one as we have imagined, pass to the very roof-tree under which he was born, and let him stroll over the fields and woods of the old farm. Every spot and thing is a remembrance and fruitful of associations. With a heart wild with excitement, he explores the old house from cellar to garret, exam- ines barns, stables and sheds minutely; climbs the apple trees whose fruit he ate and whose sprouts were terrible; un- til wearied, he throws himself upon the grass and reposes in the ample shade of trees which his own hands have planted. It seems a desecration to find strangers in the old home and the loved ones gone, all gone. The noble dog that chased the cars when we went away, and pined for weeks when his young master did not return, is dead; the ancient geese "that gabbled o'er the pool," and the ducks that quacked in chorus with them, are no more. The weather-cock on the barn's gable still looks the wind in face, and the petit wind-mill beneath it plays as briskly as it played in days of yore. There is the trout brook running briskly, clearly, and as young as ever. The changes are in living things, all living things, but inanimate nature maintains its wonted aspect, and even art withstands the tooth of time better than the hands which execute it.

> "Art is long and time is fleeting,
> And our hearts though stout and brave,
> Still like muffled drums are beating
> Funeral marches to the grave."

The charm of home with the long absent is broken, and all its pleasant associations cannot long interest. The prolonged visit which expectation planned is only half filled when we turn away perhaps forever, and hardly feel a pang at parting.

WOODSMAN.

July 29, 1856.

TESTIMONIAL.—The members of the congregation of Trinity M. E. Church, Thirty-fourth street, on Monday evening, June 31st, says the Advocate and Jour- nal, presented to their late pastor, Rev. Prof. Mattison, a valuable gold watch, as a testimonial of their regard for his services during his connection with that church. The Rev. Dr. Foster, the pres- ent pastor, accompanied the presenta- tion with an appropriate address, which was responded to by Professor M. Af- ter these exercises the sale of pews commenced. The highest price obtain- ed was $860. On Tuesday evening the sale was resumed, and quite a number of pews were rented. This new and beautiful church starts under favorable auspices.

Truth is the flower that seeds the garden of heaven, and candor the work- man who tills it.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMEU AND ATLANTIC.

The British and North American steamship Emeu, from Havre July 22d, and the Collins steamship At- lantic, from Liverpool July 23d, arrived at New York on the 4th inst., bringing dates up to the time of their sailing.

From papers brought by these steamers we extract the following intelligence:

Great Britain.

The members of the British Cabinet had their an- nual dinner at Greenwich on the 19th of July; and it was thence inferred that Parliament would be pro- rogued in the course of the following week. The House of Commons appears to be in haste to sepa- rate. On the 18th it adopted fourteen bills, and re- jected nearly as many. It was thought probable that the session would be closed on the 27th. It is said that the ceremony of prorogation will be performed by commission.

The London Standard's correspondence from Al- dershott gives the following details in regard to the disturbances recently announced by telegraph:

"Serious disturbances have taken place, on the nights of the 17th and 18th, between the German troops and the 41st regiment, disturbances which, we regret to say, have had fatal results. The cause of the quarrel is at present unknown; but, for some time there has been an alarming state of excitement in the camp. The soldiers of the 41st rushed into their bar- racks and seized their bayonets; the German troops were armed with their sabres, and the result, I learn, has been the death of two German soldiers, and the wounding of several men on both sides. General Crumbie, the brigadier on duty, accompanied by his adjutant general, soon appeared upon the ground. An inquest will be held to ascertain the causes of this deplorable occurrence."

The United Service Gazette announces that the paralysis by which Lord Hardinge has been attacked since he fell in the Queen's saloon, affects half his body. He is consequently almost helpless, and has lost the use of his right arm. He enjoys, neverthe- less, his full mental powers, and is cheerful, notwith- standing his malady.

[From the London Times, July 19.]

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.—We cannot but feel that the justice of the British construction has been acquiesced in by the Government of the United States, when we learn what are the proposi- tions which Mr. Dallas is, it is said, empowered to make. He will, if we are correctly informed, propose the establishment of San Juan as a free port under Nicaraguan sovereignty, reserving to the Republic of Costa Rica the right of the river San Juan, as may be necessary; the Mosquito Indians to be concentrated in a definite territory, which shall leave clear the mouth of the river San Juan and the town; but their rights to be guaranteed, and an annuity for a term paid to the chiefs; the Bay Islands to be restored to the State of Honduras, but Belize to remain a British possession, with the same territorial limits as in 1850.

By this arrangement we merge our separate protec- torate of the Mosquitoes into what may be called a general American protectorate, and we give up the Bay Islands, to which a doubtful occupation had given us an uncertain and still questionable claim.

On the other hand, we avoid urging the United States to abrogate the treaty of 1850, which would expose this part of the world to many evils, which the treaty, inconclusive as it may appear, has dimi- nished.

We fully establish the neutrality of Central Ameri- ca, and raise a moral prohibition against any future filibustering or annexation. That we lose anything material by such an arrangement no one can believe; but still the arrangement should be clearly under- stood to be a compromise, in which the country does not give up its construction of the treaty, but only makes concessions corresponding to those of the American Government in abandoning its own extreme views.

A fifth point in the proposal of Mr. Dallas is that the Central American States shall make grants simi- lar to that promised by Honduras respecting any actual or prospective plan for a communication between the two oceans. If the consent of these republics can be obtained to such an arrangement, it will, no doubt, be a great advantage to the cause of civilization, and cause us less to regret the temporary differences which have ended in such a result.

France.

The senatus consultum concerning the regency of the Empire has been sanctioned and promulgated in the *Moniteur*.

In the absence of the Emperor from Paris, most of his Ministry having also gone to the summer water- ing places, there is little political intelligence from France.

Italy.

Serious disturbances have broken out at Cesena, in the Papal States, the dearness of provisions serving for pretext.

The position of the Austrian General Crenneville in the Duchy of Parma daily becomes more painful, and it is said that he has several times written to Vienna to solicit his recall. The Emperor Francis Joseph has addressed an autograph letter to the Duchess to jus- tify the conduct of his Generals.

On the 6th of July, a popular demonstration took place at Naples, with cries of *Vive la Constitution! vivent les alliés!* Several persons were wounded, and the police made numerous arrests.

A Republican conspiracy has been discovered at Tarentum, the city of the Two Sicilies, where ultra Royalist opinion counts the greatest number of adhe- rents. Arrests have been made. It is rumored that the King of Naples thinks of abdicating in favor of the Duke of Calabria, if affairs turn out badly. The Duke, who is a son of Christine of Savoy, would re- establish the constitution of 1848.

The Russian Ambassador at Rome is said to have arranged all difficulties with the Holy See, touching the nomination of the Roman Catholic Bishops for Poland.

Spain.

Saragossa, Barcelona, Logrono and Bilbao are in insurrection. Order prevails at Madrid.

The Madrid Gazette of July 14th contains the de- cree putting Spain under martial law. It is preceded by a preamble, in which it is urged that recent ex- cesses had rendered indispensable the adoption of a new system and of repressive measures.

Marshal Narvaez, who has recently been exiled in France, is expected to return to Spain, to take ad- vantage of the present position of affairs.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, of the 21st ult., (morn- ing) says:

"We regret to announce that the direct communi- cations by telegraph with Madrid are interrupted. No news has reached us later than the 17th. The advices received by her before yesterday respecting the critical situation of Saragossa are unhappily confirmed. In- telligence dated Thursday evening has been received at Bayonne, announcing that all Arragon has pro- nounced against O'Donnel, and that Gerrea, at the head of the garrison and the people, was master of Saragossa. It is added that the Cortes have gone to hold their session in that city, where eighty-five mem- bers, the great majority of the assembly had arrived. This is serious news. We trust that it is exaggerated, at least so far as the number of deputies assembled at Saragossa is concerned."

On the other hand, we read in the *Messager de Bayonne*:

"In consequence of the events which have just oc- curred at Madrid, the Government has by telegraph arrested *en transitu* thirteen millions of francs ship- ped to Bayonne on the 12th. These funds will remain at Vittoria until further orders."

These thirteen millions of francs had been sent to Spain by the Credit Mobilier.

Marshal Espartero does not appear to have quitted Madrid. Some letters say that he is under surveil- lance in the house to which he retired after having left the hotel of the presidency of the council. An- other correspondence pretends that, on the contrary, he has shut himself up and refused to take part in events. This latter correspondence comes to the *Agence Havas*, under date of Madrid, July 17th:

"The Government triumphed completely on the evening of the 16th. Gen. Espartero has remained shut up in his hotel, taking no part in what occurred. On the 16th, the number of killed and wounded was about 200. At the head of the new *ayuntamiento* figures the Marquis de Perales, formerly Governor of Madrid. The first measures of the new Government are conciliatory and moderate."

The Paris *Presse* publishes the following dis- patches:

"BARCELONA, July 19th—Evening.—Tranquility is re-established. The militia have been disarmed and dissolved.

"Junguera has pronounced against the new govern- ment."

MOBILE ITEMS.—*First Bale of New Cotton.*—The Advertiser of Sunday morning says:

The first bale of cotton of the new crop was re- ceived here by the steamer Fairfield yesterday. It was grown on the plantation of Mr. J. M. Gonder, in Lowndes county, Ala., and was shipped at Benton, consigned to Messrs. Harrison & Bostwick. It is of good color, a little cut in the ginning, and classes about middling fair. It has not yet been sold. The first bale in 1855 was received on the 5th of August, (from Marengo county,) and in 1853 and 1854 on the 7th August.

One moment! what an effect it produces upon years! One moment! virtue, crime, glory, shame, woe, rapture rest upon it? Death itself is but a mo- ment, yet eternity is its successor!

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

TERMS—$2 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1856.

HEALTH.—Never better. Dr. Austin informs us that on Monday last there were fewer admissions into the Hospital, by three, than has occured within the last twenty years.

WHAT, NO NEWS!—So remarked a friend on visiting our sanctum the other day and receiving a reply to his question—"What's the news?" This does not indicate deadness in the church, but healthful life rather. No schisms to record, no startling heresies, no exciting quarrels and piped wars. Preachers have nothing to do but preach the gospel and keep up wholesome discipline and attend to the benevolent claims of the church. The people have nothing to do but grow in grace, get sinners converted, build their meeting houses, endow their institutions and attend worship. O, what a blessed state of things! Now have our churches peace—while many others, alas, are torn and disquieted. Let us improve the season. News about revivals—that is the best. Let us have it.

SOUTHERN METHODIST QUARTERLY.—The number for July has reached its subscribers before this. To them we need not speak of its merits or interest. But to those of our people and other people, who not de take it we say that they are losing more than the value of the subscription $2 *per annum*. *Plenum sed.*

MOTIVES.—This article though long, will repay perusal and provoke reflection. It is well to search the motives upon which our moral life is "bottomed;" whether love is the alone motive of the Christian—or with hope and fear shares dominion. The author has high views of the moral perfectibility of man through Jesus, and his ability is even more manifest. He is a young man, polished by education and full of thought, and with characteristic bravery is disposed to display the points of apparent difference between himself and the "pampered theologies," and to indulge a needless tone of defiance. But he is taking practical lessons in circuit riding with one of the old men—being the junior of Rev. E. Hearn on Cedar Creek—and will doubtless come around right with 'orthodoxy,' and become a regular mill-horse-track Methodist preacher of the best sort. Heaven and Hell! They are, if not motives, mighty factors. And the only successful ministry uses them. There is much in the article that appeals successfully to christian consciousness and could have sprung only from it.

ANNALS OF SOUTHERN METHODISM.—Several copies of this admirable annual for 1855 are now for sale at McGinnis' 36 Camp street. It is important to the church that the author have sufficient encouragement to continue this series, from year to year. Any one who feels any interest in its varied matter, will get more out of it than the worth of one dollar.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL ADVERTISEMENTS.—We have a number of these and refer our patrons to them with confidence.—Consult our Directory—if you want a good place to send your sons or daughters to for instruction—mental and moral.

We have the satisfaction of knowing that these advertisements, in our columns, have been the means of securing many students to those Institutions, in preference to others, we would not be so willing to vouch for.

As this is an advantage to the Institutions themselves we suggest to those having charge of them the wisdom of advertising in the Advocate. Nor must they think hard of paying our very low rates. The printer must live.

CONVICTED UNDER A SONG.—The Texas Christian Advocate vouches for this case, at a protracted meeting—

"At the same meeting Mr. G—— was convicted from hearing Rev. Dr. C. Wells, sing "Give me Jesus" etc. He left the stand, returned to the woods (as he afterwards said) believing that he was ruined without Jesus; that night he was happily converted to God." Why not? God is not restricted in the use of means; and no question this has been honored much in conviction of sinners and comfort of believers. The talent of singing can be put to good account in His service. Would that it were more generally cultivated.

LIBERALITY OR JUSTICE.—The Government street Presbyterian church of Mobile, Ala., pay their pastor, the Rev. Dr. Mandeville, an annual salary of $3,000. He has lately received from the people of his charge permission to travel for three months, and a present of $500 to pay his expenses.

BROOKS AND BURLINGAME.

BAD EXAMPLES, BOTH.

The attempted duel between Messrs. Brooks and Burlingame, has occupied a a larger share of public attention than the merits of the parties to such an affair deserve. But in its bearings on public and private morality, it is an incident that should not be passed over lightly. It is a sad mark of the low standard of morals that is recognized by too many of our politicians and their constituents.

The whole country has been demoralized. From the time a heavy cane was used by a member of the lower House of Congress upon the uncovered head of a member of the upper House, while the latter was *sitting, writing, in the Senate Chamber*, on account of words spoken in debate, to the last duel note passed between the principals and their friends, a baneful influence and scandalous example have been at work.

Mr. Sumner we suspect "possums" with his sore head—makes the most of it, that Black Republicanism may make capital. He goes about adorned with bandages, and his bloody shirt rouses public meetings. That was an untimely and unlucky and impolitic blow, to say the least. The South owes Mr. Brooks no thanks for it. His violence lost her some good friends and gained her none. As a native of that State, and proud of her chivalry and traditions, we speak the more freely. Calhoun served South Carolina and the South, but not that way. The treatment which the vile-mouthed creature, occupying a seat once honored by Webster, seemed to conrt, he unfortunately got. Was it wise to make a martyr of him?

Besides all this; the cudgeling, challenging, dueling code is not right. Can the government be administered upon it? Can Christianity approve it? Let thoughtful people take care how they seem to endorse these things.

Testimonials have been got up for Mr. Brooks, in bad taste. A gold headed cane was forwarded by a public meeting in Hinds county, Miss., with this inscription, "This one will not break."

Indeed it is understood that Mr. Brooks has collected quite a curiosity shop—he has preserved in heaps the abusive letters poured upon him by every mail from the North, couched in language the Five Points might vainly emulate, and side by side with them the complimentary votes of Southern meetings, gold-mounted canes, goblets, tankards and pitchers without number. Among the rest a walking-cane with the words "Use knock-down arguments," is presented by Northern Sea Captains sailing out of the Southern ports.

Urged by feeling rather than reason, the South is in danger of standing "second" to her chivalrous but misguided member. The North too must "second" the dodging Burlingame. And so, as a people, we are all to be in for it.

Christian father, beware how you set these matters before your sons. Beware lest the lesson of your life be counteracted in their minds by your acquiescence in the violence and sin of high places. Bring your general principles to bear upon this series of acts as steadily as though your State Legislature or village or county were the scene of them. It is wrong, all wrong. The telegraph may be burdened with dispatches giving the *status* of the Brooks and Burlingame affair. It may be the theme of flippant and brave editorials and letter writers. It may be the talk of the street corner—the toast of the wine table. But if your principles are right, it is all wrong, grievously wrong, and if pursued, ruinous.

The sterling merits of those Southern statesmen who in wisdom, vigilance and dignity manage our federal interests in these threatening times, are quite eclipsed by the vulgar notriety of Mr. Brooks. This is a political injustice and a moral evil.

The youth of the land and the hope of it are in danger of taking up false and pernicious views. To be a good shot—to give the lie in debate—to cane an opponent—to conduct a challenging correspondence, will come to be considered the perfection of honor and statesmanship. The christian pulpit and press have been teaching that duelling is a barbarity, a murder. It is against God's law, by intention and act. It is a false standard of courage, for more courage is required to decline than accept a challenge. It is a miscalled code of honor. As the fear of God is the beginning of wisdom, so the fear of man is the consummation of all folly. And shall we go back from all this, because the offence is done in Washington and the offenders are Congressmen? God forbid.

THAT DEAR OLD SOUL.—"There are three classes into which all the women past seventy that I ever knew were to be divided: 1. That dear old soul; 2. That old woman; 3. That old witch."—[Coleridge.

A minister has not done his duty to the heathen if he has not instructed his people in their duty in regard to them.—[American Tract.

WANTED.

AN OLD ADVERTISEMENT RENEWED.

A friend looking over the Advocate a fortnight ago, read alond the following paragraph:

AN OLD ADVERTISEMENT OF 1568.—"Wanted, stout, active man, who fears the Lord and can carry two hundred weight."

"Yes," he remarked, "such a man has always been in demand—he is wanted now, in 1856."

Take care of your health. Train your children and school your pupils in reference to bodily robustness. "Stout" is an item of the advertisement—not large but bravely strong, as that word was understood three hundred years ago.—What is the use of a mind well disciplined and well stored, but fixed in a diseased, complaining body? Like a strong engine in a shell of a boat, it can't be worked at half its power lest it shakes the timbers to pieces. *Mens sana in corpore sano* is what is wanted.

He must "carry two hundred pounds," sometimes a little more, and not stagger under it. There is responsibility to be borne by somebody. WANTED, a man that won't shirk—that can be relied on—that don't go about pulling and whining of his sacrifices.

It is not required that he weigh two hundred. But in any case he must carry more than his own weight.

Activity is requisite. Not an aimless bustling about—but to be on hand wherever wanted. The Lord wants not simply preachers but *laborers* for his vineyard.

One has well said, "The measure of our endurance is the measure of our manliness."

What man can do, and how he can endure, before the tendons give way and the immortal part confesses its mortal copartnership, like the ductility and mallability of metal, can be told only after trial. That there is steel somewhere in man, and a touch of divine endurance, every one's experience attests. In some there is that strongly woven granulation and fine fibre which can hardly be parted by any power; which may be woven round and around, like thread, without sundering. In others, there is the brittleness of glass.

Read by the light of one's personal experience how divinely grand and heroic do some of the great world martyrs stand out upon the page of history.—Beaded drops may be rolling in hot channels down their cheeks, and an agonized corrugated front make their brows as mountainous as the Alps and its valleys; a groan may find faint utterance, but naught can wring from them anything more than the preface and inscription to the *historia non scripta* of their suffering. Such men may go under, like others, but when they do, depend upon it, something of the true, noble, manly principle of primitive heroism, goes with them.

WANTED, for the home missions—for foreign missions—for the District, the Circuit, the Station. WANTED for the professorial and editorial chairs. WANTED for stewards and class-leaders.—WANTED for the heads of Christian families and for many a private station.—WANTED for the bench and the bar.—WANTED for the State and the army. *Mark.*—It is indispensable that "he fears the Lord." Faith makes the highest order of heroes. A supreme regard to God, and that alone, will direct, consecrate, sweeten, sustain and reward his doings and sufferings. Duty done, as unto the Lord; is well done.

WANTED—SUCH A MAN.—Steady employment—good wages.

THE MISSOURI MOB.

We were right in correcting a telegraphic report, a month ago, that an Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, North, had been mobbed in Missouri.—The facts have been a good while in getting out. Now they are out we give them from the Presiding Elder of the District, in a letter to the St. Louis Christian Advocate. He bases his correcting statement upon a letter that had appeared in the same paper:

The impression intended to be made by the quotation from this letter, is that the M. E. Church, South, is responsible for the difficulty at Rochester, in this county. This insinuation is absolutely and unqualifiedly FALSE and SLANDEROUS. I will give the facts in regard to the Rochester difficulty: Rochester has been one of the strongholds of Northernism in this county. Sometime in May, two members of the Topeka Legislature fled from Kansas and came to Rochester. The Southern men of the town and vicinity held a mass meeting, the proceedings of which I send you and wish you to publish. On the 10th of June there was a difficulty at Rochester between a young man named Simmons, pro-slavery, and a free-soiler named Hardesty, in which Simmons was shot by Hardesty, and died some eight days afterwards.—About a week after this was the day of preaching by Rev. Mr. Sellers, a North Methodist. He and his friends were waited upon the day before his appointment and requested not to preach. They would not consent. They were then told they should not preach, to which they replied they would. They were appealed to on the day of preaching without success. Sellers was taken from the storehouse in Rochester and tarred, but not feathered. During the excitement an old man named Holland, a Northern Methodist, was shot and killed. These are substantially the facts in the case, so far as I know. Efforts have been made in this country to fasten these difficulties upon Southern Methodists. In view of this I wish to state a few facts in this connection.

1st, Among the names published in the proceedings of the mass meeting at Rochester, there is not one Southern Methodist.

2d. In the town of Rochester and immediate vicinity, there is not a single member of the M. E. Church, South, so far as I know.

3d. On the day of the last difficulty in Rochester, when Sellers was tarred and Holland was killed, there was only one Southern Methodist present, a least I have heard but one, and that was Col. James McDonald, Mayor of this city, who was there to use his influence to keep peace and order, and not to abuse and mob any one.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Two important meetings have been held lately. One met in Selma, Ala., July 23d. From the Mobile Advertiser we quote:

Dr. L. C. Garland, (President of the University of Alabama) was called to the chair, and Professor H. F. Larrabee was appointed Secretary. Some forty-odd members were present, consisting of teachers, superintendents of schools, professors in colleges, and others now or formerly actively engaged in education, from various parts of the State. Several interesting questions connected with education were discussed.

The Convention resolved itself into a permanent organization, under the designation of "The Alabama Educational Association." The regular meetings of the Association are to be held annually; the general control of its affairs in the interval is entrusted to a "Standing Committee," composed of the officers and five other members—all of whom are elected by the Association.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Landon C. Garland, L. L. D., (President of the University,) President; W. F. Perry, of Montgomery, (State Superintendent of Education) and W. T. Walthall, of Mobile, Vice Presidents; H. F. Larrabee, of Summerfield, Dallas county, Corresponding Secretary; M. J. Woodruff, of Tuscaloosa Recording Secretary; and J. T. Dunklin, of Selma, Treasurer.

The other members of the Standing Committee, are Professor John Darby, of Auburn, Messrs. D. F. Merrill, of Mobile, W. C. L. Richardson, of Dallas county, A. W. Richardson, of Wilcox, and E. J. McWhorter, of Montgomery.

Messrs. W. F. Perry, J. Darby and Rev. W. S. Barton were appointed delegates to the American Association for the advancement of education.

Other Committees were appointed; on text-books, to make arrangements for lectures and essays, etc.

The proceedings of the Convention attracted much interest among the citizens of Selma. Able and interesting lectures were delivered during its progress, by Professor Darby, on "Female Colleges;" by W. F. Perry, Esq., on the Common School System of Alabama, and finally at the close of the Convention, by Dr. Garland, on "American Colleges." These lectures were heard by large and attentive audiences.—At the close of the last, the following resolution was offered by one of the members from Mobile: "Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the President for the classical, eloquent, conservative, christian, and truly noble address, to which we have just listened; and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication."

At ten o'clock on the evening of the second day the Association adjourned, to meet at Selma on the Tuesday after the third Monday in July, 1857.

The other met at same time in Richmond, Virginia, upon the call of Gov. Wise. It also was largely attended and its deliberations excited no little outside interest. These movements are in the right direction. It takes a good while to set things agoing, but they will go. We quote from the Delta:

There were no less than four Presidents of different colleges, and at least thirty Acting Professors of colleges present. The rest were alumni, and scholars and gentlemen of distinction interested on the subject of education. About them there was a total absence of cant, and although there were several reverend gentlemen in the Convention, and its proceedings opened with prayer, an air and tone of well known gentility and liberality of views pervaded their entire proceedings. I append a sketch of their proceedings. The Southern Literary Messenger, published in this city, it is understood, will contain in its next issue a full account of the Convention, with short sketches of the speeches made. It was stated that Virginia University was overflowing with students, many of whom should more properly be at high academies and colleges, preparing themselves by a more thorough discipline for its lectures. It was agreed that those who entered the University, after having first passed through some college, derived most advantage from its course. It was thought that no one younger than eighteen or nineteen should enter there.

One pleasing feature of the Convention was the entire absence of anything like sectarian jealousy, although there were Professors from Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Methodist Colleges.

The subject of normal schools, for the education of Southern teachers for Southern schools was freely discussed and its great importance eloquently insisted upon. Prof. McGuffey, of Virginia University, was appointed chairman of a committee to report upon proper text books for Southern schools and colleges, and from his well known ability and familiarity with the subject there can be no doubt the matter will be admirably treated. There were present at the convention several gentlemen connected with private schools of much celebrity—located in different parts of the State—and from the scholarship and character of their students prepared for the University—standing to it much in the relation of the schools Eton and Rugby to the English Universities. The high standard of scholarship and strict discipline of these schools, it was asserted in the convention, had much effect in producing the recent improvements in the Colleges and University. Perhaps the most attractive feature of the convention was the simple and unostentatious mingling of Gov. Wise in its proceedings. He declined the delivery of any formal address, but participated freely in the discussions and evinced a familiarity with the improved systems of education in Europe, as well as of the wants of the South, that added quite as much as his eloquence to the interest of his remarks. Committees were appointed on different subjects, and the Convention adjourned to meet again in the autumn, when these reports will be received, and its proceedings published in a permanent form.

The Methodist Educational Institute whose annual meeting is in Nashville will find its work growing in public estimation. We hope it will keep abreast of this movement if not before it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our third Quarterly meeting for Waterproof Circuit, held at Wesley Chapel the last Saturday and Sunday in July was a season of mercy and success. Six persons joined the church and a general interest upon the subject of religion was apparent.

Circumstances prevented our protracting, but the following Saturday we commenced another meeting at the same place, which from its commencement was marked by a deep state of religious feeling pervading the large and attentive congregation. We protracted this meeting until Tuesday evening, having two services each day, besides altar exercises. Twenty three persons joined the church during this meeting. At the close Bro. Harp organized a Sunday-School and interested the late converts in this good cause.

The church is in an unfinished condition but the last day of the meeting steps were taken for finishing it in complete style, and at the least possible delay. We reckon the revival at Wesley Chapel, all things considered, one of the best on the district this year.

N. A. CRAVENS, P. E.

Waterproof, La., Aug. 6, 1856.

TAKING A DOG BY THE EARS.

This is a bad business, for the dog is a bad animal and the ears a bad hold. And bad as it is to hold on, it is worse to let go.

Such is the case saith Solomon, of the man that passing by, meddleth with a strife belonging not to him. He is "like one that taketh a dog by the ears."

Herein is an infirmity that certain generous souls, slightly touched with the atrabilions, suffer much for. They are disposed to resent in others whatever is uncongenial, and are seldom without a difficulty on their hands which the more prudent escape. These last observe another's weak point. One is vain, but they do not feel called on to mortify his vanity. Or puffed up, but it is not theirs to prick him and let out the wind. Peaceable relations are maintained. Without having specially flattered his weakness, the weak one counts them his "best friends." They do not shut their eyes to discovery of character, but lay it up; it may help to get along with that person, or perchance to use him, some day.

Not so with your social knight. He must abate this nuisance—stop this blatterer. The creature of pretension and groundless popularity shall not pass for more than his worth. He shall know that he is known. Nay more, he shall be shown up, too. Impatience at the sight of unmerited honor cannot be suppressed. Good intentions notwithstanding, society will give him small thanks for setting a fool's cap on the head of the creature that bestrides it. Or coming down to the level of our figure, society will leave him and the dog he has taken by the ears to have it out.

Mackenzie's Man of Feeling has it well:

"I have observed one ingredient, somewhat necessary in man's composition toward happiness, which people of feeling would do well to acquire; a certain respect for the follies of mankind; for there are so many fools whom the opinion of the world entitles to regard, whom accident has placed in heights of which they are unworthy, that he who cannot restrain his contempt or indignation at the sight, will quarrel with the disposal of things which is allotted to himself."

We quote from Solomon again:—"Strive not with a man without cause, if he hath done thee no harm." This rule of contest would considerably narrow the range of difficulties that vex life. It would be straining it beyond context and analogy to cite such a passage as justifying a selfish unconcern for all grievances but our own. An indifferentism that sees truth fall in the streets without a champion—and when the innocent and he that hath no helper cries, pleads non-intervention as a cloak of inhumanity and cowardice.

Peter and Paul gave warning to "busy-bodies in other men's matters." And the former lays down a simple recipe for him that would have any pleasure of his life and see good days, "let him seek peace and ensue it."

In every conference, convention, association, assembly and such like, there is work for some one to do, requiring promiscuous and self-sacrificing bravery. He must be incalculating of consequences—see with but one eye, and have large and morbidly developed combativeness. He is sometimes called the *meat axe*. In fact, he is the man that takes the dog by the ears. His is an interesting but thankless vocation. He plays the Solicitor General without fee; attacks abuses for which others are responsible; lampoons faulty officials; and whatever the case is, brings the indictment. Every body by turns, likes and dislikes him, and in time there is a general grudge. Sympathisers of to-day were sufferers yesterday, or may be to-morrow; they therefore look on at a distance. The end is that, though well meaning, he has soured his spirit, frittered away his influence, plagued his life, punished other people's enemies and multiplied his own.

Friendship is a heart-joy. It is also safety. There are times when the heart is stout and brave. The reformer lays about him boldly and with abandon—strikes right and left. If men don't like it, they can lump it. What cares he! In consciousness of strength he rather exults at the host arrayed against him. He fears not. He will stand alone!

But anon, a feeling of loneliness comes over him when the sympathy of his cast-off and defied fellow beings is wanted. A time of fearfulness and heart-sinking, when he wishes he had not an enemy in the world. A time of weariness of all this watching and warfare, when he would fain find refuge in the bosom of confidence and solace in love. The weakest and meanest foe adds to the sense of uneasiness and insecurity, and increases a felt conspiracy against his welfare, already exposed at too many points.

At such times self-inquisition will be made, not without self-reproach, whether some of these enmities have not been incurred without cause.

It is better to have a dog to be your friend than your enemy. And as the dignity of this sentiment will bear propping, we give that apocriphal authority, the Son of Sirach, for it.

New Books.

POSTHUMOUS WORKS OF THE REV. HENRY B. BASCOM, D. D. L. L. D., one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Edited by the Rev. Thomas N. Ralston, A. M., Nashville: Stevenson & Evans. Vols. iii and iv. Price $1 each.

A brace of beautifully printed books have been laid on our table—they are the third and fourth volumes of Bishop Bascom's Works. The first volume contains a Lecture on Moral Science, twenty-seven Lectures on Mental Science, twenty-one Lectures on Moral and Political Philosophy, a Lecture on Natural Theology, and a Glance at the History and Philosophy of Letters. The fourth volume consists of twenty-one "Sermons and Sketches of Sermons, from the Pulpit"—all of them having the ring of the genuine Bascomian metal. The Lectures are very short, being the briefs used by the author in the course of his professional life. Some of them appear to date back as far as the time when he was professor in Alleghany College. This will account for the crude and loose statements in the Lecture on Slavery, the author's views on that subject not having been at that time matured. They subsequently underwent a great modification, as every one knows who has read his publications on that vexed question. Indeed the common sense of the reader will suggest that such must have been the case, or Dr. Bascom never would have been a Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. So notorious is this fact, that the editor has inserted the Lectures without note or comment. On certain other points the reader will perhaps dissent from the author—particularly in some of the Lectures on Moral and Political Philosophy. It must be borne in mind that the Lectures were left in the state of *ipsissima membra*—that on the Sabbath, for example, appears to be eked out by a fragment on reverencing the Deity—and the Introductory Lecture on Mental Science seems to be, for the most part, the recapitulation of a preceding course—all of them having been guarded, explained and enlarged in the lecture-room at the time of their delivery. It is due to both the author and the editor that these considerations should be borne in mind in the perusal of these posthumous publications. We can very readily believe the editor when he tells us that he had a world of labor to decipher, arrange, and transcribe the matter contained in the three volumes which have been brought out under his supervision. Indeed we are greatly surprised to find the lectures so complete. They evince the intellectual strength, verbal opulence and peculiar style of the lamented and distinguished author; and we doubt not thousands of readers will be grateful to the laborious and persevering editor for rescuing from oblivion the valuable remains of one, the singular eloquence of whose voice enchanted and overwhelmed admiring multitudes during life, and who, being dead, yet speaketh in these eloquent and instructive pages.

BAPTISM.—A Treatise on the Nature, Perpetuity, Subjects, Administrator, Mode and Use of, the Initiating Ordinance of the Christian Church.—With an Appendix, containing Strictures on Dr. Howell's "Evils of Infant Baptism," Plates illustrating the Primitive Mode of Baptism, etc., By Thos. D. Summers, D. D., 12mo., pp. 252; price 65 cents retail—30 per cent discount to wholesale purchasers. Nashville: Stevenson & Evans.

The agents have brought out another handsome edition of our book on Baptism. As the copyright of this work belongs to the Publishing House, and we, of course, have no financial interest in its circulation, we hope it will not be considered improper for us to bespeak for this edition a rapid sale. Its publication has elicited a vast number of replies in the shape of books, newspaper articles and the like; but, nothing has been said in answer to our arguments which demand any modification of the work as originally issued. We do not like to say much about our own book—the Bishops and editors of the church have spoken of it in terms a great deal more exalted than we should choose to employ; though the fact of our allowing it to be published is an evidence that we did not consider that any other work on the subject would exactly fill its place. The late editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review, the Rev. Dr. McClintock, has given the following brief digest of its contents and opinion of its character: "This volume differs from ordinary books on the subject, in treating at some length of the 'Administrator of Baptism,' and of the 'Use of Baptism'—points rarely noticed, or, if at all, very inadequately discussed, in the current treatises. It differs from them also, and very happily, in the clearness of its arrangement, in the aptness with which the joints of the discussion fit each other, and in the discrimination with which important points are brought out strongly, while minor ones are comparatively thrown into abeyance. The first chapter treats of the nature of baptism. Chapter ii. shows that baptism is of perpetual obligation in the Church, and chapter iii., that the Scriptures require it to be conferred upon infants as well as upon believing adults. This chapter is elaborated with great care, and is forcible and convincing, not only in its direct proofs, but also in its replies to Anabaptist objections. Dr. Summers takes the ground, clearly and strongly, that children are members of the Christian Church. The fourth chapter gives a rapid historical sketch of the various views that have prevailed with regard to the validity of lay baptism, etc., from the earliest period to the present time. Chapter fifth treats of the 'Mode of Baptism' at length, and with great ability. The sixth and last chapter, on the 'Use of Baptism,' is one of the most valuable in the book. Dr. Summers holds that baptism is not regeneration, nor its necessary condition or instrument, but that it subserves the threefold purpose of signifying to us the mercy and grace of God—of ratifying our title to covenant blessings, and pledging our discharge of the corresponding obligations—and of ministering to our sanctification. He rejects the Calvinistic theory, that only the children of believing parents are to be baptized; and shows, at the same time, that it is inconsistent with the fundamental principle of Calvinism as such. In an appendix Dr. Summers reviews Howell's 'Evils of Infant Baptism" with keen discrimination and some severity. We cordially commend this little volume as one of the best summaries of Christian doctrine on the subject of Baptism that has come under our notice."

CEREMONIES OF MODERN JUDAISM.—By Herman Baer. With an Introduction by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Evans—1856. 18mo—pp. 248.

Some portions of this work were published in the New Orleans and Southern Christian Advocates.—They were read with great interest, and the desire was expressed that they should be developed into a volume. This has been done in a very satisfactory manner. The value of the work is increased by several elegant and truthful pictorial illustrations. The author is a Jew—a Hebrew of the Hebrews—yet a sincere believer in Christ. As an educated Israelite, he is familiarly acquainted with the ceremonies of Modern Judaism; and as an enlightened Christian he knows what estimate to place upon them. He can appreciate the full meaning and force of our Lord's denunciations of the hypocritical Scribes and Pharisees for binding heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, and laying them on men's shoulders,—making broad their phylacteries and enlarging the borders of their garments—making long prayers and devouring widows' houses—paying tithe of mint, and anise, and cummin, and omitting the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith—and making the Word of God of none effect through their tradition which they had delivered. He can also emphasize the inquiry of Peter, "Why tempt ye God to put a yoke upon the neck of the disciples, which neither our fathers nor we were able to bear?" It is devoutly hoped that this book on Jewish Ceremonies may fall into the hands of some of the author's "brethren after the flesh," that they will give it a candid perusal, and then compare the system which it unfolds with that of Jesus Christ, and of whom Moses wrote, and to whom "give all the people witness, that through his name whosoever believeth in him shall receive remission of sins." Let them come to him, with all their bondage of sin, as well as ceremonies, and he will emancipate them from both; and if the Son shall make them free, they shall be free indeed! How glorious must that liberty be to those who have been all their lifetime subject to such bondage as that of the Jews! The Christian reader will peruse this work on Jewish Ceremonies with uncommon interest. The author is a foreigner by birth—a native of Germany—yet he has acquired a critical acquaintance with our language, and uses it with as much facility and force as if it were his vernacular tongue. His familiar acquaintance with Rabbinical Judaism, and his deep sympathy with the house of Israel, notwithstanding his professional Christianity, make his testimony in the premises entirely reliable and peculiarly valuable. We have submitted large portions of his book to the inspection of a learned Rabbi, who assures us that he has found scarcely a point in it not one of importance—to which he could take exception. Indeed we know not how he could, as large portions of the work are faithfully translated from Talmudical writings which are accessible to the literati among the Jews; and other portions are derived from personal acquaintance with the religious customs of the Jews, the author in life being quorum pars. The contents are as follows: The Sabbath—Every-day Life among the Jews—Domestic Life—Marriages—Births—Scribe, Hazan, and Rabbi—Various Ceremonial Laws—Remarks on Jewish Character—Sickness, Death and Burial—New Moons—Passover—Pentecost—Fast Days—New Year—Feast of Gedeliah—Week of Repentance—Day of Atonement—Feast of Tabernacles—Feast of Lights—Feast of Esther—The Talmud—Rabbinical Literature—Conclusion.

PURITANISM—Considered with peculiar reference to the M. E. Church, South. By the Rev. W. J. Sasnett, of Emory College. Edited by Thomas O. Summers, D. D., Nashville, Stevenson & Evans. pp. 320—price 80 cents.

The agents have just issued a new edition of this valuable work. The circulation of a book like this tells well for the Church—it is a good sign. By the way, we see the Christian Advocate and Journal speaks in good terms of Progress, hating of course certain passages, as the book is true as steel to the South.

From the Richmond Christian Advocate.

Origin of the Passage "In the Midst of Life we are in Death."

Your readers doubtless remember the story of the great Robert Hall, who was preparing a sermon on these words, presuming that they were to be found somewhere in the Scriptures, but discovered that they belonged only to the burial service of the Church of England. But many have desired to know whence they were originally derived; and it was with peculiar pleasure that I was enabled to trace the origin of the whole passage in the Burial Service, which begins with these words, by means of the beautiful work, just published, the "Lyra Germanica." The preface says, "The hymn 'in the midst of life' was translated by Luther in 1524, is founded in a more ancient hymn of Notker, a Benedictine of St. Onll, who died in 912. He is said to have composed it while watching some workmen who were building the bridge of Martinbruck at the peril of their lives. It was soon set to music and became universally known; indeed it was used as a battle song, until the custom was forbidden on account of its being supposed to exercise magical influences. In a German version it formed part of the service for burial as early as the 13th century, and is still preserved in an unmetrical form in the burial service of our own Church."

The following is the metrical form of the hyme, as composed by Luther, which I doubt not your readers will be pleased to see:

"In the midst of life, behold
Death hath girt us round—
Whom for help then shall we pray,
Where shall grace be found?
In Thee, O Lord, alone.
We rue the evil we have done
That Thy wrath on us hath drawn.
Holy Lord and God!
Strong and holy God!
Merciful and holy Saviour!
Eternal God!
Sink us not beneath
Bitter pains of endless death,
Kyrie Eleison!

"In the midst of death, the jaws
Of hell against us gape,
Who from peril dire as this
Openeth us escape?
'Tis Thou, O Lord, alone.
Our bitter suffering and our sin
Pity from Thy mercy win,
Holy Lord and God!
Strong and holy God!
Merciful and holy Saviour!
Eternal God!
Let us not despair
For the fire that burneth there,
Kyrie Eleison!

"In the midst of hell, our sins
Drive us to despair;
Whither shall we flee from them?
Where is refuge, where?
In Thee, Lord Christ, alone!
For Thou hast shed Thy precious blood,
All our sins Thou makest good,
Holy Lord and God!
Strong and holy God!
Merciful and holy Saviour!
Eternal God!
Let us never fall
From true faith's hope for all,
Kyrie Eleison!

TEMPORAL BLESSINGS.

Wish for them cautiously,
Ask for them submissively,
Want them contentedly,
Obtain them honestly,
Accept them humbly,
Manage them prudently,
Employ them lawfully,
Impart them liberally,
Esteem them moderately,
Increase them virtuously,
Use them subserviently,
Forego them easily,
Resign them willingly.

Providential Mission of Religious Denominations.

History is diviner than we are apt to think; the wanderings of the human spirit after truth are not all delusion and loss; extremes, however terrible, have instruction in them which could never otherwise be realized; and antagonisms of opinion have displayed or called forth a mental tension with which the world could ill dispense. It has been the providential mission of one party to maintain the validity of divine authority in religion; it has been the mission of another, to advocate the claims of reason and the light that is within us; it has oftimes been the aim of a third to reconcile the claims of the two, and bring the Christian world into harmony and peace. By few, comparatively, has it been seen that we should pursue the ascendancy either of authority or of reason at a dear rate; yea, that it were an unfruitful repose to contemplate a perfect reconciliation of the two before the fullness of the time has come; but that in their very antagonism we have the secret spring of real progress, and that, in the continual separation effected by the reason, we are marching onwards to an ever higher, broader and more catholic unity, in the clear comprehension of all that is truly important in divine authority.—[Morell's Philosophy of Religion.

Those who possess the most real excellence say the least about it.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th July, in Minden, La., by Rev. R. R. Alexander, Mr. JESSE P. SMITH to Miss LUCIE A. MORROW, both of Minden.

DEATHS.

Died—In Macon county, Ala., on the 9th July, 1856, S. T. WIMBERLY, infant son of T. and Henrietta Wimberly, aged 1 year 7 months and 7 days.

"Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of God."

WM. H. NEAL.

Died—On the 29th July, in Carroll county, Miss., Mrs. MARY L. PURCELL, after a lingering illness, aged about thirty years.

In early life she embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and continued a steadfast and consistent member of that church, and a zealous and uncompromising disciple of her Saviour. Her last illness, though severe, was patiently borne. She gave evidence of her preparation for the solemn change and received in hope of a glorious immortality. Her husband is left a disconsolate companion, her bereaved children have been and desolate friends mourn, but not as those who have no hope: Farewell beloved and departed spirit, for a while. Farewell. J. H. A.

☞ Tuscaloosa Monitor will please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice—There will be a Camp Meeting at Amity Camp Ground, (Methodist,) nine miles east of Sharon, Madison county, commencing on Thursday before the third Sabbath in August. Preachers and people generally are invited.

Notice.—There will be a Camp Meeting held on Swan Lake Circuit, about eight miles from Lake Providence, La., near Swan Lake, commencing August 22d, and embracing the fourth Sabbath of August. A general invitation is extended to all three both of the ministry and laity.

N. A. CRAVENS, P. E.
WM. G. McGAUGHY, P. C.

Notice—WANTED.—A young lady of thorough English education with some knowledge of French and Music, is desirous of a situation as governess in a respectable Southern family. Good testimonials will be given. For particulars before the 1st of September address Abbie Gray, Cherry Valley, New York, after this month Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Notice,—The Suggsville Camp Meeting, Clarke City, Ala., will commence on Friday, September 19. W. K. NORTON, Pastor.

OVERFLOW OF LAST ISLAND.

Terrible Loss of Life.

Mr. Starr S. Jones, of the Opelousas Railroad Express, yesterday afternoon brought us the melancholy news of the complete overflow of Last Island and the destruction of every house and probable drowning of every person on the Island. He says that the steamer Star, which was lying there at the time of the gale, went ashore on the Island and bilged near where Bergah's Hotel had stood. As there was, at the time of the gale, upwards of one hundred and forty human beings on the Island, we await further intelligence from them with the greatest anxiety. We must confess that we entertain very little hopes for their safety; unless they succeeded in getting on the wreck of the Star, they must have all perished. Their position, too, on the wreck would be extremely perilous, as but few persons could remain long on a wreck completely swept by breakers in such a gale as that of Sunday and Monday. Immediately on the receipt of the above intelligence at Tigerville, the former Major Aubrey left for the scene of the disaster with the hope to arrive there in time to relieve those who were supposed to be clinging to the wreck of the Star.

Mr. Jones also informed us that it was reported at Tigerville, that the Island of Caillou had suffered a terrible disaster, and that every soul on it had perished; but leaves for there this morning.

LATER.—We learn from a gentleman from Last Island, who escaped in a sail boat, that many persons were on the wreck of the Star, some of whom had their limbs broken, and all were suffering for food and water. Mr. Thibedoux, Widow Claiborne Thibedoux, Mr. Scaddy, Mr. Ellis, one of the Mr. Muggah's, and Mr. Hart, were known to be lost. There was two feet water on the Island, and several sail boats that had started for the relief of those who were clinging to the wreck of the Star, were supposed to be lost. Many prominent citizens of the State, with their families, are supposed to have been on the island, we shall await further intelligence with much anxiety.

[Crescent of Thursday.

A FISH STORY.—From the Mobile Tribune we copy the following:

PORTERSVILLE, August 8, 1856:

Yesterday, the men in hauling the seine caught a monster in the form of a saw-fish. They tied a rope to the saw and brought it in shallow water. Two miles, with ten to fourteen men, with all their strength could move it only a few feet at a time. After much exertion they got it in water a foot deep. Then began the measuring process. From the end of the saw to the end of the tail measured nineteen feet nine inches; from fin to fin, across the back, eight feet; depth, from back to stomach, three feet. Dr. Moore thinks its weight three thousand pounds; the liver alone weighed four hundred pounds, from which a barrel of oil was obtained.

A thousand eggs, from the size of a marble to twelve inches in circumference, were taken from it. It presented the appearance of a boat turned bottom upwards. Several pilot fish clung so tightly it was with difficulty that they could be disengaged.

We enjoyed seeing it skinned and dissected, feeling that such fish should not be allowed to swim even within two miles of our delightful bathing spot.

M. E. C.

There were 152 persons who lost their lives by casualties during the month of July last, of whom 75 were killed by railroad accidents, 62 by steamboat explosions and burnings, and 12 by fires.

ERIE RAILROAD TELEGRAPH.—The Erie Railroad Company have established a line of telegraph between New York and Binghampton, Elmira, Dunkirk, and all other towns on the route of the railroad. The line consists of two substantial wires, one of which is appropriated to the business of the road, for which it is invaluable, and the other is for the transaction of general business for the public.

A fire occurred at Alexandria, Va., on the 4th inst., by which property to the amount of $8,000 was destroyed. The fire was caused by an incendiary.

A negro woman died recently in Richmond, Va. after a brief illness, so brief indeed that it was thought expedient to hold a post mortem examination, and the result was the discovery of a pin embedded in the lungs. Doubtless she had swallowed this pin, having carelessly put some in her mouth, a very usual practice with females.

☞ We happen to know that Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills are good medicines, and shall proclaim it because we do know it. We confidently believe there is a vast amount of relief-from-suffering for our afflicted fellowmen wrapped up in these skillful preparations, and we shall gladly use our little influence to make them known to those who need them. [Philadelphia Sunday Times.

☞ Prohibition.—The recent decision of the people in many of the States in reference to the sale of liquors, does not pretend to interfere with medicinal compounds containing stimulus, as it is a fact well known to all that without stimulating principles most cases of extreme debility could not be reached, and the many other of our most valuable compounds could not be made without it. For instance, Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, now so celebrated and indispensable in every family as a medicine. Thousands of persons suffering from dyspepsia and indigestion, generally speak volumes in favor of this great curative agent. For sale by E. J. Hart & Co., 79 Tchoupitoulas street, and Cady & Holmes, 7 Gravier street. aug6 1t

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

Many will deem it almost absurd to speak of the antiquities of a country that had no historical, classical or popular existence four hundred years ago; a country that was not dreamed of when Charlemagne was in his glory, overthrowing thrones, remodeling nations, and establishing new bounds to old countries; a country that was written about as a *terra incognita*, an Atlantic, an Eutopia, by the great lights of the middle ages—by men who could quote Plato as readily as they could run through the alphabet, and who could sum up on their fingers all the eras and epochs of Roman greatness.

So far as the existence of America is connected with the history of Europe, it has no age. When viewed, however, in its other light, as a great hemisphere that has existed since the flood; that has been thousands of generations of men born and buried; that has had political histories, wars, revolutions, sciences and religions, even art and refinement in some rude measure, ever since the flood; if shows its claims to an antiquarian importance far surpassing that of Europe, Asia or grey haired Africa—because it was, probably, peopled when the Pharaohs were unborn, and had chronicles before the Jewish people went forth against the Philistines.

How far these speculations of its origin may, or may not be correct, will never be discovered. The monuments which should have preserved its chronicles have been pierced, with a comparatively slight and very modern exception, in those waves which never yield up the secrets once confided to them. Some few facts are all that now remain on which even the wildest speculations can base themselves for future investigation. These speculations, like all which are of any worth or usefulness, proceed upon grounds that have been explored, and rest on a solid foundation. What was—when the kingdom of the Montezumas was discovered—by a process of speculative logic, is made to account for what was long before; and to unfold a theory of probabilities, running back to the great deluge.

It is known that at the time when Cortes invaded the realms of the Mexic monarch, thirty knights could tilt with ease on the terrace roof of his palace; that his armories were filled with weapons almost as destructive as any to be found in the arsenals of christian rulers; that his granaries were furnished with provisions paid by tributaries, after the manner of the tithes of Israel; that three hundred servants were needed to tend the ayaries, stocked with birds of beautiful and gorgeous plumage and charming song; that his menageries contained beasts as terrible as any that ever graced the exhibitions of Roman triumphs; that his dwarfs were like children of Sir Geoffrey Hudson, and were even more hideous than the paintings on ancient vaults; and that the ladies compared advantageously in personal charms with the Georgian houris, whose beauty is said to have been so brilliant in the harems of Constantinople as to increase day light and pale the fires of artificial illumination. The master of all this magnificence changed his apparel, woven of the richest materials, four times daily, never putting the same garment on twice; and eating and drinking from gold—except on state occasions, when his table was laid with services of chohdan porcelain, far surpassing that of china or sevres—never twice using the same dishes.

The Parisian *chefs de cuisines* boast that they have six hundred and eighty-five different ways of preparing eggs. Even the poor heathen of American barbarism had thirty ways of preparing meat. Three hundred dishes were daily set before the monarch, and as silver chafing dishes had not then been invented, such as were required to be kept hot were placed in heated earthen stands prepared for that purpose. The dishes of ordinary use at the table of Montezuma surpassed in richness the varieties of Caligula's and Dioclesian's times. The carp was to them the most exquisite of fish—merely because it did not swim the Tiber; and peacocks tongues were the richest of meats, owing to their great rarity. Montezuma and his court fed on more substantial fare—on geese, partridges, quail, venison, pigeons, wild hogs, hares, rabbits, and above all else, dairy-fed baby, when the article was in season! Fruits of all kinds from temperate and tropic climes, graced the feasts; and drinks of a mild but stimulating character, pressed from the grape, orange, pine-apple, and other fruits, circulated freely.

In cold weather, enormous torches, flinging forth not only light and warmth, but aromatic odors beyond our pastilles, placed behind screens of solid gold, with curious devices upon them, lent an additional splendor and attraction to a scene truly royal and magnificent; a scene vieing in every respect with the barbaric splendors described by Milton:

"——When those who quested in Aspramont,
Or Montalban ——"

had life and deemed themselves the world's rulers. The sovereign, like his torches, was protected by golden screens when eating; and did not, like the royal barbarians of Europe, feed in the public gaze. Instead of bungling clods for attendant waiters, he realized ancient mythology and had fair featured and long-haired Hebes and Ganymedes, as charming as any ever dreamed of by Grecian genius. These fair maidens ministered to Montezuma while he conversed with the gray haired courtiers and venerable counselors of state.

Bernal Diaz, an old Spanish historian and traveler, from whose curious commentaries we have gleaned these ancient reminiscences, remarks that "during the time Montezuma was at dinner, two beautiful women were busily engaged making small cakes, with eggs and other things mixed therein. These cakes were delicately white and were presented on plates covered with napkins." Another kind of bread was brought on plantain leaves, piping hot from the bakery, and much resembled our modern wafers.

After the monarch had dined he was presented by his attendant hourls with three ornamented canes, containing liquid amber mixed with tobacco; and, when the dancers and singers, and buffoons and story tellers had sufficiently amused His Majesty, he betook himself to his pipe and piped himself asleep. When the monarch's eyes were closed, and the poppy leaf had possession of his faculties, then the attendants seated themselves around the tables and disposed of the costly dishes—each of which, for richness, was worthy of an emperor's palate, and all of which in their aggregate were sufficient to supply the wants of the thousands who revolved like satellites around the central glory of the Inca.

From this it may be seen that before the saints fled from Leyden, or those who left Whitehaven had reached our shores, there was an American civilization and luxury which the peloces of the lands they left knew not of; that there was an advance and progress for the loss of which many things that we now have might have been cheerfully sacrificed.

THE LATE STORM.—The late storm—we might call it the present storm, for it still hangs over the city and environs—extended eastward on the lakes, but was not attended with that severity as to cause any damage. At Ocean Springs and Biloxi, on Sunday, the wind blew pretty fresh for some six or eight hours, attended with high water. At Mississippi City and Pass Christian it commenced blowing a twelve knot breeze on Saturday, increasing on Sunday morning to a good gale. The wind being from E. to E. S. E. On Sunday night there were several heavy squalls of wind with heavy rains. On Monday morning the wind hauled to the South, and blew very fresh all day from S. to S. S. W., affording yachtmen and amateur sailors at Pass Christian abundance of that desirable element for the occasion of the regatta. We think it blew some time during the day about 0 twenty knot breeze, or equivalent to scudding under the bare poles.

There was no boat from Mobile yesterday, consequently no Northern mail. This was not, however, owing to the storm, but because there was no boat at Mobile prepared by the contractors. *N'emporte;* we can overlook an omission on their part now and then, though they can pay a fine almost every day in the year and make money by the operation.

The favorite coast packet Creole continued her trips regular through the storm, though she did roll and pitch rather rough at times, and gave the wharf proprietors an evidence of her strength. But if a crowded boat ever arrived at Port Pontchartrain, it was the Creole on yesterday morning, from Ocean Springs, Biloxi, Mississippi City, Pass Christian and Bay St. Louis.—[Crescent of Wednesday.

SOME HOGS.—The number of hogs in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Kentucky, at this time, is estimated at 10,943,334, which, at $3 a head, a fair average value of stock, would amount to $32,830,002. If fat when sold, they would average $10 a head, amounting to $109,433,340.

Magnetic Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ANGLO-SAXON.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

COTTON FIRM.

BREADSTUFFS LOWER.

BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The Liverpool and Canadian screw steamer Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 30th ult., has arrived at Quebec.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—Our Cotton market is firm. The sales for three days amount to 20,000 bales, of which exporters took 3,000 and speculators 1,400 bales. Orleans Middling is quoted at 6¼d.; Uplands Middling, 6 3-16d.

Manchester advices are more favorable.

The weather has been very favorable for agricultural pursuits.

Flour had declined 6d. to 1s., and lower grades have declined even 2 to 5s.

Wheat is 3d. to 6d. lower. Corn had declined 6d. The market closed firm.

There is not much change in Provisions. In Beef, buyers demand a reduction.

Consols for money are quoted at 95¾.

General News.

Parliament was prorogued on the 29th. In her speech on the occasion, the Queen expressed a hope that the misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States, growing out of Central American affairs, would be soon satisfactorily adjusted.

Accounts from Spain announce the bombardment of Saragossa by the Royalists.

North Carolina Election.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 10.—North Carolina has given a Democratic majority of 8000.

Yellow Fever.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 10.—Several deaths from yellow fever have occurred at Charleston.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—*Senate.*—Jones, of Tennessee, made a speech in favor of Buchanan. His colleague, Bell, favored Fillmore in a speech.

The House passed the Light House, Coast and Land Survey Appropriation bills.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Our Cotton market is dull, with sales to-day of 400 bales. Flour is heavy, but without any quotable decline. Wheat is unsettled; Southern White $1 55 to $1 70. Corn easier, selling at 63c. Spirits Turpentine 41½c.—an advance. Rosin firm, sales of 4000 barrels at $1 72. Rice, steady. Freights easier and more active.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

The Storm at the Watering Places.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12, 1856.

Messrs. Editors: Having just returned from a trip to Madisonville, Mandeville and Lewisburg—our Louisiana watering places—and hearing that accounts had been received from all parts stating the ravages done by the storm, I thought a slight record of its doings over the Lake would not be uninteresting.

I left the terminus of the Pontchartrain Railroad for a trip to Mandeville, intending to remain until Monday; on the fairy steamer Arrow, Capt. Chamberlain, on Saturday afternoon. We reached, after a pretty rough passage, our destination at the usual time, as also did the W. C. Young, in the same trade. During Saturday night the rain fell and the wind blew, giving indubitable evidence of the approaching storm. On Sunday morning the Arrow left at her usual hour for the city; but the Young, being a high-pressure boat, did not venture beyond the mouth of the Tchefuncta, through the wise forethought of Capt. Hoffman, her master.

During Sunday, at intervals, the wind blew almost a hurricane, and about one or two o'clock the Arrow returned, bringing a large number of excursionists from the city—who reported the lake very rough, and the countenances of all furnished proof that seasickness had been pretty general—intending to leave on the return trip of Sunday; but it was no use, the Captain would not leave with such a prospect before him, and all hands come to the conclusion to pass the night as well as they could on the boat and at the hotels. Monday came, and still the storm continued, and with it a storm was raised around the head of the worthy Captain Chamberlain, who obstinately refused to risk the perils of the lake, and many of the passengers became clamorous against him. Here was a pretty fix: business men, intending to enjoy a few hours of pleasure; young clerks with inexorable employers, having the keys of their stores with them; gentlemen of leisure and city dandies without clean shirts: and all water-bound, without any certainty when they would be able to get back.

All day Monday the storm continued furious, occasional showers being the only relief from the general monotony of the town, and, as if to render the thing more terrible, an ice-cream saloon adjoining the Planters' Hotel was blown to pieces, much to the consternation of the ladies. Night came, and still the Captain would not venture, and another night the disappointed excursionists were left to brood over their misfortunes. During the night, however, the storm lulled and this (Tuesday) morning, the Arrow cast off from her moorings for the city. We stopped at Mandeville and took on a great number of passengers placed in the same situation, if not worse than ourselves, but we dare not land at Lewisburg.

But let me cease this and sum up the damage. Madisonville was uninjured with the exception of the ice-cream saloon, though the river rose to a height exceeding the memory of the oldest burghers. At Lewisburg the damage was great. The wharf was entirely swept away; seven out of nine of the bath-houses were destroyed; the water overflowed portions of the town, and there is no telling to what further extent the damage is, as communication was necessarily interrupted. At Mandeville, eighteen bath-houses were swept away, though the wharf remained firm, and some of the passengers from that point informed me that the waves in front of the town rose to an enormous height beyond what had ever been seen there before, and rendering it utterly impossible for anything in the shape of a vessel to live.

The little Arrow sped on and rode the water beautifully, landing us at the railroad in time for the ten o'clock cars, much to the general satisfaction of our pleasure-seekers and relief of anxious friends who sought tidings from the absentees.

While writing, let me also in this connection pay a passing tribute to the Captain and officers of the boat and a hearty recommendation for the fairy steamer. Notwithstanding the intestine storm that gathered over his devoted head, Capt. Chamberlain stood his ground, and refused to risk anything from the storm, and maintained his determination until the necessity was over, proving himself to be a worthy commander and able seaman. The cases of many were extreme, but visionary thousands were lost by a few initiated individuals.

With this brief account I close, wishing a happy cessation of the freaks of the storm-king and subscribe myself yours, etc., A PASSENGER.

FIRES IN JULY.—The total destruction of property in the United States by fires during the month, will probably exceed $1,400,000. But some of the heaviest losses, as we learn from the New York Journal of Commerce, results from the destruction of steamboats, which have been singularly unfortunate, as will be seen by the following:

July 3d, at St. Louis, five steamers	$100,000
" 16th, Northern Indiana	20,000
" 20th, A. H. Larkin	100,000
" 20th, John Jay	10,000
Total	$440,000

The number of deaths in the city of New York during the week ending on the 2d inst., were 746, an acreage of 115 over the previous week. In regard to this increased mortality, the Evening Mirror says:

The increased number of deaths affords no ground for alarm, as it evidently does not arise from any epidemic disease. The number is mostly composed of children under five years of age.

The bill passed on the 2d inst. in the House of Representatives, making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, contains the following items:

Extension of the battery at Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, $10,000; repairs and extension of Fort St. Phillip, on the same river, $30,000.

Summary of Mexican Intelligence.

By the arrival of the steamship Texas, from Vera Cruz on Monday night, we have received files of papers from the city of Mexico up to the 2d inst. The following is all the items of an interesting nature which we have been able to glean from them.

Gen. Gadsden, U. S. Minister to Mexico, arrived in the city of Mexico on the 21st ult. The Extraordinary, of the 26th, says:

The General's arrival was quite unexpected on that evening. His friends were making preparations to give him a grand reception on the following evening. The demonstration would have been highly flattering to the American Minister, as many members of Congress, officials and ex-officials of the Government, with many of his own citizens, had made arrangements to go out in carriages and receive him outside the city. The General, however, with his usual go-ahead-ativeness, got ahead of his friends, and will now have the pleasure of their congratulations singly. We are glad to hear his trip home has much improved his health. As this was the chief object of his visit, we suppose he returns well satisfied with his absence from this city, and it must be gratifying at the same time to return to find such a warm circle of friends.

Speaking of the resignation of Gen. Wheat from the Mexican army, the same paper says:

Gen. Wheat, during the time he has been in the service of Mexico, has made many friends, and the course he has pursued in resigning will secure for him a reputation for disinterested friendship for Mexico. He took service in the revolutionary army against Santa Anna, and now that the revolution has terminated in the establishment of a firm liberal Government, he retires to attend to other business.

There were several shocks of an earthquake felt in the city of Mexico on Thursday, the 24th ult.

Senor Zamora, Governor of Zacatecas, has been honored with the green sash, with the rank of General of Brigade.

Prepayment of postage throughout this Republic is fixed to commence on the 1st of August next.

To fill the ranks of the Brigade Zuloaga, the Government of the State of Mexico has ordered that all the vagabonds and loafers may be impressed into the service. Troops are being raised in all the principal cities.

According to a published statement, the value of church property in the city of Mexico in the year 1848 was $15,464,450. The Extraordinary says, in connection, that since that time of course many changes have taken place, but the probability is that at the present time the possessions of the church must be estimated at a much larger sum.

The total number of deaths in the city of Mexico for the year 1855 was 8,719.

It is reported that Velasquez de Leon, an ex-Minister of Santa Anna, has been arrested and is now imprisoned in the Inquisicion. In the meantime, one of the papers asks, what has become of Senor Aguila, another ex-Minister?

The Indians still continue to pillage the property of the inhabitants of the North, with little regard for the lives of the people. In Durango they are particularly troublesome at the present time.

GOLD AND SILVER DISCOVERIES.—Auriferous and argentiferous specimens have been discovered in Banamichi, in Sonora, which surpass the reputation of Arizona.

The Patria has been suspended by order of the Government for the publication of objectionable articles.

DINNER TO GEN. GADSDEN.—A dinner was given to Gen. Gadsden by members and ex-members of the present Government of President Commonfort, on the evening of the 29th ult. The dinner was attended by many members of the Constituent Assembly, by members of the Press of the city, the Diplomatic Corps, and many influential citizens.

GUADALAJARA.—The Extraordinary of the 30th ult., has the following intelligence from this State:

Gen. Parrodi has arrived at Guadalajara and given a most pacific address to the people. Various conflicting reports reach this city from that quarter, but there can be no doubt that all the grievances will be settled between the Government and the people of Jalisco amicably. It is the ultra liberal party who are complaining in that section of the country, and a liberal Government cannot fail to gratify their wants.

ANOTHER DINNER TO GEN. GADSDEN.—The Extraordinary of the 2d inst., says:

To-morrow a dinner is to be given to Gen. Gadsden by the Press of this city.

Two new papers have made their appearance recently in the City of Mexico—the "Chronicle of the Week" and the "Opinion."

There was a fire in the City of Mexico on the 20th ult., the Extraordinary of the 23d gives the following account of it:

It is something strange in pursuing the business of a journalist in the City of Mexico to have to record a fire. Such visitations are far more rare than earthquakes, and we do not wonder at the frenzy which seized this population last Sunday evening when the bells of the city pealed forth an alarm. A fire was the last thing looked for, and with a thousand foreign conjectures, people rushed carefully through the streets to the scene of confusion. The discovery of the real cause of alarm removed from many minds all fears of pronunciamentoes and many other calamities which this city in times past has suffered so much from.

The fire broke out about six o'clock near the fonda of Victor Eternod, in the Calle de Santo Domingo, and caught in the adjacent buildings in the same street and the Calles de Santo Domingo and Encarnacion. The police were promptly on the ground to preserve order, and although somewhat late, the fire engines of the city were brought into service. All classes of citizens, both high and low, assisted in staying the progress of the flames. The Governor of the city, with many other notables, was seen as much interested in the result as if he had been schooled to the "machine." The conflagration was subdued about half-past nine o'clock, but not until the building in which the fire broke out was a ruin and many other buildings very much injured and disfigured from the fire. We hear of no lives being lost, although many were severely injured. It is impossible for us to get a correct estimate of the loss of property by this conflagration. It may be set down at many thousand dollars.

The dry goods store of Mr. Thomas, on Spring street, New York, was forcibly entered on the night of the 4th inst., and robbed of $6,000 worth of silks and satins, $5,000 in notes and papers, and $500 in cash.

Gen. Henry A. Stanton, Assistant Quartermaster General of the U. S. A., died at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., on the 1st inst. Gen. Stanton entered the army in 1813 as lieutenant in the light artillery, and resigned in 1817. In 1818 he was reappointed Assistant Deputy Quartermaster General, and received the brevet of Brigadier General in 1847 for meritorious services in Mexico. He was a native of Vermont.

A destructive fire occurred in Paterson, N. J., on the 2d inst., consuming five large stores. Loss, from $15,000 to $20,000. Partially insured.

The floating rainbow arches the wildest torrent. So stands God in heaven, and the streams of time rush and roar, and over all the waves hovers the bow of peace.

Seventy thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed in the village of West Troy, N. Y., on the morning of the 2d inst.,

The President has officially recognized the following Consuls:

J. Hosford Smith, Consul for the Sublime Porte, resident at New York; Werner Dressel, Consul for Saxony, at Baltimore; M. le Comte de Mejan, Consul for France, at New Orleans; M. de Belligny St. Croix, Consul for France, at Charleston: Anibal de Mosquera, Vice-Consul for New Granada, at New York.

The coroner's jury at Fall River, Mass., concluded their investigation, on the 5th instant, of the recent explosion on board the steamer Empire State, and rendered a verdict exonorating all parties.

We learn from the Selma Sentinel, of the 7th inst., that Col. Buford was at Eufaula, Barbour county, engaged in raising emigrants for Kansas.

An Irish paper, describing the result of a duel, says: "The one party was wounded in the chest and the other fired in the air." [This must have been a triangular duel.]

RED RIVER.—The Natchitoches Chronicle of the 2d inst. has the following in relation to the state of navigation on Red river:

The low stage of Red river has almost entirely obstructed navigation between the Falls and Shreveport. The traveling is carried on by means of the stage route, and quite a thriving business is rewarding the proprietors.

The Point Coupee Echo of the 9th inst., says:

We have had a week of extremely warm weather, resembling more the summers which are so peculiar to this State than any experienced this year; though we are happy to state the sanitary condition of the parish continues comparatively excellent, with the exception of a few cases of our old chills and fevers which were so commonly known here previous to the appearance of yellow fever.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival of the steamship Daniel Webster yesterday, with California mails, we have San Francisco papers up to the 21st July, and from other parts of the State as late as dne.

The following summary contains everything of an interesting nature which we have been able to find in our exchanges:

The State.

The Alta, of the 21st ult., has the following remarks on the state of affairs in the State:

California is still convulsed by an active, peculiar and powerful public opinion. About the middle of May, the panorama of our troubles began to unroll, and expose the startling scenes of our present history; and though the belief is to be indulged that all which is dark and alarming has passed from view, entire peace, entire quietness and permanent removal of difficulties, have not been reached.

Since the sailing of the 1st July steamer there has been greater calmness in public feeling than heretofore since hostilities were commenced between acknowledged right and evident wrong. This is, without doubt, the consequence of a cessation of violent criminal acts.

The people throughout the State have fully discussed, inquired into, and maturely decided upon, the manifestations of the wishes of the Pacific metropolis, and have extended their sympathy and endorsed the proceedings.

There was a terrible conflagration at Placerville on the 5th inst. One hundred and eighty-six buildings, together with other property valued at $600,000, was destroyed; one person was burned to death and several injured.

On the 8th, the village of Georgetown, Placer county, was consumed by fire, and the loss is estimated at $100,000. Seventy buildings were destroyed.

On the 12th, the town of Fair Play, El Dorado county was burned, involving a loss of about $70,000.

On the 13th, a disastrous fire took place at Marysville, and consumed a large number of buildings, valued at $150,000.

All accounts from the mines are as favorable as ever, and the continued prosperity of these regions need not hereafter be questioned.

There has been little or no rain, but the supply of water has not been considerably diminished in any of the mining localities.

The grain crops are everywhere abundant—far beyond expectation.

Fruits and vegetables promise to overwhelm all precedent, and are falling in price.

On Sunday, the 6th, the town of Santa Barbara became greatly excited in consequence of the appearance in the place and vicinity of Edward McGowan, the bad character indicted as an accomplice of Casey in the murder of Mr. King, and who has eluded the Vigilance Police. Upon being recognized, he fled to a swamp, from which the citizens attempted to burn him; but they failed, and he escaped. Yet we expect every day to hear of his arrival in San Francisco.

Excitement prevails now at Yreka, Siskiyou county, bordering on Oregon, in regard to the shooting of a miner, named J. Blunt, by Deputy Sheriff Millhouse, who was attempting to arrest him for creating a disturbance on the Fourth of July. The friends of Blunt threatened to tar and feather Mr. Gen. Freaner, editor of the Yreka Union, unless he retracted the statement that Blunt was the aggressor, and to burn the town unless Mr. Millhouse was given up to them by the Sheriff and his posse.

A controversy was going on between the Governor of the State and certain parties, relative to an arrangement with the Committee of Vigilance, that they may deliver up Judge Terry and cease to exercise authority. Nothing to that effect had been done.

The reception of the late Presidential nominations has not been particularly enthusiastic. A few ratification meetings have been held inland, and most of the journals have chosen their positions for the canvass, and a few leaders are trying to form campaign clubs. But while the respective parties are quite unanimous in endorsing their nominees, there is still hesitancy, inactivity, doubt and fear.

The City.

S. A. Hopkins, the person who was wounded by Terry, after nearly recovering from his wound, was attacked with a dangerous disease, and for several days his life was despaired of, but he was rapidly convalescing at the date of the sailing of the steamer.

David S. Terry, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, is yet in confinement in the rooms of the Committee of Vigilance. What was to be his fate was uncertain.

James Gallagher, Casey's executor, had been arrested, but set at liberty, on conditions agreed to by the committee. Several others were allowed the same privilege.

"Chris. Lilly," the ex-New York pugilist, and against whom there is an indictment for murder in New York State, was arrested on the 8th, and admitted to bail that he might settle his business previous to going into exile.

The expectation of offensive persons still continues, and shipments were being made nearly every day.

Charles E. Rand was arrested on the 7th, charged with piracy, in assisting John L. Durkee and others, to disarm a party carrying all State arms down the bay. He gave $25,000 bail, the same amount required of Durkee, arrested previous to the departure of the last steamer.

Capt. A. A. Ritchie, a prominent merchant of this city, was thrown from his carriage at Napa Springs, on the 9th, and instantly killed. He was of the firm of Ritchie, Osgood & Co.

Gen. Wool was reported to be dangerously ill at Napa Springs.

A Democratic ratification meeting was held on the evening of the 16th ult., and the Republicans held one on Saturday, the 19th.

Petitions had been put in circulation, requesting the city and county officers to resign. Six thousand persons had signed them.

On the evening of the 12th, an immense concourse assembled, speeches were made, the petitions sanctioned, and a committee instructed to formally invite the immediate resignation of all the officers.

On the 15th, another great meeting was held, at which the committee appointed at the previous meeting reported that the officers had determined not to surrender their places. A few agreed to do so, providing their "companions in misery" would do likewise.

At this meeting considerable disturbance was created, and thirteen noisy fellows were arrested by the Vigilance Police. Some of them were afterwords discharged, but others are reserved for exportation on old charges.

The various regiments of the Committee of Vigilance are frequently out on parade, and are the recipients of beautiful flags and banners from the sisterhood of the city.

The regiments are formidable and well disciplined, and their uniform consists of plain black pants, frock coat and flat glazed caps. A black belt, with a narrow red stripe on each edge, encircles the waist, and the officers carry heavy sharp cavalry swords.

Many of the companies are officered by graduates of West Point Academy.

The city was quiet and healthy.

Business was moderately good. There was a fair interior trade and the supply ample.

Messrs. Flint, Peabody & Co. and Messrs. Tubbs & Co., are constructing an extensive rope-walk and oakum manufactory, and will soon have them in operation.

Miss Julia Dean Hayne and Mr. Charles Pope were playing a very successful engagement at the Metropolitan Theater. They had created a perfect furore in the representation of Camille and Griseldis.

Later from Nicaragua and Central America.

The U. S. mail steamship Daniel Webster, Capt. Henry Chorchill, from Asphuwall and San Juan, arrived here on an early hour yesterday morning.

From mcnacuanna politely furnished us by purser Hart, of the Daniel Webster, we extract the following items of interest:

The Daniel Webster arrived at San Juan on the 31st ult., after a rough passage out, and found the following English war steamers at anchor in that port, under command of Admiral Erskine: Orion, 91 guns, flag ship of the Admiral; Imperieuse, Watson, 60 guns; Arrogant, Lyston, 46 guns; Tartar, Cockburn, 21 guns; Cossack, Danlop, 20 guns; Archer, Heathcote, 14 guns; Pioneer, Wood, 6 guns; Intrepid, Winks, 6 guns; Victor, DeHousey, 6 guns. Eight others expected soon. The object of this visit was unknown.

H. B. M. frigate Eurydice, Turleton, which had been at anchor at San Juan for several months, had left for Jamaica.

After lying at San Juan a few hours, the Daniel Webster left for Asphuwall, where she arrived on the next day at 3 o'clock P. M., and landed her passengers and mails. She found at this port the U. S. mail steamer Ariel which had arrived on the day previous from New York with 350 passengers. The U. S. sloop-of-war Saratoga, E. G. Tilton, commander, arrived on the 20th ult.

Hon. A. B. Corwine having concluded his commission at Panama, returned on the steamer Ariel, which was to sail on or about the 5th inst. for New York.

After the most rigid examination of the evidence in regard to the railroad massacre, Mr. Corwine is of the opinion that the Government aided and abetted the rioters; and it is stated that he will recommend to the President the immediate seizure of the Transit Line between Asphuwall and Panama.

The Daniel Webster brings nothing new from Nicaragua.

The Asphuwall Courier, of the 25th ult., has the following intelligence from there:

The principal item of news from Nicaragua is the result of the Presidential election. Three Presidents have been elected thus—Legon has chosen Rivas, Segovia, Estrada; and the remainder of the country, Walker.

Walker maintains his position at Granada, but we have but little news of his condition otherwise.

The Courier, of the 2d inst, says:

There is a rumor afloat here to the effect that two thousand Costa Ricans and their allies were in possession of San Juan del Sur, at last accounts via Graytown.

The Panama Star and Herald notes the appointment of Mr. Juan J. Yeaza, so long and favorably known as chief clerk of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's office in Panama, to the Agency of the Company in that city. The appointment is an excellent one; and Mr. Yeaza's long and faithful services have rendered him as observing as his illness renders him capable.

We clip from the Aspinwall Courier of the 30th ult., the following statement of the business done by the Panama Railroad Company, during the six months ending on the 30th June last:

Passengers, 16,947; mails, (American) 345,429 pounds; mails, (English) 18,704 pounds; coal, (on freight) 6,176 tons; other freight, 3,442 tons; gold, $13,531,250; silver, $5,380,838.

The same paper, dated 2d inst., says:

Our last advices from Bogota give us nothing but electioneering news. The United States Minister resident there, is now at Panama investigating the April 15th Riot, etc.

The Panama Star and Herald learns from a memorandum of Purser Bidwell, of the steamer Bogota, that the Panama, sent out by the Panama Steam Navigation Company, and for some time past expected at Panama, was wrecked May 5th, in the Straits of Magellan, where the Company have lost two other steamers; also, that the British ship Western Bride was wrecked there May 31st. No lives lost in either case.

South American Intelligence.

The Panama Star and Herald has the following summary of South American news:

From Valparaiso we have more full reports of the storm which we announced on the arrival of the last mail from the South. Several vessels received damage, among them the British bark Balgonnie; the other vessels belonged to the coast. Fourteen launches and a sloop were entirely lost, but fortunately no lives.

The barometer fell to 29d. 50m. The mountain streams overflowed their channels and inundated some parts of the city, damaging considerably the houses on the beach.

The railroad suffered very severely from the overflow of rivulet Vina del Mar, which rose fifteen feet above its level, carrying with it everything upon its banks.

The iron railroad bridge across this stream was swept away, impeding the works along the line for some days. Lighter damage was sustained on other parts of the road.

It is supposed these casualties will prevent the inauguration of the railroad as far as Limache, on the 18th September, as had been resolved, in commemoration of the anniversary of Independence.

The storm has been felt equally severe in the South of the Republic; the Mole at Constitution was destroyed and several bridges carried away; six or seven ships went ashore to avoid sinking. The flood at the Maule is one of the largest on record.

The losses sustained by this calamity are calculated at $500,000 dollars throughout the Republic.

The elections took place on the 25th and 26th June, and on the 25th ult. the electors were again to meet, when, it is already decided, Senor Montt is to be proclaimed as re-elected for the Presidency, for the next five years, without opposition.

The municipality of Santiago has contracted with a company to light the city with gas.

Mr. George Smith has received his exequatur as British Vice Consul at Santiago.

The markets are reported as exceedingly dull, there being no buyers, although the imports have been large.

Louisiana Items.

The Ouachita Register, of the 2d instant, says:

The Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of the "Vicksbur

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

"At Home."

BY L. VIRGINIA FRENCH.

Ha! how they come! up the deep grown paths gli-
Out, through the rumblers of the summer hours,
"Bertie" on "Mamma's" shoulder proudly riding,
Her tiny fingers full of wild-wood flowers.
Before them, Pompey, many years a noble fellow,
With half his head gone white, (a sign of honor-
(Like hairs of old,) a figure clear and mellow
His bright eye laughs among the weeds, as into view
The merry group come round, with shout and laughter,
Bearing rich treasures from the greenwood bowers;
While "Bruce," good guardian, trots soberly after,
Sorely encumbered by his bunch of flowers.

And "Carrie," almost hid in a wreath of blossoms,
Pale, [illegible] the couple's merry team,
With [illegible] down still peeping in their bosoms—
Ah! here you are! one kiss, and welcome home!
Come, here's a mat, and there's a crimson cushion,
Rest little ones—tell mamma where you've been,
And where you've gathered all this gay profusion
Of buds and blossoms, moss, and garland's green.
Stay—I can tell—no magic arts professing,
Nor even gifted with the second sight,
I can reveal their native haunts by—guessing,
And should I fail, then you must set me right.

First, here's "Brave"—fine fellow! almost throttled
With ivy leaves and winter-green, you stole
Where hangs the plane-tree high, his branches mottled,
And swings his nest the glancing oriole.
And then here's violets—white or blue, and golden,
Pink rock-moss and the speckled touch-me-not,
(One day I'll tell you, Gracia, the story olden
About the golden violets;) the spot
Was warm and bright where grew this wild wake robin,
And purple fox glove flourished by its side,
This evergreen, when winter winds are sobbing,
Lies studded on the gray rock's heart of pride.

This wedge you gathered where the runnels tinkle
The silver bells of fairies as they pass;
This larkspur blue where bright Narcissus sprinkle
With golden stars the thin and silky grass,
These rushes grew where glides the glancing river
By sunny waters, and mossy stone,
And makes the balmy air of morning quiver
With echo laughter—very [illegible]
This crimson plume in clusters loves to mingle
With fairy's finger, and coral honey bells,
Where sings the hidden stream far down the dingle,
And sweet wild roses gem the bosky dells.

Here's beds—let's part the leaves asunder,
But softly, softly—see who first can find
The fairy princess, legends say lives under
This [illegible] parlament, and satin lined!
Here's sealed up[illegible], so graceful bending,
Gay maiden wood-pinks, and pale emerald blooms
Of wild grape, on the breeze of evening sending
Its regal odors, richest of perfumes.
And here is broken leaf, and fern to plume
Brother Hallister, they—and what are these?
Monk's hood, a cowled hermit, grim and gloomy,
And rosy gems, fresh wild-wood strawberries!

Here's rhododendron, refuge of the camel,
And quaint quamoodic, breathing of the South,
Red cup moss for the Fairy Queen's carousal,
And sarum—Indians call it "bite the mouth."
And see these ruddy drops the petals veining—
Old legends say it grew beneath the cross,
And this Judas blood so deeply staining
Forevermore its smooth and snowy gloss.
Here is a willow wand, they tell in story,
It weeping hung above the crucified;
And sassafras strangely old and hoary,
Which was the tree on which the Saviour died.

I've named them all—my loves, your baby lesson
Is over now, no more my heart can say
Some other day that you may win the blessing
Of babies' praises, for the storm, day by day.
Oh! little ones, be lowly like your flowers,
Make sweetness from glen and grassy mead;
I thought to teach the "alphabet of angels,"
But here was taught a lesson unlooked—
Oh! would that all would list the pure evangels
Of wild-wood blossoms, and of little child!

Former Hour, 1854.

Going Out and Coming In.

In that house were joy and sorrow,
Where an infant first drew breath,
Whilst an aged sire was drawing
Near unto the gate of death.
His feeble pulse was failing,
And his eye was growing dim;
He was standing on the threshold
When they brought the babe to him.

While to murmur forth a blessing
On the little one he tried,
In his trembling grasp he raised it,
Pressed it to his lips, and died.
An awful darkness reseth
On the path they both begin,
Who thus meet upon the threshold,
Going out, and coming in.

Going out unto the triumph,
Coming in unto the fight—
Coming in unto the darkness,
Going out unto the light,
Although the shadow deepened
In the moment of eclipse,
When he passed through the dread portal,
With the blessing on his lips.

And to him who bravely conquers
As he conquered in the strife,
Life is but the way of dying—
Death is but the gate of life;
Yet awful darkness reseth
On the path we all begin,
Where we meet upon the threshold
Going out, and coming in.

The Railway.

The silent glen, the restless stream,
To wandering boyhood dear,
And tones of thrill in many a dream,
They are no longer here;
A hungry and unquiet earth is thrown
Across each of the pebbly and lone,
The stream is cold and clear;
And lightning speed and thundering sound
From hourly o'er the unsightly mound.

For this alone; for many a mile
Along that iron way,
No verdant banks or hedgerows smile
In summer's glory gay;
Two channi that yawn as though the earth
Were cast in some strange mountain-birth,
Whose depths encircle the day,
We're borne away at headlong pace,
To win from Time the wearying race!

The wayside inn, with homelike air,
No longer tempts a guest
To taste its unpretending fare,
Or seek its welcome rest.
The prancing team, the merry horn,
The cool fresh road at early morn,
The coachman's ready jest;
All, all to distant dream-land gone,
While shrieking trains are hurrying on.

Yet greet we them with thankful hearts,
And eyes that own no tear,
The nothing now, the space which parts
The distant from the dear;
The wing that to her cherished nest
Bears home the bird's exulting breast,
Has found its rival here.
With speed like hers we too can haste,
The bliss of meeting hearts to taste.

For me, I gaze along the line
To watch the approaching train,
And deem it still, twixt me and mine,
A rude but welcome chain
To bind us in a world whose ties
Each passing hour to sever tries,
But here may try in vain;
To bring us near home many an art,
Steam Fate employs to keep apart.

Angel Music.

When the twilight weeps 'neath her azure veil,
And the sweet flowers sigh as the day grows pale,
Then an angel comes on her silvery wings,
And a golden harp in her hand she brings;
Soft, sweet and low,
Rich numbers flow,
And I hush my breath while the angel sings.

Oh! the love-eyes fall from her dew filled eye,
Like the soft star-beams from the twilight sky,
And she lays my love with her fragrant wings,
While she tells my sisters on the golden strings!
Soft, sweet and low,
Rich numbers flow,
And I weep for joy while the angel sings!

Like the soft, south wind, when he wooes the flowers,
Like the glad bird's note in his love wreathed bowers,
Like the thrilling sigh of the wind's harp strings,
Are the raptured tones that the angel sings!
Soft, sweet and low,
Glad breathings flow,
And I dream of love while the angel sings!

Like the plaintive voice of the mourning dove,
Like the lily's cold veil of the heaving wave,
Like the gems that sweep on the night wind's wings,
Is the strange and song that the angel sings!
Dark, deep and low,
Sad meanings flow,
And I weep o'er the lost while the angel sings!

Then a lofty strain on the rich harp swells,
And it's soul of time to his music dwells;
And the tide of song o'er the glowing strings
Flows and free from the Bliss Springs!
Soft, sweet and low,
Deep breathings flow,
And I dream of Heaven while the angel sings!

There were 126 deaths in Baltimore during the week ending on the 6th instant.

The Disaster on Lake George.

We present to our readers this morning some further particulars of the sad disaster on Lake George. It is feared that many more lives were lost than at first reported. At least fifteen are said to be missing. The wife of E. Belknapp, banker, of New York, lost her life; also her sister, Mrs. Thwing, wife of S. C. Thwing, Esq., of Roxbury, Mass. Both of these ladies were daughters of Thos. Havens, Esq., of Philadelphia.

We copy the following from the Albany Evening Journal, of the 31st ult.

The flames were kept in subjection for a little while, but it soon became apparent that they could not be subdued. The boat, when the danger appeared imminent, was headed toward the shore in the neighborhood of Garfield's, but it being a rocky bottom, she struck, and was driven back by the concussion, almost upsetting by the rebound.

It was at this time, it is supposed, that those who were drowned, were either thrown or jumped overboard. And those who remained on the boat—about eighty in number—were in the highest state of excitement. The flames were spreading rapidly, and the passengers were rushing in various directions to escape them. It was impossible to preserve anything like order; and as the tiller ropes had been burnt off the boat became unmanageable. A few leaped overboard with chairs, and other floating material, and were rescued. The others were taken off in small boats. It is charged that the officers of the boat behaved badly, and that the small boat of the steamer was not launched as it should have been. This charge however, should not be two readily credited.

A gentleman who was a passenger in the John Jay has communicated to the Herald the subjoined interesting but melancholy statement of the disaster:

We reached Ticonderoga, via Lake Champlain, at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, the 29th of July. The number of passengers who left the Champlain boat to pass through Lake George was larger, by two-thirds, than at any time before during this season, consequently there was not sufficient accommodation at hand to convey all to Lake George, (by stage four miles;) a part were taken immediately, the balance remained for the stages to return. This occupied the better part of four hours, and many began to fear we should not have daylight to view the scenery of the lake. The captain of the last steamer, I heard say at this time, that his flues would choak up, and he was afraid he shouldn't make as good time as usual. A gentleman who was talking with him—Mr. Sheffield, of New Haven, I think—will remember the conversation. He told the captain that an hour or two more or less was nothing—that we should reach Caldwell's abundantly early, and that he had better not crowd his boat. The reply I did not hear. Mr. S. will doubtless remember it.

We left the foot of Lake George a few minutes before six. We went along finely for about eight miles, when I saw from near the engine room a dense mass of smoke puff out, then another. I was sitting on the after deck above, with my wife. We immediately ran down to the first deck, and took our position on the extreme after part of the boat. At this time one of the crew came running that way, said there was no danger, and seized two buckets of water that stood near, and started for the deck with them. I then raised myself upon the outer railing of the guard, and looked above, when I saw the flames bursting out. Just at this time the captain came running by where I stood. He ran about six or eight feet one way, then back again. I turned to my wife to see what effect this exhibition of fright from the main hope in this most desperate emergency would have, when I found her self-possessed. She promised to remain quiet until I procured some life preservers that hung in the gangway.

When I tried to inflate them I found them useless; they were either destroyed by age or from some other cause. At any rate they all escaped as fast as I could introduce it, so I had to depend entirely upon my ability to swim, and of course anxiously watched for the moment we should approach the shore. We, however, kept on our course, tearing through the water, but not headed for the land. I heard several voices cry, "Stop her!" "Put her ashore!" but alas! who was to do it. I will not stop to detail my own experience. Suffice it that I got safely to shore with my wife. As I climbed up the bank I was so much exhausted that I could not have stretched out my arm to have saved the dearest friend on earth. I saw two bodies under the water, drifting helplessly by, but I could not save them.

I was spared the most harrowing sight, while all were in the water, for after I had jumped from the boat she passed a little headland, or point, and from my position the struggles of the suffering were shut from my sight. The boat took fire at or near twenty minutes after six, and from the time the first smoke burst out till she lay a confirmed flame from stem to stern, could not have exceeded ten minutes. Fortunately we were within half a mile of a country hotel, kept by Mr. Garfield, at a place called the Hague. Your readers will excuse my digressing from the narrative to speak a word of the noble-hearted inmates of that house. They opened every room, closet and chest, to lay and aid their suffering guests. Even their maids gave freely the last rag of underclothing, and only regretted that they could not do more. The neighbors, I understood, were equally kind. There was one store in the place, and the owner placed everything therein at the service of the half clad passengers. He told every one to help themselves and make out their own memorandum. I sincerely hope he lost nothing by his generosity.

We had not been long at the hotel before they began to bring in the bodies. It was not till then that any fully appreciated the danger from which they had escaped.

The remains of Miss Renshaw, from New Orleans, were brought to the hotel, and there were some parts of the body that retained warmth. Every effort was made by the ladies present to resuscitate her, but it was too late. She was a beautiful creature, just eighteen years of age, and the only daughter of parents that had lavished everything that money could bring upon her education, which she had just completed, and was making this Northern trip under the protection of her uncle and his wife, J. A. White and lady. I had observed them on the boat before and shortly after we started, so happy, so cheerful, everything must have looked so beautiful to her; she saw her pathway filled with roses, and trod so gaily along that it seems as though there could not have been a cloud shadowed upon the morning of her life.

Mrs. Tawing, who was lost, was the mother of a noble little boy who was traveling with her. They rode in the coach with me from lake to lake. The bright sayings of the dear little fellow made many inquire his age. How proudly the fond mother glanced at her darling boy as he told his years. A gentleman remarked that little Walter had a fine head. "We hope," said the doating parent, "that there's something in it, for we have taken great care in his training." Too sadly were her words verified. When the little sufferer had got safe to shore from the wreck he saw his helpless mother floating beneath the surface of the water; he sprang to save her, but was held by those whose feeble arms were as helpless as his own. He then knelt upon the stones and poured forth such a fervent prayer to God to save his poor mother; but no, her doom was sealed, and she is now an angel in heaven. Her widowed husband and orphan child have gone to their desolate hearth, followed by the remains of her who had made their home the happiest spot on earth.

Long after dark, and when four bodies had been brought in, there began to be inquiries for baggage. I proceeded alone to the wreck, found one of my trunks near the shore, but in close proximity to the burning vessel. I dragged it up into the woods, but could get no assistance, so I left it to find some. I found a man who was willing to go if I would pay him enough; I offered him two dollars, and he accepted. When we reached the place I had left it in, there was a half dozen human sharks that closed around me, each and all clamorous for remuneration, saying, "they had dragged it from the shore," "that it would have been burnt before this," etc. They had a great pile of shawls, bonnets, bags, parasols, hats, canes, etc., which they were pulling over, much as one of our New York rag-pickers would examine a pile of rubbish thrown into the street.

The burning wreck lay roaring within a few yards, and many thought her boilers must explode. What cared these vultures? You could read their thoughts upon their faces as the flickering flames cast their light upon them. "The greater the destruction the greater the plunder." There were several decanters of brandy sent there for the worn out passengers, but these men monopolized it. Two of them invited me to drink from their private flasks.

It would be unjust in me not to say that there were many laborers about there who did their duty like men, for humanity's sake, not for pay or plunder. Rough plank coffins were made, and the bodies, packed in ice, were conveyed toward their respective homes.

Hoop, Hurrah!—A Tale of the Times.

PREFACE.

Things as they are.
Vice la Bisarre!

INTRODUCTION.

Keep cool! and let me introduce you to Miss Blanche Cerceau.

CHAPTER I.

And I waited in the drawing-room, till I thought my hair would grow gray before she would appear. The carriage was at the door; it was a bitter cold night; I could hear the coachman swinging and slopping his arms to keep his hands warm. I had wound up the musical box for excitement, and listened to its soulless jingle for occupation; I had made the little king Charles spaniel stand on his hinds legs till he began to think that was his normal position. I tried with my right hand to coax "Uncle Ned" out of the piano—much to the chagrin of that grand instrument, whose mission was classical music. I beat a retreat from the realm of sweet sounds to that of sweet feelings—my patent leather boots were awful tight. In blissful agony I heard, at last, the opening of a door, a musical laugh, the rustle of silks, and there before me, just giving the last tightening to her glove-lace, was Blanche Cerceau. Such a seraphic smile, such a cooing voice.

"And did I keep him waiting?—the dear little Arthur! And did he grow fretful?"

"In the lexicon of Politeness which Fate has ordained for a bright man-of-the-world, there is no such word as Fretful!" I answered. I had been studying this answer for two hours—Bulwer gave the lesson. As I replied, my eyes fell on the ball costume of Blanche. The Pyramids of Egypt were evidently intended to be represented by that dress, her head the apex, and the bottom of the skirt the base. I had to open my eyes twice to take in the full circumference, there was no end to that lower heop? "Can she get out the front door," thought I; "granted, yet can she get into the carriage? Hadn't I better ride out with the driver?" I mildly asked her this last thought. She answered:

"Never, dear Arthur, on such a night as this! Ride inside, only put your feet up on the cushions; then I can stand up."

"Kind-hearted Binnche," thought I, "what sacrifices you make for one you love!" I entered the carriage first, it was not gallant, but then she insisted on it! Then she came in—how I can't tell, but she did it. And standing up like a Hippodrome girl in her chariot, and holding on to the hand-straps, off we started to attend Madame Ravencourt's grand ball.

CHAPTER II.

It was a full house; how it would have gladdened the heart of a prima-donne, at a dollar a head! Through the crush of human beings I swept onward with Blanche; once only I thought it was all up with the whale-bones, but we got through a little bent but still elastic: occasionally, a passer-by would sweep the skirts round till I saw those dainthly *chausse* tiny feet, and her figure looked like a dinner-bell—cut in two; but the wave swept on, and the pyramid was a pyramid.

"Will you waltz?" I said to her as the music sounded.

"Oh! no! I never waltz now!" "Confound those hoops," thought I. But we "did" a quadrille—very easily. Only two steps, and the figure was complete; an awkward step from the gentleman vis-a-vis, and rip went the lady's skirts, hoops, etc.; then come apologies, retreat to the dressing room—repairs impossible—had to send home for the carriage—and instead of having a splendid evening, Blanche and I—she sat down on the seat now, and I took her dear little gloved hand in mine and poured consolation into her heart—rode home before 11 o'clock. O horrors!

CHAPTER III.

In a few days Blanche and I will be married. Hoop, hurrah! The wedding ring—I wish it was some other shape, it reminds me so much of hoops—now lies on my table. And that car-load of whalebone I saw going into her house one day last week: "Blanche," said I, "is there an umbrella manufactory near you?"—reminds me that the bridal dresses—*a la* Pyramids of Egypt—are being built.

Blanche has not been to church for three months—owing to the narrowness of the pews, and the width of her hoops.

CHAPTER IV.

And I sit down in my arm chair, and wonder if such things can be possible, and if what was, was right. And I've come to the conclusion that everything is that is.

My wedding day! "Now, old boy!" I soliloquized, "you can only go through this operation once in your life—three or four times at the outside. Just raise the window and see if there are any unusual operations going on in the heavens above, or in the garden below, or over in the neighbors' houses the other side of the street. Nothing! Then Nature is unsuspicious. There'll be a row to-day, somewhere!"

Prophetic words! We are to be married in church *en grande tenue*: at ten o'clock in the morning. The hour came, carriages, friends, etc., along with it; we went to the church. We descended, walked up to the door—alde door—very narrow—bride could't get through—couldn't get into church. Hoops too large, door too small. I grew as red in the face as a boiled lobster. "Put her through," I gasped, confused, agitated and vulgar!

"Sir-r-r! said Blanche, "such language at such a time!"

We re-entered the carriage, ditto the friends theirs, returned to the bride's house, and then I, Arthur O'Bandylegge, received a formal dismissal. I got the sack, while Blanche Cerceau retains the hoops. Shall I not write:

Things as they are!
Vive la Bisarre!

A Novel in James' Style.

A writer in the Knickerbocker gives the following as the opening chapter of a new romance called "Geordie, or the King's Pel," by G. P. R. Q. Z. James:

"It was near midnight, toward the close of the afternoon on a sultry morning in December, 18—, previous to the revolution of the last war, when the burning moon was setting in the eastern sky, casting a brilliant shadow upon the georgeous cloude, which entirely obscured the firmament; and the unclouded sun was sending down its noonday beams with an intensity of heat, like the shriekieg of heavy thunder through the deep mountain gorges of the western prairies.

"Lovely, indeed, was the sound of such a spectacle to the feet of the weory traveler, for three feline monsters of the deep were just gathering together for their evening meal, and separating, ere the sun was risen, for the sports of the chase, and all things betokened a response too deep for utterance.

"In the ensuieg autumn, about two years previous to the above mentioned merry catastrophe, two pedestrians might have been seeu ridiug on horseback in a three-wheeled carriage up the brow of a precipice under the side of a forest, which had been cut down before the trees had begun to take rout, and engaged in eatieg their eveuing dinner by the road side in the arms of Morpheus. The eldest of the three gentlemen was a young lady of about fifty-three, and about two years younger than the other man, which latter geetleman was, from the monner in which she addressed him, evidently her oely ned youngest daughter.

"The remainder of her dress consisted of two pair of pantaloons, neatly buttoned round the tops of her ears, and elegantly attached by a golden strap of ueowen silk to the axeitree of the middle-uged gentleman's horse.

The third individual, last mentioned, was an old gentleman of about twenty-two, whose venerable features disclosed the livid hue of the Siberion negro. His bald head was profusely covered with long silver locks of sandy jet, and which he had evidently lost during a severe ntiack of sea-sickness, ceaght from the next door neighbor, who resides several blocks from him in the country. He also was richly nttired in the same manner as the body, being clothed in o wornout frock-coat which was secured by straps under his boots.

"His feet was bare, and save his gloves, he had no garments to shield him from the balmy atmosphere.

"He had lost both arms just above his collar bone, and was constrained to wear cretches; this, added to his total blindness, rendered him an object of geeral admiratiou."

A COOL CALCULATION.—Mrs. Dalster is a woman of imperturbable coolness, and places an appreciating value on dollars. A few days since, the note that Mr. Dalster endorsed for Rush & Gott, met with a protest. The information drove Mr. D. to distraction. He lost his appetite, silk handkerchief and temper. He found the sulks, and a taste for desperatloe. In this state of mind he turned home.

"Mrs. Dalster, my love, I'm e ruined man!"

"Just what I expected, my dear, when I heard you had eedorsed that note."

"I shall go crazy. Buy a butcher's knife aed cut my throat."

"As you please, my love, but perform the act in the yard."

"Why? Not afraid of blood, are you?"

"Not at all, my dear, but cutting one's jugular in the parlor could not do otherwise than injure the carpet."

The business-like manner in which Mrs. Dalster viewed throat-cutting, acted as counter irritant upon Dr. Dalster. He refused to apply the butcher's knife, and said he would live on, "just out of spite."

A LONG LOOK AHEAD.—A cotemporary turns his vision to the future and through the misty distance of two hundred years sees and describes the followieg:

Scene—House of a citizen of New York.

Time—A. D. 2056. A telegraphic message has been sent to a servant, who presents himself at the window in a balloon.

Master—John, go to South America and tell Mr. Johnson that I shall be happy to have him aup with me this evening. Never mind your coat, go right away.

In five minutes John returns.

John—Mr. Johnson says he will come; he is obliged to go to the North Pole for a moment, and will call here as he comes back.

Master—Very well, John; now you may wind up the machine for setting the table, and telegraph to my wife that Mr. Johnson will be here presently. After that, John, you may dust out my balloon—I will have an appointment in London at 12 o'clock.

John disappeared to execute these orders, while his master steps down to the West Indies to get a fresh orange.

AN AMERICAN CANTATRICE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, of the 1st inst., has the following:

"I seldom refer to theatrical or operatical matters, but I cannot help auijoining to this brief letter the following paragraph from Galignani's Messenger, of Saturday, 12th inst., which speaks of an impression produced here by a fair countrywoman of yours, of whose splendid voice and musical talent I had previously heard glowing descriptions. If she accept of an engagement in Europe, she will make the Grisis and the Alboni look to their laurels:

"A young American lady, M'lle May, possessed of a fine soprano voice, and musical capabilities of an order which would render her a valuable acquisition either to the Grand Opera or the Italians, has lately been heard in a few *salons* in Paris. It is to be hoped that some of our directors will arrest her flight across the Atlantic. We have plenty of old, worn out talent; a young fresh voice would be just now a most agreeable variety.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—*Senate.*—There was no meeting of the Senate.

House.—The House passed eleven of its own and six of the Senate's private bills.

The House then went into committee on the fortification appropriation bill.

After the bill had been amended, on motion of Mr. Stanton, it was reported to the House with a recommendation to strike out the enacting clause, with a view to its defeat. This was agreed to—yeas 60, nays 9.

The point was raised that the first business now was to vote on the amendments, but the Speaker decided that as the only thing reported to the House was the recommendation to strike out the enacting clause, the amendments were thus cut off; and the vote must be on the passage of the original bill.

Mr. Matteson moved that the bill be laid on the table, but the motion did not prevail—yeas 66, nays 92.

The bill was then passed. It appropriates $1,583,300, including $150,000 for Fort Carroll, Maryland.

The House then went into committee on the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1857.

Mr. Herbert, of California, made a personal explanation in answer to the various charges lately brought against him from all quarters of the Union—from the Pacific as well as the Atlantic coast—impugning his character as a man of honor and integrity. So far as he was concerned individually, he felt a perfect indifference in regard to such charges; but his duty to the House required him to meet them and brand them as falsehoods. Not one of them could be substantiated, he cared not who asserted to the contrary.

After some discussion on several clauses of the bill, at four o'clock the committee took a recess, and after re-assembling, a number of political speeches were made. Adjourned.

AUGUST 4.—*Senate.*—A petition was presented from inhabitants of Michigan, praying for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Topeka constitution.

A bill for the relief of Thomas Brown, was presented and passed.

A report from the Committee on Indian Affairs was taken up, in favor of Richard W. Thompson, authorizing the payment of a certain sum of money for services rendered by him as attorney for the Menominee Indians.

House.—The Journal of Saturday having been read, at least two-thirds of the members sprang to their feet, and, in vehement tones, addressed "Mr. Speaker!" each one exhibiting the greatest anxiety to force through some favorite measure on this, the only day in the week when a motion to suspend the rules can be submitted.

Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, was recognized, and called up the bill to run the boundary line between Washington Territory and the British North American Provinces, in accordance with the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of June 15, 1846.

After a brief debate the bill passed.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, anild a host of competitors, then obtained the floor, and moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to submit a motion to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill of the Senate for the improvement of the navigation of the Patapsco river, and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to the war steamers of the United States.

The question being taken, the motion to suspend the rules was agreed to—yeas 130, nays 38.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, then stated that the measure had been very strongly recommended by the War Department, and although he could present very strong points in its favor, yet he would not trespass on the House, but leave the bill to its consideration and generosity.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Purviance, of Pennsylvania, moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary forthwith to inquire and report to the House upon what authority recent arrests of certain persons in Kansas were made, together with the offences with which they stand charged; and if unprisoned upon a charge of treason, for participating in the formation of the free State Constitution at Topeka, that then said committee report a bill directing a *nolle prosequi* to be entered upon the indictments against said parties.

The motion to suspend the rules did not prevail, two-thirds not voting in favor thereof—yeas 106, nays 72.

WASHINGTON, August 5, 1856.—*Senate.*—The Senate passed a House bill providing for running the boundary line between Washington Territory and the British possessions.

Mr. Seward presented a petition from Robinson and others, now confined in Kansas on the charge of treason, asking for relief. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Four River and Harbor bills were passed.

The Senate then edjourned.

House.—The House considered bills relating to the District of Columbia, and passed a bill enlarging the rights and powers of the Alexandria Canal Company, assenting to the act of the Virginia Legislature amending the charter and enthorizing the Company to lease or sell weter privileges along the line of the canal.

The House went into committee on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment providing that no part of the money for the territory, shall be expended till the release of those now under arrest for treason and other alleged political offeuces. The amendment was rejected by six majority.

Mr. Grow's emendment was also rejected.

Mr. Dunn offered a proviso that no part of this money shall be drawn till the bill shall be passed and approved by the President for the pecification of the troubles of Kansas, which shall contain slavery restriction regarding Kansas and Nebraska. The amendment was adopted—oyes 70, noes not counted.

The bill was also amended, on motion of Mr. Grow, so that no money shall be paid until the pending prosecutions for treason and other alleged offences are dismissed. Compensation to members of Legislature, officers, clerks and contingent expenses, amounting to $70,000, was stricken out.

The House then took a recess till 7 o'clock.

SAVE THE CHILDREN.

OF the multitudes of children that die before they reach their twelfth year, three-fourths are believed to be the victims of internal worms and the disorders they produce, which is well-like WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, which will infallibly and rapidly cure the disease, is therefore of immense importance to every family. It is extolled in the highest terms by the faculty, and at this time when the mortality among children is greater than was ever before known, it is not safe or prudent for any household to be without it. Believing that the frightful increase of deaths among children is mainly attributable to worms and the disorders they produce, we recommend this specific to all who have charge of young families.

☞Be particular and remember the name "Winer's Canadian Vermifuge. This is the only article that can be depended on. For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole proprietors.
☞Sold by all the Druggists. un16 1l

ANDREW COLLEGE,
Trenton, Tenn.

THE next Session of this Institution will be opened Monday, September 8, 1856:

FACULTY.

Rev. GUILFORD JONES, President and Professor of Belles-Lettres and Political Science.
DAVID ROCHRANE, A. M., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages;
WILLIAM TUFTS, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry;
WM. K. JONES, Principal of Preparatory Department;
——, Assistant.

Tuition per Session of twenty-one weeks; payable Invariably in Advance.

Primary Department	$8 00
Preparatory	12 00
Classical Preparatory	20 00
Collegiate	25 00
Matriculation fee, (entering Collegiate Department)	5 00
Incidental Fee	1 00

☞Tuition refunded in case of sickness protracted to one month.

☞BOARD per month, washing and fuel included, $8 to $9.

Andrew College is within twelve hours' travel, by railroad and stage, from Memphis, Tenn.

N. B.—The Institution is provided with a good Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

au9 8t J. W. ELDER, President.

FOR SALE,

A VERY desirable COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with many conveniences, a fine Spring, Water and Running Stream on the premises; a very fine Vineyard of the best kind of Grapes; Figs in abundance, etc.; with about 20 acres of land situated about three miles from Mobile, to a delightful neighborhood; about a quarter mile from a church; half a mile from the railroad; a very healthy location.

☞Apply at THIS OFFICE, or address Mrs. M. E. C., care of A. Brooks, Esq., Mobile, Ala. au9 3t

NEW ORLEANS
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,

SITUATED on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital. The regular course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 17th November, 1856, and continue five months.

FACULTY:

ERASMUS D. FENNER, M. D., Professor of Theory and and Practice of Medicine.
A. FOSTER AXSON, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
THOMAS PENISTON, M. D. Professor of Clinical Medicine and Auscultation.
SAMUEL CHOPPIN, M. D. Professor of Surgery.
ISAAC L. CRAWCOUR, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.
HOWARD SMITH, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
JOHN M. W. PICTON, M. D. Professor of Diseases of Women and Children.
D. WARREN BRICKELL, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics.
CORNELIUS C. BEARD, M. D. Professor of Anatomy.
ANTHONY A PENISTON, M. D. Adjunct Professor of Anatomy.

The dissecting room will be opened on the 15th October, and clinical instructions will be given daily at the Charity Hospital from that time till the end of the regular course of lectures.

The proximity of the College to Charity Hospital will prevent all loss of time in going from one to the other.

It is the object of the Faculty to demonstrate practical Medicine and Surgery at the bed side as much as possible. In addition to the facilities for this purpose afforded by the Hospital, a Dispensary will be established at the College for the examination and treatment of such patients as may not wish to enter the Hospital.

Here the students will be required in turn to put up prescriptions, apply dressings, etc. Indeed every effort will be made to render the course of instruction in this Institution as practical as possible.

The College is situated in a quiet part of the city, and will be spacious and well ventilated.

The Professors will take pleasure in aiding the students to procure cheap and comfortable board and lodging.

Amount of fees for the full course of Lectures.....$108
Matriculation fee (paid last once).....5
Dissection fee.....10
Graduating fee.....25

For any further information, address

E. D. FENNER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty,
No. 5 Carondelet street.

A. H. MAY & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No. 94 Gravier street, New Orleans. au2 1y

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY,
MARION, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.—Rev. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal and Professor of Moral, Mental and Natural Sciences.
Mons. INLES BRADDIE, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.
Mrs. ELLEN C. ADRIAN,
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.
Miss ——,
ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS.
Miss ANNIE HOPKINS.
Mrs. —— PARISH.
MUSIC.
Miss ELEANOR MOORE.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
Mr. ——,
STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.
JOHN T. BUNDURANT, Esq. and lady.

The ensuing scholastic year will commence on Wednesday, the 1st of October.

The Institution has entered on its sixth session under the auspices of the same Principal. A sense of duty, interest and pleasure tends his future connection with the institution permanent and perpetual.

The apparatus, Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical, is large and well selected.

There is a numerous cabinet of minerals and fossils in connexion with the Seminary.

There is a library of more than one thousand volumes accessible to the pupils, which will shortly be increased several hundred volumes.

The number of musical instruments, pianos, harp, guitars, etc., is always sufficient to meet the wants of the department.

The institution is furnished with a large and excellent collection of maps, charts, diagrams, plates, globes, etc.

The grounds of the Seminary have been enlarged and the entire premises tastefully enclosed.

UNIFORM.

The Trustees and Principal at a meeting lately held, adopted a uniform for the following reasons:

1st. To secure economy in dress. It is impracticable to secure it otherwise.

2d. Our young ladies are of diverse pecuniary conditions, as is but to be expected where such a number are thrown together, and this diversity is published to the world by the different styles and quality of dress on all public occasions.

3d. On public occasions we have often, as well as the young ladies, been mortified to hear this diversity remarked.

4th. Without a uniform; there being no rule in the article of dress, the region of whim and caprice is left boundless, and the trouble of satisfying these endlessly diverse fancies in every article, is burdensome and annoying in the extreme. For the above and other good reasons, we have adopted a uniform, and commend it to our patrons and the public. It must be regarded as a law of the institution.

FOR WINTER, BROWN OF MEDIUM SHADE.

DRESSES—Brown Merino and brown cottons, made and trimmed plain.
BONNETS—Plain straw or thick braid, lined; trimmed cherry caps or bonnets for school.
SHOES—Thick sole high-quartered kip, calf, goat or kid.
MANTLES—Same material and color of dress.
GLOVES—Brown kid or brown woolen.
COLLARS—Plain.
HANDKERCHIEFS—Plain linen cambric.
APRONS.
UMBRELLA—A lady's small umbrella.

SUMMER, BLUE.

DRESSES—For school, blue calico or plain blue chambrey and gingham. For church, blue muslins or lawns, made and trimmed plain. For special occasions, white, made and trimmed plain.
BONNETS—Plain straw or thick braid lined, trimmed with blue. Same bonnets for school.
SHOES—Thick sole, high-quartered kip, calf, goat or kid.
MANTLES—Blue berege.
GLOVES—Plain kid or plain silk, for special occasions.
HANDKERCHIEFS—Handkerchief-aprons, furs, umbrellas. No jewelry, except a breastpin.

Catalogues containing all information concerning the school, will be promptly sent on application to the Principal.

Marion, July 22, 1856. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, Principal. au2 3m

CRAWFORD INSTITUTE,
Van Buren, Crawford County, Ark.,

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September next. A large and commodious College edifice, with all the improvements of modern school architecture, will then be ready for occupancy.

EXPENSES.

Expenses, including Tuition and Board, Academy, per Session of five months.....$40 50
Expenses, including Tuition and Board, College, per Session of five months.....50 50

Parents or guardians having sons or wards to educate, and wishing to select a moral, healthy and retired locality, will find this College one of the best and cheapest Institutions west of Mississippi river.

For additional information or Circular, address

F. S. WORD, A. M., President,
Van Buren, August 9, 1856. au9 3m

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 3d of November. A full preliminary course, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing on the first Monday of October.

Professors fees, $105; Matriculation fees, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation fee, $25. For catalogue and announcement apply to

PAUL F. EVE, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

UNDERGRADUATE DEPARTMENT.
WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE next session of this College will open on on MONDAY, September 8th. The Classical Courses is full, and every facility is afforded to students in scientific branches. A Preparatory School is attached, embracing a course of two years. The Military system is adopted as an efficient means of preserving good order, economy, regular habits, and active bodily exercise. Charges for Tuition and Boarding $100 per term of 20 weeks. Surgeon's fee $5. Engineering, French Spanish, German, Drawing, Book-Keeping and Fencing, each $10 per term of 24 weeks.

The last session of the Medical College closed with 339 Matriculants and 85 Graduates from 13 States. The Military College closed its first year in Nashville, with 154 Matriculants from 14 States. For Catalogue and regulations apply to

B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
Nashville, July 1856. au-5t

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.
Summerfield, Ala.

THE next session of this Institution will open on the first Monday in October. ☞It is of the highest importance that pupils be present at the beginning.

FAC

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 33. WHOLE NUMBER 281.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1856.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—30 CAMP ST.

CORRESPONDENCE UP THE RIVER.

New England—July Scenes—Springfield—U. S. Armory and Arsenal—Chicopee and Big Guns—Willbraham—Elms—Dr. Fisk—Boston—Temperature—Hanover Street Church—The Communion Sermon.

Glimpses of Yankee Land will make up the present letter. The hurry of Railroads, and the bustle of hotels admit of nothing more. And these have a reminiscent character, because they are *post facto* sketches. The mode of traveling presents every thing in panoramic form. Objects and events move before the eyes, and wind themselves up in memory, to be unrolled when leisure shall permit.

The time between an early breakfast and a two o'clock dinner is spent on the rail from Albany to Springfield.—We are then for the first time in New England and amongst the granite hills of Massachusetts. The last days of July are burning days; the earth is parched, and the fields are withered and thirsty. The corn leaves have a dry weather twist, and the hay crisps in the swath, and the brown and sun-burnt potatoes look as if a telegraphic flame had swept over them. The sheep with noses close to the earth and panting for breath, congregate in the fence corners, and the cattle have left grazing and pursue there lazy ruminations in the shade of the broad-armed elms.—Red framed houses and brown barns, with orchards surrounding, appear and disappear, and the sleepy hills, whose crests are with verdure clad, hide their steps in the purple atmosphere.

Crossing the Connecticut river we are in Springfield, a city of perhaps fifteen thousand people, and the meeting place of several railroads. Here is the United States Arsenal and Armory, through which sight-seers are shown by officers in attendance. In one room there were ninety thousand muskets, set in frames and looking bright and warlike. The conductor stated that the Armory contained upwards of three hundred thousand muskets alone, besides rifles, pistols and swords. The shops where they are made were open and we saw these implements of death in every stage of manufacture, and in the various and complicated parts which belong to a single one. No where is division of labor carried further. One man completes nothing. The smallest screw is the product of several artisans through whose hands it passes on its way to the man whose business it is to put *that* screw in its place. The little tube which you notice on the muzzle of your barrels is first cast from the foundry, it passes to a workman who gives a touch or two, thence on to another who seems only to look at it, thence to another who polishes it, and finally to another who puts it on the gun. Probably not less than a hundred men are engaged in the making of a single gun, and as many as fifty in the making of a pistol. Every thing nearly is done by machinery of the most perfect kind, so that the artizan has little to do but to understand and manage it.

Chicopee is a small manufacturing village four miles from Springfield.—The water power is supplied by the Chicopee river which here empties into the Connecticut. At this place the large guns are made. The foundries of iron and brass are extensive. What most interests is the manufacture of brass cannons. They come out of the moulds rough black and solid. The first step is to bore them out, afterwards they are put in turning lathes where they are grooved and polished. Here we were shown a brazen statue of Benjamin Franklin, ordered by the city of Boston to be placed in front of the city hall. It is eight feet high and cost sixteen thousand dollars. The great American Philosopher is dressed in the costume of his day; long round cornered coat, immense waistcoat, short clothes and stockings, shoes and buckles and cocked hat under his left arm, and a stout staff in his right hand. It is a fine work of art, and one which our company studied with rapt delight.—The features and attitude are natural and life like, and embody all the true and just conceptions of the original.

Eight miles from Springfield is Willbraham, a picturesque village situated at the foot of a range of mountains and ornamented by some of New England's most ancient and stately elms.—These elms are to New England what the live oak is to Louisiana, the pride of her forests. A chapter might be written about them for they are of storied interest, and witnesses of events that are most thrilling. Apart from that they are as useful and ornamental adjuncts to scenery; they are monumental. They constitute, to my mind, a decided feature of what is beautiful and revered and the care with which they are cherished is evidence of taste and patriotism. These with her old homesteads and her hoary and honored grave stones, live, in relief, upon the tablets of memory. Dr. Raymond, president of the Willtraham Academy, showed us through the buildings of the institution. The class, lecture and society rooms are all pleasant and well furnished and the buildings present a handsome and substantial appearance. The grounds are beautified with shrubery and trees and the hills which rise behind, afford the student a most romantic stroll, and many a delectable spot for meditation and study. On the ruins of the students hall and boarding house burned sometime ago, a new and greatly superior edifice is about to be erected at a cost of fifty thousand dollars. A wealthy citizen of Boston, Mr. Rich, contributes ten thousand to this fund, and is erecting a house for the president which will cost as much more. The name of Fisk, the first president is still remembered and revered; and his portrait is suspended over the desk of the chapel, and over the seats of the presiding officers of each of the societies. The influence which such men exert after they are dead is wonderful. The people here, if they were Romanists, would cross themselves at the mention of his name. Such a deep abiding heart worship is secured by few, and the secret of it is worth investigation. I do not find that it was peerless intellect, nor that it was the urbanity and goodness of a christian gentleman.—Some, or all of these qualities Fisk may have possessed but they do not disclose the cause of that deathless love which his friends and disciples cherish. Whatever this quality is, your own sainted Stelle possessed it. Was it the mighty outpouring and spell bounding fascination of a healthy and glowing christian perfection? Willbraham is honored in her graduates, many of whom are amongst the most useful and distinguished men and women of the country. You know it is an Academy for both sexes. They are classed together and eat at the same table. Dr. Raymond thinks the policy good and that the system works well; that young people who are educated for society are better educated in it, and that a mutually good and healthful influence is exerted. The experiment has been long and fairly tried in this institution, and as a fact, is worthy of consideration.

On the first Sunday morning of August the sun rose upon us in Boston, the city of notions and the metropolis of "Down East." On our way to church and on our way back again the crookedness and irregularity of the streets is both striking and troublesome. This feature was the only disagreeable one except the temperature. The streets are scrupulously clean, and the buildings for uniformity and elegance are not excelled by any of our American cities. But the heat was terrible—as near the roasting point as weather could be. It snbdued, it melted; even Southerners became fusionists. For two days and two long nights the thermometer stood at near hundred degrees, and far more oppressive than the same temperature in New Orleans.

You have heard of and seen the Hanover Street Methodist Church. It is one of the finest churches in Boston, built of brown stone in Gothic style, and purchased of a Unitarian congregation for forty thousand dollars. It cost the builders ninety thousand dollars, but not being able to pay for it they were forced to sell, and the Methodist bought it. It is finished inside with black walnut; has arched ceilings, comfortably cushioned seats, stained glass windows, and is rather sombre and imposing every way. Like most of the principle Methodist churches in Northern cities, it is pewed, and has a splendid organ. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Trombley, gave a short hot weather sermon, on the "River, the streams whereof make glad the city of our God." The congregation was as thin as our own summer congregations, and not very different in appearance.

At six o'clock in the evening there was preaching on the Common. Services were held under an immense awning and attended by a large concourse. The people stood patiently through a long service and paid the utmost attention. The sermon was on that delightful text, "God so loved the world," and came from the preacher's lips with sweet and refreshing unction. These open air services are held under the auspices of the "Young Men's Christian Association," and are conducted by ministers of different denominations. They are gotten up with considerable eclat, and seem to be attended by those who have pews in the churches. Brother Ivy's unpretending discourses on Washington Square reach the right class better, and do more good. The signs of the times are that we must come to out-of-door preaching, and this effort on Boston Common is one of them. I could not help turning from this demonstration, endorsed by all denominations, to the old elm under which Jesse Lee stood half or quarter of a century ago, and preached alone, without an escort or a friend. It was an unmeant acknowledgment, the triumph of a policy which Methodism has illustrated, and for which she has been abused. We must leave what remains of Boston sights, the White Mountains and the Connecticut Valley for our next letter.

WOODSMAN.

August 4, 1856.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

"NOT MUCH IN THE OUTSIDE ROW."

Fragments of profound philosophy are to be gathered where least suspected to exist. Perhaps we are all more or less philosophers, but for the want of proper symbols or the quickness to seize suitable analogies, our philosophy remains latent. Or, perhaps, we seek in a sphere unnatural to us, and become disgusted with mere speculations. Unsupported by common sense, we make our failure. Were we to acquaint ourselves with the practical forms and intelligible phenomena in that sphere natural to us, I imagine we would oftener succeed. Commune with others as we do with ourselves.

We were suddenly thrown into deep and painful reflections during a recent protracted meeting, on asking a very pious old negro man why he did not enter into the spirit of the services. "Ah, master," he replied "there is not much in the outside row."

Old uncle Charlie was a practical philosopher. He had helped gather many a crop of corn and cotton, and he had noticed as an invariable rule that from the shade, natural wildness of the soil, careless cultivation and the incursions of the squirrels, the "outside row" yielded little. He had occupied the back seat in the church from necessity during the meeting, and finding himself after several days still unblessed and his feelings but slightly, if at all enlisted, he compared his case to that a reaper in the outside row, and very philosophically concluded that the back seats in the church resemble the outside row in the field.

How far do facts support the old man's philosophy? Reflect a moment reader, and let experience and observation decide. There are others besides uncle Charlie in that outside row, and from choice. When inclination led us to seek back seats in the church, did we do so with the likelihood of becoming interested in the subject of religion? I imagine the reverse of this was our conclusion and the motive of our selection. When grace had made us heirs of salvation, did we not instinctively avoid those back seats, acting unconsciously upon the principle that "there is not much in the outside row."

"Straws show which way the wind blows"—so does the selection of a seat in church by a person go far to indicate the character of his desire.

Does not observation identify the back seats as the "way side" our Saviour so strikingly describes, where the grain, though scattered, is readily picked up by the birds; as the stony ground and the thorny ground, where for want of depth and the intrusion of rank growing succulents, the sap is withdrawn from the heavenly plant which soon wilts or becomes unfruitful?

Mark the occupants of the outside row. Are they deeply religious, fruitful in holiness? Do they enter into the spiritnality of God's worship? Though in his house, do they enjoy the pleasures of devotion? Their experience, what is it? Of grace? Alas, no. It may be of grace lost; of despair of regaining it, of remorse. Their thoughts, how can one divine them. Look upon the backs of those seats and you will fully realize there is "not much in the outside row." They indulge in desecration, flippant and heartless criticism.

These evil communications often corrupt the good manners of some declining Peter, who, dropping back into the outside row, is seen following Christ afar off, then denying and cursing.

But what a deep complaint is timidly expressed in the old man's answer.—He bends to toil patiently, and bears his burden through the week, and when Sunday comes takes the place assigned him in the church, impressively described by him as the "outside row." Do you expect him to achieve a religious character; to act his part up to the schedule; to adorn the doctrines of Christ, his Savior? What then dear reader will be your excuse if you come up deficient? Remember the fruitful field is yours, the outside row is his.

W. E. M. LINFELD.

Hollow Square, Ala., Aug. 1, 1856.

Nothing but what is God's dishonor should be our shame.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate

ITEMS OF CALIFORNIA.

THE CLIMATE.

By common consent, one of the most striking peculiarities and one of the greatest charms of California is its climate. I had often heard and read of this before coming to the State, and had been more attracted by it than by all the accounts of its gold; and yet I had not properly conceived of it. It is as peculiar as it is glorious. With the exception of the wind, the winter and the spring are, for the most, agreeable seasons of the year. I was not here in the winter, but was during the entire spring. The citizens concur in the statement that the temperature of the weather in the winter is more uniform and agreeable than any other season. It is just cool enough to be bracing, soft enough to be balmy, and these so commingled as to be exhilerating. Life is felt to be more pre-eminently a blessing. Health is usually so good as to afford enjoyment. Men, horses and cattle, under its influence, have greater power of endurance—can all do more with less fatigue. And I do suppose that it is the greatest sleeping country that God has made in this world. The general testimony is that it is just right—all right for the purpose—hence the sleep is most refreshing and invigorating. And, as a sea-Captain remarked to me, that while it is the best country to sleep in, a man may afford to sleep in it more than any other country, because there is more time to work in, and less time to provide for as a mere season of consumption, as in the winters of the Atlantic and Western States. A man, however, does not need more sleep here, he is so refreshed by the ordinary amount.

Another peculiarity of this climate is its variety. On the Pacific coast and on the extended Bay of San Francisco, there is nearly always a generous breeze, and very often strong winds, and this is the case on the adjacent valleys to these points. In some of the more interior valleys, in the spring and summer, it becomes very warm, and in some instances exceedingly hot. The air becomes hot; sometimes so hot as to lose its refreshing power, and feels to be more subduing than refreshing. Sometimes when traveling on the foot-hills of the mountains, I have felt hot breezes sweeping up from the valleys that would approximate a scalding intensity; and yet so strangely is it constituted that it subdues you less than the same amount of heat of perhaps any other country. On one occasion, traveling from Stockton to Sonora, just after crossing the river at Knight's Ferry, at which time the thermometer stood at 103, and during the same day at other points at 112, I felt a very strong dash of this hot air, which made me anxious to be on higher ground, which I soon attained to considerable advantage.

I am told that at San Francisco the months of July and August are the coldest and most disagreeable of any in the year. This my friend Jenella assured me to be true, and he has been familiar with the climate since the year 1849. You can have a greater variety of climate here in a smaller distance than any country I have seen. On one occasion, in the latter part of the month of May, I was attending a Camp Meeting near a little mining town called Vallecita, where the weather was agreeable, and at a distance of only eighteen miles in the mountain country, at the famous big trees, the snow was eight inches deep. Laboring until my voice failed me from hoarseness at the meeting, I visited the valley of the big trees, the greatest wonder of the kind I have seen in my life. When I shall notice the curiosities of California I shall not forget these big trees, of which Bishop Andrew wrote, but whose account of them escaped my eye. The snow had disappeared when Brother Bingham and myself reached the trees, but as noticed in my last, eternal snows are reposing upon that wonderful mountain the Sierra Nevada, a beautiful view of which we had from a neighboring hill of the big trees.

It is a wonderful fact that California, which is about the same latitude as Virginia, should be so mild and so very agreeable in its winter season as it is. I have heard various conjectures as to the cause of this. I think that the most probable one is the fact that the trade winds of the winter are from the tropical regions of the South, and these being so uniform, give both the mildness and the uniformity to the winters of this country.

One of the greatest drawbacks to this country is that there is no rain in it from the first of June, and frequently earlier, until some time in the month of November. The dust becomes deep, light and most abundant and very annoying to the traveler. There is, however, one advantage at least, resulting to the farmers from this fact. Their small grain, (and they have but little else,) is never injured by the rain; the stalk cures in the field; the time of harvesting is greatly protracted, so that one hand can do the more labor and save the outlay of money for hands.—The grasses too dry up, but retain much of their nutricious quality, and when you would not suppose it, the cattle keep fat upon these apparently withered substances.

I am still acquainting myself with this field of labor; the prospects of the church; the general state of religion; but will defer writing on the religious condition of the country for some weeks yet.

Truly yours, H. H. KAVANAUGH.

Sacramento, July 16, 1856.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE GOOD PHYSICIAN IS ABOUT---CALL HIM IN.

Once there was a man who had an only daughter, the idol of his heart, and in whom was centered fond affections; and the child was worthy of the affection of the doting parents. She was beloved by all who knew her—for she had a tender heart, and young as she was, could mourn with the afflicted, and with her little hands would brush back the hair from the burning forehead of those she loved, and moisten the fever parched lips of any who would call her. A lovely child, such a one as mine eyes will never again behold.

She, though an angel in disguise, was not beyond the reach of disease, and her sweet face was often crimsoned with fever; her sweet lips that uttered such endearing words, and uttered words of wisdom worthy a sage, were oftimes parched. And I have heard her moans, and seen her little chest heave, and her mild blue eye, bloodshot from the effects of fever, wandering from place to place and resting on a fond mother or doting father, who stood around heart-broken to see the sufferings—the untold agony of the loved one, without the power to relieve. I have seen her raise her parching hands imploringly to her parents and ask for a little water. I have seen the agony depicted in the countenances of those parents as they had to refuse her request—her *last* request. I have seen such a one suffer for days and at last *die*.

I have read of a father who had an only daughter sick with a fever.—The fond parents had done all human skill could, but to no avail. At this time the father heard of a physician who chanced to be passing through the neighborhood. He at once ran unto him and fell at his feet, and prayed him to come to his house to do what could be done to save the life of his child. The kind-hearted physician proceeded on his way to the house, but being thronged by the way by others who were suffering, and healing them, he was detained until word was brought to the father that the daughter was dead, and not to trouble the good physician further. We may imagine the agony of the father when this heart-breaking message was brought to him, but the good physician hearing the message and seeing the agony of the childless parent, touched with sympathy for the suffering man, said to him, "FEAR NOT," believe only and she shall live. The poor man *did* believe, and his heart bounded with hope again for the recovery of the loved one. The good physician entering the house, hushed the wailing of the mother and others around the corpse, saying, "Weep not, she is not dead but sleepeth."—Those who did not know his power "laughed him to scorn." But he put them all out of the room except the parents and three of his followers, and took her by the hand and said "Maid arise!" and she that was dead arose, and he commanded that she should have nourishing food given her.

The good physician who performed this cure raised others; opened the eyes of the blind; cured others of diseases of long years standing, some of which had baffled the skill of the physician for years, until all their property was wasted—and did it all "without money and without price." This good physician is now in our country, and accessible to all who are afflicted, and *will cure all who go to him in faith*—his only fee being that they who are healed should love him.

A BEREAVED BUT CONSOLED PARENT.

This odd and suggestive notice appears in the New York papers: "As the greater portion of the congregation who worship at Grace Church, N. Y., are at the watering places, this edifice will remain closed until September next."

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARAGO.

The United States Mail steamship Arago, Captain Lines, from Havre the morning and Southampton the evening of the 30th ult., arrived at New York on the morning of the 11th inst. Her news is not very important.

The Arago brought the French and English mails, and 175 passengers, among whom are Signor C. Ferrero, bearer of dispatches from Sardinia; C. M. Pearing, Esq., bearer of dispatches from St. Petersburg; Judge Willard, of Troy, N. Y.; Mr. C. B. Ives, American sculptor, from Rome; and the Vicomte de Thierry, French Consul for New Orleans.

The Duke of Cambridge has been introduced into the Privy Council.

The London Times, speaking of the Queen's speech on the prorogation of Parliament, says:

"The notice of the negotiations with regard to Central America is cold and brief, as befits a subject of delicacy and difficulty which might easily be aggravated by any unadvised word; but we hope that at the opening of the next session the Queen will be able to address her Parliament in very different terms with regard to the relations of this country to the United States of America."

During the spring quarter ended June 30th, 1856, the emigration from the ports of the United Kingdom was less by nearly 6,000 than the emigration (66,111) in the spring quarter of 1855, and less than half the average emigration (113,141) of the corresponding quarters of the eight years 1847-54.

Mrs. H. E. Wenn's Readings.—"Uncle Tom" and his cabin have not yet disappeared from the gaze of the London public. Yesterday afternoon a long line of carriages, drawn up before Stafford-house, the residence of the Duchess of Sutherland, declared to the west end world that some new attraction had brought together several members of the higher circles. Mrs. H. E. Webb, a lady of color, daughter of a Spanish gentleman and of a female slave of Virginia, had recently arrived in London, bringing with her a dramatized version of Uncle Tom's Cabin, composed by Mrs. Stowe herself, for the purpose of a public reading, and the hall of the splendid mansion in St. James' had been granted to her by the Duchess, as the site of the entertainment.

France.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing at 6 P. M. of July 24th, says:

The commercial situation of Paris has not changed and the present stagnation of affairs is likely to last a fortnight or three weeks longer. Some demands for *articles de Paris* were received this week from England, and the last packet from the United States brought orders from New York for Paris and Lyons manufactures. The latter, however, cannot be executed on account of the rise which has lately taken place in the price of tissues.

Spain.

Intelligence from Spain to the 26th ult., states that Incona had submitted. The Captain General of Havana had superseded the Governor and sent troops to replace the present garrison.

Gen. Ruiz, the commandant of Gerona, had evacuated the town. He was only followed by a company of chapeaus of the National Militia.

Discouragement and disorganization were making rapid progress in the ranks of the insurgent militia.

Later intelligence from Spain states that Malaga and Granada had pronounced. The ayuntamiento had proclaimed against O'Donnell. The Royal troops had fraternized to the cries "Death to O'Donnell! *viva Espartero y la Constitucion!*"

The *Monitour* publishes the following telegraphic dispatch from the French Consul at St. Sebastian to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"ST. SEBASTIAN, July 28.—There are no advices from Saragossa since my last dispatch. The uncertainty of the news is to be attributed to the delay of five days granted by General Dulce to the Junta."

The Moderados were strenuously exerting themselves to prevent the reorganization of the National Guard. The Progressists appeared inclined to support General O'Donnell as the last hope of the Liberal party, but they had not yet made known their decision on the subject.

It was considered certain that the present Cortes would be dissolved.

Italy.

A trifling outbreak had taken place at Massa-Carrara. At Austrian instigation some 70 youths crossed the frontiers, but finding themselves discovered returned to their homes and all was quiet again. Count de Carobro was ruralising at present.

Later intelligence states that the movement at Massa had been completely suppressed. Only about sixty persons crossed from the Sardinian territory, twenty were arrested on the frontier. The telegraphic communication had been re-established.

Austria.

It has been decided by the Ministers of Public Instruction and of the Interior, that the Jews in Austria shall establish public schools for their children, and that at their own expense. On the 18th instant, the King of Prussia visited Prince Metternich at his chateau of Konigswart.

The Cologne Gazette says that a telegraphic dispatch was sent on the 22d to Gratz, ordering 3,000,000 of ball cartridges, to be sent from the magazines of that place to Italy. The Minister of War at the same time countermanded the orders for reducing the cavalry and artillery to a peace footing. Prince Paul Esterhazy left Vienna on the 24th, with a numerous suite for Moscow.

The same journal contains a letter from Trieste, which says:

We have received through Dalmatia intelligence from Montenegro, which confirms the rumor that 3500 men had advanced toward Cettoyen under the command of Menko Perrowitch. This expedition is directed against the district of Koncl, which has refused to pay the annual tribute to Prince Daniel.

West Coast of Africa.

PLYMOUTH, July 29.

The African Steam Navigation Company's mail packet Niger, Commander Parsons, arrived this afternoon.

The recent death of Captain Hart, Regent of Bonny, is likely to lead to disturbances through want of agreement in the family of his successor.

The President of Liberia has been under the necessity of issuing a proclamation to prevent the immigration of laborers to French Guiana.

Several French men-of-war were at Goree, July 16th.

A Prussian squadron, consisting of the frigate Thetis, a paddle-wheel frigate, a corvette and a schooner, and the American frigate Jamestown, were at Madeira.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

The Royal Mail steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, arrived at Halifax on the the evening of the 11th inst. She sailed from Liverpool on the morning of the 2d inst., and brings London papers to the 1st.

The Collins steamer Baltic, from New York July 18th, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 30th.

The screw-steamer North American, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st.

The general news by this arrival is wholly devoid of interest.

Great Britain.

Parliament being over, the papers are mostly filled with railway meetings and law reports.

The city of London has presented a sword costing one hundred guineas, to Gen. Williams.

The Queen reviewed 30,000 troops at Aldershott camp, on the 31st.

The gold chronometer presented by the President of the United States to Capt. Clarke, of the ship Bacchus, for having rescued the crew of the American ship May Flower, was handed over by the Marine Board of Liverpool, on the 30th ult.

A Liverpool jury had given a verdict of manslaughter against the mate and pilot of the steamship Excelsior in their recent fatal collision with the steamer Mail.

The Indian mail brings accounts of an earthquake in Moluccas, March 2, causing the loss of 2,000 lives.

France.

The *Monitour* promulgates various bills passed during the last session of the last Legislative Assembly. Among them is the bill providing for the Orleans pensions.

Spain.

The accounts from Spain continue uncertain, but the indications are that the royal cause has triumphed; that the entire country has submitted, and that Saragossa, unsupported, will be immediately reduced.

The *Independence Belge*, as well as other journals, represent O'Donnell as in a fix out of his jealousy to Espartero, and state that in the hope of remaining in office he consented to do the work of re-action, but finding that in his expectations he was deceived, and that the Moderados would not accept of him as their chief, he is again coquetting with the Liberals.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Independence Belge* positively assures that paper that the Constituent Cortes will be dissolved, and that the Constitution of 1837 or 1845 will be reverted to.

Private letters represent O'Donnell as entirely reserving his plans to himself.

Senor Olozaga, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, one of the most influential men of the Liberal party, resigned his post immediately on hearing of the *coup d'etat*, but it is said that the Queen has refused to accept his resignation, and that efforts are being made to induce him to remain in Paris.

Gen. Narvaez is indignant at the rejection of his proffered services.

Austria.

Letters state the relations of Austria and Russia are becoming friendly.

Italy.

A letter from Parma, in the Turin Opinion, states that the Austrians have made preparations for crossing the Po at four different points.

Belgium.

The rumor recently circulated that the King of the Belgians would abdicate is contradicted by himself.

Prussia.

It is said that the King of Saxony will be present at the contemplated interview between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria at Toplitz.

Sweden.

A communication from Stockholm speaks of the audience which the French and Prussian Ambassadors had with the King, and of the great stir amongst the diplomatists consequent on these audiences. Report says the subject of excitement was a reclamation made by Norway against the Russians, who, it is alleged, are encroaching upon the Norwegian Territory, and planning fortifications along the Baltic coast. The Swedish papers, however, make no allusion to the matter.

Turkey.

It is reported that the refusal of the Russians to give up Kars is explained. The English Commissioner, whom the Russians refused to receive, had no authority to ask possession, and did not do so. He merely requested permission to examine the fortifications, which he was not permitted to do. Respecting Russian occupation of the Isle of Serpents, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has sent Gen. Mansfield to inquire in regard to it.

Intelligence received at Constantinople states that the insurrection in Arabia had been completely subdued.

The Chief of the insurgents was captured at the fortress of Taif, and sent prisoner to Constantinople.

Russia.

Russia has reduced her tariff on sugar. Russian letters deny that the Aland Islands will be refortified, but admit they will be garisoned by Russian troops.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Lafourche Union, of the 14th inst., in an article on the weather, says:

From Sunday up to the time of our going to press, we have had very inclement weather. Sunday and Monday it blew a regular gale, uprooting trees, tearing down fences and chimneys, filling with rain the canal, and playing the very mischief with everything in general. The brick ends of the old store-house of Daquis & Brothers were thrown down by the wind.

THE LAST ISLAND DISASTER.—We learn from the Franklin Journal that at a meeting of the survivors of this disaster, which was held on the steamer Major Ambrey on the 14th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The participants and sufferers during the severe hurricane which occurred at Last Island on the 10th inst., deem it necessary to give an expression in regard to the noble and praiseworthy efforts of certain individuals who ventured their lives for the safety of many of the survivors, therefore

Be it resolved, That we hereby tender our hearty thanks to Capt. Abraham Smith, John Miller, pilot, Perry, second pilot, Briggs, engineer, and the crew of the steamer Star. Also to Thomas H. Ellis and A. B. Carey, for their noble and humane efforts in preserve human life.

Be it resolved, That Dr. A. Dupérier, J. L. Lewis and Jonas Marsh be appointed a committee to collect by subscription a sum of money to purchase suitable testimonials of our gratitude, for Capt. A. Smith, of the steamer Star.

W. W. PUGH, President.

DR. A. DUPERIER, Acting Sec'y.

EFFECTS OF THE GALE IN ST. MARY'S PARISH.—We learn from the Franklin Journal of the 14th inst., that the late storm was very severe in that parish, in fact exceeded any thing within the recollection of "the oldest inhabitant." It commenced about 12 o'clock on Sunday and increased in fury until 9 or 10 o'clock that night, about which time it was at its height. About two o'clock on Sunday night it shifted from the northerly direction which it had been blowing all day, to an eastward, and again to a southerly direction; in these changes it created sad havoc—twisting off large limbs of live oak trees, taking off the roofs of houses, flattening fences and laying prostrate the cane and corn crop of the parish.

In Franklin a great deal of damage was done, the wind carrying off the roof of the Odd Fellows' Hall, a large brick building, used for stores and offices, and throwing it some distance into the street. Messrs. J. Levy & Co., dry goods merchants, and Wm. Bogel, druggist, suffered considerable damage from the water in consequence, they occupying the lower story of this building. Levy's loss is estimated at $10,000, and Bogel's at $2,000. Messrs. Clark and Hedrick, ambrotypists, who occupied the upper story of the building, had their apparatus slightly damaged, and several pictures destroyed.

Several small sheds were blown down about the town. The capacious warehouses in the upper part of the town, belonging to Mr. Trowbridge, were blown down. The sugar-houses of T. Carlin, Thomas J. Foster, Capt. A. L. Fields and J. B. Murphy, were all destroyed. The brick shed and baggasse chimney of Gabriel Grevemberg was destroyed. Theodore Fay, Adrien Frere, Joseph Frere, J. L. Fuselier & Son, Mrs. Louisa Fuselier, T. & N. Sigur, Judge Seymour, Euphrasy Carlin, were all damaged, some of them having their sugar purgeries blown down, and some of them sustained the loss of their cane sheds, and the majority of them damaged in other ways. A large stable on the plantation of Henry Foote, the mill house of J. D. Hudgens; Mr. Burns' stable and the steam chimney on the plantation of Watson McKerall were blown down. And along the whole extent of the bayou there is scarcely a sugar-house standing.

An accurate account of all the losses had not been made, but it was thought that the losses of the citizens of that parish could not be less than $1,000,000. Besides almost totally ruining the cane and corn crops. Planters the coming season will be forced to buy all the provender for their stock which they may need.

The Journal concludes by saying that the denizens of St. Mary's will long remember the desolating effects of this storm.

Later from Texas.

By the steamship Mexico, Capt. J. Y. Lawless, which arrived here last evening, we have Galveston and Indianola dates to the 13th inst. They contain very little of interest to our readers. The obliging purser has kindly furnished us with the following memoranda:

On Sunday, 10th inst., were ready for sea, but the wind blowing a gale were unable to get away from the wharf. After several attempts on Monday, the 11th inst., at 7 A. M. got away from the wharf and proceeded to the Balize, which we reached at 3 P. M. same day, and came to anchor. Saw many relics of the storm at the Balize.

On Tuesday, 12th inst., weighed anchor and proceeded to sea; wind still blowing heavy and a rough sea. Shaped our course to be in the way of any wrecks, and saw water-casks, deck plank, chairs, etc. Saw a schooner ashore on Timballer Island, and a large vessel at Ship Island Shoals. The wind was blowing, and it being near dark, could not approach her, she being in about four feet water, as near as we could guess.

On Wednesday weather better, and same day, 13th, arrived at Galveston, at 5 P. M. Nothing of interest occurred until Monday, 18th inst. East of Timballer Island saw many pieces of cabin work—grained and white doors, deck plank, etc. From Timballer to South West Pass picked up a wheel-barrow apparently about a week at sea—one of the kind used in coaling steamships, and marked W. Lee—the person's name who had charge of the coal gang—and some barrows the Nautilus had purchased for wheeling coal ashore at Brazos.

Did not see the Perseverance, but understood that she was at sea this (Monday) morning. Saw very large pieces of broken wreck—hull and spars; most of the wreck appeared to be that of a steamship cabin, but saw no rosewood, mahogany or maple, such as was used in the construction of the Nautilus.

The Indianola Bulletin, of the 16th, says:

The weather continues dry and sultry; the dog days are on us; the health of the town good, and all apprehension of sickness passed. The merchants are receiving large lots of merchandise, and are preparing for a large fall trade.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

TERMS—$2 00 per Annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1856.

HEALTH.—The Board report five cases of yellow fever last week—though a less aggregate of deaths than the week before. Four of these cases were clearly imported. One is doubtful about the fifth.

JOHN LOCKEN'S BIBLE.—To those who read our notice of this substantial edition of the Holy Scriptures, and have enquired more concerning it, we take this method of replying that it is not on sale here, but may be had in Nashville. It is sold by our book agents. True, it is a capital pulpit Bible, for it will stand any quantity of hammering. You can't hammer it to pieces—that is with your fist.

PUT YOUR TITLE.—Ministers sending marriage notices must not be too modest to put *Rev.* before their names. Squires sometimes marry, though rarely that class of persons whose nuptials are published in the Advocate. An old Presiding Elder was annoyed lately by seeing himself printed in one of these notices as Esq. The printer found him without a title and thought that a safe venture.

QUARTERLY MEETING AT OCEAN SPRINGS.—On Saturday and Sunday last, a week ago, we had the pleasure of attending one of his quarterly meetings, with Rev. G. Garrett, P. E. of the Mobile District, at this place. Though the weather was unpropitious the services were well maintained. The neat and spacious school-house served well.—There was a good state of religious feeling in the congregation. After the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, a class was formed of nine—some of whom now joined for the first time—and put under charge of Brother Ferrell, a local preacher. We were never more impressed with the system of class-meeting as a *nucleus* for church organization.

THE CORNER STONE SPEECH.—Our readers will be pleased to know that we have in hand, for the printer, a copy of the address delivered by Rev. C. K. Marshall on laying the corner stone, of Centenary College. It will appear next week and speak for itself. As allusion was made to the Masonic Fraternity (of which the speaker is a member) that was misunderstood unpleasantly by some present, this publication will be the more interesting and do justice to to the case.

MAILS IN LOUISIANA.—We are much put out with the imperfect mail service in middle and Northern Louisiana. Our subscribers in Bienville, Bosier and Claiborne parishes especially, are illused. We wish it were in our power to get the Advocate to them punctually—as generally they are very punctual in their annual payment for it. Only last week by a mishap or a missent, the package for Sparta failed, entirely.

As a general relief to all that rich and populous interior country, we suggest to our friends to push forward the Vicksburgh and Shreveport Rail Road. Give aid to Dr. Young, the President, and we will do the best we can, with the slow coaches till the iron rail is laid.

DR. THOMSON'S WORKS.—We have by mail, from Messrs. Swormstedt & Poe, Cina., two most readable volumes.—One—Biographical and Incidental sketches. The other—Moral and Religious Essays—by E. Thomson, D. D. L. L. D. Edited by D. W. Clark, D. D. Much of these volumes has before been published in the periodicals—but this will add to the desire to obtain them rather than diminish the demand.—The vigor, originality and classic elegance of Dr. T. are well established in reputation.

COLEMAN'S MILLS.—The proprietor made himself as agreeable to his friends in the city on last Saturday 5 P. M. as his undulatory corn and flouring mills are to the planters. We acknowledge the receipt of a very polite invitation for our presence on the occasion of changing the business office from the old stand, to 85 St. Charles' street, under the Masonic Hall. There Mr. Coleman's customers will find him, in future. See Advertisement.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The fortieth Annual Report of the American Bible Society has been issued, and also the addresses delivered at the anniversary. The Report shows the receipts of the Society, within the last year, to be little short of $400,000, and the number of Bibles and Testaments issued to be 666,125. The managers have resolved on a general supply of the destitute.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The calamity of Last Island, so melancholy and awful, has cast a gloom over our city and country. Last Island, or *Derniere Isle*, is a beautiful stretch of land on the Gulf coast, in the parish of Terrebone, elevated about four feet above ordinary tides, twenty-five miles from the main land. Its length is about thirty miles, by an average width of one mile.

During the last few years this watering place has rapidly risen to favor on account of its delightful sea breezes and the facilities of reaching it. A large hotel was recently erected on the most elevated point of land, and furnished with every accommodation for summer visitors. Also a great number of beautiful and airy cottages, built as summer residences for planters throughout Southern Louisiana. It was the Nahant of our sugar planting population, who with their families, have been the principal sufferers by the unparalleled inundation. On last Sunday week, as our columns elsewhere more particularly relate, the waves from the Bay and the Gulf came up on each side and met in overwhelming floods. It is supposed that the loss will sum up at least two hundred lives.

The steamship Nautilus too, from Galveston to this port, is now given up for lost. Portions of her wreck, as it is supposed, have been picked up. Rev. Jerome Twitchell, Presbyterian minister, late of this city, and subsequently of Houston, Texas; Captain A. Marsh, Inspector of steamboats, and other valuable citizens were passengers.

The wreck of ships and loss of life and property have been appalling.—How impotent and short-sighted is man! These events teach us our dependence. Staunch ships are no defense. The inhabited island is swept desolately clear in an hour. A blast of wind, a wave let loose, and human bodies just now full of life and hope and beauty, are cast livid upon the shore with boxes and spars, and wrecks of houses and confused heaps. God only is great.

SINNERS REBUKING SAINTS.

The terse and eloquent tribute paid by a living preacher to a departed and "true yoke-fellow," will be recognized, by those who knew the deceased, as also just. The Church has much to gain in working herself up to an appreciation of such men as was Rev. J. M. Wells. They hold the working oar, though others may carry off the special favors and pony-purses. Brother Koger, in a private note, gives us the following facts, illustrating certain remarks in his article. It sees the light on our responsibility:

"At G——, in 1853, during a revival, several eminent preachers, as Dr. —— and Dr. ——, were present and preached. Wells preached too. At the close of the meeting, presents, liberal ones, were made to the D. D's. Wells was there all the time, and working hard, except Saturday and Sunday, when he was on his negro mission. He seemed to think it all right that those brethren should be complimented with presents. He never once dreamed of any for himself! No.

One morning he walked into my house, apparently under deep emotion, with a letter in his hand and tears in his eyes. He handed me the letter, I opened it and found between forty and fifty dollars. The letter was signed by the donors, many of them sinners, begging his acceptance. He was to full to speak, for a time. It was one of the bright spots in his life. The act did honor to the donors as much as to the humble servant of God. Once, at least, he enjoyed the happiness of being appreciated, and that too from a quarter he least expected."

A BRIEF COLLOQUY.—"Our doctrine," said a Universalist preacher, "is certainly the most merciful; it imbraces in its charity the whole of man, and diverts God of all appearance of that severe justice which you say requires him to damn sinners. Surely, if you would consult your peace of mind, you would discard your gloomy Calvinism and embrace it." "True," says the plain Christian addressed, "it seems to be very charitable; but is it true?—Suppose I should trust in it, is there any way of rectifying my mistake, if in the other world I should find it to be erroneous? I feel no disposition to hazard my soul, and as Universalism will, if true, cover my case at all events. I will in the meantime trust to the good old way, of believing in Christ for salvation, and testifying my sincerity by a holy life."

NO PERFECTION.—Naaman was a mighty man, *but* he was a leper. Every man has some *but* or other in his character—something that blemishes or diminishes him—some damp to his joy.—He may be very happy, very good, yet in some thing or other not so good as he should be. Naaman was as great as the world could make him; and yet, as Bishop Hall remarks, the basest slave in Syria would not have changed skins with him.—[Mathew Henry.

RELATION OF BAPTIZED CHILDREN TO THE CHURCH.

We have several times referred to this subject. It is a very important one. Practically and theoretically, it demands attention of American Protestantism. The General Conference of the Methodist Church, North, accepted many of the regulations and disciplinary recensions of the Church, South. As these bodies meet two years apart, it affords an opportunity of mutually improving upon, and by, each other's measures.

The Christian Advocate and Journal gives a summary of the adopted Report from the Committee on Revisals, regarding the "*relation of baptized children to the Church.*" We have before published the law:

"1. The relation of the child to the economy of grace is stated as the ground of his relation to the Church. This is a dogmatic feature of the law; legal prescriptions should not usually be embarrassed with dogmatic statements, but it was deemed desirable by the Conference that the theological truth which underlies the right of infant baptism should be distinctly presented, as much vagueness is supposed to prevail among our people upon this subject. The law, therefore, assumes that "all children are, by virtue of the unconditional benefits of the atonement, placed in a state of grace, and therefore morally entitled to the benefits of baptism." The right of the child to baptism, it will be perceived, is not founded upon any assumption of natural innocence, but the relation he is placed in towards God by the "unconditional benefits of the atonement."

2. The relation of the child, thus baptized, to the Church, is then defined by the new law. It pronounces that as as all such children are "placed in visible covenant relation to God," they should be "under the special care and supervision of the Church."

3. Having defined the dogmatic basis of infant baptism, and the evangelical and ecclesiastical *status* of the baptized child, the law proceeds to prescribe the practical course to be taken in order to secure the baptized child the advantage of its new relation to the Church.

1. The preacher in charge is required to keep a baptismal register, noting the parentage, residence, birth and baptism of the child.

2. The duty of instructing the child respecting the nature and obligations of its baptism, etc., is enjoined.

3. He is to be allowed and encouraged to attend class-meeting.

4. At the suitable age, when giving "evidence of a desire to flee the wrath to come," his name is to be placed upon the list of probationers, and, after the usual trial, he is to be received into full communion with the Church, on the usual conditions.

5. Whenever a baptised child shall, by orphanage or otherwise, become deprived of Christian guardianship, the preacher in charge is to ascertain and report to the society of the leaders' meeting, the facts in the case, and such provision is to be made for the Christian training of the child as the circumstances of the case admit and require.

Such are the outlines of this important measure.

These provisions for our children constitute an epoch in our history. It has been a uniform complaint among us, for years, that the children of the Church had no definite relation to, or protection from it—none correspondent with the significance of infant baptism. Received by that rite at our altars, they were immediately cast out again into the world, and left there, with or without religious training, as accidental circumstances might determine, until, in the course of adult life, they might again return to the altar, and ask for a second recognition by the Church. This neglect has not only characterized us as a denomination, to the loss it may be of tens of thousands of our youth, but it has been, we were about to say, distinctive of the whole country, as a Christian land. In no other religious country on earth, Protestant, Catholic, Mohammeden, Jewish or heathen, has there prevailed an equal neglect of the religious relations of children. And the consequence is visible deplorably, for in no other land is the sense of religion more vague among the young, and the sentiment of reverence more feeble, except when excited by some special means. Mohammedan and heathen children are addicted, from the cradle, to the practical habits of their religion; these habits are as much a part of their daily life as eating, drinking and sleeping. For this reason it is that they grow up steadfast to their faith. The problem of the popular devotion of Romanists to their own Church is explicable only by the same fact. From childhood they are habituated to at least its external services; the habit becomes a "second nature" to them. However wrong their religion itself, their devotion to it is exemplary and commendable. They crowd their churches; if there is not room enough in the pews, they kneel in the aisles; if the aisles are crowded they kneel in the porticos, on the steps, in the very streets—old men, women and little children; and there is hardly a Papistic church in the land that does not thus shame the Protestant Churches around it. Why is this? Would it be so if Catholic children were trained in the neglect of the external forms of religion, as so many of ours are? Certainly not.

There is even a a sentiment of shame felt by our youth for religion—an astonishing, a monstrous peculiarity. When one becomes religiously awakened, this is among his first difficulties. To break away from his old habit of irreligion, to take upon him the new, because long neglected duties of the Church, amid his associates, who, like himself have practiced none of them, is a check to the whole habitude of his nature, and he recalls often from the thought with the question, "How will it look? what will be said of it among my associates?" Alas for so, degrading a fact—alas that it should be almost a peculiarity of Protestant lands! Let us teach our children differently; let us place them within the pale of the Church by baptism, and train them there to the sense of their relation to it, and the practice of their corresponding duties.

And now that we have begun this long-neglected course, let us see to it that the confirmed habit of our negligence does not defeat the design. We confess no little anxiety on this point. The specifications of the new law are somewhat numerous, and there is danger that many of the preachers may neglect them all, because some of them may be found onerous.—Whatever else we might feel at liberty to treat thus, let us not longer be guilty of this great dereliction.—Let us get the baptismal register for each and every Church; let us at suitable intervals hear the children recite the Catechisms ordained by the General Conference; let us preach to them, and preach to parents respecting them; let us gather them into the class-meetings, as above prescribed; let us, in fine, recognize their relation to us, as the lambs of the flock, and no longer keep them, by our negligence, outside the fold, the prey of wild beasts of the forest; rather let us gather them into its very centre, and guard them by its most protective sanctities."

VALUE OF A COMMA.—In the priory of Ramessa there dwelt a prior who was very liberal, and who caused these verses to be written over his door:

"Be open evermore, O thou my door,
To none be shut, to honest or to poor."

But after his death there succeeded him another, whose name was Raynard, as greedy and covetous as the other was bountiful and liberal, who kept the same verses there still, changing nothing therein but one point, which made them run after this manner:

"Be open evermore. O thou my door,
To none, be shut to honest or to poor."

Afterward, being driven from thence for his extreme niggardliness, it grew into a proverb, that for *one point* Raynard lost his priory. [Sel.

THE REV. JAMES M. WELLS,

LATE OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

There is a class of ministers not properly appreciated by those who write contemporaneous history. Their names, save in Conference minutes or list of appointments, very rarely find a place in the public prints. They live laborious, useful, godly lives. They do the hard work of the ministry. They preach the gospel to the poor. They build up the waste places, gather congregations, organize Sabbath-Schools, convert souls, erect churches in out of the way corners. They preach the pure, plain, simple word of God, making their way felt and known among common people. They go any where—live on any sort of salary, rejoice in God that souls are won to Christ. They die gloriously.—"Let my last end be like his." And then, save in the hearts of those to whom they were the ministers of salvation, and a few of their ministering brethren who estimate them truly, *they are forgotten.* Yet their record is on high. Their names are in the book of life.

Among these we place the late JAMES M. WELLS. He had few advantages in early life, an imperfect knowledge of English was the sum of his accomplishments in the way of education. Young in years, with little knowledge of men or books, he entered upon the work of his life with deep feeling of insufficiency. With a sound mind, a strong constitution and vigor of body that seemed utterly unconscious of fatigue, a burning zeal that kept all aglow by the continued unction of the Holy One, he went to work—work to him, not by a mere figure of speech, but actual, *to be done.*

Few men were more successful.—Luke's description of Barnabas seems written for him, so exactly does it portray him. "He was a good man, full of the Holy Ghost and of faith, and much people was added unto the Lord." There was a revival in every work he filled, be it mission, circuit or station. He prayed for it—he preached for it—he infused his own strong faith into the hearts of his people. God answered—the work prospered—and in these times of refreshing he was ever foremost—never sparing himself—in the pulpit, in the prayer meeting, in the family. In the altar, the last lingering penitent, no matter how lowly, at the latest hour of the night, might feel assured Brother Wells would never desert him. There he was, praying with earnest, heart-felt importunity, directing by word of exhortation, cheering with a song, sympathising with him in his distress, and rejoicing with him when he had found peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. He was truly untiring. When wearied to exhaustion by continued labors, others retired to rest, Wells was on hand, fresh seemingly as ever. Neither flesh nor spirit flagged. Thus for some twelve years. Then the wear and tear of continued, unceasing toil began to tell. Still, however, though a constant sufferer, able to accomplish an amount of labor rarely undergone by the strong and healthy.

He was very studious, anxious to learn and willing to be taught. He made the ministry his sole business, gave himself wholly to it. He thought of it, always labored to make everything subserve its accomplishment.—His books (he had some two hundred well-selected volumes,) were studied slowly and carefully, well marked for reference. His sermons sketched, sometimes of later years written out, not to be read, but preached, were baptized with prayer, so that if the sermon was a poor one, it rarely failed to make a good religious impression.

He was improving constantly as a preacher. In the last two years he had made very sensible progress in his studies; having more leisure he had improved it diligently and profitably. He was just beginning to know *how* to study, a difficult thing to learn when there has been no early training. He had corrected many errors in pronunciation and delivery, and put more system into his sermons and public addresses. Energetic and persevering, he would have fitted himself for more extended usefulness had he been spared longer. He was a thorough Methodist. He loved the church of his choice as he did the mother who bore him. He studied her doctrines and usages. He had realized in his own experience the high grade of Christian attainment which her standards hold forth. And in his defences and explanations of her polity on points called in question by other denominations, after a fashion peculiarly his own, he was often singularly happy and successful.

A strong pervading sense of duty was ever present with him. What ought I to do? was his question. Once decided there was no faltering. This gave a manliness of tone and straight-forward directness of delivery which sometimes assumed in the eyes of those who did not know him well, the appearance of forwardness—a desire to exhibit himself. Modest he was, but never to the sacrifice of principle or compromise of duty.

He wore well as a friend and as a preacher. He was best beloved and best appreciated where best known.—No slight praise this. How few deserve it? In the circle in which he moved, (and he spent the largest part of his itinerant life in the bounds of the Tuscaloosa District,) no man possessed more fully the confidence of those who knew him. The religious of every name loved him. The irreligious respected him, with full faith in his integrity and piety. *They believed in him.*

He died as he lived, "in the faith."

Able to speak but little, that little was to the purpose, expressing unshaken confidence in God.

But all this of a man we never heard of! That's the very reason I write. I want you to hear of him, that henceforth you may value as they deserve those like him. And I am happy to believe there are many among us of the same character.

But what sort of a preacher was he? Was he really an eloquent orator?—Well, I am afraid not, in the ordinary sense of the expression. The newspapers never puffed him. He never made a sensation by his coming. Crowds did not jostle each other to hear him. Literary institutions never D D'd him. Neither circuit nor station ever sent delegates to the Bishop at Conference to secure him. Boards of stewards never thought it worth while to make arrangements as to salary with him in advance of his appointment. In fact I never heard of his pressing his own claims to a good place. His sermons were announced beforehand neither from pulpit or press. Truth to tell, all these signs were wanting. He was neither much praised, or flattered, or abused. He belonged to a different class. When men spoke of him, they styled him an *acceptable* preacher. "*Acceptable,*" that's the very word. When he had been on a work for one year, the people wanted him again. The sinner converted under his ministry, the suffering, the sick, the sorrowing, whom he had comforted, with whom he had prayed and sympathised, longed for his return. They said truly, "Tarry with us, for we have learned by experience that the Lord hath blessed us for thy sake."

He was once on a negro mission. The man of all work—he was the *very man* for this difficult work. Here his health failed. Could you have heard, as I did, how feelingly and earnestly the simple-hearted darkies prayed the Lord to bless Brother Wells, to restore him to health, and send them their dear preacher next year again, you would have felt that there was something better than fame or flattery, and that was the portion of our of our acceptable preacher, a place in the hearts of his people. And this was all well bestowed; he deserved it, was worthy of it. He had them on his heart. How many have been first startled, and then won to interest and sympathy, as Wells, in the congregation in some wealthy church, lifted up his voice in earnest pleading prayer to God to remember the poor negro on the plantation, and bring him from his ignorance and darkness to the light of the blessed gospel.

But to return. Was he eloquent? In fact he was not even fluent. But if eloquence be the power of so expressing emotion as to excite similar emotions in others, then J. M. Wells was eloquent. In earnest, thoroughly so, honest altogether, sincere in the profound conviction that he was called of God to preach the gospel—deeply, solemnly impressed with the truth and weighty import of his message, his heart warmed as he filled with his subject—his stammering hesitation for a word or expression left him—his words flowed free, and in power in spite of the want of compactness in logic and the absence of rhetorical exactitude in expression.

The unction was there, and this not occasionally at rare intervals, but ordinarily in his daily ministrations. Those who heard him were impressed not with the eloquence of the man, but the solemnity and reality of the truth preached. The true mark of eloquence, result, impression, fruit, followed. Believers were edified, sinners converted, good done.

In the great day when rewards are distributed, the verdict of men will be often reversed. Many with large reputation, sought after, courted, caressed by the church, will have fewer stars in their crowns of rejoicing than our "*unknown to fame,*" "*acceptable*" Methodist preacher, James M. Wells.

—I have been acquainted with him for ten years, known him intimately for four; been with him in sickness and in health; in prosperity and in deep affliction; in public and in private free intercourse, such as subsists among Methodist preachers, in that full, unreserved communion of soul, outspoken and overflowingly open, where hearts touch and thoughts are unveiled, and in this full knowledge, I record this my tribute to the memory and worth (in which I know many join me,) of one, who, gone forth from our ranks to the better company above, leaves few purer or nobler spirits behind him.

T. J. KOGER.

Mobile, August 15.

Though few there be that care to be virtuous, yet fewer there are that would not be counted so.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LOUISVILLE CIRCUIT, Mississippi Conference.

Rev. W. P. Dickinson writes August —: "Please say to the friends of Zion that we have had a glorious revival on Louisville Circuit. Two meetings, one at Union and one at Red Creek Church continued five days at each place. There were some thirty conversions and accessions to the church. Truly it was a refreshing from the presence of the Lord."

HOLMESVILLE MISSION.

Rev. H. M. Youngblood writes Aug. 6:—"The Lord has done great things for us. We commenced a meeting at China Grove 25th ult., and continued it eight days—during which time were 33 conversions and 31 additions to the church. Then transferred the meeting to Pine Grove and continued for three days there, having 9 or 10 conversions and accessions of membership.

Best of all, a cold church has been revived. Rev. J. Bowen was with us all the time, doing good service. Dr. Laney too, helped us. To God be all the glory, amen."

LIVINGSTON PARISH, Louisiana.

Rev. R. A. Sibley, who has the service of the mission covering all this parish, reports:—"I have been endeavoring to organize class meetings generally and to impress upon the mind of the church the importance of a holy life and as a means to the attainment of which, a punctual attendance upon class and family worship connected with daily private devotion. The Lord has blessed my efforts amongst this people, and the work has been gradually growing in interest, congregations increasing, and a general interest seems to pervade the mind of the same, while some are enquiring the way to Zion's gate. About thirty have been attached to the church under my charge up to this time. Seventeen appointments at first, and I have added on three more, making twenty appointments, embracing the entire parish of Livingston, with about six or seven hundred persons preached to.

Our last quarterly meeting imbraces 3d Sunday in October next."

PAULDING MISS., Aug. 13, 1856.

A protracted meeting has been in progress here for about a week, during which forty souls were added to the Methodist church. God has been with us, and a great work has been accomplished. Of all the strongholds of Satan, Paulding, according to its size and population, has had few equals; but the effects of this last meeting have been wonderfully displayed since its close. Where once wickedness held the sway peace and tranquility now reign, and we are blessed in a great measure with a God-fearing, church-going community. May many more such meetings be held.

A. C.

Appeal to the Methodists of the South.

Dear Brethren:—We deem it of the utmost importance that the M. E. Church South, should be represented amongst the other denominations in the Metropolis of the United States.—They are numerous and strong. Since the division of the Methodist E. Church into North and South, a small number have adhered South, and have been taken under the charge of the Virginia Annual Conference. They are worthy of our patronage and consitute a centre of operations in this city, which we hope will be highly useful to the cause of God and available to Southern Methodism. We are collecting an interesting congregation. Here, not only those of this community who sympathize with us but also members of Congress and the numerous travellers and sojourners from the South can worship with us in perfect accordance with their Southern preferences; without the slightest disagreeable apprehension. We occupy an eligible site and a beautiful house of worship on 8th street, two squares directly north of the Patent Office. But in consequence of our recent organization in this city, and the smallness and comparative poverty of our membership, at the present, we are under the necessity of appealing to Southern Methodist for aid in liquidating the debt upon the Church and completing our plan of improvements, so as to place us in an independent condition. For these purposes, we need immediately, the sum of two thousand dollars. In the name of our common Christianity, of our beloved Methodism, and of our Southern institutions, we lay our cause before you, and humbly beseech you to come to our aid. This emergency can be readily met by you, and we propose to you the following very practicable method. Remit to me, as the pastor of the church, by draft, or otherwise, from five to fifty dollars immediately, "as God has prospered you," and it shall be duly acknowledged in the Richmond Christian Advocate. I regard this to be the cause, not of the few Southern Methodists who reside here, but of the entire South, whose religious interests ought to be maintained in the Metropolis of this nation. Now is the time to strike, and to secure a footing in this city. We must help ourselves. Others will not do it. I hold myself responsible for the faithful application of the funds. Send them on, at once, brethren. Our preachers will do us a great favor by assisting in this noble work. DAVID S. DOGGETT.

Washington D. C. July 26, 1856.

Dr. Wayland on Class-Meetings.

Dr. Wayland is, perhaps, the most able and learned minister of the Baptist Church in the United States. In an article in the New York Examiner of July 10th, he pays the following tribute to the Methodist Class-Meeting; it is in happy contrast with the manner in which some of his less informed brethren sometimes speak of this means of grace:

"We can do what others are doing. The Methodist class-meeting is an institution specially designed to gather together the scattered members of the communion into an organization that shall be the nucleus of a Church. It is an admirable system, and has been of infinite service in developing ministerial talents and extending the cause of Methodism in our country. It has done much more than this. In ten thousand instances it has kept alive the flame of piety, where it would otherwise have been extinguished, and trained up thousands and tens of thousands for the Heavenly Jerusalem. We do not need the name, or the form, but may we not have the essential thing, with all its attendant benefits?"

DOMSTIC MISSIONS.

REV. H. N. MCTYEIRE, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South:

GERMAN CREEK MISSION, Alabama Conference.

I herewith transmit you my report for the third quarter:

I have received two on probation; baptized one adult and two children; discontinued one appointment and taken in two new ones.

Though we are unable to report any special seasons of the outpouring of the Spirit, yet there is a general interest manifest at all of our appointments.

A. R. RAMEY.

July 25, 1856.

Take Care of the Casket.

In many cases in which true Christians complain of the "hidings of God's countenance," of darkness and depression, the cause is solely physical disease; produced not unfrequently by an obstinate disregard to the will of God as expressed in the human constitution, made up of soul and body; and by which a certain amount of repose, relaxation, and exercise to the right working of both. Let me earnestly press it upon young and ardent students, that it is a very mistaken manliness to despise the demands of the body; that it is no self-denial, but self-indulgence, to sacrifice health and life in the pursuit of knowledge. Let me remind them that God will make them responsible for every talent committed to them, and for shortening those days which might have been many; and for turning those hours into darkness and distress which might have been hours of sunshine and peace. That must be no small sin in the eye of God, which he so often visits with an early death or premature old age; and which has deprived many a family of its most precious treasure, and the Church of its brightest hopes.—[McLeod's Memorials of Mackintosh.

AUTHORITY OVER CHILDREN.—When Moses demanded of Pharaoh that the Israelites, with their little ones, should leave the land of Egypt to serve the Lord, the latter seemed anxious to retain the children as hostages for the return of their parents. On this Dr. Scott has the following reflection in his Commentary:

"We should likewise remember that Satan and his instruments are extremely averse to our serving God with our sons and daughters; and that they employ various methods of keeping them from joining in his service. We ought, therefore, to be very peremptory in this concern, and be careful to initiate them, even when "little ones," in the ways and worship of God, for such is the kingdom of heaven. But, alas! many apparently religious parents act as if they were of Pharaoh's opinion, and supposed that the service of God was intended for men alone; for they allow their children to stay behind when they go to worship, and permit them to spend their time in dissipation and vanity; as if they would leave them under the yoke of Satan, the god of this world, as hostages for their own return to his service."

A SIMPLE RULE.—To ascertain the length of the day and night, any time of the year, double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of the night, and double the time of setting, which gives the length of the day.—This is a little method of "doing the thing" which few of our readers have been aware of.

TO SHAKE OFF TROUBLE.—Set about doing good to somebody; put on your hat and go and visit the sick and poor; inquire into their wants and administer unto them; seek out the desolate and oppressed, and tell them of the consolations of religion. I have often tried this method, and have always found it the best medicine for a heavy heart.

If the prudence of reserve and decorum dictates silence in some circumstances, in others prudence of a higher order may justify us in speaking our thoughts.

As often as a man lays out for God, he lays up for himself.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MARRIAGES.

On the 31st of July, by the Rev. W. Britz, in St. Landry Parish, La., Mr. JAMES HATFIELD to Miss DELILA J. COLLIER.

On the 23d inst., by the Rev. Oats Gray, at the residence of Dr. T. A. Snider, Dr. PLEASANT R. DOIL to Miss CELIA JANE SNIDER.

By the same, at the residence of Mr. Doil, Mr. WM. E. DORCH to Miss MARY A. Doil.

On the 24th ult., by the same, Mr. THOMAS M. FORT to Miss MARTHA A. CONNELL, all of Bossier Parish, La.

On the 31st July, by Rev. W. W. Mahon, Mr. JAMES N. LOW, of Harris county, to Mrs. ELIZABETH W. REED, of Russell county, Ala.

On Sunday, the 27th ult., in Tuskegee, by Rev. Wm. Manafee, Mr. J. P. WILLINGHAM, of Meriwether county, Ga., to Miss SALLIE TUM, of Warrior Stand, Alabama.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Haldeman, at the residence of Col. Gillespie, Rev. WALTER W. HUTST, of the Mississippi Conference, to Miss NANNIE N. MANN, of Sunflower county, Miss.

☞ Southern Christian Advocate please copy.

On Tuesday evening, August 12th, by the Rev. Charles Gaud, of St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church, Mr. THADDEUS D. BROWN and Miss MARGARETA LAW, all of this city.

DEATHS.

Died—On the 26th July, 1856, in Washington county, Miss., Mrs. MARTHA ANN BROWDER, consort of James W. Browder.

Sister Browder was born in Halifax county, Va., on the 24th February, 1827. She was converted at the age of sixteen, and lived a consistent life by faith in the Son of God. When death came she calmly resigned herself into the hands of God, saying to her loving husband, "I shall soon be with Jesus."

E. F. M.

☞ North Carolina Christian Advocate copy.

Died—Near Jackson, La., on the 27th inst., JANE DAWSON, wife of Rev. Samuel Dawson.

She joined the Methodist Church in 1818, and professed conversion at a prayer meeting in Woodville, Miss. She was a christian in all her relations as neighbor and mistress. As the holy Sabbath began to dawn her spirit entered into the rest that remaineth for God's people.

S. D.

☞ Charleston Advocate please copy.

Died—In Webster, Miss., on the 12th inst., 1856, GLANVILLE GLAZE, aged 25 years. He embraced religion in October last, and lived a good christian. He observed frequently just before he died, to W. P. Lloyd, his father-in-law, "Pa, I hope you could feel as happy as I do." May God bless all to die as he did.

W. P. B.

Died—On the 7th July, 1856, at his residence near Mississippi City, JAMES NEWELL, late deceased was born in South Carolina on the 7th of January, 1787. He was a member of the Methodist Church for many years. I have often heard him say when his friends would speak of the infirmity of his recovery, "Oh I don't want to live, but to see my wife and children. I have more inducements to go to heaven than to stay on earth."—His wife, who died on the 29th of January, 1856, would say to him "We shall soon meet again." Brother Newel lived a useful life, and was blessed with a triumphant death.

E. R. STRICKLAND.

Died—On Oak Ridge, in Morehouse parish, July 20, 1856, at his fathers residence, of Bilious Fever, Mr. JAMES L. DAVIS, eldest son of Mr. Allen and Martha Davis, in the 26th year of his age.

It is with painful feelings we have to record the demise of this amiable and interesting young man, whose acquaintance and friendship we have had the pleasure of enjoying for a season. Truly we can say that in the midst of life we are in death. We do not what a day may bring forth; and we know not why it is that the most lovely flowers that bloom on earth, are so soon and suddenly plucked and taken away from our sight to perfume the paradise of God. But Jesus Christ said, what thou knowest not now, thou shalt know hereafter. Brother Davis was a young man of promise in many respects. But our heavenly father, in his wisdom, saw fit to hurry him away in the morning of life, from the toils of time to the rest of heaven; from the affectionate embrace of his kind parents and many friends below, whose hearts his early death has drawn a pall of gloom, to the presence of God, his father, and the embrace of Jesus Christ, his Savior and loved ones of his family who have preceded him to the glory land.—Then the Church Militant on earth, to the innumerable company of angels, and the general assembly and church of the first-born, whose names are written in heaven. He was, while on earth, in many respects a promising young man. From his childhood, he was a moral, dutiful, temperate and industrious. Of him, it may be said that he kept the outward law; but he knew by experience its deep design until a short time prior to his disease. When after wrestling with God in mighty prayer, he was enabled to say in the fullness of his soul that all was well, and that he was ready to the heaven of God to rest with his Savior.—Then he became perfectly resigned to the will of God, exhorted his friends and companions to meet him in heaven. He spent his last moments in prayer to God, as he said that he would die praying.

We believe and sincerely hope that his pious and godly exhortations, and his manifest trust and confidence in his Savior when approaching the dark valley and shadow of death, has left a lasting impression on the minds of those who visited him whilst on his dying bed. His parents sorrow not as those without hope, for they feel confident that their son is safely landed in the kingdom of God. There they expect to meet him where parting shall be no more forever.—May our heavenly father console them by His spirit under this afflictive dispensation of His Providence, and finally bring them to His eternal joy.

Beyond the flight of time;
Beyond the reign of death
There surely is some blessed clime,
Where life is not a breath.
Nor life's affections transient fire,
Whose sparks fly upward and expire.
There is a world above
Where parting is unknown;
A long eternity of love,
Formed for the good alone,
And faith beholds the dying here
Translated to that glorious sphere.

G. W. EVANS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice—There will be a Camp-Meeting on Lopasa Camp-ground, in Pike county, beginning on the first Friday in October, and ending the following Tuesday or Wednesday. Also, a Camp-Meeting on Adams' Camp-ground, in Amite county, beginning the third Friday in October and ending as above. The preachers, both itinerant and local, and the people generally, are affectionately invited to attend.

J. G. JONES, P. E.

Useful Knowledge.—He that does not know those things which are of use and necessary for him to know, is but little removed from a brute; and the more ignorant man, whatever he may know beside.—[Tillotson.

OVERFLOW OF LAST ISLAND.

The apprehensions expressed by us yesterday for the safety of those on Last Island, have been fearfully realized by the melancholy intelligence we have to lay before our readers this morning. The accounts cannot necessarily be implicitly relied upon, as in the confusion and terror of the scene, it is not to be expected that a strictly correct account could be rendered. It will be seen that our friend, Mr. R. B. Brashear, promises us an accurate account as soon as obtained, which, when received, we will lay before our readers. From the information already received, it will be perceived that the rumors current throughout the city yesterday morning and the afternoon previous, have been more than confirmed.

The sorrow that now shrouds the homes of many of the most respected citizens of the State, gives sad testimony of the instability of life. Many that but a few days since were in the free enjoyment of health, and all that made life joyous and happy, are now dwellers in that other life of which man knows not. With paiuful solicitude we shall look for further details, anxious to learn that which we fear to hear.

Mr. Wm. G. Hewes, the President of the Opelousas Railroad, has favored us with a copy of the following letter:

Wm. G. Hewes, Esq.—*Dear Sir*—On my arrival here I find the Aubrey not yet arrived from the scene of disaster, but is expected to-night. I have taken the responsibility to detain the engine Terrebonne and two box cars of the freight train, and a car from the passenger train, until the Aubrey gets here, as the friends of some of the doomed are here and of course are anxious.

Mr. Bailey and family are safe, as they did not arrive at their destination. Rest assured I shall do all in my power to alleviate the suffering of all as far as possible.

In haste, Respectfully, TH. THAYER.

Bayou Boeuff, Aug. 14, 1856.

Mr. R. B. Brashear writes us as follows:

Brashear, (La.) August 14, 1856.

Editors Crescent:—News was received from Last Island at daylight this morning, by sail boat, that every house has been unroofed and thrown down save one; that those saved are on the hull of the steamboat Star, which occupies the site of the Muggah hillard-house; that *one hundred and sixteen persons are missing*; and many of those saved have broken limbs. Mrs. Maskell and child; Mrs. Reutrop, Wm. Rochelle, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Royster are among the missing, and doubtless lost.

I will forword you accurate accounts when received.

Yours, BRASHEAR.

The steamboats Major Aubrey and Archer sent out—the former went at daylight, the latter is now on the eve of going. One house only standing—Mr. Bethel's. R. B. B.

We are indebted to the conductors of the road for the following list of the lost:

Thos. Millen, wife and two servants; Capt. Schaltre, wife and 7 children; Mrs. Teicfare Landry, 2 children and 4 servants; Mrs. Anthony Como, 5 children and 3 servants; Mrs. Pruett, 2 children and 2 servants; Mrs. Darsine Reutrop and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Turner; Mr. and Mrs. McRae and child; Mrs. Flash and sister; Mrs. Thomas Maskill, 3 children and 1 servant; servant of Thomas Ellis; John Muggah, wife and 2 children; Mr. A. M. Foley and wife; Mrs. Crozier and 3 servants; J. C. Beatty, wife and 2 children; Mrs. Bordis and servant; Henry Landry and 3 servants; M. Landry; Joseph Dugas; Ulysse Simoneau; C. A. Barilleau; A. Friere, wife, child and servant; G. Goreuberg; Mr. Rochelle; Captain Ratier; James Muggah and son; A. Tiaman and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Royster; a child of E. Bernard; servant of Mersrs. Girard and child; servant of Mr. Hawkins; Dennis Miller, wife and child; Mrs. Rommage; Mr. Vorson and daughter; Mr. Barbin; Mrs. L. E. Barbin; Mrs. Bell; A. Snyder; F. Fitzpatrick; servant of D. A. Bryan; two children of Mr. Robinet; a child of Mr. Etier; infant child of W. W. Pugh.

All names not appearing in this list are safe, as far as known.

By counting over the above, we find there are but 108 names.

THE LAST ISLAND DISASTER.

We are indebted to a friend for the following letter giving further details of that terrible calamity. It will be seen that much of the matter embraced in his letter we have before published; but as he gives additional particulars, and his letter as a whole is a full and complete narrative of what transpired, we give it entire:

Bayou Boeuff, Aug. 15, 1856.

Messrs. Editors of the Crescent: According to request, I hasten to give you the particulars of the terrible calamity at Last Island.

Soon after the news of the overflowing of the Island reached here, the steamer Major Aubrey started to the relief of those who were said to be clinging to the steamer Star. She returned at 9 o'clock last night with about a hundred of them, and reported that there was a hundred more still at the Island awaiting other boats which were on their way down.

I have been able to gather the following particulars from those of the survivors with whom I am acquainted.

As you are aware, the weather had been very stormy for a day or two previous to Sunday, and it was particularly so in the neighborhood of this ill-fated Island; but on Sunday morning, about 10 o'clock, it began blowing a perfect hurricane from the north-east, and the water began rising with fearful rapidity, breaking clean over the Island. In fifteen minutes from the time that the wind rose and the water began rising, there was not a single house on the Island, and all was a promiscuous wreck.

The steamer Southern Star, which was anchored near, was blown ashore and bilged, and was thus the means of saving those that were saved; all who succeeded in getting to her were saved, while those who preferred taking their chances on the Island in preference to running the risk of being blown out to sea on her, perished.

The scene that followed the first tremendous gust of wind, I have been informed, beggars all description. One tremendous cry of agony went up, and in five minutes naught was to be heard but the howling of the winds and the lashing of the waters—two hundred souls had perished in that short time!

From what I can learn, the force of the wind must have exceeded anything on record. A gentleman informed me that boards and logs would be torn from the houses and whirled through the air like feathers; men and women were blown down and thrown about until they were either killed or stunned.

This terrible tornado only lasted about four hours, and then subsided very rapidly; the water fell as rapidly as it had risen, leaving dead bodies of men, women and children, mixed promiscously with furniture and debris from the fallen houses; in the meantime night came on with all its horrors, and nothing could be determined as to the extent of the disaster until Monday morning, and the following named persons were positively ascertained to have been lost:

Dr. Batey, lady, four children and two servants; A. M. Foley, lady and two servants; Adrien Frero, lady and son; Gabriel Grevenberg, Gaspard Ratin, Thos. Mille, lady and three servants; Homer Millo, lady and child; Michel Schlatre, lady, seven children and six servants; John Muggah, wife, two children and two servants; James Muggah and son, John Barlaffey, Mrs. B. A. Prewett and two servants, Ida Magill, Augustin Magill, Mrs. Crozier and three servants, Mrs. Bordis and servant, H. Landry and three servants, Michael Landry, Joseph Dugas, Ulysse Simoneau, Joe, (waiter) servant of Mr. Trousdale, C. A. Barilleau, child and servant of W. W. Pugh, Jean Avert, Wm. Rochelle, Achille Hebert, wife, child and servant; Mrs. T. Landry, two children and four servants; Mrs. A. Comeau, five children and four servants; L. H. Prewett, Jr., Mrs. D. Reutrop, daughter and servant; Mr. Turner, lady and servant; Mr. Reed, wife, child and two servants; Mrs. Flash and child; sister of Mrs. Flash, and child; Mrs. Thos. Maskell, three children and one servant; Mr. Midnight, two servants of Mr. Ellis, Mr. Case, P. Robinet, Simon Gimble, Levi Losp, Mrs. Eliol Hebert, Mrs. Emilline Babin, Mr. Homer Hebert, Mr. Stewart, Miss Fisher, Col. Fisher, Mr. Thompson, lady and three servants; Mr. McDonald, servant of Wm. Hland, servant of Joshua Baker, Mr. Royster and lady, negro man of Cheyney Johnson, Lewis, steward; Jane, chambermaid; servant of Mrs. Develin, servant of Mrs. Meade, child of J. Etie, and servant; servant of D. Berand, servent of Jonas Mersh, Mrs. Gerand and child; servant of Dr. Hawkins, servant of Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Roemage and servant, Mrs. Volsen and daughter, Mrs. M. Babin; Mrs. Eliof Babin, Mrs. Boudreaux, Mrs. Bell, John Schneider, F. Fitzpatrick, servant of G. A. Brinant, two children of Mr. Bontaton, Tom, three negro; Harriet, slave of D. Muggah; two children of Mr. Hindglas.

There are some incidents connected with this awful affair which I cannot refrain from giving you; among them was the heroic conduct of Dr. Batey's negro coachman. This truly faithful servant, on the commencement of the panic, seized one of his master's children, and accompanied his master and family to the highest point of the island; as soon as he perceived the wreck of the Star he tried to persuade his master to go aboard, but without success, and then he asked to be allowed to take the child that he had in his arms on board, but his master sternly commanded him to put the child down—he reluctantly obeyed, but in a few minutes, seeing that if he remained where he was, that he would inevitably perish, he caught up one of Mr. Pugh's children, and made for the wreck with it, and succeeded in getting there, and was saved. He says that if his poor master had permitted him, he would have saved his whole family.

One of Mr. Pugh's sons behaved like a hero, and throughout the trying time assisted his father in saving his brothers and sisters, with as much foresight, coolness and intelligence, as a man bred to battle with the elements.

Mr. and Mrs. Foley were seen to be carried away on the crest of a breaker, locked up in each others arms, and thus they died as they had lived, together.

Hon. W. W. Pugh's appearance on his arrival at this place was indeed truly heart-rending, his hair was matted with blood and salt water, and had changed its hue as had his beard. He was pale and emaciated, and in his arms he held with a convulsive grasp the dead body of his infant, the only one out of seven which he had not been permitted by an Allwise Providence to save. His conduct is said to have been perfectly chivalrous; indeed all that could be expected of a man of his exalted character.

The following are the names of those persons who were on the island at the time of the disaster and survived:

Capt. Thos. Ellis, planter, Terrebone; Mrs. John E. King, and sisters, Opelousas; Mr. Marsh and daughter, Newtown; Hon. W. W. Pugh, wife, six children and servant, Assumption; Mr. Antoine Comoe, two children and two servants; Dr. Hawkins, wife, child and servant; Dr. Lyle, Dr. Dupetier of Attakapas; Dr. B. F. Prewitt, Mrs. Harris and child; Dr. Roules and lady, formerly of New Orleans, now of Berwick's; two Misses Rodrigues and a niece; Mr. Nash, wife and children; Capt. Gates and wife; Mr. Trosclair and lady; L. Hebert and lady, Bayou Gonla; Dr. Bagly and lady; Mr. Herreux and family; Mr. Bowen Jackson, Opelousas; Captain Murphy; Mrs. Rantree; Miss Miller, Mr. Miller and lady; Desire LeBlanc, A. LeBlanc, of Napoleon; E. Liconta, of Napoleon; John Smith; Adolphe Rochelle; Mr. Baptiste, of the Island; John Davis and family; O. Mahasson, Sheriff of Parish of Assumption; L. Laforest; Mr. Ettier and wife, Newton; J. L. Lewis, wife and mother; A. Toffier and lady, Bayou Gonla; P. Marioneau; Mr. Desobris and family, Plaquemine; two Misses Clements, dec; Mrs. Darden & Co.; Capt. and crew of steamer "Star;" Capt. Dave Muggah and family; Mr. Voisin; Henry Muggah; Alfred Wadsworth; Mr. Mansfill and two children, of Franklin; Mrs. Dr. Lyman; Rev. Mr. McAlister; Mrs. Crotier and two sons, Bayou Gonla; Mr. Winter; Mr. Hert and lady, Plaquemines; Mrs. Leftrick; Mrs. Dickerson, dec; Miss Mary Mathison; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Sims, of Carroll Parish; Charles Ballis, wife and child; Miss C. Hartman, Mr. Crank, Mr. Johnson, lady and four children, J. K. Smith, W. H. Winter and servant, T. Landry, G. A. Brunt, Miss Nichols, Franklin Pugh, E. Dufonta, V. H. Reutrop, S. J. Gotterman, Chas. Rhen, A. B. Cary, Mrs. Birdsall and son, Dr. Hay, Mrs. S. E. Klug, Miss Caroline Klug, A. E. Tyler, Louis Grevenberg, Miss Brunette, Desire Bernaud, lady and two children, Mr. Flash and lady, Mrs. Giraud.

Yours, truly. B.

P. S.—I have just learned that everybody is safe on Caillou Island, about which there has been such terrible anxiety. The water did not rise higher than five feet in the lowest parts of the island; while the higher parts were free from water. The persons who were there did not experience much peril, and I am exceedingly happy to state that no accident of any kind occurred.

I forgot to mention above that several of the bodies that were picked up on Last Island, were found to have been robbed, their pockets cut out, and in some cases, fingers which had had rings on them, were cut off. These outrages have been committed, it is said, by a set of piratical vagabonds who infest the bayous and swamps of the mainland. A party of gentlemen are forming here to go in search of them; if they are caught, woe be unto them, no tree in the parish will be too high for a gallows to hang their despicable carcasses on.

It is further reported that a negro, or quadroon, has been taken in the act of robbing a dead body, and that he is in custody. I cannot vouch as to the truth of the report, however. B.

EXTENT OF THE LATE STORM.

From our exchanges we learn that the storm which created such terrible havoc in our State on Sunday, the 10th inst., must have reached from one end of the Union to the other.

In Massachusetts there was a gale on the 8th inst., which, for duration and intensity, exceeded any thing known there for a great many years.

Over forty buildings were struck by lightning, including churches and others of a public nature. In some towns, the damage by the lightning, wind and rain, was very great, particularly in Wentworth, where property to the value of near twenty thousand dollars was destroyed. Railroads in that State suffered most severely, by having trees blown over their tracks and bridges washed away; travel was in consequence much impeded.

In New Hampshire the storm was most severe, blowing down barns and farm houses, destroying vast quantities of grain. The river rose to an extraordinary height, particularly the Merrimac, which rose eleven feet above its usual height.

In New York and Pennsylvania, the storm prevailed with more or less intensity. In Philadelphia the lightning struck several buildings, electrifying several persons, but without fatal results.

In Virginia they were visited by a violent storm and flood, which completely submerged a large portion of the town of Harrisonburg, sweeping away several houses and contents.

In Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware, more or less damage was done to the growing crops, many houses had all their window glasses blown out, or were unroofed, and hail fell in large quantities.

In Tennessee, a storm also raged on the 8th, which is described as having been terrific. Three trees in front of a dwelling house in Clarksville were struck by lightning and set on fire.

In Mississippi we learn that a storm, which for severity has scarce ever been equalled, commenced on Sunday, the 10th, and continued for three days, doing immense damage to the cotton crop.

In the Northern parishes of our State, the same storm committed universal havoc. Cotton and corn which, a few days previous, promised such ample harvest to planters, are now lying prostrate, so much damaged that the yield is reduced to at least one-third. Cane, where not flattened to the ground, it is said, will not be much injured.

Thus has this terrible storm swept from one end of the country to the other, blasting the well earned hopes of the farmer, and wrapping whole communities in mourning. Well indeed may it be said, the gale of August, 1856, will long be remembered.

☞ The full particulars of the overflow at Last Island, which are the most reliable, and which appear in our columns this week, are taken from the New Orleans Daily Crescent.

☞ **Caution to Travelers.**—Travelers at this season of the year should always be careful to procure a supply of Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as it is now conceded by all who have tried this invaluable medicine that nature can be sustained, and when a traveler is subject to the various changes of water and diet, as he is compelled to be, these BITTERS are the most reliable medicine now in market. That they are what we represent, we can only refer to the people generally, who have tried them, and speak volumes in favor of the regulator of the stomach. For sale by J. Wright & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres street, and C. O. Woodman, corner of Magazine and Common streets, and druggists and dealers generally. au24 1t

☞ **Great Cure of Piles.—Camden, N. J.,** March 12th, 1855.—Dear Sir: It is with much pleasure I take this opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of a few bottles of "Hoofland's German Bitters." For a number of years I have been sorely and severely afflicted with pain in the stomach, attended by severe attacks of the Piles, for which I tried a great many remedies, but without affording me any relief. Being advised to use the GERMAN BITTERS, I did so, using in connection for the Piles, your SPIKENARD OINTMENT, and I now inform you that they have entirely cured me and restored me to health, and I would advise all the afflicted to use your valuable medicines, etc. Respectfully yours, MARGARET REPSHER,

No. 45 Plum street, Camden, N. J.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.

☞ See advertisement. ao23

Magnetic Telegraph.

REVOLUTION IN ST. DOMINGO.

BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.

New York, August 15.—Advices from St. Domingo state that a revolution is in progress, growing out of the terms of the Spanish treaty which favors the Spanish descendants—there being the most numerous desire to hoist the Spanish flag again, and the citizens and soldiers are flocking to the Spanish Consul's office to register their names as Spanish citizens.

Great excitement exists, the tribunals and all public buildings being closed, and business entirely suspended.

The President and Cabinet threatened to resign.

The foreigners and Liberals are looking anxiously for some Government vessel to protect them.

The Liberals say the Spanish flag shall never again be hoisted.

The Spanish Consul is opposing the ratification of the treaty, and doing all in his power to thwart the measures of the American Consul.

Congressional.

Washington, Aug. 13.—*Senate.*—A message was received from the President, enclosing Secretary Marcy's letter in regard to privateering.

A bill regulating the compensation of the members of Congress passed.

The Senate ratified a treaty for the extradition of criminals with Austria and Baden.

Also a commercial treaty with the Two Sicilies.

Also a commercial treaty with Nicaragua—made under the former Government of Nicaragua.

House.—The House adhered to the Kansas Amendments and provisos to the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Washington, Aug. 14.—*Senate.*—The bill for continuing the improvement of the Des Moines Rapides failed to pass over the President's veto. The vote stood: Yeas 32; Nays 17.

House.—The House still continues to adhere to Kansas amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Washington, August 15.—*Senate.*—One hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the extension of the Capitol, and half a million dollars for the Washington Aqueduct, were added to the Civil Appropriation bill.

House.—The House passed the Senate bill regulating Diplomatic and Consular salaries.

Also a bill appropriating $200,000 for the establishment of a naval depot at Brunswick, Georgia.

The Senate bill regulating the compensation of members of Congress was amended, by allowing $6,000 for the whole session

ADDITIONAL BY THE BALTIC.

Cotton Market Firm—Breadstuffs Declined.

Commercial Intelligence.

Cotton—The sales for three days amounted to 21,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,000 and exporters 2,000 bales. The market closed firm, with prices stiffer but not quotably higher.

Breadstuffs.

Manchester advices are more favorable. The weather has been good and the crop accounts are very favorable.

Breadstuffs show a considerable decline. Wheat is from 6 to 9d lower. Flour has declined 1s 6d to 3s. Provisions are generally unchanged. Lard is dull at 60s to 70s.

The money market is more stringent, there being a temporary demand at five per cent. Consols for money are quoted at 95¼ to 95⅝.

General News.

The Baltic brings but few items of interest.

Samgossa surrendered to the Royalists on the evening of the 1st, the royal troops returning without opposition and disarming the citizens.

We have no definite particulars, but it is certain that the insurrection is entirely at an end.

O'Donnell's future policy is unknown. It is reported, however, that he is attempting to conciliate the Liberals.

Marshal Pelissier has been raised to the dignity of a dukedom.

It is rumored that Louis Napoleon is suffering from a spinal disease.

Italian affairs are perfectly unintelligible. It is reported that France has remonstrated with Sardinia in favor of Austria. Denmark proposes to fortify the Sound, to which Russia is said to be adverse.

An explosion of 200 barrels of gunpowder at Salonica, Turkey, caused great loss of life and property.

Congressional.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The Senate passed the House bill extending the time of paying the Texas claim sixty days.

Postponed until December the bill for the settlement of the claims of the officers of the Revolution—their widows and orphans.

Passed the Light-house appropriation bill.

House.—Passed Senate bill extending copy-right to dramatic authors.

Passed Ocean Mail Appropriation bill with proviso terminating the compensation of the Collins' line, by 119 majority.

Senate Continued.—Post-Office bill amended and passed. The amendment provides for a semi-monthly overland mail to California—the expenses not to exceed $500,000 per annum.

Passed House bill regulating the diplomatic and consular system.

Annual Fortification bill; bills for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids and Patapsco river over the President's veto.

House, Continued.—Passed Senate bill to protect citizens of the United States in discovery of guano Islands.

Also bill for the improvement of Patapsco river over the veto.

Receded from the amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill, except the $20,000 appropriation for the expenses of the next Kansas Legislature, after which the bill passed.

Also passed a bill for the construction of a steam revenue cutter for New York.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Both houses were in session until half-past four o'clock Sunday morning.

The Senate passed the Ocean Mail bill with the House proviso, terminating the compensation to the Collins line.

Ratified the treaty with the Creeks and Seminoles, involving an appropriation of over a million acres of land.

The House insisted on the Kansas rider to the Army bill. Several appropriation bills are yet pending on disagreeing amendments.

Richardson, of Illinois, resigned his seat in the House.

The Army Appropriation bill failed in passage.

The appropriations amount to fourteen millions of dollars.

Many private bills failed to receive the signature of the President for want of time.

Congress adjourned *sine die*. There are rumors that an extra session will be called.

Sixty-one members received $3,000 each, for from the 4th of March, 1855, to the 4th of March, 1856, and the rest proportionate sums.

Quarantine at Bos

Boston, August 16.—The City Council has resolved to Quarantine all vessels from Southern ports where the Yellow Fever has been reported.

New York Market.

New York, August 16.—Cotton steady, with sales of 500 bales.

New York, August 18.—Flour has declined. State and Ohio, are quoted at $6 40; Southern, $7 25.—Nothing doing in Wheat.

Corn has declined.

River Intelligence.

Vicksburg, August 18.—The Southern Belle passed down at 5 o'clock this evening.

A young sperm whale was thrown upon the Atlantic shore of Long Island, near Quoque, on the 9th inst. This is the first whole of the kind ever seen in this country. An agent of Barnum's Museum bought it, and sent it by an extra car on the Long Island Railroad to the city, preserved in ice. Hundreds were flocking to see the monster.

The town of Pomeroy, Ohio, was almost totally destroyed by fire on Friday, the 8th inst. Sixty horses were burned, including all the business portion of the town, the Court-house and public offices. Two persons were killed by falling walls.

THRILLING NARRATIVE.

Plantation, Bayou de Large, near Houma, Parish Terrebonne, La., 13th Aug., 1856.

Messrs. Editors: Thinking that a history of a recent trip in search of pleasure and health to (towards) Caillou Island may interest your readers, I subjoin an outline of it.

On Thursday evening, after a pleasant ride of sixteen miles down the banks of the Bayous Terrebonne and Black, from the Terrebonne Station, through one of the richest sections of country in Louisiana, we (Miss L., Mrs. B., and myself,) reached the fine plantation of Mr. C., in whose hospitable mansion we passed the night. Our preparations for our contemplated excursion to Caillou were complete, and the evening was passed in joyful chat upon the anticipated pleasures to be enjoyed at this, the most beautiful of the group of Islands fronting our Gulf coast. Our fishing tackle was inspected and pronounced complete, and war was formally declared against the whole finny tribe—red-fish, trout, sheephead, flounder, etc., were to afford us amusement and grace our table. On Friday morning (the day dedicated by seamen generally to the demon of ill luck,) we loaded an immense plantation waggon to its utmost capacity with stores, provisions, baggage and bedding, and started the same for the point of embarkation on the Terrebonne, thirty miles distant. In the afternoon, our party, now composed of Mr. and Mrs. C. and their three children, Miss L., Mrs. B. and myself, accompanied by five able attendants, started in carriages. The evening was clear and fine, the roads excellent, and we rolled along merrily until we reached the plantation and residence of Mrs. D., in whose kind charge we left the ladies to refresh themselves with a walk and supper, while Mr. C. and myself proceeded to Jack Hibbles', the point of embarkation, to superintend the loading of our sail boat, and to provide comfortable quarters for the ladies.

We soon found, however, that comfort was out of the question. The boat (the best we could procure,) was but thirty feet long, and already loaded to its utmost capacity with the baggage and stores, so it was apparent that our party of thirteen persons, with Captain Chesnut and son, and two blacks for crew, seventeen souls in all, must be content on deck. The boat had a cabin three feet four inches wide, by five feet eleven inches long, by three and a half feet high, and was decked over, but as this cabin was already filled with baggage, and a perfect "black hole" at the best, the deck had the benefit of fresh air, and was preferred. I am thus minute as to the dimensions of this *commodious* cabin, for reasons that will become apparent as we progress. The ladies arrived at 12 P. M., heralding their approach to this abode of mosquitoes and alligators with a song, whose music rang cheerily through the dark aisles among the moss grown live oaks. Here we encamped until day break, when the cry of "all aboard that's going" roused all, and we were off, down the sluggish and black bayou Terrebonne.

Six miles, past the overhanging live-oaks, myrtle bushes and towering cypresses, brought us to the edge of the (to the eye) boundless sea marsh, through whose waving field of bright green grass wound the bayou, on and on, until lost in the distance. By noon, by alternately sailing, poling and cordelleing, we reached a low shell mound on the bank of the bayou, known as the "Temple," some six or seven miles from the edge of the woods. Here we stopped and landed, to stretch our weary limbs and refresh the inner man with a lunch. The wind, by this time, had freshened and hauled so much ahead as to prevent our sailing. Beating to windward with a crowded and overloaded boat, in a shallow and narrow bayou, was out of the question. We determined to await here until sunset, trusting that the wind would lull or become favorable, so that we might proceed by moonlight. We were, however, disappointed, and made the best arrangements we could for encamping for the night. The afternoon and evening being clear, we amused ourselves by fishing, and with a bright moon for the first half of the night, the time passed pleasantly.

This was the first experience in the lives of the female portion of our party in camp life and sleeping upon the ground, with the bright moon and stars overhead; but the novelty of the thing and the beauty of the night made it pleasant to them. Social chat and song made the time pass rapidly; the strong breeze sweeping over the broad expanse of marsh kept down the mosquitos and filled the lungs with the fresh and pure sea air. One by one sleep o'ercame us; all slept, dreaming not of the near approach of danger. I awoke suddenly; a dense black cloud covered half the sky to the south-east, and was approaching rapidly. There was no time to get on board our boat, which was anchored out in the bayou. We (Mr. C. and myself) wished to get the ladies into the cabin out of the rain, but we were too late. The squall struck us; hastily covering with blankets and shawls the ladies, who cowered together on the ground, we turned our backs to the storm and to the best of our ability protected them. The rain fell in torrents, the wind howled past us, and thus we remained from 2½ to 5 A. M., when the rain ceased, but not the wind. It is needless to say we were drenched and disconsolate; but putting the best face we could upon the matter, with many a joke we ate a cold breakfast and conveyed the ladies into the cabin of our sail-boat. The wind, which was now from the north-east, gradually increasing, our boat dragged her anchor until she rested against the bank. Whilst the wind was at north-east, we apprehended no danger from the rising of the water and consequent overflow of the marsh, and therefore remained quietly on board our boat, though the sea broke over her with great force every moment. Capt. Chesnut, his son, and all the negroes remained all day ashore, on the Temple.

About 6 P. M. the wind changed suddenly to the southeast and commenced to blow with ten-fold force. It shrieked and howled past us with tremendous fury. The water commenced to rise rapidly; our boat floated over on to the bank and dragged her anchor, which Mr. C. and myself had by this time buried into the shell bank. Myself and a negro man got upon the anchor to bear it down, but our weight was nothing. Our boat yet rubbed slightly on the top of the shell bank, and this prevented the full force of the strain coming upon the anchor. Something must be done instantly, for in ten minutes it would be too late. As soon as the boat floated freely so as to bring the whole strain upon her anchor, we would be swept resistlessly across the marsh. Slightly to the rear, and to right of the stern of the boat, I perceived a stunted hackberry tree. Could we get the anchor to this tree it might hold. Every man except Lewis (a black man) and myself, try and bear the boat over towards that tree. You, Lewis, help me carry the anchor across the bows of the boat to that tree. The boat drifts faster than we can carry the anchor—the grounds on a ridge of shells—we reach the tree, and firmly lash the anchor to it. Thank God, so far we are safe; if the tree but holds by its roots. By this time the water is over the top of the Temple, sweeping over it immense logs, as if they were mere straws.

Here comes the skiff (which had been all day on the top of the Temple, bottom up, coverlog Capt. Chesnut and son and the negroes) containing the Captain (who was a cripple from the effects of a wound in the foot from a stingaree,) and the negro women, guided by the negro men, through water waist deep, where, fifteen minutes before, the bank was dry. They tumble aboard, half dead and perfectly powerless from fear. Poor souls, I can't blame them; for though I was at sea two years, I never experienced a blow anything approaching to this. The spray blown from the tops of the waves strikes you in the face with force and power of hail stones; you cannot look to the windward without protecting your eyes. We chop off the large branches of the hackberry tree so as to protect it from the wind, and force by the boat all the trash lodged against the bows.

Now the wind suddenly hauls to the south and west of south; our boat's ice quarter bears against a large bunch of bushes, she lists over with the force of the wind; she is in danger of being capsized and swamped. The axe—one cut to each stay and rope connected with the mast; a dozen blows and the mast is over board. Glorious!—just in time; for the gunnale was down to the water's edge. All hands to the cable—haul ahead so as to let the boat drop clear of this bush, or we will be in "Davy Jones' locker" in five minutes. Pull, you devils, if you ever pulled in your lives—pull all of you, pull; we gain about half enough to clear the bush, the cable is jammed in a bush forward of the bows, the boat lists over more and more, we struggle, we pull with the strength of despair, we cannot gain an inch, but hold it as we have got. I look about me, Mr. C. and myself gaze into each others eyes, the thought is the same in both. We have done our best, unless God helps us now, we are gone. Our wives and children, must we all die this miserable death? If the boat turns over we are gone, for the marsh is one sea, overflowed fully six feet, and there is no land for miles. That bush might hold up one or two, but how long in the face of this hurricane? We could not reach the stunted tree or stump which holds our anchor, for the current rushes by with the force of a torrent. If we cannot save our wives and children we will die with them. All these things and a thousand others rushed through my mind during the few moments we held fast to that cable, and I have no doubt through Mr. C's. also. Again and again, with no better success, we struggle to pull our boat ahead so that her stern would drop clear of this unyielding obstruction. Those bushes were low and stunted, strong under the water, but thin and weak above, and our boat drew two and a half feet of water. When we had almost abandoned all hope, the wind and current, which had been hauling more and more to the westward and on our beam, suddenly forced the bow of the boat over to leeward, and of course ahead, (for the cable would not let her drop,) enabling us by a combined and powerful effort to clear the bush and drop our boat free to the cable. We now breathed more freely, and were safe, provided our cable did not part, our tree pull up by the roots, or the wind change again. Neither of these things occurred, however; we tried our pumps, loaded everything so as to bring the boat on an even keel, adopted every precaution necessary, and then waited for the storm to abate. The storm continued the whole night; and though the night was long and dismal, as you may imagine, we were satisfied, content that we had escaped with our lives. Soon after sunrise on Monday morning the storm had abated to such an extent that we were enabled to erect and rig a jury mast, out of the old mast which we had cut down and tied to the bush, and which still remained where we had made it fast. After arranging everything we took in our anchor, hoisted a rag of sail, and finally succeeded in getting back into bayou Terrebonne, within the woods. By sunset we had reached Mr. Chesnut's house, some fifteen miles up into the settlements. Here we landed and passed the night, and you can imagine what comfort, after being soaked for forty hours, we all felt to get into a house, put on dry clothes and sleep. The ladies, I must say, behaved nobly, for not a cry or murmur did we hear from them during the whole of this trying time, confined as they were in a miserable hole, three feet by six, without sleep, and wet, with hardly room to sit upright.

But for the exertions of Mr. C. and myself, aided by Mr. Chesnut and son, and the black boy Lewis, we would undoubtedly have been all lost; and I must confess that I had an unconquerable aversion to being drowned in such dirty and muddy water. From the edge of the woods on bayou Terrebonne to a point fifteen miles above,

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Compensation of Kindred Souls.

Why may not spirit hold communion
With kindred spirit here below—
Soul to soul, by no earth-bonds of union,
Nor over hope such bonds to know?
Why must we quench this higher nature,
That soul's divinest, noblest feature,
The loftiest gift of our Creator—
Ah! why must this be so?

O, how a glance of recognition
From eyes that ne'er again may meet,
Fills all our life with joy Elysian,
A joy we never can forget!
Let we must check the fountain's gushing,
Which all from soul to soul is rushing
While its rich waters might be flashing
Our hearts alone as yet.

Ah! why this ever restless longing
To meet a soul whose every tone,
The hopes and fears around it thronging,
Are but a reflex of our own?
O, is it wrong—this ceaseless yearning,
The hidden soul's volcanic burning?
May not that soul, in all its turning
Be to another known?

O God! why drop within the spirit
This subtle essence hast thou placed,
If none its fullness may inherit—
If we must wander through life's waste,
With none to know the fount of feeling
Which seeks for aye its own revealing,
And keeps, from echoes backward stealing,
Our little draught to taste?

It is not life, this dreamy aching,
This yearning for the soul unknown,
This effort to the inward breaking
Which finds on earth alone—alone,
Where can it flee? but up to heaven,
Hoping, its latent earth-throb given,
The world where nevermore are riven
Spirits of kindred tone.

IRVING.

America.

There is a people mighty in its youth—
A land beyond the Oceans of the West;
Where, though with modest rites, Freedom and Truth
Are worshipped; from a glorious mother's breast,
Who, since high Athens fell among the rest
Sate like the Queen of Nations, but in woe,
By shrewd usurpers outraged and oppressed,
Turns to her children calls for succor now,
And deems not Fate or Power in Wisdom's fullest flow.

This land is like the Eagle, whose young gaze
Feeds on fierce noontide beams, whose golden plume
Floats mirrored on the storm, and in the blaze
Of sunrise gleams when earth is wrapped in gloom;
An epitaph or glory for the tomb
Of murdered Europe may thy fame be made,
Great people! As the roads shall thou become!
Thy growth is swift as morn, when night must fade;
Thou in the desert there to bless at home
For Freedom! Genius is thy strong to rear
The monuments of man beneath the dome
Of a new heaven; myriads assemble there,
Whom the proud lords of land, in rage or fear,
Drive from their wasted homes;
Nay, start not from the name—America! [Shelley.

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—*Senate.*—The Senate passed a joint resolution authorizing Professor Bache, of the Coast Survey, to accept a medal presented to him by Sweden.

Mr. Hunter reported a substitute for the bill regulating the compensation of members of Congress, giving them $3,500 instead of $3,000 per year, with a like per diem, as the law now stands. The bill provides that if any books be distributed to the members by resolution of either or of both Houses, a like grant for the same shall be deducted from the sum allowed, but provided that this shall not extend to books ordered to be printed during the session of Congress, for which members respectively may call.

House.—On motion of Mr. King, a resolution was adopted requesting the Post Master General to make special and vigilant enquiry as to the abstracted or detained from the mails, transmitted from Washington, books and public documents transmitted by Congress.

The House then proceeded to act on the sixty-seven Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill.

August 11.—*Senate.*—A resolution was adopted calling for information as to what measures had been taken by Government in regard to the declaration of the European Congress respecting the abolition of privateering.

Mr. Douglas reported back the House bill to reorganize the government of Kansas, with a report taking the ground that the Senate bill is the best plan for pacification that the Senate can devise, and recommending that the House bill be laid on the table, as a test vote on its rejection.

Mr. Collamer submitted a minority report in favor of the enactment of the House bill.

The vote being taken, the bill was laid on the table—yeas 35; nays 13.

Mr. Weller moved that the Senate take up the Pacific Railroad bill. Disagreed to.

The Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill was then taken up, and the Senate struck out the House Kansas proviso, by a vote of 30 against 12.

House.—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill reducing the duties on imports, and for other purposes. The consideration thereof was postponed till the third Monday in December.

A message was received from the President vetoing the bill for the improvement of Desmoines Rapids. The bill then passed, over the President's veto—yeas 120, nays 54.

The Post Office bill was then taken up and passed without debate.

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up, as returned from the Senate, minus the Sherman proviso.

Mr. Pennington offered a substitute for the proviso, that no part of the military force of the United States shall be employed or aid in the enforcement of the acts of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, until such acts are approved by Congress; this not to be construed to prevent the President from employing the regular military force to prevent invasion of the Territory by armed bands now residents, or any other body of non-residents acting as *posse comitatus* of any officer in the Territory. Adopted—yeas 101, nays 97. The bill was then returned to the Senate.

The Light House appropriation bill, and sundry bills of minor importance, were severally taken up and passed.

The house took a recess till 7 P.M., for political debate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—*Senate.*—Mr. Hunter asked that the question be now taken on the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill.

Mr. Trumbull said he could not vote for it, because the Senate had stricken out the clause providing no part of the money to be appropriated shall be expended for pensioning or drilling persons charged with treason or political offences in Kansas.

Mr. Bayard said he thought that was a good reason for voting for the bill.

Mr. Hale said he should vote against all supplies for the Government as long as they were coupled with an appropriation to pay the members of the usurping Kansas Legislature.

The bill was then passed by yeas 35, nays 12.

House.—Mr. Waldridge, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the western boundary of Missouri, in Iowa, north of 38 degrees and south of the 44 degrees of north latitude to some point on the Pacific Ocean.

August 13.—*Senate.*—A message was received from the President in answer to the resolution calling for information relative to the protocol of the Peace Conference on the subject of privateering.

House.—The House passed the bill extending the patent of the Adams printing press, by forty majority.

The House then took up the Senate's amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Lake Providence Herald, of the 9th inst., says a good shower is much needed in that village.

The Shreveport News of the 5th inst., has the following article on rain:

Since the last week we were blessed with an abundance of this article. Besides many showers, several very heavy rains have fallen during the past few days. We fear that the heavy rains have injured the cotton in this parish. They have had no effect upon "old Bat," who seems inclined "not to drink until we have low." No doubt a wise resolution, but we think it is a little too dry to stick to it; in fact, though we do not favor intemperance, we hope to see "old Bat" reeling along just as full as he can stick.

SHOOTING BY LIGHTNING.—The Shreveport Southwestern of the 6th inst., says:

We regret to learn that the new gin-house of the Rev. and J. W. Barrow, near Mooring Hill, in this parish, was struck by lightning last Wednesday evening, and consumed with about 45 bales of cotton, destroyed by fire.

We learn from the Mansfield Republican, of the 24 ult., that the late showers of rain in that section, but it came too late to benefit the crops materially.

The French nation is decidedly progressive at the present time. It has recently set forth an edict to all of the land, ordering spectaculars and playhouses to paste upon every bottle or pod of physic they vend a government tax for external use, a flaming red label. The words "Medicament for external use" are the edict. The object of this is to prevent the fatal mistakes which too often occur, by a person applying internal medicine to the outside of the body, or vice versa, being similar in every town and province. It is hoped that all persons will soon learn to recognize it as an indication of danger.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO-SAXON AT QUEBEC

The screw steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool on the 30th ult., arrived at Quebec on the morning of the 10th inst.

The Cunard steamer Canada, from Boston July 15th, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday evening, 26th July.

The steamship Washington, from New York on the 12th July, touched at Southampton on the morning of the 26th, and sailed thence for Bremen the same day.

The screw steamship Kangaroo sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia on the same day that the Anglo-Saxon sailed for Quebec.

The Collins steamship Baltic, from New York on the 19th ult., had not been signaled when the Anglo-Saxon sailed from Liverpool at about 10 o'clock A. M.

The insurrection difficulties still continue in Spain.

Great Britain.

The Liverpool cotton market was firm, but quiet, at the prices current at the sailing of the Asia on the 26th ult.

Under the influence of fine weather and satisfactory reports in regard to the growing crops, the breadstuff markets show a general decline in prices.

The London money market exhibited no new feature, and Consols were firm at about previous rates.

The British Parliament was prorogued by the Queen on the 29th ult., until the 7th of October next, on which occasion the Queen delivered a speech. Her Majesty thanks her Lords and Gentlemen in Parliament for their usual assiduity in public duties, and especially for their support during the past war. Her Majesty says that the prosperity of the nation was not materially checked by the war, but expresses hopes that the general prosperity of her subjects will be augmented by the peace. The Royal speech then proceeded to say that Her Majesty "is engaged in negotiations on the subject of questions in connection with affairs with Central America, and hopes that the differences which have arisen on those matters between her government and the United States, may be satisfactorily adjusted."

Her Majesty takes the opportunity to thank India and her other colonies for their aid afforded during the past war.

The remainder of the speech is wholly devoted to home affairs—particularly to the county police, Cambridge University, joint stock companies, county courts, and to the coast guard.

Her Majesty closes with the usual compliments to the gentlemen of the House of Commons.

Previous to adjournment, Mr. Berkley asked Lord Palmerston when the Government would reappoint Consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. Lord Palmerston replied that the Government had not as yet taken any steps in reference to the matter.

The proceedings of Parliament were without interest in other respects.

The London Morning Advertiser undertakes to assert that Great Britain has assented to the surrender of the Bay Islands Colony to Honduras; Great Britain and the United States, with Honduras, agreeing to sign a triple treaty, binding the latter Power never to give up said territory to any other Government. The same authority also asserts that France approves of this arrangement, and has asked permission to become a party to the treaty.

The special committee of the British House of Commons have made their report in relation to the Danish Sound Dues, but they do not suggest any precise mode of adjustment of the vexed question. They, however, urge an immediate and final settlement of the matter, if practicable, by negotiation.

Spain.

Our advices from Spain continue meagre and unreliable. The telegraphic and public roads being in the hands of the Government, whose announcements say that on the 24th ult., the Royal troops commenced to bombard the city of Saragossa, whereupon the insurgents within demanded five days cessation of hostilities, which was granted.

Information conveyed to the London press, however, states that although the city of Madrid is quieted, the whole of the important province of Arragon continues in successful revolt. Newspaper correspondents further report that General O'Donnel and the Queen have already had disagreements, and that it is not improbable that Narvaez may succeed to the Ministry.

The Paris *Moniteur* contains an editorial exculpating General O'Donnel in regard to the present difficulties in Spain.

The same paper also announces that the Spanish Junta had decreed to the infant son of the Emperor of France the rights of Spanish citizenship.

Italy.

From Italy we have a statement by telegraph of a revolt in the Duchy of Massacarra. We are, however, without any reliable particulars. The Austrian officials state that the movement was insignificant, and that it was promptly suppressed.

The East.

We have nothing new from the late seat of war, excepting a reputed serious disagreement respecting the boundaries between Russia and Turkey.

India and China.

The Anglo Saxon brings Bombay dates of the 26th, and Shanghae to the 2d of June. The crops of tea and silks are reported very abundant.

STRANGE AFFAIR.—We copy the following from the Mobile Advertiser, of the 17th instant:

INVESTIGATION OF THE STRICKLAND & CO. CASE—*Notice to Leave.*—It is probably known by this time to every citizen now in Mobile, that for three or four days past our town has been in an intense state of excitement, caused by the discovery that abolition publications of an incendiary and insurrectionary character were being, or had been sold by the firm of Wm. Strickland & Co., booksellers. Upon these facts being discovered, a meeting of a number of our leadieg and most influential citizens was called for the purpose of examining into the matter, and of consulting as to the propriety of making a movement toward protecting the community by an immediate arrest of the evil. The meeting appointed a committee of calm and considerate men to investigate the matter, and after a careful and thorough investigatioe, they report to a second meeting the conclusions that they had arrived at, as follows:

"1st. That Messrs Strickland and Upson have wilfully and intentionally deceived the meeting in regard to the procurement and sale of the books in question, and that their statements on the subject, in view of the existing facts of the case, clearly ascertained, are little better than a tissue of falsehoods throughout.

"2d. That these two persons are either an prieclple, abolitionists, and are anxioue to propagate their faith on that subject among slaves and slaveholders; or

"3d. They are unscrupulous and unprincipled speculators, without any just sense of moral responsibility; and willing to make money by the indiscriminate sale of any and every kind of book, to any and everybody.

"In either case they are dangerous persons in a slaveholding community, and ought to be ejected from it.

"It is, however, desirable, for the purposes of exact justice, and in order to preserve that exalted conservative character which has always distinguished Southern communities, that the ejection should be peaceable and without the least personal violence: and the Committee would deprecate as the last of evils, and as a stain upon Southern character, any resort to violence, or any excess in accomplishing the end proposed.

"The Committee therefore recommend that three persons be appointed to wait on Messrs. William Strickland and Edwin Upson, and ahuounce the conclusion at which the meeting has arrived, and to inform them that unless they leave the city within five days, we cannot guarantee their personal safety."

The character of the evidence and of the books brought before the committee is such that it was thought not only injudicious but unsafe and dangerous, to make them public. The conclusions arrived at, as above stated, were therefore only submitted.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, and in pursuance of it, three gentlemen were appointed to wait upon Messrs. Strickland and Upson. Yesterday morning these gentlemen proceeded to the store of Messrs. Wm. Strickland and Edwin Upson and ascertained that they had already left the city.

It is proper that we should state that we are informed that both Strickland and Upson were present at the first meeting, and were heard in their defence.

It is somewhat gratifying to know that, while the elevated character of those who had the management of this affair, afforded full assurance to all who were cognizant of the facts, that everything would be properly and carefully done—nothing in haste—still all cause for further excitement is removed by the speedy departure of the parties charged with the offence.

The following is a list of the gentlemen present at the meeting:

Dr. J. C. Nott, Hon. John Bragg, Rev. W. Hawthorn, Dr. J. H. Woodcock, Dr. H. S. Levert, Wm. P. Cleveland, A. Brooks, Joseph Sewall, Hon. A. P. Bagby, H. G. Humphreys, H. W. Brodnax; J. S. Secor, H. B. Holcombe, Dr. Mastin, John W. Manis, Hon. J. W. Lesesne, Dr. G. A. Ketchum, Wm. Boyles, Esq., J. H. Daughdrill, John Scott, Jacob Magee, Dr. F. A. Ross, Joseph E. Murrell, R. C. Macy, Hon. E. S. Dargan, Wm. Harris; John Hall, Godard Bailey and S. C. Stramler.

The examining committee was composed of the following gentlemen:

Hon. J. W. Desesne, Dr. J. C. Nott, Hon. John Bragg, Dr. H. S. Levert, Dr. J. H. Woodcock and J. S. Secor, Esq.

The committee who were appointed to wait on Messrs. Strickland & Co. were:

Dr. J. C. Nott, Dr. H. S. Levert and Wm. F. Cleveland, Esq.

A very large adjourned, meeting of citizens was held at the Court-house last night, at which his Honor the Mayor delivered a speech advising order, etc."

The United States sloop-of-war Cyane, commander Reib, from the West Indies via Key West, the 27th ult., arrived at Boston on the 9th inst. Officers and crew all well.

A card in the Boston Evening Traveller, of the 12th, announces the retiracy of Ferdinand Andrews, Esq. who has been the principal editor of that journal since its establishment.

Later from Texas.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA.

The steamship Louisiana, W. H. Talbot commanding, from Galveston and Indianola on the 14th inst., arrived on Saturday morning.

Capt. Talbot has kindly furnished us with the following memoranda:

In making the return passage from Galveston to this port with the Louisiana, I discovered the light ship on Ship Island shoal gone; also, at Last Island, out of twenty houses, only five remain standing. On the east end of said island saw a vessel ashore, with foremast standing; should judge her to be about three hundred tons; painted black, with white quarter rail; made signal to her, which was promptly answered, but not being one of distress, I proceeded on. On the east end of Timbalier Island I descried a signal of distress, and immediately proceeded to ascertain its nature. I landed with my quarter boat and found the second mate and one mae, who reported themselves as belouging to the Manilla, from France for New Orleans; they stated that they had been in tow of two tow-boats at the mouth of the Mississippi river, but could not succed in crossing the bar, and were backed into deep water egain and anchored; and that in the gale on Sunday, 10th inst., she had parted chains and was driven to the place of disaster. They report ten men lost.

Other bodies have drifted ashore nbout e mile east of them, but did not beloeg to their sldp. The captain was on his way to New Orleans by the island route.

I was also shown a panel door, grained, with blind in the upper part, with a white eomeled keoh, marked "21 in black figures; from appearances I should judge that it belonged to some steamer. About two miles east of Timbalier, boarded schooner John Rolffe from New Orleans, bound to Tampa Bay, with corn, hay, etc.; the vessel was high and dry, and desired to be reported. The Captain had gone to make arrangements for saving the cargo."

Capt. Talbot also reports that seveety-five or one hundred casks of liquors had drifted ashore at Timballer island, supposed to have been a part of the cargo of the ship Manilla.

Several bodies, well dressed, drifted on the island, supposed to heve been passengers of some vessel, also a "booby hatch," similar to those of the steamship Nautilus.

The ship Manilla went to pieces shortly after going ashore.

The ships C. D. Merwin end Bowdlich eve safe anchored et S. W. Pass.

By this arrival we have Gelveston papers to the 12th and others from the coast end interior.

The tremendous hurricane which has inflicted such terrible havoc on other parts of the coast, seems to heve extausted its strength before it reached Galveston. The News says as follows in regard to the weather:

A more unpleasaet day than yesterday we have seldom experienced. A gale from the Westward and Southward swept clouds of sand before it; the wind was hot es the sirocco, and the thermometer stood two degrees higher than the highest point it had previously attajeed during the season. Yesterday was a bad day for dry goods men and scribes. The dust permeated every crevice and found its way into the folds of muslins, and covered the paper or parchment which the clerks' swift pens were tracing. Everybody agreed that the 11th of August was a most disagreeable day, last from all indications, this, the 12th, will be very little better. Who does not wish for rain? and how gratefully a big shower would be received!

The San Antonio Herald denounces Mayor Devlee, in severe terms, for killing McDonald. The account of the affray is represented differently by the journals of each party, and the whole matter has assumed a party caste.

The Gonzales Inqeirer mentions the death of a negro girl in that place, from sun stroke—a rare cause of death in Texas.

The Methodist Church in Texas is composed of 21,521 white members, and 4,580 colored. Its preachers number 445.

The Gonzales Inquirer says, the wife of John F. Eastwood, the man who was lately murdered in that county, has since absconded, and she is suspected of having committed the murder.

The citizens of Honstoe held a public meeting on Saturday, the 10th inst., and passed resolutions expressive of their sympathy for Judge Terry of Calfornie, formerly of Texas, and now a prisoner of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee. The utmost confidence in Judge Terry's uprightness of deportment was expressed by the meetieg.

A Corpus Christi correspondent of the Galveston News of the 12th, writieg neder date of the 2d inst., says:

The Nicaraguen fever is raging here, and there are about forty young men, practiced rangers, who would be willing to go to the assistance of Walker if they had the means. A gentleman of veracity has authorized me to say thet he will give 10,000 acres of land, out West here, of undisputed title, for forty of Sharp's rifles, forty six shooters and transportation for forty men. Won't nobody take him up? If sey persons are willing to embark in this speculation, you may refer them to me.

A gentleman of Galveston informs the News thet a chicken had been hetched in his house by the heet of the weather alone. Rather tough.

The trial of Mayor Devine, of San Antoelo, for the murder of J. S. McDonald, was progressing. The evidence is said to be much in his favor.

GOLD FOUND IN AUSTIN.—The Austin Times says:

A negro boy was playing in the dirt removed for the foundation of Mrs. Frank's house, the other day, and found a lump of gold, which weighs 72 cents. It is almost pure. A German, from a haudful of dirt taken from n well, washed out 25 cents worth of gold. So we, too, have gold in Austin. Nobody, however, seems to care anything about these indications, not believing there is enough of the precious metal to make a fuss about.

We learn from the Central Texan that the saw-mill of Messrs. Barry, Montgomery & Cu., ebout seven miles from Anderson, Grimes county, was destroyed by fire on the 8th inst., together with a quantity of lumber.

The Waco Statesman gives an account of n difficuty which took place on the 10th ult., in McCleenan county, eighteen miles southwest of Waco, between Joseph W. Hardin, formerly of this place, and James M. Hardin, bie brother-in-law and, we believe, his cousin, which resulted in the almost instant death of James M. Hardin.

A Perilous Adventure.

We clip the following from the Rochester Union, of the 4th inst.:

A thrilling incident occerred at the Lower Falls Suspension Bridge yesterday, the perticulars of which have been related to us by an eye witeess. As usual on Suedsy, a large number of persons were congregated at the bridge—men, women and children—some engaged in welking across the bridge, others in viewing the structore trem the banks, etc. On the west bank of the river a number of boys were amusing themselves by pulling upon two guys, giving them an oscillatory motion. The guys were soue ninety feet in leegth, and attached to the bridge directly over the chasm and several feet from each other. They were fastened together in an iron staple inserted in the rock at the very brink of the precipice. Que of the boys, e lad about twelve or fourteen years of age, whose name we have not been able to ascertale, in order to show his daring, seated himself astraddle the guys, when suddenly the staple was wrenched from the rock, and the guys swung out over the river with the boy seated in the crotch, holding on with a hand grasped upon each guy.

The distance from the bridge to the water is two hundred and forty feet, and the position of the young man was about mid-way between! The accident was witnesed by a large number of persons, and so thunderstruck were they that many of them, both upon the bridge and the banks, threw themselves upon their faces, and it was some time before aey one could regain sufficient presence of mind to set about rescuing the lad from his perilous position. The youuster, however, exhibited n nerve worthy of an older head, and seemed to greatly enjoy his swing.

After the vibration of the guys had ceased, he commenced giving directions to those above him on the bridge as to the best method of affording him relief. A search of the neighborhood showed that no rope suitable to draw him up was to be had.

The youeegster then suggested the plan of making a rope sufficiently long to let him down, by piecing. This was done. The rope was let down to him and after he had fastened it to his waist, those above lowered him to the water's edge! He gained the bank, and scampered off for the lower landing as fast as his legs could carry him, and our informant says has not been seen since in the vicinity of the suspension bridge.

Altogether, this is one of the most perilous adventures it has been our lot to relate for some thue; and although the recklessness of the boy in seating himself as described, richly entitles him to a wholesome cowhiding, yet his conduct and presence of mind while suspended at such a height above a rapid current, is certainly worthy of admiration.

We trust this adventure will prove a warning to the many thoughtless persons—men and boys—who visit the bridge, and who are in the habit of performing feats of the most reckless character.

Mississippi Intelligence.

The Vicksburg Whig, of the 12th, has the following item:

THE VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT RAILROAD.—We are glad to chronicle the fact that the Vicksburg and Shrevepert Railroad Company have received their first locomotive. It is e splendid one, from the workshop of Richard Norris & Co., of Philadelphia, and was received last Saturday by the steamboat Morrisett. This new and elegant locomotive, the pioneer on our great Western railroad, is called the "Madison," in honor of the parish of that name opposite to us. The company have five miles of rails laid down, and in a few days more the primeval forests of Madison parish will awaken for the first time to the shrill snort of the iron horse. The compaey are actively pressing forward their work, and at an early period they hope to have the road completed, and the cars running as far es Richmond, e distance of about twenty-five miles.

THE STORM AT NATCHEZ.—The Netchez Conrier, of the 13th inst., has the following about the storm:

When we were closing our columns on Monday evening, the rain was still beating, the clouds dark and lowering, and the wind whistling most melancholy, but strong notes. After dark, the storm grew still wilder, and from that time on until towards noon yesterday, we have rarely seen a gale of greater violeece. An immense quentity of rain has fallen, and the power of the wind-blasts can be judged frotn the fact that many of the old rooted and large ornamental trees in the city, have been prostrated. For over thirty-six hours has the storm prevailed—probably rivaling in its fury any September or mid-winter gale ever known.

We expect to hear of vast damage to the growing crops. No fields of cotton could have stood such blasts and such rains, except with material injury. Ie all probability the storm has been n general one, eed we may be prepared to hear throughout adjoining States of the !uiudation of low lands, the blowing down of crops, end the destruction of cotton bolls. Considering the season, the gale has been beyond all precedent.

The packet steamer Southern Belle, duo Tuesday morning early, only arrived from Vicksburg yesterday evening.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa., will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choaking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imagining of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits, etc.

The proprietor in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and a reputation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivaled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor by the most prominent and well-known physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the pamphlet, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 26 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TESTIMONY FROM LOUISIANA.

The German Bitters superior to all preparations now in use.

JACKSON, La., August 15, 1854.

Dear Sir—I feel bound to express my gratification in part for the incalculable benefit I have derived from the use of two bottles of your German Bitters. I have found them to be all you recommended them to be, and cheerfully recommend them to the public as a safe and reliable remedy for the diseases they are intended for, and superior to all other preparations now in use.

Very respectfully, yours, H. DIPPENHEIMER.

THE BITTERS ALL THEY ARE REPRESENTED TO BE.

JACKSON, La., August 20, 1854.

Dear Sir—I have used your German Bitters, and find them all they are represented to be, and cheerfully recommend them to the public as an excellent medicine.

Respectfully yours, W. F. FAULKNER.

L. MAYER says:

HARRISONBURG, La., May 27, 1853.

Your German Bitters is a very valuable medicine. I have disposed of all I have received of you, and wish a new supply immediately.

DR. RAYBOLD QUAIL says:

TRINITY, La., June 30, 1853.

I have for the last year used the German Bitters prepared by you, in my practice extensively. It will shortly be the only medicine of the kind that can be readily sold here, and I believe that in less than one year there will be more sold in this vicinity than in any other part of the country.

DR. RABE says:

FRANKLIN, La., June 24, 1853.

Your German Bitters have become very popular here, and I wish a fresh supply immediately.

E. A. ADAMS & CO. says:

RICHMOND, La., June 2, 1853.

Your Bitters give universal satisfaction to all who have used them.

You should bear in mind that these Bitters are entirely vegetable, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers in every town and village in the United States and Canadas. And by

aug21 ly J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this department will commence on MONDAY, November 17th, 1856, and will terminate in the ensuing March.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.
J. L. Riddle, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
A. H. Cenas, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
Gustavus A. Nott, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
J. C. P. Wederstrandt, M. D. Professor of Anatomy.
Thomas Hunt, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
Gilbert S. Nance, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The rooms for Dissecting will be open on the third Monday in October.

The Faculty are Visting Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital, and attend this institution from November to April.

The Students accompany the Professors in their visits, and free of expense, enjoy extraordinary practical advantages.

There are during the season about eight hundred persons prescribed for daily.

Preliminary to the Course, lectures will be delivered daily in the Amphitheatre of the Hospital, from the first Monday in November, on Clinical Medicine and Surgery, Auscultation and Percussion, and other subjects, without any charge to students.

THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Dean.

The Administrators of the Charity Hospital elect annually, in April, fourteen Resident Students, who are maintained by the Institution. au21 10t

WORMS ARE FATAL!

ALL children troubled with the disease of worms, at any age, or of either sex, are subject to convulsions, congestion, emaciation, water on the brain, kidney, etc. Arrest the evil in time. Also by administering WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE, a vegetable remedy as harmless to the system as water, but unerringly certain in its curative results.

☞ Be particular and remember the name "Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole proprietors.

☞ Sold by all the Druggists. au23 1t

ANDREW COLLEGE,

Trenton, Tenn.

THE next Session of this Institution will be opened Monday, September 8, 1856:

FACULTY.

Rev. GUILFORD JONES, President and Professor of Belles-Letters and Political Science;
DAVID CRICHLOW, A. M., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages;
WILLIAM TUFTS, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry;
WM. K. JONES, Principal of Preparatory Department;
And Assistants.

Tuition per Session of twenty-one weeks, payable Invariably in Advance.

Primary Department	$8 00
Preparatory	12 00
Classical Preparatory	20 00
Collegiate	25 00
Matriculation Fee, tendering Collegiate Department	5 00
Incidental Fee	1 00

☞ Tuition refunded in case of sickness protracted to one month.

☞ BOARD per month, washing and fuel included, $8 to $9.

Andrew College is within twelve hours' travel, by railroad and stage, from Memphis, Tenn.

N. B.—The Institution is provided with a good Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

aug 28 J. W. ELDER, President.

FOR SALE,

A VERY desirable COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with many conveniences, a fine Spring, Water and Running Stream on the premises; a very fine Vineyard of the best kind of grape; Figs in abundance, etc.; with about 20 acres of land situated about three miles from Mobile, in a delightful neighborhood; about a quarter mile from a church; half a mile from the railroad; a very healthy location.

☞ Apply at THIS OFFICE, or address Mrs. M. E. C., care of A. Brooks, Esq., Mobile, Ala. aug 21

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,

SITUATED on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital. The regular course of Lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, the 17th November, 1856, and continue five months.

FACULTY:

ERASMUS D. FENNER, M. D., Professor of Theory and and Practice of Medicine.
A. FOSTER AXSON, M. D. Professor of Physiology.
THOMAS PENISTON, M. D. Professor of Clinical Medicine and Auscultation.
SAMUEL CHOPPIN, M. D. Professor of Surgery.
ISAAC L. CRAWFORD, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.
HOWARD SMITH, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
JOHN M. W. PICTON, M. D. Professor of Diseases of Women and Children.
D. WARREN BRICKELL, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics.
CORNELIUS C. BEARD, M. D. Professor of Anatomy.
ANTHONY A. PENISTON, M. D. Adjunct Professor of Anatomy.

The dissecting room will be opened on the 15th October, and clinical instructions will be given daily at the Charity Hospital from that time till the end of the regular course of lectures.

The proximity of the College to Charity Hospital will prevent all loss of time in going from one to the other.

It is the intention of the Faculty to demonstrate practical Medicine and Surgery at the bed side as much as possible. In addition to the facilities for this purpose afforded by the Hospital, a Dispensary will be established at the College for the examination and treatment of such patients as may not wish to enter the Hospital.

Here the students will be required in turn to put up prescriptions, apply dressings, etc. Indeed every effort will be made to render the course of instruction in this institution as practical as possible.

The College is situated in a quiet part of the city, and will be spacious and well ventilated.

The Professors will take pleasure in aiding the students to procure cheap and comfortable board and lodging.

Amount of fees for the full course of Lectures $108
Matriculation fee (paid but once) 5
Dissection fee 10
Graduating fee 25

For any further information, address

E. D. FENNER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty,
aug9 4t No. 5 Carondelet street.

A. H. MAY & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants, No. 91 Gravier street, New Orleans. au2 1y

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY,

MARION, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.—Rev. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal and Professor of Moral, Mental and Natural Sciences, &c.

Mons. INLES BRADDIE, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.

Mrs. ELLEN C. ADRIAN,

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Miss ——,

ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS.

Miss ANNIE HOPKINS.
Mrs. —— PARISH.

MUSIC.

Miss ELEANOR MOORE.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. ——,

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

JOHN F. BONDURANT, Esq. and lady.

The ensuing scholastic year will commence on Wednesday, the 1st of October.

The Institution has entered on its sixth session under the auspices of the same Principal. A sense of duty, interest and pleasure rends his future connexion with the Institution permanent and perpetual.

The apparatus, Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical, is large and well selected.

There is a numerous cabinet of minerals and fossils in connexion with the Seminary.

There is a library of more than one thousand volumes accessible to the pupils, which will shortly be increased several hundred volumes.

The number of musical instruments, pianos, harp, guitars, etc., is always sufficient to meet the wants of the department.

The institution is furnished with a large and excellent collection of maps, charts, diagrams, plates, globes, etc.

The grounds of the Seminary have been enlarged and the entire premises tastefully enclosed.

UNIFORM.

The Trustees and Principal at a meeting lately held, adopted a uniform for the following reasons:

1st. To secure economy in dress. It is impracticable to secure it otherwise.

2d. Our young ladies are of diverse pecuniary conditions, as is but to be expected where such a number are thrown together, and this diversity is published to the world by the different styles and quality of dress on all public occasions.

3d. On public occasions we have often, as well as the young ladies, been mortified to hear this diversity remarked.

4th. Without a uniform, there being no rule in the article of dress, the region of whim and caprice is left boundless, and the trouble of satisfying these endlessly diverse fancies in every article, is burdensome and annoying in the extreme. For the above and other good reasons, we have adopted a uniform, and recommend it to our patrons and the public. It must be regarded as a law of the institution.

FOR WINTER, BROWN OF MEDIUM SHADE.

DRESSES—Brown Merino and brown cellcos, made and trimmed plain.

BONNETS—Plain straw or thick braid, lined; trimmed cherry cape or bonnets for school.

SHOES—Thick sole, high-quartered kip, calf, goat or kid.

MANTLES—Same material and color of dress.

GLOVES—Brown kid or brown woollen.

COLLARS—Plain.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Plain linen cambric.

APRONS.

UMBRELLA—A lady's small umbrella.

SUMMER, BLUE.

DRESSES—For school, blue calico or plain blue chambrey and gingham. For church, blue muslins or lawns, made and trimmed plain. For special occasions, white, made and trimmed plain.

BONNETS—Plain straw or thick braid, lined, trimmed with blue. Cape bonnets for school.

SHOES—Thick sole, high-quartered kip, calf goat or kid.

MANTLES—Blue berege.

GLOVES—Plain kid or plain silk, for special occasions.

COLLARS—Handkerchiefs, aprons, fans, umbrellas. No jewelry except a breastpin.

Catalogue containing all information concerning the school, will be promptly sent on application to the Principal.

JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

Marion, July 22, 1856. au2 3m

CRAWFORD INSTITUTE,

Van Buren, Crawford County, Ark.,

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September next. A large and commodious College edifice, with all the improvements of modern school architecture, will then be ready for occupancy.

EXPENSES.

Expenses, including Tuition and Board, Academy, per Session of five months $40 50
Expenses, including Tuition and Board, College, per Session of five months 50 50

Parents or guardians having sons or wards to educate, and wishing to select a moral, healthy and retired locality, will find this College one of the best and cheapest Institutions west of Mississippi.

For additional information or Circular, address

F. S. WORD, A. M., President.

Van Buren, August 9, 1856. aug9 3m

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL COURSE OF LEC

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 24. WHOLE NUMBER 284.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1856.

$3 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—36 CAMP ST.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, May 30, 1856.

Dear Brother McTyeire:—You have no doubt heard by this of the affliction of our mission, that is, the departure of two of our beloved brethren and their families for their native land. It was indeed our greatest affliction to see them leave the field at so early a period. But we should not repine at this, for the ways of God are not as ours. I hope to see them both return and others with them. We are in great need of soldiers to fight the battle of God in this land, for the evil one, the power of darkness, has his cities and villages well fortified, and his soldiers are numerous and well drilled. One native preacher, whose name is Lieeu, or more properly Lieuw, has just returned from from Nankin, where his master lives. I will give you some little of what he says concerning the Imperialists and Insurgents in his own words.:

"I left Shanghai on the 22d day of the Chinese third month, (April 26, 1856,) for Nankin. Had not gone but a little ways before we were compelled to lie up on account of adverse winds until the following day, when we received on board more passengers, increasing our numbers considerably.—That day brought us to Wong-du about night, here we had to lie up for the the night, for our Captain was afraid to proceed after dark. Wang-du is a village. The next day we proceeded to Qunz; saw a walled city, and there passed the night. We reached Lu-chu, a large city. Here we made inquires as to the best route, because at this place there are different canals leading off, and every day there is a favorable wind for some one or the other. We left almost immediately and soon came to a place called Shu-ze-qua, guarded by China Imperial officers, who are stationed there for the purpose of examining all who pass, and are also required to tax every article of value.

On the next day, after having passed this place, we reached a walled city called Qo-sih. On the next day, which was the sixth from Shanghai, left Qo-sih and reached a large village called Chit-tsz-yeen. We were not able to reach Tsaug-tser-fu. I then called a small boat and with my wife went to her father's, about 18 le, or 6 miles.

Returning to Uhit-tsz-yeen we left for Qo-oo-kung. Here the people were badly frightened, expecting the Rebels every day. I heard that Nieung-koh-fu had three cities in its bounds entirely destroyed by the Insurgents. At the above-mentioned city there were many Imperial soldiers expecting daily the approach of Rebels. After leaving this place all was quiet for a while.

On the first day of Chinese fourth month, (Sunday, May 4th,) I passed Tsuh-che-jor, a large bridge and connected with a Custom-House, where we again were made pay a sum for the privilege of passing. After passing that place we did not go far, as it was not well to travel at night on account of thieves and pirates. The next day I procured two wheel-barrows and in this way started from my home in the county of Nankin, distant from me more than a day's journey. Night overtook us thirty le, or ten miles from home, in a small village, and we put up in a rice shop. Because of there being no empty rooms we were compelled to sleep on the ground. Very early the next day we left the place, and in half a day more I reached my native home with my wife. I was there six days. While there I heard that last year in the 12th month, (which was in January,) a place called Sack-poo-jor was taken by the Rebels. I heard also that some large cities round Nankin had been taken by the Rebels, and the people suffered much for want of food, all supplies being cut off.—Happily our Heavenly Father looked upon the people in their distressed situation and sent them a deliverer. An eminent Mandarin Tsary Kar, clearing and recovered the above-mentioned place, Soch-poo-jor. The people of Nankin Province wore much rejoiced.

At this time rice is cheap and all things suitable for cooking is also cheap. On the 7th day of the 4th month, (which was May 10th,) four Rebels were out at one of the gates of Nankin, (the city of Nankin has thirteen gates,) and passed through the country, inquiring of all with whom they happened to meet concerning the position and strength of the Imperial forces, for they were spies sent out for that purpose. There happened to be a little boy passing along, and knowing that they were Rebels, informed the Imperial soldiers who were in the rear, they did not seem to suspect any thing of the sort. They were immediately taken, stripped of their clothes and washed with oil from head to foot, and then cotton was put upon them and it set on fire, beginning at the feet and burning to the head. This is practiced by both parties, and is the heaviest punishment inflicted. Rebels are continually coming out of Nankin, and they are often slain by the people and cast into the canals that pass through the conatry. The entire growth around the city is cut down and used by the the soldiers. While there in my Western house I heard much, all of which I could not write.

The Insurgents pray night and morning and sing, and also at the time of eating give thanks. They observe Saturday as Sabbath, the seventh day. None are allowed to use opium, if so they are immediately slain.

On the ninth day, (which was May 12th,) I left Nankin. At night I stopped at a village called Sa-tonz-isnouz. The next day we reached a village called Ban-zih. Here I got a boat and left the district of Nankin on my way back to Shanghai. In a few days we reached Pa-law-oo, and after about a le or three miles beyond, met with about eight hundred soldiers, all of Canton. One soldier leaped upon our boat, waving his sword, knowing neither the law of God or of his country, said very angrily that the boat was to go into the Imporial service. All on board were badly frightened, using the most beseeching language to let us pass. He would not listen. How miserable we felt you can imagine. We then collected more than a dollar from all on board and gave him. He then listened to our entreaties left us. Not daring to continue on that way, because of the many hundred Imperial boats, we turned and went another way to a place called Se-wong-ging. I heard also that many thousand soldiers in the Imperial service had gone to a place on the Yang-tiz-kieng, called Tnag-po, in order to protect the people in case of an attack from the Rebels, and had already taken many of the people's boats and stolen much property. I saw one boat which had been plundered and four hundred dollars cash taken from its owner. We, knowing this to be the case, a short time before reaching the place did not dare to go forward, but drew back and went another way. About midnight by moonlight we escaped. The people in this part of the country fear the Impe-realists as much as they do the Insurgents. It was not long before we reached Tsaug-Tser-fu, and, on inquiring, found it was not best to stop on account of robbers who infest the place. So we proceeded on farther, and while making a visit to some of my relatives, men were sent out by some of the Mandarins with orders to seize all boats for immediate use, as they were expecting many soldiers from a distance. We had to give them nearly a dollar before they would consent to let us pass. Jesus was with us and brought us safely through the lion's den. Not one of us had been touched or injured.

About the middle of the month, (which was the 18th of May,) we arrived at a place called Boo-sih, and here we came in contact with soldiers sent out by Mandarins in every direction, with orders to take every boat for immediate use. But we, knowing their desire, took an old flag and hoisted it, saying it was already in the employ of some Mandarin. About night the next day we reached Su-chou, and here they were seizing boats. Fortunately they did not trouble us. After passing Su-chu on my way to Shanghai, all was quiet. I reached Shanghai on the 19th, (which was the 22d of May,) and again entered upon my duty of preaching the gospel."

My dear Brother McTyeire, the mail closes in a few hours, and I have written this in quite a hurry. There is nothing new at Shanghai. Almost the whole time they are slaying men in the city. Yesterday four were slain for stealing money. I thank you very much for your kindness in sending me the New Orleans Christian Advocate.

I am yours, most affectionately,

J. WILLIAM LAMBUTH.

THE OLDEST MINISTER.—The oldest active Methodist preacher now in the country, and, we believe, the oldest in the world, is Daniel Webb, of the Providence Conference. He joined the itineracy in 1798.

Can a Clergyman marry himself? In the Court of the Queen's Bouch, Dublin, November 10, 1855, this question was decided in the affirmative; all three of the judges concurring.

As they, who for every slight infirmity take physic to repair their health, do rather impair it: so they, who for every trifle are eager to vindicate their character, do rather weaken it.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

DEATH OF A MUTE.

Mr. Editor:—A large and sorrowing concourse of the citizens of Baton Rouge have just returned from the funeral of Marcus Cheatham. Seldom has a more profound sentiment of regret saddened the countonances and penetrated the hearts of our entire population. As I turned away from the grave where was buried so much of the noble and the good, a respected friend requested me to furnish you an account of the life and last hours of the departed.

Marcus S. Cheatham was born in the State of Mississippi February 24, 1835, and from early infancy was deaf and dumb. Early dedicated to God in baptism, he lived during the first few years of his life, without of course, any religious education, though the subject of many prayers. When Marcus was quite young his parents removed to Baton Rouge. The desire of securing his mental improvement in 1846, induced his kind and devoted parents to place him in the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, under the care of Mr. J. A. Jacobs. His improvement was rapid, and as he advanced to the completion of his course it became evident that very few of his fellow pupils could compete with him; especially was this the case in English composition, in which he made proficiency alike creditable to his own mental capacity and the zeal of his accomplished instructor. He was not alone taught the truths of science, but, avoiding all grounds contested by the different sects, the great truths of Christianity were also faithfully inculcated. The importance which Mr. Jacobs attached to this may be best expressed in his own words:

"Having been engaged in the instruction of the deaf and dumb over thirty years, there is nothing upon earth I can look back upon with any sort of satisfaction, no part of my life or conduct that affords me a ray of consolation, but the hours I have spent in giving religious instruction to my pupils. They have been the happiest, nay, the only happy hours of a life full of cares, anxities and labors, and shrouded often with darkness and sorrow."

Under such instruction Marcus formed the habit of daily reading the Bible and of secret prayer, and, it is to be hoped, gave his heart to God.

In 1852 he returned to Baton Rouge, where he was welcomed by his only surviving parent, an affectionate mother, his sister and brothers, and a large circle of acquaintances. His agreeable manners, high toned sentiments and remarkable intelligence, failed not soon to attract a large circle of admiring friends. Though a mute, he possessed social qualities of a high order, and always deeply interested all who engaged in written conversation with him.

He entered the Louisiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at its commencement as a pupil, and distiaguished himself at the exhibition before the Legislature in March, 1853. He remained, however, but a short time a pupil, and on the death of Mr. Hanson, in December of the same year, was appointed a Monitor or Tutor in the Institution. He secured the warm affection of his pupils, who seemed to love him as a brother, and the lively gratitude of their parents. Finding his duties in the Institution too confining to suit his tastes, he resigned his situation to engage in another employment, and was attacked with his last illness while residing with his mother, to whom he had previously expressed his sorrow that his attention had been too much directed from religion, and his strong desire, to use his own words, to become "a good Christian."

His illness, which he at first supposed the cholera, but which proved a constipation of the bowels, commenced on Friday last. Though his sufferings were intense, he bore them with the firmest resolution, and seemed more grieved for the sorrow of his kind mother and warm-hearted brothers, than affected by his own intense agony. Sensible that his end was approaching, on Wednesday, the day of his death, he sent for a friend who fully understood the siga language, and who remained with him until the closing scene.

Oh that I could describe to you what was there presented, and paint each color of the tableau there displayed in all its startling distinctness.

There lay a mute, whose ear had never heard the words "God," "Jesus," "heaven"—who had never stood by the death-bed of one like himself of sealed ear and silent tongue, nor had he ever stood in the death-chamber of the Christian blessed with speech, and had translated for him the glorious words of triumph that rise and roll upward with such heart-mourning transport. He, a child of silence, had never heard or known the exhortations and monitions so common to the Christian's dying chamber. Alone, with no example to encourage, no hand but that of the Saviour to sustain him, he was to pass through the dark valley of the shadow of death.

"I wished you to come," said he to his friend, "that I might talk to you who understand my signs, who have often given me good and kind advice, and whom I love, that I might talk to you about heaven, Jesus and the bar of God, before whom I must so soon stand. My mind I find somewhat dark. I do not wish to go to hell, away from God; not that I am thinking of its torments so much, but oh! to lose the society of angels, never to see Jesus, and never with my unclosed ears to hear the songs and praises of heaven. I know I have wandered away from God. Years ago I loved to pray to him and read his holy word, but of late I have been led away, and striven too little to be faithful in my duties. Before I took sick, however, I began again to read my Bible, and to pray to God. Oh how sorry, how very sorry I am that I have not loved God more, that I have ever forgotten him." After a few moments he requested that Rev. Wm. H. Crenshaw, an endeared friend, should be sent for, and with great joy welcomed the proposal to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Mr. C., on his arrival, by the aid of the interpreter, spoke to Marcus of the love of Jesus, his willingness to forgive sin, and his strong desire that all men should be saved. These words, like the sweet notes of music to those that hear, like the memory of past joys, seemed to enter the heart of the dying mute, and again distinctly reveal to him the true foundation of hope. "Yes, yes," said he, "I believe in in that Saviour, I love Jesus."—And then in that silent chamber, with death so near to one so beloved, the communion was administered, and the accompanying words and exhortations communicated to the sufferer. Pain seemed forgotten and the glories of heaven opening to the view. As these present bowed in prayer, his were the only eyes not drowned in tears. As he looked toward his weeping mother, tears just started to his eyes, enough to show he still felt as a son, but as he turned his gaze upward, a smile of sweet resignation spread over his countenance which told of hopes beyond the grave.

This solemn ceremony ended, he said, "I believe in Jesus, I believe in Jesus, he forgives my sins; I love him more than all else. This earth, for me, is passing away. Its sorrow and afflictions will soon be finished. I go to heaven to praise God, with the holy angels. O yes, my ears which have been closed here, will soon hear the anthem which the angels sing." A portion of the fourteenth chapter of John and the twenty-third Psalm were then read to him by signs. As the Psalm was finished, with joy beaming on his countenance, he said: "These are my feelings. God *is* my shepherd. 'Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for God *is* with me." I do not wish to get well, I would rather die and go to heaven. Here I am tempted, I have sorrow and trials; there all will be peace and joy. I love Christ, he is my best friend." Turning to a brother who had just entered the room, he said: "I am about to die, become a Christian and meet me in heaven." To his mother, "I love you, but it is better I should die; I have nearly passed the sufferings of death, were I to live they would be for me to endure again; I would rather die and wait to meet you in heaven with Jesus and the angels."

Relatives and friends, all who approached his bed-side, received warm testimonials of affection in his graphic signs, and to all he expressed the most ardent wishes of meeting them in that better world, where tears shall be wiped from all eyes, and where sorrow and sighing shall flee away. And in that death-chamber stood the old, the middle-aged and the young, and all wept, but tears there shed were not all of grief; grey-headed Christians wept in joy over the triumph over their glorious faith, and that a way had been found by which even the children of silence might behold opened before them the pathway to happiness, to heaven, to God. And even his afflicted mother and affectionate brothers, and his extensive circle of relatives wept not as those who have no hope, for there lay that beloved one meeting death with the noble heroism of a Christian, beating back its terrors and triumphing over even its final agonies, admiaistering to those so dear to him words of hope and consolation. But a few moments before death he took the hand of his eldest brother, and said, in signs so expressive that all could understand, "O my beloved brother, meet me in heaven." He looked upward, a smile, not of earth, gathered on his countenance; a strange light beamed from his eyes, he raised, his hands made the signs, "Heaven, angels, the song of the blessed God!—they wait for me!" His hands fell by his side and Marcus Shelby Cheatham was no more. J.

Baton Rouge, Aug. 13, 1856.

A SPIRIT OF TATTLING.—No attentive reader of the Epistles of the New Testament can fail to be struck with the annoyances and evils that this produced in the apostolic churches, and as long as the tongue continues to be the unruly member it will work evil in the same way. We do not speak of the malignant backbiter, or the spiteful detractor, who is always seeing some object for the discharge of venom, for those gliding reptiles are found elsewhere, and when known lose half their power to injure. But really good and well-meaning people often set on foot whisperings and doubts, and complaints about mere trifles, that pass from lip to lip, until at last they reach the minister in the form of apparently formidable dissatisfaction. He concludes that he has lost the affection and confidence of his people, and is, perhaps, guilty of some imprudent words or acts himself, which are reverberated through the whispering gallery, until they come back to him in a loud and multiplied echo. The natural result of this is a speedy separation. All this might have been avoided by a little of the gift and grace of silence, which is often so much rarer and better a gift and grace than that of speech.—[Central Presbyterian.

Speak of other peoples' virtues, conceal their infirmities. If you can say no good, say no ill of them.

To render good for evil is God-like, to render good for good, is man-like; to render evil for evil is beast-like; to render evil for good is devil-like.

Carry yourself submissively toward your superiors; friendly toward your equals; condescendingly towards your inferiors; generously towards your enemies; and lovingly towards all.

We remember many things we should forget (as injuries, disappointments, etc.,) but forget what we should remember, viz: God and our souls.

It signifies nothing to say we will not change our *Religion*, if our Religion change not us.

If a man lives and dies a mere professor, it had been better for him if he had lived and died a mere heathen.

The duty of religion flows from a principle of religion.

If you mind nothing but the body, you lose body and soul too: If you mind nothing but earth, you lose earth and heaven too.

DEATH.—Death pays respect neither to youth nor usefulness, but mows down together the tender herb, the fragrant flower and the noxious weed.—[J. A. James.

It is as great a mercy to be preserved in health as to be delivered from sickness.

What can you get by bad company? If you are truly good they will either taunt you or despise you.

Holiness is the reception of righteousness, and justice will yet circle the earth in freedom.

When God punishes another, he threatens thee; when he wounds another, he warns thee.

We have nothing that we can properly call our own but what we have reason to be ashamed of.

We are never well informed *of* the truth, till we are conformed *to* the truth.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP GRANADA.

The steamship Granada, Captain Giffin, from Aspinwall and San Juan August 22d, with California mails and passengers, arrived here last night about half-past 12 o'clock.

The following is a list of the passengers by the Granada:

E. J. Davis, Mrs. Strong, Mrs Legare and son, Miss Legare, P Pecan and two children, Mr Levy and lady and two children, Joseph and Mary Boyd, Mr Rawe, J Chittenden and son, Mrs Chapman, N H Aydlas, John Richards, Col Jacques H Coleman and 11 in the steerage.

By the arrival of the Granada we are in possession of papers from California to the 8th, from Panama and Aspinwall to the 19th, and Nicaraguense up to the 5th inst.

The following summary of the news in California during the fortnight previous to the sailing of the steamer, we extract from the True Californian of the 5th inst:

We send off by the steamer to-day more melancholy and startling intelligence.

On the afternoon of the 24th of July, Joseph Hetherington, a native of Carlisle, England, but who came to this State in '49, from St. Louis, Mo., met Dr. Andrew Randall in the bar-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Sansome street, and renewing an old difficulty which had its origin in some money transactions between the parties, committed an assault upon him by seizing his beard. At this insult, Randall commenced drawing a revolver, and Hetherington also drew his. Two shots were fired by Hetherington and three by Randall. The last shot from Hetherington's pistol entered the left temple of Randall, and penetrated the brain. Randall immediately fell, and was conveyed to his apartments in the same hotel, where he lingered until Sunday morning ensuing and expired.

Hetherington was seized by the police of the Vigilance Committee and conveyed to their rooms and locked up. On the death of Randall, the Committee proceeded at once to his trial for murder. It was clearly proven that Hetherington had been pursuing Randall for months, with threats that he intended to shoot him. Randall had borrowed money of Hetherington, which the latter found it impossible to get back. This brought on quarrels and bad blood, which ended by a determination on the part of Hetherington to take Randall's life, which determination he took no trouble to keep from the ears of others. Hetherington was therefore convicted of murder by the Committee. He had also been cleared by the courts of killing another man, named Baldwin, about two years ago.

The Committee had also been engaged upon the trial of Philander Brace, for the murder of Captain West, near the Mission, more than a year ago. His guilt was clearly shown, and by his own admissions, as well as his behavior after his arrest, he must have been one of the most abandoned men of his age, only 22, that the world has yet produced.

Both these men were sentenced to death, which sentence the Committee proceeded to put into execution on the afternoon of the 24th day of July.

A scaffold was erected on Davis street at the intersection of Sacramento. Long before the hour arrived, every approach to the spot was blocked up by a dense throng of curious spectators, composed of men, women and children. Every house-top was covered, and such was the rush that the roofs of several buildings gave way under the pressure.

At the appointed time, a large force of the Vigilance troops, consisting of infantry and cavalry, and numbering at least four thousand men, surrounded the gallows, with fixed bayonets and drawn sabres. The prisoners were then conveyed to the scaffold in carriages.

Hetherington was perfectly firm and composed. Not a nerve quivered, and although his arms were pinioned behind his back, walked up the steep steps of the scaffold without assistance.

Brace had to be assisted up the stairs, but when his eyes fell upon the gaping multitude, a fiendish spirit of violence seemed to take possession of him, and he passed his few remaining moments in repeating the most blasphemous and obscene curses and imprecations.

Hetherington made a few remarks, but was much interrupted by Brace. At length a signal was sounded upon the large bell of the Committee, the two men were swung into eternity, and the horrible spectacle upon which twenty thousand human beings were feasting their eyes, was brought to a close. Their bodies were afterwards handed over to the Coroner, who proceeded to convene a jury, which has not yet brought the inquest to a close.

The greatest indignation has been produced in this city and throughout the State by the failure of Palmer, Cook & Co., to pay the July instalments of interest due upon the State and City Bonds. This banking firm received the money, and has the same, or, ought to have it, in their vaults. They publish a card, in which they state that they did not transmit the funds because their partner, Mr. Wright, informed them that he had enough in New York to meet this liability. Our people are far from being satisfied with this explanation.

It is said that the State Treasurer, Dr. Bates, sends on money by the present steamer to take up these claims in case they yet remain unpaid, which Messrs. Palmer, Cook & Co. insist there can be little danger of.

On the 23d of July, a brick building standing near the corner of Pacific and Montgomery streets, belonging to Michael Reese, fell with a crash. No one was hurt.

On the 24th July our city was thrown into considerable excitement by the return from Honolulu of the notorious Edward Bulger, who was banished on the 5th of June by the Vigilance Committee. He was immediately re-arrested and locked up by the police of the Vigilance Committee, and as it had been often declared that the penalty of death would be inflicted upon any that returned, many thought that Bulger would certainly be hung. The Committee afterwards published a card, in which they stated that there had been a mistake in not reading to Bulger his sentence, and that he was consequently ignorant of the penalty of returning. They therefore concluded not to execute him, but declared it as their fixed determination to hang any of the others that might return. There can be no doubt that they will carry this threat into execution, should occasion offer—which Heaven forefend! Bulger will be sent away again.

A saw and flouring mill, belonging to Judge David S. Terry and Mr. Hodges, on the Moquelumne river, in San Joaquin county, was destroyed by fire on the 24th July.

A number of attempts have been made during the past fortnight to fire Sacramento and San Francisco. Three different efforts were frustrated in one week at Sacramento. In this city, about three o'clock in the morning of the 27th July, a diabolical attempt was made to burn Samuel Brannan's Express Building, on the corner of California and Montgomery streets. The hall matting was rolled up, placed against one of the doors, saturated with camphene, and set on fire. Fortunately, a gentleman passing, succeeded in removing the burning mass before the flames had communicated to the wood work of the door, and thus saved, no doubt, a large destruction of some of the most valuable property in the city.

On Sunday, 27th July, Mr. Wm. F. Mullins, while handling a fowling-piece, fell, striking the hammer upon the foot, which caused it to go off. The charge passed through the calf of Mr. Mullins's leg, and a portion lodged in the face of a Mr. Cramer. It was some time before a surgeon could be procured, and in the meantime Mr. Mullins had lost so much blood that he died the same night.

The commissioners appointed under an act of the last Legislature to select plans for the proposed Capitol building at Sacramento, have received a number from architects in different parts of the State, but as yet have made no choice.

Highway robberies are becoming very frequent in the interior. It is said some of the villians that were driven out of San Francisco by the Vigilance Committee have taken to the road.

The whole amount of coin turned out by our Mint during the month of July, was $2,319,000. Besides which there were $452,167 87 in unparted bars.

A destructive fire occurred on the morning of the 4th August, by which three wooden buildings on Pacific street, between Montgomery and Kearny, were consumed. Three horses perished in the flames, and the house of Eagine Company No. 10, just finished, was considerably damaged. A member of the fire department named Larcomb was badly injured by being accidentally struck with an axe.

The Clerk's office of the U. S. District Court was entered by burglars on the night of the 3d August, and thoroughly ransacked. Money to the amount of some $300 was stolen, but none of the valuable papers disturbed.

Slight shocks of an earthquake were felt in this city on the morning of Sunday, August 30.

Mrs. Hayne played out her engagement at the Metropolitan, which was very successful, and is now taking a respite for the benefit of her health, and to recover from the fatigue of her arduous application. Her popularity here is yet at its acme.

EMIGRANTS FOR KANSAS.—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, of the 21st inst., has the following:

The company of Kansas emigrants, raised chiefly by the exertions of Messrs. Baker, Johnson and Clayton, of Harlowe county, Ala., are expected to arrive here to-day, under the command of Capt. H. A. Clayton. We are glad to learn that they will be joined by several persons here—the printers, as usual, taking the lead.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BALTIC.

The United States mail steamship Baltic, Comstock commander, from Liverpool, arrived at New York at an early hour on the morning of the 17th inst., having left Liverpool on the 6th.

The Cunard steamer Africa arrived at Liverpool about half-past 10 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 3d inst.

General Summary of News.

By the Baltic we receive four days later intelligence. The following is a brief summary of the news:

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.—Saragossa has [illegible] The Queen's troops took [illegible] out residence. The [illegible] dictatorship, and the [illegible] ayuntamento and provincial deputation has been named in Catalonia, and the various bands of insurgents which sought refuge on the mountains were dispersing rapidly.

All the details that reach us of the proceedings at Barcelona, concur in representing the fighting as desperate, and the conduct of the Queen's troops after all resistance had ceased, as ferocious in the extreme. On the 24th, for instance, three days after the fighting had ceased in the city, two battalions of National Guards, arriving to assistance of the citizens, were met in the plain by the Queen's cavalry, and every man of them cut to pieces!

Seventeen individuals engaged in the insurrection at Barcelona have been shot—they were executed three by three.

Affairs in France.

Reports are current that the Emperor is in a really critical state of health. His illness consists in a development of the malady of the spine, with which he has been long afflicted. He is able to attend to business, and is not in immediate danger. He would return to Paris on the 5th or 6th inst., but would leave on the 10th or 11th, accompanied by the Empress for Biarritz.

The Paris *Siecle* complains that of the three lines of transatlantic steamers plying between Havre and New York, namely: the New York and Havre American line, the Cunard British line, and Gauthier frere's French line, the latter, owing to the absurd customs regulations of France, actually pay heavier dues than the other two. Further, the *Siecle* says that Havre is becoming the shipping port of Europe, and already exceeds the trade of Liverpool with New York.

Marshal Pelissier and suite arrived at Marseilles on the 1st instant. On landing the marshal found awaiting him a letter from the Emperor conferring on him the title of Duke. All the French ships in harbor, as well as the British war steamer Caradoc, saluted the marshal, who soon after landed to receive an address from the municipality of the city, and then departed for Plombieres to meet the Emperor.

Affairs in Italy.

A letter says that the Austrian Government is alarmed at the attitude which Sardinia assumes towards it in Italy, and has begged the French Government to represent to the latter that, in order to preserve the tranquillity of Europe, a change of its policy would be desirable. The French Government has accordingly made a communication of a confidential character to Sardinia, hinting that she might assume a less hostile attitude and lona towards Austria, without lessening the influence she exercises in Italy. The view which Sardinia will take of the mouition remains to be seen.

Affairs in Turkey.

Advices from Constantinople, of the 26th ult., mention that the city will be entirely evacuated by the Allies, and the hospitals restored to the Turkish authorities by the 15th of the present month.

The squadron under the command of Admiral Lord Lyons, one part at Smyrna and in the Pirœus, and part off the coast of Syria.

The Gazette contains a notice to mariners, that various lighthouses in the Dardenelles, Bosphorus, and Black Sea were relighted on the 1st of June.

Affairs in Great Britain.

The citizens of Norwich gave a banquet to Gen. Windham, on the 2d inst., on his return from the Crimea.

Hon. Robert Lowe, Vice President of the Board of Trade, has left London for a brief tour in the United States.

The Gazette publishes an order by the Queen, permitting persons decorated by the Emperor of the French to wear the insignia.

The U. S. frigate Susquehanna arrived at Gibraltar on the 23d ult., six days from Fayal and sixteen from Key West. She would leave in a day or two for Spezzia, touching at some of the ports on the eastern coast of Spain.

General Codrington had arrived at London. No demonstration awaited him, as it did Marshal Pelissier.

Eleven civilians, laborers, and mechanics, have been arrested and committed to jail for having sided with the militia rioters recently at Nenagh.

Central American Intelligence.

From the Panama Star, of the 8th, we learn that private letters had been received in that city containing the information that Walker's position in Nicaragua was a most precarious one, he having only twelve hondred men with him; while Rivas, besides having a thousand well armed troops, fortified in Canandagua, has the sympathies of the whole people of the country with him. Hondoras and Guatemala were organizing their forces for the purpose of invading Nicaragua, and driving Walker out, and that they would commence operations as soon as the dry season commenced.

We, as a matter of course, must receive the above with every allowance for the prejudices and hopes of the paper from which it is extracted; but even if it be true, we are pretty sure that Walker could not be driven out as easy as the Central Americans seem to think.

We have files of the *Nicaraguense* to the 3d inst., but cannot find in it anything to warrant the belief that Walker's cause was weak; on the contrary, from the bold stand he is taking in regard to punishing traitors and discharging soldiers who have served out their time, we would conclude that he was anything else than frightened at the preparations which were being made against him.

The steamer having arrived at such a late hour it is impossible for us to give as full a summary of Nicaragua news as we should have liked. In to-morrow's edition we will try and give everything of an interesting nature.

From a decree published in the Nicaraguan, we learn that the Government of Nicaragua have made the first step towards a regular organization of the Judiciary. A court of First Instance for every Department in the Republic has been appointed.

The jurisdiction of these courts is set forth in the decree as embracing all cases where the title or possession of land is in question; in all cases of admiralty or maritime jurisdiction; in all matters pertaining to the estates of deceased persons; in all criminals cases, and, generally, in all cases beyond the jurisdiction of the alcaldes.

The Judge has power to enforce his decrees; he may appoint a clerk and Marshal, at the same time designating their fees; and for their services at present, shall receive one hundred and fifty dollars per month.

As a matter of course, as always will be the case, legal business is flowing in on the attention of the Court; and we doubt not there will soon be other organizations of the same sort.

The following persons were publicly shot in the plaza at Masaya for having conspired against the Republic: Desiderio Calvo, a wealthy merchant of Masaya; Domingo Ant. Berclaran; Moises Avendano; and Felipe Perez—all natives of the country. The exact nature of the crime is represented to have been an attempt to persuade the soldiers of the army to desert by offering to bribe them, and of being in correspondence with Rivas.

REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA.—A vessel which arrived in port on the 12th inst., for Tumaco, brings us further intelligence respecting the disturbed state of Costa Rica.

It appears that another revolution has been attempted against the Government, but President Mora succeeded in quelling it, and arrested some of the leaders. Five of the officers of the Government troops who were made prisoners for their connection with the revolutionary party, were banished by Mora to Peru, but the vessel put in here, where they were enabled to land.

The Mayor of St. Augustine has ordered all vessels from the West Indies, Mexico, South or Central America, Charleston, New York, and Key West to perform quarantine in order to guard "against infectious and pestilential diseases."

Doubtless the citizens of Charleston will be indignant at being classed with South and Central American ports, but whether that indignation would prove so contagious as to need the intervention of quarantine, is a question on which doctors would probably differ.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

TERMS—$2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1856.

SWAN LAKE CAMP-MEETING.

Accepting the invitation published with a notice of the Camp-meeting for Swan Lake Circuit—"Preachers and people affectionately invited to attend"—we left the city on Wednesday evening, 21st inst. Friday night landed at Lake Providence and consigned ourself to the cordial hospitality of W. L. Knox, Esq. Brother Knox, besides being Sheriff of the Parish of Carroll and planter, does the receiving and forwarding of Methodist preachers at this point. Rev. T. Beard, and Col. McNeil, of Holly Springs, were already on hand. The Louisiana Conference will be glad to know that Brother Beard has been transported, and will labor until the annual session as Tract Agent. Fortunately for Louisiana, Memphis Conference, in zeal and ability, has reached the exporting point.

Soon after breakfast, with an outfit of a light buggy and a span of nimble-footed mules, we were bowling along a hard road to the ground. Our traveling companion, Col. McNeil, on the look-out for a settlement, was in raptures with the country. It was enough to make a poor parson long to possess "a foot of land." On the border of the Lake is the happiest combination of residence and plantation we ever saw. In front a water-view, for boat sailing and fishing, the yard shaded by oak, China and pecan trees. In the rear, immediately adjoining, cotton growing one and two bales to the acre, with corn, fruits and vegetables. The levee system has redeemed much alluvial from inundation; and notwithstanding the broad green fields and thrifty homes about, the wealth of this Goshen has hardly been sampled. We advise no planter to come and see it unless he is ready to move to it. With a poor heart will he, afterwards, scratch on sand banks and clay hills.

About fifteen miles South-West, and on the Bayou Tensas, we came upon the camp in the thick woods. Every thing is new, and fragrant of freshly split oak and ash wood. The stand is shaded with boughs newly cut. The Presiding Elder, Rev. N. A. Cravens, is pushing the battle bravely, with his helpers, Revs. Goodwyn, Collins, Hawkins and McGaughey. The meeting has been in progress two days. Songs and praises salute the ear before the tents are seen. Right off, we find ourselves in deep water instead of shelving banks. Christians are seeking a deeper work of grace. Sanctification is the theme of tent-talk and bower-prayer.—Brother Hawkins has just concluded the eight o'clock sermon on the Pauline text—sanctified soul, body and spirit. The atmosphere is renewing, fraternal greetings cordial. There is not a brick within a mile. The latest fashions have not arrived. Losers and pleasure seekers have not found out the place. Lovers of God are here and seekers of religion.

During the day and Sabbath following, the crowd became larger and more promiscuous, but maintained a serious tone. On Saturday, after three o'clock sermon, the first invitation was given for those who would confess themselves sinners—to ask the prayers and counsels of God's people—to seek the forgiveness of their sins. By Sabbath morning nine or ten conversions were announced. Up to our departure nineteen or twenty.

Happy day, happy day,
When Jesus took my sins away.

The preaching was mingled with many words of exhortation. It was ministered with directness to the conscience—appealing to an awakened experience. We trust more good than even any present or human estimates will cover, was done. Such an occasion has been likened to a scattering shot into a flock of birds. Many fall on the spot, and others, only wounded, fly away, to fall afar off, alone.

It happened with some, at this camp-meeting, as elsewhere. Because others were more demonstrative of spiritual benefits, they undervalued their own. While one shouts, another may "commune with his own heart and be still," and just as happy. A mourner in seeking pardon may hinder his way by wilfulness—planning for himself a sudden or bright conversion. And one that is born of God may fall into a similar error, especially in the presence of those "shouting happy." The wind, earthquake and fire, were not more powerful or divine than the "still, small voice." Our Heavenly Father blesses all his obedient children, but to each his blessing suits.

Brother McGaughey, the pastor of the circuit, was most of the time confined to his bed by sickness. We were sorry to leave him there. May his valuable life be spared.

The friends have determined to locate a permanent camp on a spot near Baxter's Bayou. Much water is there—a spring. The distance from Lake Providence is about the same. A shed is to be put up that will turn rain as well as sunshine, and a smoother order of puncheon seats.

Sunday afternoon the missionary collection was taken up. The previous hour would have been better, as numbers were leaving after dinner. The congregation small as we saw during meeting—but it yielded us five bales of missionary cotton and enough money subscribed and paid to bring the amount up to $500, which was all we asked for.

Monday, after 11 o'clock preaching, Dr. Goff tendered a seat in his buggy. A pleasant evening with his family—a night's rest under his roof and a downward bound steamer comes along punctually as if sent for. To the Presiding Elder, preachers and people of the Lake Providence District we wish many such Camp-meetings.

ANNUAL TWO-DAYS' HOLIDAY MEETINGS.

Under the head of Domestic Missions are, oft-times, reports of the labors and successes of our preachers among the servile population of the South, that would create a sensation if reported from Yoruba or the Ganges, or from Boorialiboolagah. But, because they are at home, our readers underrate their moral grandeur and significance; and because these things are done at the South, they are carefully ignored by the prints at the North.

Take the report of that hard-working and judicious missionary among the slaves—Rev. Wm. P. Miller—from East Alabama. Will the Independent or Tribune, of New York, republish it? We should like to see it. But no! such things can't be expected. We challenge them.

Will the Northern Christian Advocate please copy it, as an offset to the dirty and slanderous articles of its correspondent "Argus"—who has been writing a series on Southern slave horrors. If they delight in things pure and of good report, it ought to be a pleasure to them to hand round such fairly written and moderate articles, showing the facts of Southern slavery.

Christian masters, great is your responsibility. Your family is large.—We have immense opportunity for doing good to the souls and bodies of men. Read these missionary reports and be encouraged to go and do likewise.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate

The Evangelical Apologist.

GALVESTON, August 15, 1856.

Brother McTyeire:—Permit me, if you please, to notify the preachers of your Conferences and especially those of Louisiana, that the first volume of our German Evangelical Apologist is in a few weeks to be completed. It is with great gratitude to God, and hearty thanks to our beloved brethren in the ministry that we acknowledge it. The Lord has blessed our labors and our brethren have remembered our work. Indeed some of our Louisiana brethren have acted most nobly. We have 170 subscribers in New Orleans, some at Plaquemine, many at Minden, and two at Allen's Settlement. Further, we have 16 at Mobile, and at Pensacola, Tallahasse, Key West, etc., etc., Rev. J. M. Hofer has alone 60 subscribers among his members and hearers.

Our whole list of subscribers is swelled up to the number of 1000, including agents, during these few months, and immense good has been done. It would be very cheering indeed to some of your readers, if they could read the letters and encouragements which we daily receive from every part of the Union, and I trust Brother Hofer will translate Brother Vorden-Bimcu's and other late letters for your Advocate.

I discover a great hindrance to our German work in its not being enough appreciated. This lays in our insufficiency of American correspondence.—We fear to make mistakes, and so we do not write at all, although we love the American language and are improving rapidly.

As we are left, by the Missionary Board to ourselves for support for the coming year, we therefore most earnestly solicit the assistance of our brethren in the ministry. Do not pass a German house on your circuits but you get down and tell them that they can now get a German weekly paper, filled with news, miscellany and religious information, all for only one dollar. Let them give you, in their own writing, the address. You collect the money and send us their Post-Office, Parish or county, etc.

Brethren, if we, with Advocates and Apologist, by the agents we have, do not stir and take the world, it will be our own fault.

Let us hear from you soon. Get some of your rich members to subscribe for their German neighbors and they will experience that Germans are a grateful people. Read Brother Hofer's translations on the above subject, and may the Lord bless you and sustain you in your labors throughout all these regions.

Address me at Galveston, Texas.

Yours in the love of Christ,

PETER MOLLING,

Editor of Evangelical Apologist.

St. Louis, Nashville, and Charleston Advocates please copy.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

UCHEE COLORED MISSION, Alabama Conference.

Rev. H. N. McTYEIRE, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South:

This missionary work among the colored people is one of the most noble and glorious I ever contemplated. It is the missionary field of the Southern Methodist Church. We must do it, no one else will. I think we should turn our attention towards this work particularly, for it is of more importance than all our other missions put together. A great and effectual door is opened and there are many adversaries.—Our missionary plan, our missionary doctrine and our missionary character, stand high in the estimation of owners of slaves generally. They do not want any change—they don't desire it connected with the circuit work. They want it special. They greatly prefer to have their Missionary whose heart and soul is in the work of the salvation of their servants. Neither, as a general thing, do they desire to select a man from among the locality for themselves. They generally prefer that the Conference or at least the Presiding Elder should make the selection.

Our doctrine is the only doctrine free from predestination, preached in this country, teaching all, both bond and free, that denying ungodliness and worldly lust, we should live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world, and in the world to come give an account for the deeds done in the body.

A great many planters believe as I do, that Calvinism is as dangerous to the negro as Universalism or Infidelity, removing all restraint and fear by fate, and teaching that whatsoever they do was "ordained to be done from the foundation of the world." Our missionary character is the praise of all the churches, except one.

This, the Uchee Mission, is growing in the favor of God and man. Oh Sir, if you could have been with me for the last two weeks at our Annual two days Holiday-Meeting, held entirely on week-days, you would have rejoiced with us and have had something to say to all the friends of missions that would have been profitable.

The first we held at Soule Chapel before the fourth Sunday in July, and had a large congregation. The circuit preacher, Brother Strickland was with me, and we expected Bishop Andrew, but in that was disappointed, his daughter dying about that time. Brother Strickland took up his missionary collection at Soule Chapel the next day, and raised $184 25 from that small Society. He preached a very good sermon on the occasion. He is a fine manager, and proved himself so to be on that occasion.

We then proceeded to Mount Zion, a place you have heard of before on this subject. I should have been glad not only for you to have been there, as one of the strong friends of the cause, but it seems to me if all the enemies North and South had been there they would have given up their opposition, to see on Monday morning, a large congregation of colored people, I suppose at least five hundred, well dressed, all with dinners to stay all day, and hear the gospel and worship God; the old and decrepid brought in wagons; young children, all ages and sizes, to be catechized. We numbered the Catechism Class, there were seventy-eight present; many of them knowing all Caper's Catechism No. 1.

But the lovefeast on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, exceeded any thing I ever saw or heard. No extravagance, superstition or wild-fire. I requested them to be short, for there were many to speak; to be calm, for all wanted to hear. These rules were complied with strictly, until near the close, when several of Brother J. A's. people alluded so touchingly to the death of their old master, giving us his last dying charge to them to meet him in heaven, etc., and that they were resolved to do so, and were on the way; just at that moment Brother J. A., the present master arose and began: "I cannot refrain from saying a few words, for that old master to whom so many of you allude, was my venerated father," and with tears flowing freely and bosom heaving with emotion, he went on to say "he would rather see his family, (meaning specially his servants,) happy in the service of God, and to be the humble instrument in some manner of leading them safe to heaven, than to add field to field and house to house." He also assured them that the sun never went down without his presenting them all before the throne of mercy.

The calmness ended and shouts of glory to God filled the house. Such rapture and fullness of joy I have seldom seen.

In the afternoon there were ten baptized and received into full church membership, and about forty children a year old and under were baptized and the Lord's Supper administered.

I haave held two more of these meetings, the third at Wachoocha and the fourth at Shady Grove. All substantially the same—all good meetings indeed.

In conclusion, I have admitted near 100; baptized 75; catechized my last round 423; preached, as near as I can make out to about 2,600 every round.

Glory be to God, who so loved these poor as to provide means for their salvation, and thank God I am permitted to preach the gospel to them.

WM. P. MILLER.

Introductory Speech of Rev. C. K. Marshall,

ON LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CENTRE BUILDING OF CENTENARY COLLEGE, LA., JULY, 1856.

Friends of Literature and
Gentlemen of the Faculty and Board of Trustees:

This occasion is one of no ordinary import. Commencement day is the great Sabbath of college life. To many young gentlemen connected with this Institution, this is one of the most momentous days of their being. For years they have awaited its coming with mingled emotions of hope and fear; and from the distant future they will look back upon its joy-lit summit as one of the most memorable of all the days past. To the friends of home education it is a day fraught with hopes and hallowed with prayers which render it sacred to them.

In addition to the ordinary duties of this day, we have collected on this spot to lay the corner-stone of the splendid superstructure, the gradually rising walls of which arrest your attention and fill your breast with emotions of profound satisfaction. The spirit with which the enterprize goes on, and the imposing aspect which the work already presents, gives cheering earnest of the pleasure the benefactors and the builders who are carrying forward the plan; the professors and teachers who shall occupy its halls, and the pupils and patrons, will enjoy when, not the corner, but the cope-stone, shall come to its place with "shoutings of grace unto it." Every philanthropic spirit, every liberal and enlightened mind must rejoice, especially at this crisis in our national affairs, to witness such a day and service as this. It is a day of conquests; a day of the mighty rousing of the people for the establishment of their own schools, and shall be swiftly followed by many other days and doings of a similar kind. Men feel assured to-day, in this assembly, that the cause of home education in the largest sense, is fixed among the inevitibilities of Providence. And come what may, with His blessing, the business of learning is deemed so first-rate in importance that its solemn work can never be ignored or slighted on this soil again. Never did this College see a brighter day than this. The day of small things has not been despised, consequently the day of noble things is now upon you. The future of your corner must be upward and onward, and Centenary take rank with the best educational agencies of the land. While we gaze upon the older buildings with their laurels of those powers for usefulness which virtuously employed must result in their everlasting well-being.—This new edifice is not only a fresh pledge to the cause of learning, but in a large and appropriate sense a temple reared to God, His service and worship. For, all diligent study, all efforts to acquire knowledge are but other forms of rendering homage and praise to heaven. Well may it cheer our hearts to see its fair proportions rise; well may it awaken pleasing emotions to contemplate its speedy completion, and the important facilities its ample plans will give to the work you have to do.

The services of this moment are peculiarly interesting. This day, this hour has been set apart for laying the corner-stone in conformity to a time-honored usage when buildings of great importance or public utility were to be constructed. Precisely when and with whom the custom originated we are unable to tell. The corner-stones of Egyptian pyramids may possibly hold the secret in their unexplored repositories. The Masonic Fraternity holds some interesting reminiscences which have been saved from the waves of the elder time, under which lie, irrecoverably lost, so many valuable treasures, but nothing which can definitely settle this question. That Society is familiar with the laying of ordinary corner-stones, and the committee of arrangements at one time contemplated with much gratification their assistance and their ceremonies on laying this stone. But, with characteristic frankness, they acknowledge that they were not equal to the task. This is the only corner of this building deemed fit and proper to receive the symbolic stone, but we find the Masons bound to ignore all corners except the North-East. With them it must be there or nowhere; with us unfortunately, like "point no point" to a traveler on our inland sea, the North-East angle of this structure is "corner no corner," place no place; altogether nearer "nowhere" than any other possible spot where we could deposit this beautiful marble ark with the gems and treasures with which it will soon be stored. We all regret it. As a Mason I could but realize a great disappointment. Still, Masonry has done, and can do noble things—chide her not if she cannot do everything. Their declinature is most trying to me because it imposes a large amount of labor on me and takes me altogether by surprise.

That labor, however, is relieved by the pleasure I enjoy on being able to command the resources and assistance, in the present sevices, of a Society far more ancient, more venerable, distinguished and immutable than that of the Masonic Fraternity. I refer to the *Abrahami Filliorum antiqua fraternitas.*—This venerable Fraternity was founded by the Patriarch Abraham, the father of the faithful and the "friend of God." With so illustrious a founder, the Washington of his age, it is not to be wondered at that a long line of the most distinguished worthies should have perpetuated its existence, maintained its ritual, and gloried in the "*faith*" which cements and binds the brotherhood to this day wherever its doctrines have been embraced. Abraham was a builder. On one occasion he reared an altar on Mount Moriah. The precise form of the structure we cannot certainly declare. But as an humble member of the Fraternity I will take leave to presume that it was circular, because the annulus, or ring, was in that day used as a symbol of the Deity, and the altar was erected as an act of homage to the True God. If circle-shaped it had no Masonic corner. Consequently the officers and members of our Fraternity are bound to respect alike all points of the compass. That altar was built on a mountain summit. We have selected this beautiful elevation for ours, and we place the corner-stone higher up on the superstructure than is the custom of our younger kinsman.* We have the authority of an imposing precedent, and we hope that all fair-minded Masons will congratulate us on the superior advantages and distinction we possess and enjoy; for we would not have them for a moment suppose we would honor their Fraternity less, but as in duty bound, the *Abrahami Filliorum antiqua fraternitas* more. And while we so honor our higher Fraternity, we rejoice to know that thousands of the highest Masons have been initiated into its more sublime and more enlightening mysteries.

The past, the present, the future, all belong to us. From remote and dusty centuries, through all their eventful fortunes, amidst the conflict of nations, the rise and fall of Empires, the growth and decay of cities, the building and consecration of sacred temples, this Fraternity has been present, by its representatives, to take a part and exert a benigu, humanizing and religious influence, and record its history and deeds with letters composed of the noblest structures of science, philanthropy and Divine worship. This day witnesses similar offices, and future generations shall never want for faithful members to execute the high behests of the venerable orders.

Nor shall its worthy members fail of honorable promotion and a just reward. They shall have full and ennobling labor for their hands, peace for their conscience, and exhaustless supplies of food for the growing demands of the ever expanding mind. The faithful student will meet with histories and biographies fraught with curious phenomena of friendship, love and heroism; of virtuous deeds and philanthropic labors, under circumstances and of a character the most remarkable ever known since time began. Their employments will be adapted to the peculiarities of an industrious and dignified fellowship, than which none are better calculated to unfold the character, impress upon it the image of true greatness, strengthen moral obligation, and open the way for a useful and honorable life. At a future day we shall "open the door" for the reception of worthy applicants from all the inferior "Fraternies" who are in pursuit of "more light." May the spirit of this Abrahamic Fraternity ever preside over this Institution—reign through its halls, cheer its dormitories, and bless the young hearts that shall throb within these apartments when ours are pulseless and cold in the silent grave.

NOTE.—The Board of Trustees, Faculty and several Societies connected with the College, having made arrangements to deposit certain memorials in the corner-stone, now proceeded in their respective orders, to present them to Rev. Mr. Marshall as the orator of the occasion.

*The first story of the building was up and the next one going forward rapidly, but no suitable time till this offered for these services.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Medical Department of the University. It is in full working order. Abler names in their Departments than the Professors, we have not in the South.

Notice—There will be a Camp-Meeting at Otopa'a Camp-ground, in Pike county, beginning on the first Friday in October, and ending the following Tuesday or Wednesday. Also, a Camp-Meeting at Adams' Camp-ground, in Amite county, beginning on the third Friday in October and ending as above. The preachers, both itinerant and local, and the people generally, are affectionately invited to attend.

J. G. JONES, P. E.

The American Association for the Advancement of Education commenced its seventh annual meeting at Detroit on the 12th instant.

REVIVALS.

GEORGETOWN CIRCUIT, Miss. Conference, Aug. 12.

Brother McTyeire—Permit me to say to your readers that the Lord of hosts has visited us on this circuit in mercy. On the 19th of July we began a protracted meeting at Poplar Springs, which lasted five days and resulted in three or four conversions, three accessions, one sanctification and much spiritual profit to the church. It was indeed a refreshing time, and I trust much lasting good was done.

On the 26th of July we began a three days' meeting at Bethel. Two precious souls were converted and many of the members were much revived. Here also I think much permanent good was done.

On the 2d of August we began a meeting at Providence, which lasted six days. It was a glorious meeting. Many members and rejoicing converts thanked God they came to that meeting. I have not witnessed such displays of divine power for years. I do not wonder that angels rejoice over the conversion of sinners when it produces such joy on earth. Again and again did husband and wife get their "feet upon the rock and a new song in their mouth, even praise to God." These were scenes that stirred men's souls.—Few looked coldly on; many a parent's heart leaped for joy as a beloved son or daughter exclaimed "I am happy—God has blessed my soul—glory to his name." The local preachers generally in attendance came up to the help of the Lord, and mainly to their labors instrumentally do I attribute the good done. "For as soon as Zion travailed she brought forth her children." There were over thirty conversions, including a few reconnections, and twenty accessions to the church. A number of the converted are the heads of families, and all of them with three or four exceptions adults—hence we hope they will make us valuable and faithful members. "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless his holy name."

Fraternally yours,

L. ERCANBRACK.

HILLABEE CIRCUIT, Alabama Conference, August 20.

Brother McTyeire:—The little boy sent by the Conference to Hillabee Circuit is doing well. He has, within the last few weeks, held three protracted meetings. The first at Mount Moriah Church, where the membership had become quite cold and much needed a revival. The meeting lasted seven days—the church was made alive to God, sinners were awakened, many were converted, and twenty-six accessions.

The second was held at Smyrna, and continued six days. Twenty-three were converted, many backsliders reclaimed, and thirty-five accessions.

At Ebenezer the meeting was continued nine days. This place was just ready to be given up as lost. They are now alive, and we hope will do well in future. The number of conversions as yet is not known. Thirty joined the church. This makes one hundred and ti[illegible]-six since the commencement of the present conference year.

We hope and pray that much more will be done, and this year will tell well for our young Brother. The local brethren have done much in this good work. Yours in Christ,

S. E. SWOPE.

AUTAUGAVILLE, Alabama, August 18, 1856.

Brother McTyeire:—We have just closed a meeting at Robinson's Springs, conducted principally by Brothers Norris and Freeman, which resulted in twenty converts. Up to this time there have been upon the circuit this year about one hundred conversions, 32 whites and 78 colored. Our prospect for a plentiful ingathering is bright.—We expect to bring up the amounts assessed for Conference and necessary purposes, and we trust all the claims of your, (our) excellent paper with a respectable number of new subscribers.

DANIEL DUNCAN.

BUTTAHATCHIE CIRCUIT, Alabama Conference.

The Lord is blessing his people on this circuit. Some several days religious exercises at Wise's, embracing the third Sunday in July, conducted by Brother Hiams, assisted by local preachers and exhorters. Several souls were converted, and twelve added to the church. The third quarterly meeting now in session, having been protracted from 2d inst. Up to this time we have had some twelve or eighteen conversions, and as many members added to the church. The Presiding Elder for this district, Columbus, says "there have been conversions at every quarterly meeting, so far, on his third round."

J. W. SHORES.

CAHABA MISSION.

Brother McTyeire:—We have had a gracious revival on this mission, which has resulted in the conversion of seventy souls and sixty-seven accessions to the church. Pray for us that this may be as the drop that precedes the mighty shower. All that I can do for your paper I will do. Believe me

Your true friend in Christ,

J. C. PITTS.

Letter from Our Fayre Ladye.

KENILWORTH, England, July 22, 1856.

A short ride of ten miles brought us to a collection of small farm-houses and hay-stacks, just beyond which was a fine old square tower—once called Mortimer's Tower—and built by the Earl of Leicester, for an entrance to Kenilworth; but the gates have been pulled down, the opening filled up, and the spot on which Queen Elizabeth once guided her horse's feet is now a dwelling-house, and we were admitted into the front yard by a small wicket gate. The first glance at the ruins shows only the side of Cæsar's Tower, which is but a small part of these grand remains of the olden days of the Virgin Queen. We walked slowly and reverently on, for to all of us the sad story of Amy Robsart rose up vividly, until we were facing the front, and then the extent and grandeur of Kenilworth, majestic in its ruins, was before us. The old guide, who had crept after us, now began, in his [illegible] rations and yet flowing vein, to tell us all that [illegible] memory could recall of its dates and history. He [illegible] very enthusiastic, and took great pains to point out each spot of interest, and to put us in the exact places where the very best view of each separate portion could be given, and but for his care we should have missed many fine points. It was very evident that the old man had studied the castle with some thing of an artist's eye, and was as proud of it as if it had been the noblest on earth. I wish I could give you his very words and make you see each spot he pointed out; but all I can do is to reproduce faintly enough, the impression his story made on me. We were standing in what had once been the lower or base court of the castle—(it is now a smooth lawn) The law range of buildings called Henry the Eighth's, because he had partly built them, and which used to enclose the inner court, and form the mass of buildings into a square, as all castles are arranged for safety's sake, is now gone entirely and no trace is left beyond a few of the foundation stones. Over to this the ruins formed three sides of a square, and side differing in style and age from the others. The on our right, as we stood facing the spot where Henry the Eighth's building once stood, is very massive and solid, having once had arched Norman windows, and bearing other evidence of nearly a date as the beginning of the eleventh century, but now with the square frame and Gothic tracery of Elizabeth's day which was the Earl's doings, in making it conform to his own notion. This is Edsor's, or the Norman Tower. History tells us that the manor of Kenilworth was given by Henry I. to Geoffrey de Clinton, one of his Norman barons, who built this tower, and in the possession of whose sons it remained for three generations. Next to these, forming the angle were the kitchen buildings, also gone entirely; and now rises up next, the Dungeon Tower, forming, with its narrow slits for windows and its heavy dull look, a great contrast to the architecture of the remainder. But little of this is left, and ivy has crowned it almost entirely; and of poor Amy Robsart's tower, close by there is only a window left, and we had not the satisfaction of knowing that it was the window belonging to her room—for this that is left is only the first story. Her room is entirely gone and our guide gave us a bit of the crumbling stone, which lay all about, telling us that it was probably one of those that formed her chamber. Sir Walter Scott, (to whose novel the gentleman continually refers, as the most authentic record of the castle and its life, in the Earl's time, and so it undoubtedly is,) says the towers were three stories high, and the second story poor Amy was concealed in, while the lower room (the one whose window we saw,) was used as part of the kitchen offices. It was then called Merwyn's Tower, from a legend that an unfortunate Welsh man of this name, had been there imprisoned and had there died, in Simon de Montfort's time. How could we flatter ourselves that we were looking upon the same scene that greeted Amy's eyes as she peeped cautiously out and saw the Queen and the Earl walking in the "Pleasaunce," and the garden. These are gone; and the beautiful lake that once nearly surrounded the walls, and the fine groves are no more here. Cromwell's soldiers cut down the trees, drained the lake and battered down all that they could, and now a fine field of grain is growing above the bed of the lake, and the gardens are all cut up by straight fences and are choked by weeds. Next to this and forming almost one side, is John of Gaunt's "Time-honored-Lancaster's" buildings. Although all crumbling and ivy-hung it is very beautiful, consisting of a fine dining-hall, with high Gothic windows, enough remains of which are left to show how grand they once were. From the back of these windows are very fine indeed. Their date is about the thirteenth century, and with their lights and yet strength they contrast most advantageously with the Norman part. Cromwell's soldiers were able to destroy all of this, but they broke away the flooring and part of the sides and roof, and made the whole place indefensible. But in so doing they doubtless added much to its picturesqueness, which was certainly far enough from their thoughts. Beneath this grand banqueting hall was the servants' hall, itself a fine room. And now we come to the apartments of the Queen in her sojourn here. From our curiosity is still more huffled, for amid these various odd rooms there is no certainty which one formed the bed-room of the old, hard-hearted Elizabeth. But some one of them must be the one, for our guide ventures to tell us that *this* little room was her breakfast chamber, (for she generally ate with the ladies only,) and that *that* queer shaped closet with its magnificent window, was her drawing-room; but I fear he is only practising upon our evident readiness to believe anything. Trusting to him, however, I have brought away a bit of ivy from Mervyn's Tower, and a wild rose from the top of the Queen's rooms.

From here we were shown into a vault below some of the ruins, which was used as a dungeon. A dark and gloomy enough it was. In the walls were the holes where once strong rings were fastened, to which the unhappy prisoners were chained, sometimes by both hands and feet, and sometimes they were kept in an upright position, against the hard wall for days and days. It was horrible to think of, and then remember all the mirth and festivity that was going on just above their heads, while they, as gentle blood, perhaps, were pining silently and slowly away. Barbarous as our time is, it cannot be as bad as those days of chivalry. Of Leicester's building, there are grand and lofty towers remaining, showing sufficient remnants of beauty and gorgeousness for our imaginations to picture out the rest. But the twittering of the swallow has taken the place of the sword and the trumpet, and the accord of musical instruments as each player tried to exceed the other in praise of the vain, fluttered, cruel Queen; and ivy has mantled the towers and draped the walls in folds of the rich and fantastic tapestry; and the fine [illegible] windows, with their delicate tracery, of Leicester's own drawing-room, are now crowned with moss and mildew, and owls flit in and out and swallows have made their nests in every nook. The whole scene is desolation, and the flitting images of knights and fair ladies, the pomp and pageantry of the court, the beautiful Amy and the handsome Earl die out in a mind, and give place to sad thoughts of the mutability of all human things, and the remembrance that we too, must fade away as these, in spite of their power to have done.

Twilight is settling down, and we step back to take a last look at each beautiful arch or wonderful window, and then silently turn to have a last view of the whole mass. How beautiful Lancaster's dining-hall is now, in the gray light, and what strength there is in Cæsar's Tower; and the ivy creeping over it, striving to hide, by its loving embraces, all the blemishes of time. Again and again we turn back, as we can scarcely turn altogether away from the dim, gray towers, so venerable with age and so honored for their old associations. As we walk on we are pointed to the site of the old tilt-yard, where the tournaments were held, and fancy again becomes truant and brings up vividly the images of the Queen and the Earl, Walter Raleigh and of Shakspeare, who may have been here, and of many other famous names; and as we drive away, our thoughts are strange admixtures of the past and present. But Amy Robsart is chief of all, and we sigh over her sad fate and almost rejoice in the desolution that has befallen this grand abode of her husband.

The history of Kenilworth is as varied as that of any old place here. At first, as I have told you, Henry I. gave the manor to Geoffrey de Clinton, who built the Cæsar Tower; his sons kept it for three generations. It then fell into John of Gaunt's hands, and when Henry Bolingbroke, his son, was banished by the king, Richard II., confiscated them; but [illegible]

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...ing broke, as Shakspeare loved to call him, received ...s father's old property, together with the name and ...e crown, and so remained for some time. Simon de ...Montfort, (remember I am writing from memory and ...y mistake,) was the first Earl of Leicester, the ...ston of Lancaster having been the former owners, ...e this haughty old noble held the castle against his ...g for a long time; but at last he was defeated, and ...ewin it became the property of the crown. As such, ...Henry, VIII. built his portion of the edifice, and took ...great pleasure in the place. Queen Elizabeth, in the ...tenth year of her reign, gave it, with the title of Earl ...of Leicester, to her favorite, Robert Dudley, having ...previously given Warwick castle to his brother Am...brose. It was in 1573 that the grateful Earl here en...tertained his Queen, having first spent £60,000 upon ...its alterations, impravements and new buildings, and ...it was in the month of July of this year that for sev...enteen days he strove to amuse her majesty, at an ...expense of £1,000 a day—an immense sum for these ...times. At the Earl's death the property was willed ...to his brother Ambrose, Earl of Warwick, but he ...only lived a year, and next to his natural son Robert ...Dudley—whose mother he had never acknawledged ...in his lifetime—but James I. refused to hear his ...claims. The matter was brought into the star cham...ber and then hushed up. As King's property it re...mained until Oliver Cromwell's soldiers took the place ...and battered down all they could, and making a resi...dence out of the great-gate-house, lived for awhile ...there. After the restoration the old ruin and the ad...joining lands, which are very extensive, were given ...to Lawrence Hyde, and through him (either by mar...riage or in a direct line,) they have descended to the ...present Lord Carlisle, who keeps the place in order. ...On going back to Warwick we were shown, in the ...parish old Church, the tomb of the Earl and that of his ...first wife, who survived him; and their effigies the ...size of life, were resting on top, while above were the ...coat of arms and a long list of his titles, etc. Ano...ther, his brother, lies here, too. We were much ...more interested in the two to know that they were ...brothers to Lady Jane Gray's husband—that most un...fortunate Dudley. I must have done, but love still ...lingers over the remembrance of the visit as I did ...over the ruin itself. The impression such a grand ...wreck as this makes upon one who has never seen a ...palace before, is very much the same that an old church ...does before. Too tremble and hush your breath, and ...move in awe and reverence. Time's power and man's ...helplessness are brought forcibly to mind.

May my words give you at least a faint idea of this noble pile. If they do not, it will not be from want of trying. Yours, K.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Tribute of Respect.

At the Third Quarterly Conference of the Baltimore this Circuit, Alabama Conference, held at Mount Hebo August 2d, 1856, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Rev. J. W. Shores and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the dispensation of an All-wise Provi...dence our worthy Brother Jesse Horne, one of the Stewards of this Circuit, has been removed from our midst by death. Therefore, be it resolved by this, our Quarterly Conference,

1. That in the death of Bro. Jesse Horne his family have been sadly bereaved, the community in which he resided have lost a correct and valuable citizen, and the church a worthy member and faithful officer.

2. That his afflicted family are entitled to, and do receive, the kind condolence and christian attention of this Quarterly Conference.

3. That the foregoing be entered upon our journal, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, also to the Methodist Banner and New Orleans Christian Advocate for publication.

GEO. SHAEFER, P. E.

HENRY M. RIDUS, Sec'y.

DEATHS.

Died—On the 14th July, 1856, in Newberne, Green County Alabama, Miss HANNAH HAZARD, aged about 50 years.

This estimable lady had been a member of the Methodist Church for near twenty years and had shown in a retired sphere the silent beauties of the christian life. Her hand was open to charity, her heart to God. The unmarried she was domestic and kind her happiness at home, in the house of a sister, with whom she walked the path of life for half century without separation.

One thing in her character illustrates the triumph of religion over death in a remarkable manner. She was by nature and habit of life, extremely timid of death, had avoided the sight of it and cherished a dread of it all through life. But when it came nigh her she was able to say, "O death, where is thy sting, and O grave, where is thy victory? For the sting of death is sin and the strength of sin is the law, but thanks be unto God who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." Thus has our blessed Savior delivered one more of those "who through fear of death had been all their life time held in bondage." FRANCIS M. GRACE.

Died—On the 7th of June, in Madison county Miss., SAMUEL C. DIVINE.

The death of a good man is a public calamity whether he has held exalted stations or moved in the most unobserved retirement. His industry, frugality and piety as seen at his own fireside; his integrity and generosity as they are illustrated beyond the bounds of his household make him an example fit to be followed—a benefactor of his race. We owe it to the churches to treasure up the memories of such; to owe it to ourselves to become familliar with characters like these. Such an one was Samual C. Divine.

Bro. Divine was born in New York, Feb. 7. 1799.—His parents emigrated to Mississippi Territory in 1802. When a little child he was left an orphan and grew to manhood necustomed to all the privations and labors incident to the early settlers of this country. There was little to distinguish his early manhood.—He was temporate and moral showing a reverence for religion but like others learning it to be sought for later in life.

In 1837 he joined the Methodist church and was made the partaker of the regenerating grace of God at a Camp-meeting held in Madison county, Miss.—His after life was one of growth in grace and usefulness in the church. He divided his earnings with the poor and gave liborally to all the benevolent enterprizes of the church. The class and prayer meetings were to him places of peculiar interest and loving them he profited ever by them.

A very short time before his death, as he walked from the class room in company with his Presiding Elder, Rev. J. H. Harris, he said that he felt that his time was short; with no indication of disease it was strongly impressed upon him that his reward was nigh at hand and that no cloud sintervened. His trust was in God, and he had the witness of his adoption. Death found him waiting, his lamp trimmed and burning. The language of triumph was upon his lips as he ceased to speak to the friends who wept for themselves and his shout of victory is mingling now with the songs of the redeemed.

If the uttered and felt sympathy of the vast multitude who bore him to the place of burial can soften the anguish of a widowed heart or give comfort and hope to children bereaved of a father. The sad mother and her children have been lightened of much of the burden of sorrow which has been laid upon them for "he was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost," and the church and the community love the character and revere the memory of the man who filling all the stations of life was an Israelite indeed, in whom was no galle. WATKINS.

Died—On the 20th of August, 1856, at the residence of Thos. W. Brown, near Rocky Springs, Claiborne county, Miss., MARY GEORGE, infant daughter of Rev. Dr. Thos. H. and Sarah R. Capers. Aged 2 years and 2 months.

Died—On the 11th of July, 1856, HENRY CLINTON, son of Edward E. and Mary E. Satchel. Aged 8 years.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.

MORTALITY IN NORTHERN CITIES.—In the city of New York there were 651 deaths during the week ending on the 17th inst. In Baltimore there were 175 during the same period; in Philadelphia there were 334; in Boston 102.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION—KANSAS PROVISO.

The following is the clause attached to the Army Appropriation bill by the Freesoilers and Abolitionists in the House of Representatives, which was rejected by the Senate, and which finally eventuated in the loss of the bill, compelling the President to issue a proclamation convening an extra session of Congress:

Provided, however, It is hereby declared, that no part of the military force of the United States, for the support of which appropriations are made by this act, shall be employed in aid of any enforcement of any enactment of the body claiming to be the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, until such enactments shall have been affirmed and approved by Congress; but this proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent the President employing adequate military force; but it shall be his duty to employ such force to prevent the invasion of said Territory by armed bands of non residents, or any other body of non-residents, acting or claiming to act as a *quasi* committee of any others in said Territory in the enforcement of any such enactment, and to protect the persons and property therein, and upon the fullest and most extensive legal information, from all unlawful searches and seizures; and it shall be his further duty to take efficient measures to compel the return of and withhold all arms of the United States distributed to or to said Territory, in pursuance of any law of the United States authorizing the distribution of arms to the States and Territories.

The Senate regarded this proviso as an improper restriction on the constitutional prerogatives of the President, as commander-in-chief of the army, and accordingly rejected it. The House of Representatives persisted in it, and the disagreement was referred to two or three successive committees of conference, in the hope that the difficulty might be reconciled, but without avail. The Freesoilers fought for the proviso with a zeal and pertinucity worthy an honest cause. At half-past 11 o'clock, on the evening of the 18th inst.,—the hour of adjournment having been fixed at 12—Mr. Wilson, of Virginia, apprehensive that the bill might be lost for want of time, moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer a resolution extending the session two hours. To suspend the rules requires a vote of two-thirds. A two-third vote could not be got in favor of the proposition; and, precisely at 12 o'clock, Mr. Speaker Banks declared the House adjourned.

Such a thing has never before happened in our national legislature; and, it is to be earnestly hoped, will never happen again. The refusal of the House to vote indispensable supplies to the Army is the first step in the path which leads to actual revolution, for it practically nullifies the constitution and renders nugatory the Executive Department of the Government. The Constitution directs that the President shall see the laws faithfully executed; and to enable him to execute those laws, in case of resistance, has placed the military arm of the country at his disposal.—The army cannot exist without supplies are appropriated, and must disband, leaving the President powerless to the due and prompt execution of the laws of the confederacy. Let the doctrine sought to be forced on the people by the fanatical advocates of the above proviso obtain generally, and what inevitably follows? Why, that no unscrupulous opposition in the House of Representatives may at any time render our Government nugly-ward and a reproach—a nothingness and a shadow. If they can disband the Army by refusing supplies, they can disband the Navy by refusing supplies—may break up the Federal Judiciary by declining to make the appropriations necessary to its support—may deprive us of representation in foreign countries, by refusing to pass the Civil and Diplomatic Bill—may, in fine, upset the whole Government and render our matchless constitution as worthless as a sheet of waste paper.

These are considerations to which we invoke the profound attention of all classes of our countrymen, especially those residing above Mason and Dixon's line. If a reckless majority to the House of Representatives can thwart the Senate, and render neuter the constitutional authority of the President, as in the above recited case, it is high time some radical alterations were made in our national charter. Any system of government, no matter how despotic, would be preferable to the horrible tyranny and confusion inevitable to the carrying out of the infamous principle embodied in the late action of the House of Representatives.

Were we to speak as sectionalists, we would not care a fig about the defeat of the Army Appropriation bill in a pecuniary sense. The sums sought to be appropriated amount to twelve or fourteen millions of dollars, about ten-twelfths of which are expended in Northern States and Territories. From this vast expenditure of money the South derives little or no benefit, although she contributes a large proportion of it. By defeating the bill, the Freesoilers will injure their own section infinitely more than the South; and but for the dangerous principle involved, we would not care how often they played at the game of biting off their noses to spite their faces.

That the bill will fail, notwithstanding the extra session, seems quite evident. On Saturday, according to telegraphic dispatches published yesterday morning, the Senate, by a decisive vote, refused to recede from its position; and although Senator Clayton's resolution for the appointment of a joint committee at conference probably passed yesterday, it is unlikely it will emount to anything.

So it is quite possible the mightiest nation of modern times will shortly be without the shadow of an army, and the first officiel personage of the Republic left without the means to execute the laws, protect our frontiers, or discharge his duties! However, "we shall see whet we shall see."

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE JACKSON RAILROAD—*Several Persons Injured.*—Yesterday morning, while the passenger train was going up it met with a serious accident when about one hundred yards from the Tangapaho station. It appears from the account given by the passengers, that a cow was on the track, and the conductor, finding it impossible either to scare her off with his whistle or to stop the train in time, was forced to let it run over her. The engine struck her, throwing her to one side of the track, and the train was passing on in safety, when, unfortunately, the cow, in her efforts to get up again, got in the way, and the rest of the train ran over her, breaking all their couplings and throwing the last car off the track. This car ran some forty or fifty feet over the cross ties and the bank, when it suddenly swerved to one side and went completely over. There were some twenty-five or thirty passengers in it at the time, nearly all of whom were more or less injured; none seriously, however, which, we are informed by persons who were in the car, seems miraculous, as the wheels were thrown one way and the body of the car another, the windows and doors being completely smashed up.

Accidents of this nature are becoming alarmingly frequent on this road. It would be well for the Company to institute a very strict inquiry into the causes, and if any are guilty of carelessness or neglect of duty, let an example be made.

PROGRESS OF RELIGION.—The "Presbyterian Critic" has an article from the Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, in which it is stated that, "after a careful comparison and summing up of the religious statistics of the various denominations, the Evangelical Bodies of the United States now number 30,000 ministers, 4,000,000 of church members, 15,500,000 connected by education and sympathy with them, $70,000,000 invested in church property, $20,000,000 annually raised for the support of ordinances at home, $4,000,000 for the spread of the church abroad, and 12,000,000 of sittings in their houses of worship. In this estimate no account is taken of the many millions of dollars invested in schools, colleges and seminaries, under the control of Evangelical denominations. Thus it appears that, out of a population estimated at 26,500,000, nearly two-thirds of the whole are members in full communion or under the direct influence of Evangelical churches."

DUTY ON SUGAR REDUCED.—The Emperor of Russia has acceded to the recommendation of the Minister of Finance to reduce the import duty on sugar. For the space of six years, starting from the 1st (13th) of August of this year, the duty on all sorts of raw sugar imported by way of sea is to be reduced to three rubles per pound. The excise duty on beet root sugar is, however, to remain unaltered during the same period.

We learn from a dispatch dated Portland, Maine, August 18th, that on the day previous, the Cumberland train of cars ran over a wagon, immediately killing two little girls and fatally injuring a boy,—all children of a Mr. Falmouth.

Facts cannot be questioned, when the people of any country bear testimony as in the case of Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Not only have we the individual evidence of the land, but almost every paper in the Union is commenting upon the great benefit derived from the use of these celebrated Bitters; besides various diplomas awarded them. These are all weighty facts that cannot help but convince the most credulous that it is at least worthy of trial. For dyspepsia in any form, these Bitters are a certain cure when used as per directions on bottle. For sale by Alexander Norton & Co., 21 Poydras street; Cady & Holmes, 7 Gravier street. au30 1t

Magnolia Telegraph.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

PROPERTY DESTROYED—HOUSES BURNT.

Lecompton Deserted by Gov. Shannon and Citizens.

SECRETARY WOODSON AND SHERIFF JONES PRISONERS.

Extensive Preparations for War.

BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.

St. Louis, August 22.—The correspondent of the Republican, writing under date of the 19th, says that Gov. Shannon and nearly all of the citizens of Lecompton have deserted the place.

Secretary Woodson's house was burned, and he was a prisoner.

Sheriff Jones was also in the hands of the Free Sollers.

The house of Gen. Clark, the Indian Agent, was burned, and himself and family detained as prisoners.

Extensive preparations are being made for war everywhere.

A steamer had arrived with three companies of volunteers, ready for the field.

Three companies of cavalry and one of artillery intended leaving Leavenworth city on the 19th. A bloody conflict is daily expected.

St. Louis, August 23.—Advices from Kansas state that the excitement in Jackson, Clay and Lafayette counties, Missouri, is intense. Three thousand men are expected to take the field in a few days.

The dragoons had prevented an attack on Lecompton.

Shannon had gone to Lawrence.

St. Louis, August 21.—We have reliable intelligence from Kansas to the 20th. Lecompton had not yet been attacked by Lane, though a movement on his part was hourly expected.

The Freesoilers have made fortifications near Lecompton, to serve in case of a repulse.

Four hundred volunteers have gone to Kansas from Jackson county, and large forces are being raised in other counties.

Robinson and Brown are still in custody. General Smith has ordered all disposable forces to prepare for service.

A call is published here signed by a large number of our most influential citizens for a meeting on Monday night to consider Kansas affairs.

Death of a Congressman.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., August 23.—Meacham, member of Congress from this District, died this morning of congestion of the brain.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—*Senate.*—The Senate adhered to the amendment to the Army bill, by a vote of 35 to 33. [This is a palpable error—the vote was probably 35 to 19. Eds. Crescent.]

The bill is undoubtedly killed. Clayton offered a resolution for a joint committee of conference, which lies over until Monday.

House.—The House tabled a resolution restoring the Missouri compromise by a vote of 101 to 83.

The House took the former Army bill from the table, and adhered to its amendment by 98 to 97.

Yellow Fever at Charleston.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 21.—It is reported here to-day, by private advices, that there is a large increase in the number of cases of yellow fever at Charleston.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Flour is still improving. Ohio $6 50 to $6 75; Southern, $7 to $8. Wheat has advanced. Southern Red, $1 57; Western White, $1 61. Western Mixed Corn, 66c. Mess Pork, $19 25. Whisky, 33½c. Sterling Exchange, 9½.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Cotton is firm with sales of 800 bales. Freights heavy. Sales of 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 41c.

CINCINNATI, August 23.—Flour, $5 70 to $5 00. Whisky, 26c.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The Royal Mail steam ship Niagara, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 16th, arrived at Halifax (*en route* for Boston) this evening.

The Cunard steamer Persia arrived aut at Liverpool on Friday night, 15th.

Commercial.

COTTON.—There has been no change in the market since the departure of the North American.

The sales of the week amounted to 37,000 bales. The market closing dull.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—The sales yesterday amounted to 6,000 bales, the market closing dull; Orleans Fair, 7d.; Uplands Fair, 6¼d.; Orleans *Tres Ordinaire*, (at Havre,) 98.

BREADSTUFFS.—Our Manchester advices quote the market as generally unchanged. Better grades of Wheat are 2d higher. Flour is unchanged, with a moderate business doing. Corn is 6d higher.

The supplies of breadstuffs are small. Ohio Flour 33s. to 34s. Southern 30s.

Beef is dull, with a declining tendency; Pork is dull; Lard—prices are unchanged, but little business doing.

The weather has been favorable for agricultural purposes, and our accounts of the grain crops are generally favorable.

Monetary.

The money market is tighter. Consols, for money, are quoted at 95¼ to 95¾.

The bullion in the bank of England had increased £62,000.

The news by the Niagara is of little importance.

Our dispatches contain absolutely nothing in the shape of news.

The affair of the Isle of Serpents turns out to be a mountain manufactured out of a molehill.

Spain is quiet.

The crops throughout Great Britain will be fully average.

CONGRESSIONAL.

BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—*Senate.*—Crittenden gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to alter and amend the Kansas Nebraska act.

Weller introduced a bill to abrogate certain laws of the Kansas Legislature, including test oaths.

Wilson offered an amendment for abolishing the laws of said Legislature in relation to slaves and slavery—for the release of persons charged with treason—providing for the election in November, and for the punishment of illegal voters. Some debate ensued but no action was taken.

House.—The Special Committee on the McCullen and Granger cases, reported no further action necessary.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Cotton is dull, with sales to-day of 500 bales.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Flour is lower; State is quoted at $6 to $6 25. Wheat has declined; Western Red $1 56; Southern White $1 67. Mixed Corn 62c. Whisky 34c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—Flour is higher, and selling at $5 90 to $6. Whisky 26c. Lard 12c, Molasses 55c.

Mr. Delano, one of the editors of the London Times, has arrived in New York. Everybody leaves London for an excursion in August and September, the steadiest months in the London year. Instead of bolting over to the continent, where all the world goes every year, to the same places and over the same road, Mr. Delano, like a man of sense, means to have a peep at Yankeedom. The Times is a vast affair, with as many editors as there are departments. The political department is under Mr. Delano. It is he who is commander-in-chief of those famous leading articles that are read all over the world. He never writes a line, but he must read every word before published, and nothing appears he does not mark orthodox.

Hon. Robert Lowe, M. P., and Vice President of the London Board of Trade, arrived in New York on Wednesday from Boston. He came out in the Canada to pass the Parliamentary vacation. Mr. Lowe is also believed to be one of the conductors of the London Times.

Fate of the Nautilus.

We have been favored by Mr. John Price with the following report of the loss of the Nautilus, taken by himself from James Frisbee, who arrived here yesterday morning in charge of Mr. Cooper, on the F. M. Streck:

The United States mail steamship Nautilus, Capt. J. S. Thompson, sailed from Brazos, St. Jago direct for New Orleans at about 7 o'clock, A. M., Thursday, 7th inst., with fine weather and a smooth sea. At about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon I informed Capt. Thompson that having an unusually large number of passengers, and being short of ice, thought the fresh provisions would spoil. He immediately changed his course for Galveston, the weather continuing fine, and about 12 M. on Friday, the 8th, made the High Islands about 30 miles to the east of Galveston, and arrived at Galveston, at the Brick wharf, about 4 o'clock, P. M., and discharged several cabin passengers, three ladies and three or more gentlemen, among them Capt. Blakely, formerly of the steamer Swan, of Brazos, and one woman, a steerage passenger. We lay at Galveston about one hour—just long enough to allow me time to procure the necessary articles; and after taking on board about 25 passengers and the mails, we got under way and proceeded to sea; crossed the bar about half-past 5 o'clock, P. M., and shaped her course for the S. W. Pass, with fine weather, which continued until Saturday, the 9th. When we left Galveston the latter ports were open fore and aft, when, at about 5 o'clock, a fresh breeze sprung up, from the N. E.; closed the lower portion of the ports; at 7, P. M. made Ship Island Shoal light, passing inside of the Shoal; wind increasing from the same quarter all night, with a heavy sea. On Sunday, at about 8 A. M., the wind had increased to a heavy gale, (could not get down in the between-decks to close the upper ports, but lowered them down,) and a heavy sea, with heavy rain. The ship was kept head to sea as long as possible, and, finding no other resource, Captain T. attempted to wear ship; got into the trough of the sea, and would not wear. He then had the main mast cut away and the vessel listed over to the starboard, the bulk head in the between decks gave way, and all of the stock fetched away to the leeward, (the foremast blowing away at the same time) which caused the ship to lay over on her broad side.

I then went up on deck, and after standing there a few minutes holding on to the weather-rail, I saw the passengers coming on deck. I then looked forward and saw Capt. T. coming aft as if to notify the passengers that the ship was in danger; immediately after which she capsized—the passengers and crew endeavoring at the same time to get on her bottom. Some six or eight succeeded, and immediately after a heavy sea struck her and washed them off. I swam off a distance and found a piece of the wreck, on which I got, and looking back to the wreck I saw a few persons on her bottom, after which I saw no more of her, having drifted out of sight. I saw about twenty-five or thirty persons in the water around me holding on to parts of the wreck, among whom were Mr. J. T. Kerr, the purser, Mr. Giles, the first mate, Chas. Desaulzier, the second engineer, Mr. McGill, the second clerk, and a number of the crew, but did not see Capt. T. After floating about half an hour I fell in with Mr. Johnson, the chief engineer, on a large piece of the wreck. I then got on with Mr. Johnson, the piece I had not being sufficient to buoy me up. I asked him if he had seen Capt. T.; he said he had not. We were together two days and nights. On the third day Mr. Johnson became delirious, and notwithstanding my utmost endeavors to keep him on the wreck, he either fell off or jumped off while my back was turned, and was drowned, despite my continued efforts to save him. I then saw two persons, one of whom I supposed to be the first mate, on a part of the wreck, and the other a short distance from him on a large log with roots. I saw another person, who I think was Mrs. John Wells, a passenger from Brazos. The next day I missed the man that I supposed to be the mate, and on the fourth day, being near the log, had my piece going to pieces, I jumped overboard and swam to the log, but before I reached it, the person that was on it fell overboard, and I saw him no more. I then got on the log, and on the next day picked up a panel door belonging to the wreck and laid it on the roots, on which I slept occasionally, and on Monday, the 18th, was picked up by a boat from the F. M. Streck—not having had anything to eat or drink for eight days but about half a pint of water, which I caught in one of the panels of the door during a shower on Sunday, the 17th. I had nothing on at the time I was picked up, but the waist of my pants, the rest having been washed off of me. When I first saw the yawl I could not wait for her to reach me, but jumped overboard and swam towards her, and was taken on board the schooner Jane Elizabeth, and removed from her to the F. M. Streck, where I was kindly trented.

RECOVERY OF MARE OF THE SUPPOSED LOST.—*Further Disasters by the Gale.*—We yesterday afternoon received notes from Messrs. H. E. Lawrence and A. R. Ragan, by the Opelousas Railroad, from which we are much gratified to learn of the safety of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Foley, of Lafourche. Mr. Wm. Rochelle and a negro servant of Mrs. Hlue's, and one or two other servants. These persons were found in the marsh by the vicinity of Last Island, where they had subsisted on crabs, crawfish and rainwater since the storm.

Mr. Rochelle and one of the negroes came up to Berwick's Bay, and brought this intelligence. Mr. and Mrs. Foley were in the house of Mr. Miller, on Bayou DeLarge, with the others. Mr. Foley had received a slight injury on the shoulder; the others were not injured, but much exhausted by their sufferings.

A steamer left Berwick's Bay on Saturday evening for Mr. Miller's, for the purpose of bringing the persons there up to Mr. Brashear's, at Berwick's Bay, and a company was to have started yesterday or today with a steamer to search the whole coast and adjacent marshes, it being believed that there are yet many persons on the islands or in the marshes, who may be found. We shall await further intelligence from there with much anxiety.

We are informed by a correspondent at Iberville, Parish of Vermillion, that the storm raged there on the 10th and 11th with terrific violence. Every house in the village was leveled to the ground; trees were torn up by the roots and blown to great distances, even the tomb stones in the grave yard were thrown down and broken up. Several persons were injured in the village, but none killed. In the vicinity, sugar houses and dwellings, negro houses and barns, were all blown down and strewed about the fields, and we were pained to learn that five persons were killed by the falling of houses upon them. The crops, as might be expected, have suffered terribly, and it was thought that they were irretrievably ruined. Immense numbers of stock have been scattered and killed. It will take the planters a long time to recover from the effects of this gale, though they are said to bear up like true men under this severe visitation of Providence.

TEHUANTEPEC.—We are indebted for the following extract from a letter from Capt. W. C. Flanders to his brother in New Orleans, dated—

"*Suchi*, Aug. 14, 1856.—The road progresses rapidly, and will probably be crossed over by wagons by the middle of November from this place to the Pacific Ocean. Very few Americans are at work upon the road, but many natives, who are useful upon this work. Although this is considered the rainy season, still we have but little rain, and the river is nearly at its lowest stage, which at this season is said not to have been the case for many years. I occasionally hang upon a hand bar a day or two upon a stretch, but considering the stage of water and draft of the boat, everything goes as well as could be expected. One thing is certain, our's is the phaeer boat on this river, as no steamer has ever ascended it before."

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The report for 1856 has just been printed. The Society, during the last year, has employed 303 Sunday-School Missionaries, of whom 179 were "Student Missionaries." They labored in 25 different States and Territories, and organized 2,528 new Sunday Schools, having 16,470 teachers and 104,532 scholars; and visited and aided 3,320 schools, having 24,902 teachers and 173,191 scholars. The value of books gratuitously distributed during the year is $19,550 55. During the last five years the missionaries and agents of the Society organized 10,360 new schools, enlisting 65,600 teachers, and 400,000 scholars; and visited and aided 13,500 schools. Rev. Messrs. R. B. Campfield and S. H. S. Bissell, 59 Chambers street, are the district secretaries, and will take charge of donations for the Society.

Later from Texas.

The steamship Perseverance, Henry Sheppard commander, from Indianola and Galveston on the 23d inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The Perseverance brought up the mails of the steamship Texas, that vessel being detained at the quarantine.

The following named persons were passengers on the Perseverance:

Mr. Sheppard and lady, T. Gonzales, F. Gonzales, Mr. Ognas, M. A. Conner, G. H. Lee, E. K. Bird, Mr. Alle and son, Col. Sharp, Mr. Schutz, M. Pickler, J. M. Moore, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Peckham, Messrs. Stevenson, Bonner, Jeffries, Capt. Compton, U. S. A.; Maj. Belyre, U. S. A.; Col. Mansfield, U. S. A.—37 on deck.

By the arrival of the Perseverance we have received papers from Galveston up to the 23d, and from Indianola to the 22d inst.

The Galveston Civilian says:

We are pleased to learn that young Bossatt, who was reported among the passengers lost by the Nautilus, was not on board that vessel. He had left by the previous steamer.

The list in our extra was made up from information collected here, and did not purport to be complete, as we had no means of procuring the names of all the passengers from the Rio Grande, of whom there were a number.

Capt. Jerry Smith, of Galveston, was one of the owners of the Nautilus. He had been offered $10,000 for his interest a short time previous to the storm. His policy of insurance expired on the 1st inst., and up to this morning he was uninformed as to whether it had been renewed.

MURDER IN SUMTER.—The same paper makes the following extract from a letter dated Sumpter, Trinity county, August 13th:

Our little village, on Friday morning, 8th inst., was the scene of an awful murder. Col. Adams deliberately shot and killed a man by the name of Matthew Tyler, whilst he was sitting in McAlpin's house. H. T. Barker, G. V. Mangum, Dr. Harrison and A. J. Adams, were all implicated. Justice Caldwell had been three days investigating the case. Mangum and Harrison were acquitted. Barker held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars. The two Adams' have made their escape, and so far there is no tidings of them.

The Indianola Bulletin, of the 22d, says:

There is a general moving mania taking place among our up-town citizens. Two or three houses per day may be seen on their way towards Powderhorn. A general concentration is taking place—Lower Indianola begins to look like a large town already. A new wharf is about to be built—vessels can carry the same depth of water to Powderhorn as there is on the bar, and there will be no occasion to call for State aid "to knock the bottom out of the bay," as any attempt to keep a channel open above this point, where there is so much quick sand which fills up the channels during a gale, would require the whole amount now in our treasury.

The same paper says:

The two houses of our State Legislature have passed their mileage and per diem over the veto of the Governor.

ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.—We take great pleasure, says the Austin State Times, in stating that a bill for the establishment of an asylum for the blind in this city has passed both houses of the Legislature; the sum of $10,000 is appropriated.

It appears from a statement in the Telegraph that two miles of the Houston-Tap Road have been completed.

The San Antonio Ledger, of the 16th instant, says:

The weather still continues to be excessively hot. During the week we had several slight showers, but not enough to do much service. The effect of the drouth upon the crops has been ruinous—the health of the city is wonderfully good.

The same paper says that the preliminary examination of J. M. Devine for the killing of J. L. McDonald was concluded last Friday. It continued four days, many witnesses were examined, and the testimony was somewhat conflicting. Judge Heraphill presided. Devine was bound over in the sum of $5,000 to appear at the next term of the district court. There was no unnecessary excitement during the trial, and all seemed desirous of abiding by the course of law.

FATAL AFFRAY.—Last Sunday evening, says the Victoria Advocate, of the 16th instant, a difficulty occurred between John Williams, an Irishman, and Henry Miller, a German, hands employed at a brickyard in this town, when the former stabbed the latter, and killed him on the spot. Williams is in jail to await his trial. The act was committed under the influence of partial intoxication.

The Bastrop Advertiser, of the 16th, says that they have not had any rain in that region, with the exception of a slight shower, since the 10th of May. The crops have suffered dreadfully in consequence, and it was supposed that many of the planters would not make corn enough to furnish them with bread, and that cotton will not yield half a crop.

We learn from the same paper that a most dastardly attempt had been made to murder Mr. T. J. Middleton, a peaceable resident of the neighborhood of Bastrop. The assassin shot at Mr. M. from an ambush, as he passed, luckily missing him, but killing his horse instantly and wounding a hired man who was with him. It was not known who it was that made this attempt, although Mr. Middleton suspected two persons.

The Brenham Enquirer says the scarcity of water is so great in Burleson county that a number of families have encamped at a large spring near the Yegua. Stock is said to suffer for the want of water.

OUTRAGEOUS RECKLESSNESS.—When the steamship Arabia sailed from Halifax for Liverpool she was leaking at the rate of 18 tons of water per hour. This was caused by her having run on to a rock, during a fog, when on her up trip from Boston. By this accident she lost her false and main keels, and garboard as far aft as the mainmast, and suffered other injuries of a serious nature in her hull.

That she should have proceeded to sea under the circumstances, is extraordinary, and shows an amount of reckless carelessness for human life which cannot be too strongly condemned.

Many of the passengers left her, and it is reported that many more would have done so, but their baggage was detained; why we do not understand.

The *Messager du Midi* mentions the recent discovery, among the archives of the Parish Church of Apt, (Vaucluse,) of three interesting manuscripts connected with the musical art, and particularly church singing. Two of these manuscripts, without date, are written in dots, as was the custom before the 11th century. The third bears the date of 1,000, and the marks of the notes are there connected by a red line. On of the pieces is a night mass for Holy Saturday.

It appears from the national balance sheet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland that in the year ending the 30th June, 1856, the excess of expenditures over income was £21,569,402. The gross income was £70,283,778. The whole revenue derived from customs was not sufficient to pay the interest and expenses of management of the permanent debt. More than half the revenue was derived from excise, stamps, property tax, post-office, etc.

The Canadian Government has granted four million acres of land to aid in constructing a railroad from Quebec to Montreal, along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, to the city of Ottawa, and thence to Sault Ste. Marie. This road is to be completed in five years.

☞ We learn by the arrival of the steamer Texas, from Last Island, that fifty-six bodies have been recovered and buried; also, jewelry has been found to the amount of some $7,000 or $8,000. Among the bodies which were found, were recognized those of Capt. Gasper Ratier and Madame Rantlrop, from Attakapas. The rest were unknown by the persons on the steamer.

MURDER BY A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.—We copy from the Canton (Miss.) Commonwealth, the following particulars of a most awful homicide which took place near that town:

Henry J. Osborn, residing in this county about five miles from Canton, was arrested on Saturday last, the 16th inst., for the murder of his wife. It appears from the evidence elicited on his examination, that Osborn had been in town during Saturday last, and on his return in the evening a quarrel ensued between himself and wife, when in a moment of passion he knocked her down and kicked her, causing death almost instantaneously.

Osborn was examined before Esquires Priestly and Whitcomb, and fully committed to await his trial at the next term of the Circuit Court, on a charge of murder.

THE SECONDS OF ETERNITY.—Prof. Mitchell in one of his recent lectures, describing the gradual tendency of the earth's orbit to assume a circular form, used the following magnificent illustration:

"Its short diameter was gradually lengthening and would continue so to expand until it should become perfectly circular, when it would again contract to its original shape and dimensions. And so the earth would vibrate periodically, and these periods were measured by millions upon millions of years. Thus," said Prof. M., "the earth will continue to swing back and forth, and to and fro in the heavens, like a great pendulum beating the *seconds* of eternity."

There was a very severe storm of rain and wind on the Hudson river, during the 19th and 20th insts. The river rose very rapidly on the night of the 20th, and overflowed the banks at Albany, carrying off thirty-six houses. Great damage had been done to the crops and bridges by this storm.

Later from Mexico.

The steamship Texas, Thomas Forbes commander, from Vera Cruz, arrived at the quarantine station on Monday morning, where she was detained and her mails were brought up by the steamship Perseverance yesterday.

The Texas reports the Tehuantepec Company's steamer Ledhorn as having arrived at Vera Cruz on the 20th inst., from Coatzacoalcos, and that the British steam frigate Tartar was anchored at Sacrificios.

By the Texas we have received papers from the city of Mexico to the 16th and from Vera Cruz to the 21st inst., from which we compile the following summary of Mexican intelligence:

The fifteenth article of the new constitution, which declares religious toleration, was voted down in Congress on the 5th inst. The article therefore goes back to the Convention for revision.

The bark Rebecca Adams, which was supposed to be lost in the Pacific, arrived safely at Acapulco on the 27th ult.

It was reported that there was a great deal of suffering in Acapulco among the poor, corn being very scarce and was selling at enormous prices. Besides the poor of the place, there was a number of Americans there that were connected with the Zerman expedition. Their condition is described as being most deplorable—utterly destitute and almost naked.

The law relating to the sale of the estates of the corporations is said to be succeeding well in Oajaca. The *Constituyente*, of the 31st July, in its report of the sales, mentions six large estates which have been purchased by the tenants; and at Colima the law had been well received by the people, and provision had already been made for the sales.

A man and a woman were publicly executed in Monterey, on the 18th ult., for murder.

The Mexican Extraordinary, of the 16th inst., says:

During the week Congress has done little or nothing, for the want of a quorum most of the time.

From the country the advices are of the most favorable character. Everything seems to be going ahead in the right manner. We have not received a paper from the States without its being filled with thanks to the Government for the law for the sale of corporation and church properties. This law will certainly be carried out.

From the revolutionary sections of the Republic there is nothing to cause serious apprehensions. In Sonora a revolution has been nipped in the bud and was ended before it had commenced. Vidaurri will undoubtedly be compelled to abandon his project and leave the country, and Col. Sayas, with his three hundred men will, if he gets his deserts, find a balm for his disease in a straight jacket.

The Mexican Government issued a decree on the 2d inst., granting to Col. Albert C. Ramsey the privilege to construct a railroad from Anton Lizardo, in the Gulf of Mexico, to Acapulco, on the Pacific Ocean.

On the 5th inst. there was the sum of one dollar and forty-nine cents in the National Treasury of Mexico.

A plan was on foot in the city of Mexico to construct various lines of railroad from that city to different towns in the Valley of Mexico. The first line is to be one to Tacubaya; afterwards lines will be run on to Coatrenas, San Augustin and other places. As

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

[From the Memphis Eagle.

Elbow Room.

There's room enough for all
In this wide world of ours;
Room for the rich, the sad, the poor,
For weeds as well as flowers;
Room from each nook to do
Or life's swift working loom.
Ye timid ones! flash down your fears,
Battle for "Elbow Room."

Say not your lofty lot
"Gives little good to do."
The path of duty lies, I wot,
Much, much work for you.
The lowliest, meanest plight
Perfects the tiny thews;
Man's worst estate is better far—
Then claim your "Elbow Room."

Rest thou the toiler on?
Work while "tis called to-day;"
Thou knowest not what day or hour
Thy Master seeks his pay.
Had not one talent, friend?
Bury it not and doom
Who hid his talent from the light—
And striven for "Elbow Room."

Up, Laborers, to your task!
The sun rides high in Heaven,
The hours fly in moments by,
Soon pass the years we're given.
The fields and hands that work
Know least of bitter gloom—
Then Sisters! Brothers! dare and do
To win your "Elbow Room."

Thirty-Fourth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1856.—*Senate.*—The Senate passed the House bill extending the time for Texas creditors to present their claims to the Treasury, and postponed till the third Monday in December the House bill for the settlement of the claims of officers of the Revolution, and of the widows and orphans of those who died in the service. They resolved that when the Senate adjourns to-day, it will adjourn to meet on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, for the consideration only of the appropriation bills, House bills, and those to which there may be disagreement between the two houses.

House.—The House passed the Ocean mail appropriation bill with an amendment—passed by 119 majority—providing for giving notice of the termination of compensation to the Collins line. Also passed thirty-two Senate private bills, and the Senate bill extending copyright to dramatic authors. The House took a recess.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—*Senate.*—The chair submitted a message from the President in answer to a resolution calling for Col. Fremont's accounts of his receipts and disbursements as an officer of the Government.

Several private bills were passed.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Civil Appropriation bill was agreed to by both houses. It gives $50,000 for the Washington Aqueduct, settles the Baltimore Post-office controversy by appropriating $300,000 for the same, and providing for the selection of a site by a commission, including the Exchange building contract. The proviso that the construction of all public buildings, except for defensive purposes, be under civil superintendence was stricken out.

The House bill establishing a Naval Depot at Brunswick, Georgia, was postponed till next session.

Mr. Toombs, from the Conference Committee on the Army bill, reported that they were unable to agree, and moved that the Senate adhere to its disagreement and notify the House thereof. He thought there was no chance of an agreement, and was willing to let the responsibility rest where they belong.

Mr. Clayton wanted to leave the door open till the last moment. It was yet possible there would be an agreement. So long as there was the slightest hope of that result, he wanted to use conciliation, and he hoped the word "insist" would be substituted for "adhere."

Mr. Mason said he was willing to adhere, for he saw no chance of an agreement. He was in favor of meeting the enemy on the threshold.

Mr. Seward thought that must be figurative language, for the enemy of whom the Senator from Virginia spoke was the House of Representatives—a coordinate branch of the national Legislature—that body was in no sense the enemy of the Senate; with all deference to the Senator from Virginia public sentiment was, in his opinion, the friend of constitutional law and the principles on which our Government is founded.

Mr. Clayton said that if the bill was lost the army must be disbanded, or they could not be paid and fed. In that case it would be the duty of the President to call an extra session immediately.

Mr. Toombs consented to change his motion and let it be "the Senate insist." He said the argument had been told out that the army must be disbanded if the bill failed. Let it be disbanded, but keep the constitution for the protection of the people.

The motion to insist was agreed to—yeas 39, nays 12.

Mr. Bell, with reference to the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the case of L. Bartlett, which has been understood to reflect upon his character, stated that it was not the intention of the committee to express any opinion pro or con, but merely to spread before the country the evidence in an impartial manner without drawing conclusions.

The Senate then went into a resolution agreeing to extend the session till 5 o'clock, seven Senators only voting in the negative.

Mr. Slidell moved the vacancy occasion by the death of Mr. Mildred, Missouri, be sworn in.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, saying that he had resigned his seat.

Mr. Stanton, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to investigate the charges made by Mr. Granger by Mr. McMullen this morning, and report their action to the House on the second Monday of December.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, made great objections, raised a point of order that no question of privilege was in order after the fact that the four remaining minutes of the morning hour were consumed by an inquiry as to consult the hour by a watch.

The Speaker decided that it was a question of privilege.

The resolution was then adopted.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Simmons, Smith, of Virginia, Petit, Edie, and Fuller, of Maine, to investigate the assault and battery committed by Mr. McMullen on Mr. Granger.

THE KANSAS AMENDMENT.—At 11½ o'clock, Mr. Campbell's motion was disagreed to. Yeas 98, nays 103.

Mr. Keasbi moved moved the appointment of another committee of conference, but the Speaker declared the motion out of order.

Mr. Bryan offered a resolution that with the concurrence of the Senate the time for adjournment be extended two hours.

After the utmost of many objections and much confusion, Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, moved a suspension of the rules. He wished the majority to show the country their last real intentions in respect to the bill. The motion was refused—yeas 131, nays 68.

A resolution was received from the Senate to extend the time for adjournment two hours.

The bell was ringing for 12 n'clock, when Mr. Campbell of Ohio, moved to take up the Senate resolution extending the time of adjournment. The yeas and nays were ordered, but before the call commenced the Speaker announced the House adjourned, in accordance with the joint resolution fixing the hour.

The members lingered in the hall for a few minutes, some lamenting and others rejoicing over the defeat of the Army bill.

CONFLUENCE.—Soon after the Copernican system of astronomy began to be generally understood, an old Connecticut farmer went to his parson with the following inquiry:

"Dr. T., do you believe in the new story they tell about the earth moving around the sun?"

"Yes, certainly."

"Do you think," inquired the farmer again, "that it is according to the Scriptures? If it is true, how could Joshua command the sun to stand still?"

"Umph!" quoth the Doctor, scratching his head, "Joshua commanded the sun to stand still, did he?"

"Yes."

"Well, it stood still, did it not?"

"Yes."

"Very well, did you ever hear that he set it a going again?"

ONE OF THE STORIES.—Says C. A. R., in the Home Journal, I heard an anecdote the other day which amused me very much. I will give it you. It is on good authority—an officer who was at the mess when the conversation occurred.

A brother officer, (noted as a Munchausen,) was entertaining a mixed company with several stories, as is "Gordon Cumming," among the lions and tigers of India. Once he was out lion hunting, and had spent all his ammunition, when an old lion came up.

"At first," said the narrator, "I thought to fly, but as second thought I remembered it had been said to be possible to mesmerize an animal, whereupon I concentrated my forces, and brought my eye to bear upon his. Presently his tail dropped, and he retired backward, leaving me master of the field.

"Proud of my victory, I went out unarmed the next day, and met the same lion, and again tried the mesmeric influence; he still made preparations to give way, when a rustle in the jungle caused me to waver, and, in an instant he was upon me. I have nothing further to say, except that I could perhaps have killed him again, if the officer who had moved in the jungle had not shot him dead."

An old officer who was laughing at the boldness of the fib, solemnly said——

"I was the man who fired the rifle."

In no way dismayed, the other walked across the room with much complacency, saying—

"Give me your hand, I owe you my life!"

"My friend says it was one of the most admirable lies in the whole war, the lion-hunter not being thrown off his center for one moment.

It is said that a Yankee baby will crawl out of his cradle, take a survey of it, invent an improvement, and apply for a patent before he is six months old.

Dr. Chalmers.

Cockburn, in his "Notabilities of Scotland fifty years ago," sketches this celebrated personage as follows:

Another luminary, which for several years had been attracting notice, was now fixed in our Scottish sky—I mean Thomas Chalmers. I have known him long and pretty well. There can scarcely be a more curious man. When I first became acquainted with him, he used to leave his parish at Kilmany twice or thrice a week to lecture in St. Andrews on chemistry. And not confining himself to physical science, he stored his mind during this first stage of his course by a general study of the principles of moral and political philosophy. In this position of an indifferent minister, and a lecturer rather ardent than exact, he produced a strong impression of his energy and ability on all who were within his range. But it was only on being elevated by the deep religious feelings which afterwards took possession of him, that his powers were developed in their full force. From that moment he was a new creature: and devoted himself, as if with new faculties, to the moral and religious improvement of his countrymen. The high station which he soon attained wakened his ambition, and has dignified his powers. Of the result, in so far as it is contained in a constant and copious stream of published composition and of public exertion, any one can judge. But eloquence records its character fully. He is awkward, and has a low, rough, husky voice, a guttural articulation, a whitish eye, and a large, dingy countenance. In point of mere feature, it would not be difficult to think him ugly. But he is saved from this, and made interesting and loveable, by singular modesty, kindness and simplicity of manner, a strong expression of calm thought and benevolence, a forehead so broad that it seems to proclaim itself the seat of a great intellect, a love of humor, and indescribable look of drollery when anything indierous comes over him.

Under all the external disadvantages of a bad figure, voice, gesture, and look, and an unusual plainness of Scotch accent, he is a great orator; for effect, indeed, at the moment of speaking, unapproached in our day. Yet he seldom utters an extemporaneous word. His habit is to have every thing written, to the very letter. The success of the very few attempts at unprepared speaking which he has ever been obliged to make, removes all doubt of his powers, if he had chosen to practise it. But it is not his way. He feels stronger in building up beforehand, and giving the public the mere recitation. But then he premeditates and composes with an exact anticipation of his speaking position; and neither in recollecting nor in reading, could any one acquainted with his system discover that his memory or his eye were particularly engaged; and he does truly glow with the warmth of present conception.

Still, the habit impairs his power of reply. But it does not impair his general impressiveness. On the contrary, by withdrawing him from temptations of personality, and the little tricks and idle flashes of what is commonly called debate, it leaves him freer for his own loftier range, into which he rarely fails to put views and statements which, in truth, though not in form, are answers to all that can be said on the opposite side. But neither devotional fervor, nor enlightened philosophy, nor vivid language, nor luminous exposition, could produce the effect he does without the aid of his manner.

I have often hung upon his words with a beating heart and a tearful eye, without being brought to my senses till I read the next day the very syllables that had moved me to such admiration, but which then seemed cold. The magic lies in the concentrated intensity which agitates every fibre of the man, and brings out his meaning by words and emphasis of significant force, and rolls his magnificent periods clearly and irresistibly along, and kindles the whole composition with fire. He no sooner approaches the edge of his high region, than his animation makes the commencing awkwardness be forgotten, and then converts his external defects into positive advantages, by showing the intellectual power that overcomes them; and getting na at last within the flames of his enthusiasm, Jeffrey's description, that "he hurled his adversaries under the fragments of burning mountains," is the only image that suggests an idea of his eloquent imagination and terrible energy. Personally, he appears to me to be simple, affectionate and true, devoted to useful objects, and utterly unspoiled by applause. It was so much struck with the wisdom and energy of his system for the management of the poor, that I wrote an article in explanation and defence of it.

The Legend of the Wandering Jew.

A wild and terrible legend is that of the middle ages, which personified the Jewish nation by the traits of the Wandering Jew. It represents an old man, with naked feet, uncovered head, and long white beard, wandering ceaselessly over the earth. His face is pale, a mark of blood is upon his forehead, his eyes burn like saphires beneath their oblique lids. With an eagle-like nose, and blood-like lips, squalid and harsh in features, and clad in a coarse woolen gown, he aver, pursues with staff in hand his interminable journey. Speaking all languages and traversing all lands, knowing not the purposes of God concerning himself, and ever driven onward by a secret impulse, he is transported from place to place with the speed of the wind; and as the long centuries come successively to a close his old age renews itself with the vigor of youth in order that he may complete the weary round of ages. The people wonder as he hastens past. Once or twice only has he paused to tell his story. He was of the Jewish nation. Ahasuerus by name, and a shoemaker by trade. Dwelling in Jerusalem he persecuted Our Saviour, and was of those who cried "Crucify him!" The sentence of death having been pronounced, he ran to his house, before which Jesus was to pass on the way to Calvary. Taking his child in his arms he stood at the door with all his family to behold the procession. Our Saviour, weighed down by the heavy burden of the Cross, leaned for a moment against the wall; and the Jew to show his zeal struck the innocent one with cruel blows, and pointing to the place of execution, bade him go on. Then Jesus, turning to the unfeeling child of Israel, said:

> "Thou refusest rest for the Son of God:
> I go, but it must needs be;
> But for this thine share shall be no rest
> Or repose until I return.
> On forth on thy long journey.
> Leave thine own; traverse mountains and seas,
> Passing saints as they rest under the shade—
> Nowhere—not even in the tomb.
> As an example to the Universe, and bearing
> Everywhere the heavy weight of my curse,
> Much shalt thou long for death, thy abhorrance.
> But shalt not die until the day of judgment."

He assists at the crucifixion, and then goes forth a mysterious stranger, whose feet shall become familiar with all lands.

How age after age he longs for the sweets of death and the repose of the tomb! But in spite of death he must live on; his dust shall not mingle with that of his ancestors. He drags himself from a gloomy cavern of Mt. Carmel, shaking the dust from his beard, grown even to his knees. Nine grinning skulls are before him. He seizes and hurls them from the top of the mountain, and they go bounding down from rock to rock. They are the skulls of his parents, of his wife and six small children, all of whom have been able to die; but he cannot. He rushes into the flames of falling Jerusalem, and attempts to bury himself beneath the crumbling ruins of Rome; but in vain. Flying from cities and men, the wanderer seeks the solitary places of the earth. He climbs the everlasting mountains; passing beyond the region of verdure and of dashing torrents his feet tread the seas of amethyst and opal. Above him are only peaks shrouded in mists and eternal snows. The daring eagle soars not so high. There are no sounds save the cracklings of the glaciers. The soul seems almost to touch the heavens above. There surely the Wandering Jew shall rest? No. A pursuing angel unsheaths a sword of flaming fire, and, lo! the wanderer beholds once more in the heavens the drama of the Crucifixion. The way from earth to heaven is storied with myriads of celestial beings radiant with light. Before him are all the martyrs and saints and sages who have ever lived and died. For a moment he gazes upon the vision, and turns away chased by the sword of flame and demons of frightful form. Then he again wanders over the earth, ever with fine pieces of copper in his pocket, ever with the mark of blood upon his forehead. Maddened with the agony of life, he throws himself into the crater of Etna, but the boiling liquid and sulphurous flames harm him not. The floods of lava vomit him forth, for his hour is not yet come. Embarking upon the sea, the wind raises its surface into mountain waves—the vessel divides, and all perish save the Wandering Jew. Too light to sink in the ocean, its waves cast him upon the hated shore. He plunges into a hundred bloody conflicts without sword or shield. All in vain. The leaden balls rain harmlessly upon him; battle axes and cimiters glance from his charmed body. Where mounted squadrons fight with the fury of demons, he casts himself under the feet of the horsemen, and is unharmed, so rivited are his soul and body together. He says to Nero, "Thou art drunk with blood." To Christian and Mussulman, "Drunk art thou with blood." They invent the most horrible tortures for his punishment, yet injure him not. Leaving, in his vain pursuit of death, the lands that throb with life and industry, the Wandering Jew threads the solitary jungles of the tropics. He walks in poisoned air, and fierce lions and flat-headed serpents will only sport with him as he hastens by.

And thus he wanders:

> "Traversing mountains and seas,
> Passing neither in the cities nor the deserts;
> Nowhere—not even in the tomb."

Inheritance of Talent.

A contemporary says that great men usually inherit their talents from the mother. This is a popular belief, but not the less erroneous. The mistake has arisen from attending only to those cases in which the mother had a superior mind, to the neglect of the equally numerous examples where the father possessed remarkable abilities. Everybody quotes the fact that Napoleon derived his genius from his mother. Nobody mentions that Burns owed his vast abilities to his father. A traveler would commit a similar blunder who should describe all Americans as light-haired, or say that every Philadelphian was a Quaker.

The rule, for role there is, lies deeper. Great abilities, in a word, arise from such a fortunate union of the mental characteristics of the parents as renders the progeny a genius, though neither father nor mother, perhaps, were such. The catalogue of eminent men, if carefully made up and honestly scrutinized with a view to elucidating the truth, would establish this, we have no doubt, beyond controversy. For it is already known that the child takes its mental nature in about equal portions from its parents, and this fact at once leads to our conclusion, as well as explains why brilliant parents often have dunces among their offspring.

Let us illustrate this. A man has the purely intellectual characteristics in great force, but is wanting in will; he is consequently a dreamy philosopher, or a visionary speculator. He marries a woman, who, with but ordinary intellect, has immense energy. One child of this pair may combine the weakness of both parents; and will be in that event, an irrechalmable fool. But another may inherit the mother's will, with the father's intellect; and this child, unless ruined by a bad education, is certain to become distinguished. Or take another example. A woman of no remarkable abilities, but with a fine moral nature, is married to a man without principle, but possessing shining abilities. One child of this pair may have the good qualities of both parents, and become a Bunyan, a Nestor, or even a Washington. But another may inherit the deficiencies of either, to excess, unless carefully guarded, to become a brilliant villain. Or take a third instance. One parent may have much imagination, but little else, and the other nothing remarkable, but great perceptive faculties. The union of these two characteristics in a child will produce a poet. The transmission of either, to excess, unless balanced by strong reasoning powers, may make only a human monkey or a romantic fool.

The law explains also why so few eminent men belong to one family. There have rarely been two distinguished poets, painters, generals or even statesmen, who were father and son, or even brothers. The elder and younger Pitt, though both prime ministers, and both famous speakers, were strikingly dissimilar in their mental constitution, so that this example which seems at first to oppose our theory really sustains it. In fact, when we consider that the mind has so many and so dissimilar ingredients, ideality, casuality, benevolence, reverence, destructiveness, constructiveness, and that these are combined in millions of varieties in as many million persons, the wonder is not that two individuals, even of the same family, resemble each other so little, but that they resemble each other so much. Given the score and odd of separate lumps into which phrenology divides the brain, and take the child of any two persons whatever—and who shall say in what exact proportions out of the ten thousand possible ones, these qualities ought to unite?

There is too much frisky tanght for troth on this and similar subjects, not only in newspapers, but even in elaborate books. The reason is that few persons think soundly, or dare to deny preconceived or popular ideas. We would have every man, however, reflect for himself. "Prove all things: hold fast to the good."—[Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The Peddler at Swaffham.

The curious woodwork in the church of Swaffham, in Norfolk, England, has a singular story connected with it, and pretty well authenticated it is said to be, too.

A peddler living in the place, saw one night in a dream a supernatural figure standing by him, which said, "Rise, and go to London Bridge, and there shalt thou find a treasure."

The peddler was, it appears, unwilling to undertake so long a journey on this intimation, and took no notice of the apparition. The next night it stood before him again, and commanded him to begone instantly. Still his incredulity was insapemable. The third night the figure appeared again, and more urgently commanded him to set off forthwith; and that in such a commanding manner, that, on awaking, he determined to obey.

Having happily surmounted the tedious journey, taking only his dog as his companion, he came to London Bridge, for that there I should find a treasure; but treasure have I found none, and, unless I am the more fortunate, I shall go back as poor as I came."

"Never trust again to visions," quoth the other; "if I had been fool enough to be taken in by them, I might have been sent, ere naw, on as wild-goose chase as you have been. I dreamed, once on a time, that I saw a figure which bade me go to a town called Swaffham, in Norfolk, to a peddler's house lying hard by the church, and dig in a corner of his garden, for that I should find a pot of gold there; but I never went, and never intend to go; and you, methinks, had done well to stay at home, and mind your own business, as I did."

"Good evening, friend," quoth the peddler—"I'll warrant you I'll never come back and look for treasure on London Bridge again."

Back he and his dog journey to Swaffham. He gets a lend of a pickaxe, and with that and his apade, falls vigorously to work in the described corner of his garden. Presently he hits on something hard; he redoubles his efforts and turns it out; it is a large pot of gold.

With part of it he builds the church, and a magnificent perpendicular erection it is. In commemoration of the adventure, he had it carved on the wooden seats, where, however, much of it is now decayed; but the figure of the peddler and muzzled dog occurs on the seats, and on the basement moulding of the huge tower. The inhabitants of the place fully believe the story, and I see no reason to doubt it.

Lawyers Outwitted.

Not far from the city of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on one of the stage-roads running from that city, lives a jolly landlord by the name of Ford. In fair weather or foul, in hard times or soft, Ford would have his joke. It was a bitter, stormy night, or rather morning, about two hours before daybreak, he was aroused from his slumbers by loud shouting and knocks at his door. He turned out, but sorely against his will, and demanded what was the matter. It was as dark as tar, and as he could see no one, he cried out—

"Who are you, there?".

"Burder and Yancy and Elmore, from Montgomery," was the answer, "on our way to Tuscaloosa to attend court. We are benighted, and want to stay all night."

"Very sorry I can't accommodate you so far, gentlemen. Do anything to oblige you, but that's impossible."

The lawyers, for they were three of the smartest lawyers in the State, and all ready to drop down with fatigue, held a brief consultation, and then, as they could do no better, and were too tired to go another step, they asked—

"Well, can't you stable our horses, and give us chairs and a good fire till morning?"

"Oh, yes, can do that, gentlemen."

Our learned and legal friends were soon drying their wet clothes by a bright fire, as they composed themselves to pass the few remaining hours in their chairs, dozing and nodding, and now and then swearing a word or two of impatience as they waited till daylight did appear.

The longest night has a morning, and at last the sun came along, and then in due time a good breakfast made its appearance; but to the surprise of the lawyers, who thought the house was crowded with guests, none but themselves sat down to partake.

"Why, Ford, I thought your house was so full you cou d'nt give us a bed last night?" said Burder.

"I did'nt say so," Ford replied.

"You did'nt? What in the name of thunder, then, did you say?"

"You asked me to let you stay here all night, and I said that would be impossible, for *the night was nigh onto two-thirds gone* when you came. If you only wanted beds, why on earth did'nt you say so?" The lawyers had to give it up. Three of them on one side, and the landlord alone had beat them all.

To one who said, "I do not believe there is an honest man in the world," another replied, "It is impossible that one man should know all the world, but quite possible that one may know himself."

It is the opinion of a Western editor that wood goes further when left out of doors than when well housed. He says some of his went half a mile. Wood is an untiring traveler, particularly in the dark.

An old cynic at a concert the other night, read in the programme the title of a song viz: "Oh give me a cot in the valley I love." Reading it over attentively the old fellow finally growled—"Well, if I had my choice, *I should ask for a bedstead.*"

CITY OF VICKSBURG.—The amount of assessed property within the city limits (upon which taxes can be levied) is $3,779,750, of which $1,388,575 is in real estate. The number of polls in the city is 441; the number of slaves 1,267.

A dog, which had lost the whole of its interesting family, was seen trying to poke a piece of crape through the handle on a door of one of the Philadelphia sausage shops.

Queen, Questionable Queries.—Is "death's door" opened with a skeleton key?

When a lawyer composes his mind, does he do it in 6-8 time?

Would you say that a lady was "dressed loud," who was covered all over with bugles?

Is there any truth in the report that the Arabs who live in the desert have sandy hair? And is it also true that those who live by the Red Sea have carrots?

Is selling a Newfoundland dog do you know whether it is valued according to what it will fetch, or what it will bring?

A hatter in Washington has invented a hat that cannot be blown off in a gale. The editor of one of the papers of that city says: "If this hat were not wind proof we would give it a puff."

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

FACULTY—Rev. H. C. THWEATT, D. D. President and Professor of Moral and Moral Sciences, Belles-Lettres and Ancient Languages.

Rev. E. D. PITTS, A. M., Vice President and Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. REMBERT, M. D., Professor of the Physical Sciences.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER PLAGGE, Professor of Music.

Miss L. HAYES, A. M. Instructress in English Literature, Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, etc.

Mrs. AGNES PLAGGE, Instructress in Music and the French Language.

Miss MARY E. CROWDER, M. E. L., Instructress in Academic Department.

Miss E. K. QUARLES, M. E. L., Instructress in Primary Department.

Timely notice will be given of any changes in the members of the Faculty.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$15 00
Academic Department	15 00
COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.	
Freshmen and Sophomore classes	20 00
Junior and Senior classes	25 00
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.	
Music on the pianoforte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water and chromatic painting, each	15 00
Crayoning	15 00
Oil painting	20 00
Embroidery	10 00
Incidental expenses	2 00
Fee for Graduation and Diploma	5 00

Payment to be made at the close of each session.

No extra charge made for Modern or Ancient Languages.

Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would, however, respectfully urge all parents and guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils, and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, etc., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual prices.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of gentlemen—though parental, mild, yet decided and firm.—The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July; at which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual premium bestowed upon those conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, etc., to be made to the President of the College.

TRUSTEES.

Wm. Crosby,	Daniel Brown,
R. T. Johnson,	Henry Moss,
W. W. Bell,	R. H. Garnett,
G. R. Draughon,	J. D. Wemple,
H. Stone,	W. L. Doty,
S. H. Rives,	L. Phillips,
John Burrus,	Jones Persons,
J. D. Wilder,	W. H. Terrill,
A. M. Campbell,	C. H. Byrns,
H. Phillips,	W. W. Harper,
John Jordan,	R. T. Gibbs,
J. M. Willards,	R. W. Pearson,

J. H. Mumford. au30-1f

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COTTON FACTORS and Receiving and Forwarding Merchants, No. 17, Carondelet street, New Orleans. au30

BOOTH & CO.

ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and jobbers at wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

For the accommodation of our friends and the public we have opened a retail department on the same premises. au30

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

THE most common disease to which children are subject is worms. In fact it is almost universal. Thousands of pleasing children die of it without the cause being suspected. The symptoms are so various that a diagnosis is often impossible. Mothers who would be on the safe side should administer WM. B'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE whenever the slightest indication of the complaint appears. If there are no worms in the system it can do no harm, and if there are, it will infallibly annihilate them and effect a radical and permanent cure.

☞ Be particular and remember the name "Wm. B's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole proprietors.

☞ Sold by all the Druggists. au30 1f

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.

AYER'S PILLS glide, sugar-shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is there, and tells with giant force on the very foundations of disease. Thousands of sufferers who would not wear their disimpers if they knew they could be cured for 25 cents. Try Ayer's Pills, and you know it.

Purify the blood and disease will be starved out.

Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.

Take this, best of all Purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sickness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, derangements of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, all derangements and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure—suffer no longer—the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

That AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is the best medicine for a Cough, is known to the whole world, and that AYER'S PILLS are the best of all Pills, is known to those who have used them.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by every respectable druggist in the United States.

au30 3m J. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this department will commence on MONDAY, November 17th, 1856, and will terminate in the ensuing March.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.
J. L. Riddell, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
Alf. Carnes, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
Gustavus A. Nott, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
J. C. P. Wedenstrandt, M. D. Professor of Anatomy.
Thomas Hunt, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
Gilbert S. Vance, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The rooms for Dissecting will be open on the third Monday in October.

The Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital, and attend this institution from November to April.

The Students accompany the Professors in their visits, and, free of expense, enjoy extraordinary practical advantages.

There are during the season about eight hundred persons prescribed for daily.

Preliminary to the Course, lectures will be delivered daily in the Amphitheatre of the Hospital, from the first Monday in November, on Clinical Medicine and Surgery, Auscultation and Percussion, and other subjects, without any charge to students.

THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Dean.

The Administrators of the Charity Hospital elect annually, in April, fourteen Resident Students, who are maintained by the institution. au23 1m

ANDREW COLLEGE,

Trenton, Tenn.

THE next Session of this Institution will be opened Monday, September 8, 1856:

FACULTY.

Rev. GUILFORD JONES, President and Professor of Belles-Letters and Political Science;
DAVID COCHRANE, A. M., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages;
WILLIAM TUFTS, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry;
WM. K. JONES, Principal of Preparatory Department;
——, Assistant.

Tuition per Session of twenty-one weeks, payable invariably in Advance.

Primary Department	$8 00
Preparatory	12 00
Classical Preparatory	20 00
Collegiate	25 00
Matriculation Fee, (entering Collegiate Department)	5 00
Incidental Fee	1 00

Tuition refunded in case of sickness protracted to one month.

BOARD per month, washing and fuel included, $8 to $9.

Andrew College is within twelve hours' travel, by railroad and stage, from Memphis, Tenn.

N. B.—The Institution is provided with a good Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

au9 8t J. W. ELDER, President.

FOR SALE,

A VERY desirable COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with many conveniences, a fine Spring, Water and Running Stream on the premises; a very fine Vineyard of the best kind of Grape; Figs in abundance, etc.; with about 20 acres of land situated about three miles from Mobile, in a delightful neighborhood; about a quarter mile from a church; half a mile from the railroad; a very healthy location.

☞ Apply at THIS OFFICE, or address Rev. M. E. Cairn of A. Brooks, Esq., Mobile, Ala. au9 3t

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,

SITUATED on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital. The regular course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 17th November, 1856, and continue five months.

FACULTY:

ERASMUS D. FENNER, M. D., Professor of Theory and and Practice of Medicine.
A. FOSTER AXSON, M. D. Professor of Physiology.
THOMAS PENISTON, M. D. Professor of Clinical Medicine and Auscultation.
SAMUEL CHOPPIN, M. D. Professor of Surgery.
ISAAC L. CRAWCOUR, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.
HOWARD SMITH, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
JOHN M. W. PICTON, M. D. Professor of Diseases of Women and Children.
D. WARREN BRICKELL, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics.
CORNELIUS C. BEARD, M. D. Professor of Anatomy.
ANTHONY A. PENISTON, M. D. Adjunct Professor of Anatomy.

The dissecting room will be opened on the 13th October, and clinical instructions will be given daily at the Charity Hospital from that time till the end of the regular course of lectures.

The connexion of the College to Charity Hospital will prevent all loss of time in going from one to the other.

It is the intention of the Faculty to demonstrate practical Medicine and Surgery at the bed side as much as possible. In addition to the facilities for this purpose afforded by the Hospital, a Dispensary will be established at the College for the examination and treatment of such patients as may not wish to enter the Hospital.

Here the students will be required in turn to put up prescriptions, apply dressings, etc. Indeed every effort will be made to render the course of instruction in this institution as practical as possible.

The College is situated in a quiet part of the city, and will be spacious and well ventilated.

The Professors will take pleasure in aiding the students to procure cheap and comfortable board and lodging.

Amount of fees for the full course of Lectures $105
Matriculation fee (paid but once) 5
Dissection fee 10
Graduating fee 25

For any further information, address

E. D. FENNER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty,
No. 9 Carondelet street.

au9 4t

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY,

MARION, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.—Rev. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal and Professor of Moral, Mental and Natural Sciences.

Mme. INLES BRADDIE, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.

Mrs. ELLEN C. ADRIAN.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Miss ——

ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS.

Miss ANNIE HOPKINS.
Mrs. —— PARISH.

MUSIC.

MISS ELEANOR MOORE.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. ——

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

JOHN F. HONDUHANT, Esq. and lady.

The ensuing scholastic year will commence on Wednesday, the 1st of October.

The Institution has entered on its sixth session under the auspices of the same Principal. A sense of duty, interest and pleasure tends his future connexion with the institution permanent and perpetual.

The apparatus, Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical, is large and well selected.

There is a numerous cabinet of minerals and fossils in connexion with the Seminary.

There is a library of more than one thousand volumes accessible to the pupils, which will shortly be increased several hundred volumes.

The number of musical instruments, pianos, harp, guitars, etc., is always sufficient to meet the wants of the department.

The institution is furnished with a large and excellent collection of maps, charts, diagrams, globes, etc.

The grounds of the Seminary have been enlarged and the entire premises tastefully enclosed.

UNIFORM.

The Trustees and Principal at a meeting lately held, adopted a uniform for the following reasons:

1st. To secure economy in dress. It is impracticable to secure it otherwise.

2d. The young ladies are of diverse pecuniary conditions, as is but to be expected where such a number are thrown together, and this diversity is published to the world by the different styles and quality of dress on all public occasions.

3d. On public occasions we have often, as well as the young ladies, been mortified to hear this diversity remarked.

4th. Without a uniform, there being no rule in the article of dress, the region of whim and caprice is left boundless, and the tender and cautious mind is subject to the most diverse fancies in every article, to burdensome and annoying in the extreme. For the above and other good reasons, we have adopted a uniform, and commend it to the patrons and the public. It may be regarded as a law of the Institution.

FOR WINTER, BROWN OF MERINO SHADE.

DRESSES—Brown Merino and brown calicos, made and trimmed plain.
BONNETS—Plain straw or thick braid, lined; trimmed cherry ribbon or bonnets for school.
SHOES—Thick walking, quartered kip, calf, goat or kid.
MANTLES—Same material and colors of dress.
GLOVES—Brown kid or brown woolen.
COLLARS—Plain.
HANDKERCHIEFS—Plain linen cambric.
APRONS.
UMBRELLA—A lady's small umbrella.

SUMMER, BLUE.

DRESSES—For school, blue calico or plain blue chambrey and gingham. For church—blue muslin or lawn, made and trimmed plain. For special occasions, white, made and trimmed plain.
BONNETS—Plain straw or thick braid lined, trimmed with blue. Cape bonnets for school.
SHOES—Thick sole, high-quartered kip, calf goat or kid.
MANTLES—Blue berege.
GLOVES—Plain kid or plain silk, for special occasions.
COLLARS—Handkerchiefs, aprons, fans, umbrellas. No jewelry, except a breastpin.

Catalogues containing all information concerning the school, will be promptly sent on application to the Principal.

JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

Marion, July 22, 1856. au2 3m

CRAWFORD INSTITUTE,

Van Buren, Crawford County, Ark.,

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September next. A large and commodious College edifice, with

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

FAITH, HOPE AND LOVE---ARE THEY MOTIVES?

Mr. Editor.—In the Advocate, of the 6th inst., I find an article from Bro. Harris, on the subject of motives, in connection with Christian morality. I desire, with your leave, to examine this article very briefly, and to state the points on which I believe Bro. H. to be in error.

Some time since he recommended to our notice a work which taught a "religion standing equally above the fear of punishment and the hope of reward." Then, again, in an article of July 12th, (over the signature of Ignatius, Jr.,) he tells us that the religion for which he contends advocates the Pelagian doctrine of infant purity. "Every man commences life an unfallen Adam; every woman commences life a sinless Eve." And now, in his last article, he tells us there is much more of "the fear of hell in the modern pulpits than was ever dreamed of on the rock-based pulpit of Jesus." I need not say that Bro. Harris has placed himself at issue with Methodist teachings on these subjects—the fact is self-evident. He seems to court controversy upon them; why I know not. Has he not subscribed to the Methodist Articles of Religion? If so, how can he ignore Article VIII., which reads thus: "Original sin standeth not in the following of Adam, (as the Pelagians do vainly talk,) but it is the corruption of the nature of every man, that naturally is engendered of the offspring of Adam," etc. How, then, does Bro. H. tell us that every individual commences life an unfallen Adam? a sinless Eve? It is useless to tell us that there is more of error in his words than in his thoughts. Unless words are designed to conceal our thoughts, Bro. H. has avowed doctrines hostile to the truth of God, as expounded by the Methodists.

In his last article, Bro. Harris states that "the power to select motives" is "the whole gamut of freedom, human and divine." Now, what do we mean by "motives?" He replies: "A motive is that ultimate truth upon which the mind settles in the process of deciding the outward conduct." So, then, the freedom of God consists in the power to decide which of certain ultimate truths shall govern his outward conduct. But still I doubt if the reader knows what is meant by "ultimate truths." What are they? This is an important enquiry, because in choosing between them we are to find happiness or sorrow in these motive-truths. Let us take the scriptural proposition, "God is love." Is this an ultimate truth?—if so, then, a motive to influence my outward conduct? How can it do so? If I would be like God, I too must love Him, and the more I do love Him, the nearer I approach to Christian perfection. This is true enough. But why do I desire to be like God? That is the question. Is it a natural desire, or is it founded upon a weighty reason? Admitting that this proposition is an "ultimate truth," would it alone move any sinful heart to embrace the gospel?—has it, in a solitary instance, aroused the sinner and converted his soul? If it had never been written, "Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord," would any man desire to be holy whilst in an unconverted state? No. Unless there is some stronger "ultimate truth" reaching down into the depths of man's heart, you will not move him to accept Jesus. It requires something more than a knowledge of God's goodness to stir the heart of man. Paul himself complains that the goodness of God was ineffectual in leading men to repentance.

But let us examine these ultimate truths more in detail. Bro. H. says they are motives between which we are to decide, the motives which control our outward actions. The "ultimate truth" in the gospel is love; this ought to be the controlling motive of our lives. So Bro. Harris thinks. And here I take issue with him. The ultimate truth of the gospel is eternal life. To secure it is the controlling motive of the Christian career. In a regenerate state we love God; why? Not because he is infinitely holy and lovely in himself, but because he first loved us." Wherein is the proof that he loved us? In that he spared not his own Son, but freely gave him up for us all, that we, through his sufferings and death, might inherit eternal life. This motive, it is charged, is selfish, secular and unreasonable.—Certainly it is, if man is "a spontaneous flax of the divine;" but he is not, and never was. To recover his lost inheritance is the sole object of the gospel, and from the first prophecy in Genesis to the close of the Apocalyptic vision, he is regarded as a fallen creature, who can only fulfill the design of his creation—the glory of God—by becoming a new creature in Christ Jesus." The moving cause brought to bear by the Scriptures upon the heart of man is not, ultimately, the glory of God, but his own salvation. And this salvation, too, he is commanded to "work out with fear and trembling." It does not commence with fear and hope simply—they are not the schoolmasters that bring us to Christ, but they attend us through life: "*Work out your own salvation* with fear and trembling." "Let us therefore *fear*, lest a promise being left us of entering into his rest, any of you should come short of it." Because there is such a rest for the people of God, "Let us labor, therefore, to enter into that rest, lest any man fall after the same example of unbelief." Before any man can approach God, he "must believe that he is, and that he is a *rewarder* of them that diligently seek him." "Noah, being warned of God of things not seen as yet, *moved* with *fear*, prepared an ark to the saving of his house." Abraham looked for "a city which hath foundations," "desiring a better country, that is, a heavenly." Moses, in preferring the reproach of Christ to the treasures of Egypt, "had respect unto the recompense of the reward." And Paul (not to multiply quotations,) kept his body under subjection, lest having preached to others, he should become a castaway. Phil. ii: 12; Heb. iv: 1, 11; Heb. xi: 6, 7, 16, 26; I Cor. ix: 27. Now, according to the theory I oppose all these actions which are specifically said to be the results of hope and fear, are only introductory to Christianity. Let us take one of the above passages: "Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling." When this salvation is worked out it is finished, but no man is positively saved until death; whilst he lives he is in danger of apostacy—then he must work while he lives, and he must do so with "fear and trembling." Then it is evident that there must be something to fear—and what is it? Lest any man fail of the grace of God. And what then? The wrath of God, which must sink us to endless woe. On the other hand, running our race diligently and with fear, "we are saved by hope." And that hope is not yet in fruition, for what a man hath he cannot hope for. It is the reward in heaven.

Bro. Harris has great distaste for the "pampered theology" of the times. So have I. Our theology has been too highly fed. It has been suffering under the addition of German mystical terms and high-sounding, meaningless phraseology for a great while. I heartily wish we could prune it a little. I will take the "Elements" and the "Bodies of Divinity," and the "Institutes," with all their straight-jacket terms and hackneyed phrases, rather than a mass of fresh-coined words, seedy adjectives "long drawn out," and fearful compounds of Latin and Greek particles and substantives. I love campmeeting theology—a theology which uncaps the bottomless pit to the eyes and ears of perishing sinners, that snatches away the curtain and reveals the New Jerusalem descending out of heaven—that is the theology I prefer to all others. It melts the heart, subdues the stubborn will, elevates the mind and converts the soul. May God grant that every preacher's head and heart may be full of just such theology. If anything is "withered" by this orthodoxy, it will be the ambitious claims of a spurious religion, the dangerous sophistry of a dead formalism, and the cherished hopes of a false security.

Bro. Harris denies that hope and fear are motives, they are emotions. Indeed he says he "could never love a being who kept him wakeful with menacing wrath." Then he can never love God. For He has declared that "the soul that sinneth, it shall die." Now, Bro. Harris is certain that he will not sin, or else he fears the Divine displeasure. If he cannot sin any more, then I grant the penalty is null as to him. But if he is in danger of sin, he knows that God will be angry with him if he does it, and just so long as a possibility exists of his incurring the penalty, just so long will a fear of that event influence his Christian character and course.—Then, fear must be a motive, a moving cause—we must *fear* God, and depart from all iniquity, "for our God is a consuming fire." To deny the truth of this argument is to take one of the two following positions: either with the Antinomians contend that sin is not sin in a believer, or else that God is not displeased with sin. The first changes the character of God's law; the second alters the nature of the Deity himself: therefore neither can be true. Fear to offend God, incur his displeasure and ultimately the punishment of sin, connected, as it necessarily is, with the hope of reward in heaven, is the controlling motive of Christian morality and perseverance. So I believe. And yet "without love I am nothing." True, and why? not because love is a motive of religious action, but because it is religion itself. Then I cannot serve God without love, but I ought to serve him with fear. I am commanded so to do. "Love is the fulfilling of the law." It is the substance of experimental religion. But what motive leads me to seek it. I should say, with the Discipline, "a desire to flee the wrath to come." But Bro. H. says love is the motive. That is to say, that love is a motive before we possess it; at once cause and effect. Impelled, influenced by love we begin to love. Is that true? Then the bare knowledge that "God is love" must be the motive, or else the knowledge that he loves us is the moving cause. The history of a million of years may be drawn before the eye of man as a vast panorama, unfolding the evidences of the first proposition, that God is love; by showing his dealings with the unfallen creation, and the recital of them all, would not stir the heart of man. Why? Because he is conscious that he is unworthy such love, and his heart condemning him for his sins, would wrap itself in sullen melancholy or sink into despair. But bring him the proofs that "God loves *me*," and hope springs up in his bosom. Hope of what? That he will pardon *me*, receive *me*, and save *me*. He has no time to be concerned for his friends; he has no sympathetic tears to waste on the case of others—his own claims all his thoughts, all his prayers. But let him breathe a moment after his feet are taken out of the miry clay and placed on the rock, and his philanthropy is world-wide; he takes in all mankind in his supplications before God.

Bro. Harris admits that hope and fear are "preparatory agents or factors," but "they are dismissed from the sphere of moral life, and love is enthroned as the soul of moral being." He regards these "factors" as holding the same relation to the motive of Christian morality as did the Jewish dispensation to the Christian, that is, they introduce the soul to the sublimities of love. This may look well on paper, but what does it mean? Why, that hope and fear are the motives that lead us to Christ, but when we have found Him, we bow them out of our presence. We have no further use for them. "As for ourselves we will live above this rejoicing and trembling in the eternal embrace of love." Now, I frankly confess that I have no sort of use for such a theory as that. "Rejoice evermore." So says Paul. "I am above that, in the eternal embrace of love," says Bro. Harris.—"*Strive* to enter in at the strait gate," says Christ. "No need of that; I fear nothing; I am in the eternal embrace of love," says Bro. H.

The "pampered theology," in the estimation of Bro. Harris, "would prefer death on the gibbets of human reason and divine revelation, to life and safety in a Unitarian fort." It is a sad thing to read such sentiments from the pen of a Methodist minister. It grieves the sincere lovers of Zion to see her young men running wild over visionary schemes and fancies, ignoring the gospel of their fathers, and revelling in extravagant terms. "Let heaven and hell remain where orthodox geographers have placed them; serve God independently of either, through pure love of his holiness." As to the fear of hell, there is much more of it in our modern pulpits than was ever dreamed of on the rock-based pulpit of Jesus." These sentiments are not new. I know not where Bro. Harris received them. Whether from the Theologia Germanica or by following such critics as Greisbach and Tragelles—but this I know, that they form the ground-work of Universalist morality, from Murray down to Williamson, and *they* will tell you, from the time of the Apostles, these doctrines have been current. They advocate an unselfish religion—one that makes God the centre of attraction, because he is holy, and thither all our affections must tend, because we cannot refuse to love that which is lovely.—But, after all, what is the result of their disinterested love? Practically, they have no religion. Actuated by love, but the love of the creature only, they have no hopes for eternity, because there is nothing to fear. The consequence is they have no motives at all, and are therefore destitute of Christian enjoyment. And with all due respect for Bro. Harris, I must be permitted to say that his theory would be as destructive to vital godliness as Universalism. It is idle to say that love is a sufficient motive. Strike out the Christian's hope of heaven, deprive him of it as the stay of his old age, and you plunge him into a moral night, darker than the darkness of Egypt. Let this mark of the prize of his high calling be removed, and his soul would wear the weeds of mourning to his grave.

Disinterested love! Preach that doctrine to angels who have never fallen, if you will. Perchance they may understand it. Untainted by the breath of moral obliquity, it may be that they can appreciate it. But to the poor dying sinner, hanging by a single thread, suspended over the flames of endless woe, vibrating back and forth a few moments, and then to be precipitated to the bottomless abyss—preach it to him! Sooner tell him, as he lies there, in the very jaws of destruction, how punctually Mazzaroth and Arcturus keep their appointed vigils; describe to him the track of some wandering comet; portray the beauties of the lily of the field; amuse him with vain conceits; until the cord shall break and he be lost in the flames beneath. Disinterested? The first utterance from his terror-struck soul, when it awakes to a sense of its danger, is "*Lord save, or I perish!*" And when the waves roll high, and the winds roar tumultuously without, the language of the Christian heart is

> "Jesus, lover of my soul,
> Let me to thy bosom fly,
> While the nearer waters roll,
> While the tempest still is high;
> Hide me, O, my Savior, hide,
> Till the storm of life be past;
> Safe into the haven guide,
> O, receive my soul at last!"

"Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which, according to his abundant mercy, hath begotten us again unto *a lively hope* by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, to an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for you who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation, ready to be revealed in the last time. *Wherein ye greatly rejoice*, though now for a season, if need be, ye are in heaviness through manifold temptations: that the trial of your faith being much more precious than of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise and honor and glory at the appearing of Jesus Christ, whom having not seen ye love; in whom, though now ye see him not, yet believing, *ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory, receiving the end of your faith, even the salvation of your souls.*" I Peter i: 3—9.

That text will do when the revival waters are deep enough to launch the "Old Ship of Zion."

W. P. HARRISON.

August 22, 1856.

Christ's Sacrifice.

Surmount, if you can, your customary indolence, and form an adequate idea of the dignity of the sacrifice of Jesus Christ, in order the better to judge of the dignity of those souls of which his blood was the price.

Go, learn it in heaven. Behold the Deity. Approach his throne. Observe the "thousand thousands ministering unto him, ten thousand times ten thousand standing before him." (Dan. vii 10.) See his eyes sparkling with fire, and his majesty and glory filling his sanctuary, and, by the dignity of the victim sacrificed, judge of the value of the sacrifice.

Go, study it in all the economies that preceded this sacrifice. Observe the types which prefigured it; the shadows that traced it out; the ceremonies which depicted it; and by the pomp of the preparations, judge of the dignity of the substance prepared.

Go, learn it on Mount Calvary. Behold the wrath that fell on the head of Jesus Christ! Behold his blood pouring out upon the earth, and him, your Saviour, drinking the bitter cup of divine displeasure! See his hands and his feet nailed to the cross, and his whole body one great wound; observe the unbridled populace foaming with rage around the cross, and glutting their savage souls with his barbarous sufferings; and, by the horror of the causes that contributed to his death, judge of the death itself!

Go to the infidel, and let him teach you the dignity of the sacrifice of Christ. Remember, on this account he attacks Christianity, and he hath some show of reason for doing so; for if this religion may be attacked on any side, with the least hope of success, it is on this. The truths of the Christian religion are incontestible—but if there be any one article of the gospel which requires an entire docility of mind, an absolute submission of heart, a perfect deference to God, who speaks, it is the article of the sacrifice of the cross.—Weigh the objections, and by the greatness of the difficulties judge of the dignity of the mystery.—[Saurin.

When a christian considers the goodness of God's ways, he wonders that all the world doth not walk in them. But when he considers the blindness and depravity, and prejudice of the heart by nature, he wonders that any should enter upon them.

From the American Messenger.

QUENCHING THE SPIRIT.

A few years ago as I was labouring in our western wilds, an individual rode up, and taking me by the hand, inquired earnestly, "Will you go and see a dying young man? He is in agony, and says there is no hope."—There was no time to be lost. I went with him. After climbing many a rocky ascent, I came into an open path, which soon conducted me to the house. Anxious ones stood weeping without, and soon held both my hands, conducting me up a long flight of steps to the room of the dying man. Not a word was spoken. Other hearts were to full and my own was sinking beneath a weight of responsibility. Earnestly seeking the Divine blessing, I ascended the steps. On reaching the top, a venerable mother approached me, saying, "I am glad you have come. Do speak to my son; perhaps he may yet be saved." I pressed the hand that led me in, and in a moment the most heart-rending scene was before me. A young man in agonies of death—rolling his eyes, and flinging his arms wildly about him—crying out, "O, I am lost! Hell is before me! In a few minutes I shall be among the damned." He ceased speaking, and I feared his spirit had taken its flight for the region of woe. He soon revived again. Seizing the opportunity, I repented slowly the words, "believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved."—"The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin." Seeing that I had his attention, I spoke of the free, unmerited mercy of Christ, able to save the chiefest of sinners, saying, "There is hope for the repenting sinner, even at the eleventh hour." He replied, "No, there is no hope. Once I might have been saved, but now it is too late—too late." Then, with a groan of the deepest despair, he exclaimed, "O, that I had heard then!" In vain I urged him to cast himself unreservedly on the sovereign mercy of Christ, as "able to save unto the uttermost all that come unto God through him." He only replied, "I have resisted the Holy Ghost, there is no hope." I proposed prayer. He replied, "Pray for others, not for me." I knelt. Perfect silence reigned, save as a low, deep moan came from the dying bed. I tried to commit him to the mercy of Christ. I spoke to him again, but he hopelessly replied, "It is of no use; I am hastening to eternity." No tears fell. He manifested no contrition for sin, no ray of hope. A wild, piercing cry wrung our hearts with anguish, and he sunk upon his pillow.

Reviving yet again, he said thoughtfully, "Once I was brought to see myself a sinner. For days and weeks I was anxious about my soul. Something said, now is the accepted time.—My heart said, not now; to-morrow.—But when to-morrow came, I still put it off. My gay companions laughed at my seriousness and tried to allure me back to the follies of sin. I said to myself, I will go with you to-day, but to-morrow I will not."

Ploased with present victory, they led him on from pleasure to vice, the card table and the social bar. He took wine, he laughed and was the gayest of the gay. Conscience raised her warning voice and bade him pause, but he rushed heedlessly on.

He stated that one pleasant Sabbath morning a young man met him on his way to join his companions, and taking him cordially by the hand, said, "Friend, you seem to be enjoying yourself; come with me and we will have better enjoyment still." He joined him in a walk, which ended at the house of God. Startled, he drew back and would have fled from the sanctuary had not his friend urged affectionately, "Do come in a little while." He yielded to the entreaty, resolving it should be a "little while." He took his seat among the worshippers. Here conscience, as if roused to final conflict, reminded him of broken resolutions, and bade him seek Christ to-day. "No, not to-day," was his response to the gentle whispers of the Spirit. He remained through the morning services. His friend, encouraged by his stay, drew him into a "Bible class," where the teacher faithfully enforced the duty of immediate preparation for eternity. The young man was impressed, and sat thoughtfully revolving the question, "Shall I or not? I will decide now, or else put it forever out of mind." The class was dismissed. The words, "To-day, prepare to meet thy God," rang in his ears as he walked down the aisle. The decision was made: "Not to-day but to-morrow I will." From that moment all was darkness, terror and dismay. Ere the night had passed over him he was seized with a malignant fever, which in two days left him in the state I found him in, "And now," he added, "I have cursed my Maker, and I am dying without hope—*without hope.*" I still urged him to flee to Christ, but in vain. Despair only was his; one deep groan and shriek of terror and he expired with these fearful words on his lips," "Lost, lost, lost!"

Quench not the Spirit of God. Heed his gentle admonitions. Once grieved away, he may never return, till in another world memory pierce your soul with anguish past hope. "You might, but you would not. I entreated, but you refused to hear. I stood long waiting, again and again urging your acceptance of offered mercy. Now it is too late. The door of mercy is shut, forever shut."

The Episcopal Recorder, having inserted the foregoing from the Messenger, says:

We are glad to avail ourselves of the above, to give additional currency to the following hymn, which we believe to be one of the finest as well as truest, in the English language. The author, we understand, is the Rev. Dr. J. A. Alexander:

The Spirit Quenched.

"Ephraim is joined to idols; let him alone."—Hosea.

There is a time, we know not when,
A point, we know not where,
That marks the destiny of men
To glory or despair.

There is a line, by us unseen,
That crosses every path;
The hidden boundary between
God's patience and his wrath.

To pass that limit is to die—
To die as if by stealth;
It does not quench the beaming eye,
Or pale the glow of health.

The conscience may be still at ease;
The spirits light and gay;
That which is pleasing still may please,
And care be thrust away.

But on that forehead God has set
Indelibly a mark,
Unseen by man—for man as yet
Is blind and in the dark.

And yet the doomed man's path below
May bloom as Edee bloomed;
He did not, does not, will not know,
Or feel that he is doomed.

He knows, he feels that all is well,
And every fear is calmed;
He lives, he dies, he wakes in hell,
Not only doomed, but damned.

O, where is this mysterious bourn,
By which our path is crossed?
Beyond which, God himself hath sworn,
That he who goes is lost.

How far may we go on in sin?
How long will God forbear?
Where does hope end, and where begin
The confines of despair?

An answer from the skies is sent;
"Ye that from God depart,
While it is called to-day, repent,
And harden not your heart."

Praise, Rest, Love.

Wilberforce, when dying, was asked what he thought to be the employment of the redeemed in heaven? He, in conformity with the tenor of his works and words through life, replied, "*Praising the Creator.*"

Robert Hall, who having long lived with painful infirmity of body, was weary of life, was asked a like question, and replied, "*Rest, rest, rest.*"

Another says it must be in the exercises of *love*, and he judges from the perfect love which filled his heart when first he became a regenerate soul, and before renewed contact with the world and the attacks of the arch enemy had again brought upon him the damaging influence of sin and sinful thoughts.

All are right. Doubtless the redeemed in heaven are constantly employed in *praising* the Being who saved and gave eternal joy to otherwise lost and wretched souls. So, too, when they put off this toilsome mortal existence must they enter upon a state of *rest*, a blessed rest in the regions of Peace.—And if a soul is saved from doom of sin, and that leads to *praise*, and if we are at *rest*, after a weary and painful pilgrimage on earth, will we not *love*, and, too, love continually and with the whole soul?

All these forms are but different expressions of one sentiment which lies in the soul of every regenerate creature; and when the soul reaches heaven that sentiment will have its expression in each form with a fulness and power transcending human conception. In unceasing praise, and rest, and love, in the presence of God and the Lamb will we exist, if on earth we give our hearts to Christ and are his faithful followers.

Praise, rest, love, in unlimited, eternal measure, in Omnipotent presence!—Blessed consummation—worth living for, worth dying for.

If God hath done that good for us which he has denied to the world, we ought to do that service for him, which is denied by the world.

If we are willing, God will help us; if sincere, God will accept us.

Fall of the Charter Oak.

The Hartford Times, of the 21st inst., gives the following interesting particulars relating to the fall of this historical old tree:

The famous old Charter Oak of this city, so noted in song and history, fell with a tremendous crash during the great storm, at quarter before 1 o'clock this morning, (August 21, 1856.)

This noble old tree stood upon the beautiful grounds of Hon. Isaac W. Stuart, late the Wyllys' estate, in the southern part of the city. About three years ago, some boys built a fire in the hollow of this tree, which burnt out the punk, and though it was feared that this would kill it, such was not the fact. Fresh sprouts sprung out the next Spring, and Mr. Stuart took great pains to preserve this ruined relic of the original forests of New England, but more especially interesting as the tree in which the old British Charter of Connecticut was secreted and preserved. At this time the hollow in the trunk of the old Oak was so large, that a fire company of 27 full grown men stood up in it together.

Watchman Butler says he stood at the head of the street at the time of the crash. The wind had been blowing freshly from the Northwest for an hour or more. He first heard a loud crack, and saw the old oak swaying in the breeze; a crackling noise followed, then the crash—all within the space of half a minute—and the famous monarch of the forest, whose history is so intimately entwined in that of Connecticut, was prostrate upon the earth! One thousand years, when it was in the prime of life—when its years were half numbered, its far reaching branches had sported in fiercer storms, and more swift-winged winds. But now, since full two thousand years have smiled and waned upon its youth, its prime, and its decline, it had become grey and decrepit, but was still tenacious of life; it still clung to the lovely spot which gave it birth, by its far reaching roots, running a long way up into the beautiful hill-side, and downward to the sharp cut elbow. Firmly, aye, proudly, the Oak stood, seemingly conscious that nature had marked out for its own accommodation, one of the most enchanting retreats in the State, and that destiny had accorded to it a notable and everlasting historic page in the story of Connecticut—one of the patriotic and original thirteen States of the Union.

Before Governor Wyllys came to America, he sent his steward forward to prepare a place for his residence. As he was cutting away the trees upon the hill side of the beautiful "Wyllys Place," a deputation of Indians came to him and requested that he would spare this old hollow oak. They declared that it had been the guide of their ancestors for centuries." It was spared to fall this day, having finally yielded to the process of natural decay.

The tree measured thirty-three feet in circumference at the bottom; and it has broken off so as to leave eight feet of stump on one side and six feet on the other—the stump measuring twenty-one feet in circumference at its top.

The charter of King Charles the Second, for the colony of Connecticut arrived in Hartford in 1662, probably in the month of September, though the precise time is not now known. On the 9th of October it was publicly read to the assembled freemen of Connecticut, and was declared to "belong to them and their successors," and the people evinced their gratitude by appointing a committee to take charge of it under the solemnities of an oath, and to preserve this palladium of the rights of the people. It contained many liberal provisions, as may be seen on examining it in the Secretary of State's office, where the original copy is still preserved with care. It was the organic law of Connecticut till the present constitution took its place in 1818.

In 1686, the General Government of New England was dissolved by James the Second, and a new government instituted, with Joseph Dudley as President of the Commissioners. Connecticut refused to surrender, and when the third writ of *quo warranto* was sent to her, Gov. Treat, in January, 1687 called a special session of the Assembly, which refused to accede to the demands of the new King. They still held to their charter. In March, another special session was convened, but still the representatives of the people refused to "surrender." In May they met again in regular session under the Charter, and re-elected Treat as Governor.

On the 31st of October, 1687, Sir Edmund Andros, attended by members of his Council, and a body guard of sixty soldiers, General Assembly was in session. He was received with courtesy, but coldness. He entered the Assembly room, and peblicly demanded the Charter. Remonstrances were made, and the session was protracted till evening. The Governor and his associates appeared to yield. The Charter was brought in and laid upon the table. Sir Edmund thought the last moment of the Colony had come, when suddenly *the lights were all put out*, and total darkness followed! There was no noise, no resistance, but all was quiet. The candles were again lighted, BUT THE CHARTER WAS GONE! Sir Edmund Andros was disconcerted. He declared the Government of Connecticut to be in his own hands, and that the Colony was annexed to Massachusetts and other New England Colonies, and proceeded to appoint officers. Whilst he was doing this, Capt. Jeremiah Wardsworth, a patriot of those times, was concealing the Charter in the hollow of Wyllys' Oak, now known as THE CHARTER OAK.

In 1689, King James abdicated, and on the 9th of May of that year, Gov. Treat and his associate officers, resumed the Government of Connecticut under the Charter, which had been preserved in the *Old Hollow Oak*.

Big Brindle.

In Nashville, many years ago, there resided a gentleman of great hospitality, large fortune, and though uneducated, possessed of hard knot sense. Col. W. had been elected to the Legislature and had also been Judge of the county court.

His elevation, however, had made him somewhat pompous, and he became very fond of using big words. On his farm he had a large mischievous ox, called "Big Brindle," which frequently broke down his neighbors' fences, and committed other depredations, much to the Colonel's annoyance.

One morning, after breakfast, in presence of some gentlemen who had staid with him over the night, and who were now on their way to town, he called his overseer and said to him:

"Mr. Allen, I desire you to impound Big Brindle, in order that I may hear no more animadversions on his eternal depredations."

Allen bowed and walked off, sorely puzzled to know what the Colonel meant.

So after Col. W. left for town he went to his wife and asked her what Col. W. meant by telling him to "impound" the ox.

"Why," said she, "the Colonel meant to tell you to put him in a pen."

Allen left to perform the feat, for it was no inconsiderable one, as the animal was very wild and vicious, and after a great deal of trouble and vexation he succeeded.

"Well," said he, wiping the perspiration from his brow and soliloquizing, "this is impounding, is it? Now I am dead sure the old Colonel will ask me if I have impounded Big Brindle, and I'll bet I puzzle him as bad as he did me."

The next day the Colonel gave a dinner party, and as he was not aristocratic, Allen, the overseer, sat down with the company. After the second or third glass was discussed, the Colonel turned to the overseer and said—

"Eh, Mr. Allen, did you impound Big Brindle, sir?"

Allen straightened himself, and looking around at the company, said:

"Yes, I did, but old Brindle transcended the impannel of the impound and scatteriphisticated all over the equanimity of the forest."

The company burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, while the Colonel's face reddened with discomfiture.

"What do you mean by that, sir?" said he.

"Why, I mean, Colonel," said Allen, "that old Brindle being drognosticated with an idea of the cholery, ripped and tared, snorted and pawed dirt, jumped the fence, tuck to the woods, and would not be impounded no how!"

This was too much; the company roared again, in which the Colonel was forced to join, and in the midst of the laughter Allen left the table, saying to himself as he went, "I reckon the Colonel won't ask me to impound any more exen."

The following sonnet was pronounced by Sidney Smith to be one of the most beautiful in our language:

With silent awe I hail the sacred morn,
Which slowly wakes while all the fields are still;
A soothing calm on every breeze is borne;
A graver murmur gurgles from the rill,
And echoes answer softer from the hill,
And softer sings the linnet from the thorn;
The skylark warbles in tones less shrill;
Hail light serene, hail sacred Sabbath morn;
The rooks float silently by in airy troops;
The sun a placid yellow lustre throws;
The gales that lately sighed along the groves,
Have hushed their downy wings in sweet repose;
The lowering rack of clouds forget to move;
So smiled the day when the first morn arose.

THE UPPER RIVERS.—The St. Louis Intelligencer, of the 25th ult., has the following:

Since Saturday the river opposite the city has swelled about two feet, and continued to rise when we left the wharf last evening. The officers of the David Tatum, that came in from St. Joseph last evening, report a rise from Brunswick down; the rise was coming out of Grand river. Boats arrived yesterday from all the upper rivers, but no rise is reported in any except the Missouri.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

N. O. Christian Advocate.

Weekly, Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1856.

To Our Agents.

Read this kindly and attentively, and with a purpose deliberated to do what is requested—unless it is against your conscience.

The accounts have been sent out. If any agent has not received them belonging to his circuit or station, it is because they have been missed; and if he will kindly so we will be obliged, and dispatch them immediately to the right address. Our list has been first for the last six month. We have lost fewer patrons than in any previous half year, and several have been gained. This speaks well for the satisfaction of our subscribers. We hope to retain them all, and add to their number through your aid. Let them have an opportunity of paying for the paper they read—and let us have this money. It will be a favor to both.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

This is the commencement of a new commercial year, which the business men of New Orleans will enter upon hopefully, and with the full confidence that the promises of the past will be realized in the future.

The year which went out with the month of August has been more than ordinarily prosperous. Hardly a drawback has impeded the upward and onward tendency of affairs. The operations of commerce have been great even beyond the anticipation of the most sanguine. All the departments of business have thriven. The prosperity has been general, all pervading, the results of which we see on every hand, giving token that the coming season will be still more fruitful of benefits than the past.

Our Annual Statement has been prepared with great care and research. We believe it to be as correct as it is comprehensive; and, therefore, confidently recommend it to our commercial friends and readers generally.

It has been prepared, with his usual skill and care, by the well informed commercial reporter of the Crescent. To many of our patrons it will be alone worth the subscription price of the Advocate.

New Books.—Several are on hand from Messrs. Harper and Lippincott, which will be noticed next week. Also a volume—"Headlands of faith," from our Book Agent.

Rev. L. Parker.—We are happy to welcome home, in improved health but not appearance, the pastor of Carondelet Street Church. He has had a good time, abroad and about, evidently.—Several instalments of Woodsman's letters are on the way.

Sixth Volume.—The St. Louis Christian Advocate began its sixth volume August 21st. Looking as well or better than ever. It holds a very important position in the Advocate family. Long may it live.

Tricks or Types were played, somewhat disastrously, to a few words and sentences of the Corner Stone Speech. Yet its sparkling originality survived.

Illustrious Mathematics.—What guessers printers must be! A New York editor, in demanting upon the general bull of it style of writing in which many articles are sent to be printed, gives the following amusing specimen. A piece of poetry before him, written in what, at a reasonable distance, seemed illegible, when examined a little closer, appeared to present the following:

Above earth rolls it vast by Moses,
A many Chinese we measure by day;
Two and the shooting Indian shores,
And nothing their limbs at play.

Hoping, however, that his correspondent was not a fool, he more carefully examined it; and he guesses the following version is nearer the author's intention:

I love to stroll bi early morn
Among the over stream hay;
To mark the sporting Indian corn,
And see the lambs at play.

The British Wesleyan Conference.—Opened 30th July in Bristol. Eight vacancies in the Legal Hundred were filled—six by seniority, two by election. One of the latter was the Rev. Wm. Arthur, author of "the Tongue of Fire."

The Rev. Robert Young was elected President and John Hannah, D. D., Secretary.

The Irish Wesleyan Conference, lately held, reports, at last a little *increase*, (about two hundred,) and the English Conference have already three thousand of an increase, which with eighteen hundred and fifteen increase in the missions, makes a total of over five thousand increase in British Wesleyanism.

Relative Cost.—The Christian Register says: It is calculated that the clergy cost the United States six millions of dollars annually, the criminals nineteen, the lawyers thirty-five, tobacco forty, and RUM one hundred millions.

Port Gibson Female Institute.—Opens 9th October. Rev. Benjamin Jones takes charge of the institution. Mr. Jones lately of Jackson, La., has a high reputation as a teacher.

Mansfield Female College.—The Advertisement has been enlarged with additional information—to which we refer. We understand the late commencement was a brilliant one. No report has as yet been forwarded us.

Commercial Merchants.—Miles Owen & Co., and A. H. May & Co., have been added to the list of our Commercial advertisements. These gentlemen, in their own words, purpose "a legitimate commission business." Our planting patrons will find it to their account in consulting that department of the paper.

A New Theory of Conversion.

Such is the rather startling head we put over a few remarks from a thoughtful friend—who writes too seldom—in the ministry. They were not designed for publication. We venture it. They are suggestive. That merit only, we claim for justification.—[Ed.

I feel that we need a revolution upon our own axis—and that the time has come to move for it. I believe in pushing Methodism on in new countries, by her usual means; but the same cultivation which suits a virgin soil will not do on old land. Here we must have a new mode of operation. In its forefront christianity attacks commun ties; but as it rolls on, it must leave its garrisons in more definite and fixed positions. The fruits of the camp-meeting are to be husbanded in neighboring churches, and these churches are to leaven the communities around them.

But where all has been done, while the church still holds out a hand to the continued impenitent, she must not look to these as the hope of her increase.—She must look to her own children, and these must be converted in childhood. We want a new theory of conversion;—the conversion of children. We have well nigh established in the world the right theory of an adult sinner's conversion. The high church Episcopalians are trying to establish a wrong one for children, to-wit: Baptismal Regeneration.—We must furnish the right one for this also.

But, back of all this is the lamentable want of piety among us, which forbids any active fruitfulness. Religion will make its own way when the current is strong enough; but when it congeals, it hangs like the icicle, in direct contrariety to all its former laws of motion. Or, to draw the figure from the different season of the year; when the current stops, it is not long till the pools are dried up also.

But where is our help? God is a very present help in trouble. We must draw on the original source. From Him must come the melting showers, "which passing over the valley of Baca make it a well, the rain also filleth the pools."

Death of A. D. Wooldridge.—This gentleman died in this city of consumption, after long illness, 29th August.—The Picayune says:

"Mr. Wooldridge was born in South Carolina, May 27, 1810, and received his education at the college in Columbia. In early life he associated himself with the Methodist Church, and studying divinity became a minister of that church. He however preached but seldom, but during his whole life acted upon the most sincere convictions of christian duty. He served as assistant postmaster of this city during the whole term of A. G. Penn as postmaster, and was appointed State Engineer by Gov. Johnson, and re-appointed by Gov. Walker. He was at one time, we believe, Professor of Ancient Languages in the college at Jackson, La."

While Professor at Jackson Mr. Wooldridge's doctrinal views underwent a change. He became a Unitarian and very promptly and properly gave up his credentials to the Mississippi Conference, of which he had been an acceptable member.

It may "concern" several who have sons in the Male Department at Summerfield to read a special notice from its worthy Principal—Rev. D. C. B. Connerly. His brethren grudge his loss from the "regular work," but Bro. C. works well anywhere.

Florida Conference.—Bishop Andrew has changed the time of holding to Dec. 24th, at Alligator.

Health.—There were on Thursday ten cases of yellow fever in the Charity Hospital and a few cases we heard of, in private practice.

Well Done.—Rev. Wm. A. Smyth of Sparta Circuit Louisiana Conference, says: "I have succeeded in circulating 100 copies of the Sunday School Visitor in the bounds of my circuit."

The priests of Lower Canada have just obtained, in the Superior Court, a judgment highly favorable to their pecuniary interests, namely that peas are grain and subject to the tithe.

The Caddo (Shreveport La.,) Gazette says: Rev. J. P. Ford has accepted the post of President of the Minden Female College, conferred with a unanimity and warmth which can but be flattering to his capacity for the responsible office.

The Natchez Courier records the election to the Presidency of the State University at Oxford, of the Rev. F. A. P. Barnard, late the Professor of Mathematics in the same institution, the duties of which position he will still perform in connection with those of the Presidency. Professor Crawford, of Georgia, was at the same time elected to the chair of Mental and Moral Sciences, etc., vacated by the resignation of President Longstreet.

There are few but are sometimes in a serious fit; but how few are in a serious frame; who have an abiding sense of God upon their hearts?

It is not talking, but walking with God, that gives a man the denomination of a christian.

Darkness may as well put on the name of light, as a wicked man the name of a christian.

It is our main business in this world to secure an interest in the next.

A serious remembrance of God is the fountain of obedience to God.

CORRESPONDENCE UP THE RIVER.

Boston Harbor—A Ship—Portland—White Mountains, their mission, perspective, ascent—Company—Wayside—Death-Forest—The Angle—Views in Cloud-Land—Tip-Top—A Gallinipper—Moss-Flower—Star Spangled Banner—Birth of a Thunder Storm—Return.

The packet which plies between Boston and Portland leaves "Long Wharf" at seven o'clock in the evening. The railway is direct and more expeditious, but by boat the traveler gets a view of Boston harbor, snuffs the salt breeze which steals over the deep, and is rocked soundly asleep by the gentle waves of the Atlantic.

If these considerations have due weight, he goes on board, and spends the long twilight on the bay whose surface is calm and unrippled. Standing out from the wharf are vessels at anchor, others moving out to sea, and spreading sail for distant shores, and others still, with press of canvass, have come from foreign lands, and are at the end of their voyages. A ship tied up and stripped of her canvass and colors always looks crest-fallen and melancholy. Her black hull crouches in sullen submission in the dock, and her naked spars are like skeleton wings divested of plumage and wasted to bone. But when under sail a ship is a beautiful and glorious thing. See yonder noble three master as the tug swings her around and conducts her seaward. At first she moves heavily, and with sluggish unwillingness the sails are gradually unfurled. From the top-gallants down, one by one, they are shaken out; cats-paw breezes play hide and seek in their idle and flapping folds, and the ponderous vessel treats them with unperturbed disdain. But now the wind awakes her slumbering power, the cordage creaks, the spars bend, the timbers groan. Dropping her steamer deliverer, she spreads her winged arms to embrace the breeze, and with wild delight courts the kisses of the free and buoyant waves. She is clothed with the grandeur of the element with which she contends. Neither depth nor expanse, nor agitation deter. She hurries onward to meet all that is terrible in danger, and all that is sublime in safety.

The steamer enters Portland harbor between day-break and sun rise; we breakfast in the city; and take the cars for Gorham, the nearest approach to the mountains by railroad. This is a mere station where a hotel is kept, and very pleasantly situated near the bank of the Androscoggin. Sometime before we come to Gorham the mountains rise up on either side to the clouds; and when there, we are at the foot of the great range of which Mount Washington is the highest. Taking stage at Gorham, an uphill road of eight miles, through wild and rugged scenery, brings the coach and its contents to the "Glen House." This is a good hotel and perhaps the most pleasant of all the resorts in the mountains. Its name is not a mis-nomer. It is in a *glen*, deep and secluded, around which the mountains rise, in undescribable grandeur. After dinner we survey those glorious monuments.

And here one might sit forever, unwearied with gazing, looking at nature in her loftiest mood, and feeling all the time a fulness of satisfaction that never surfeits. Nothing so completely fills the soul's craving for what is great and sublime. If all of God's works are means of education and development, the mountain is the last lesson in the school of nature. Its awful form is most God like, and most akin to eternity. This, it seems to me, is the mission of the mountain. It has the functions of an educator, whose mighty lessons have been going out "since the mountains were brought forth or ever God had formed the earth and the world." They have taught men liberty, and they have helped men to survey the heavens above, and the earth around. They have been consecrated to learning and religion; and history, romance and superatition have clothed them with the attributes of immortality. In Scripture they are symbols of the unchangeable and the everlasting. The law was given from Sinai and God manifested himself there in fire and cloud. Association leads the devout from the mountains round about Jerusalem, and from the high places of David, to mount Zion, the new Jerusalem, whose summit of light is the pilgrim's goal.

Besides the sense of sublime satisfactoriness, the view has variety and diversity. The sides of the mountains present lights and shades, different growths of wood, patches of snow and naked rock. The outlines of them are drawn against the sky in curves of beauty. Hogarth's idea of the line of beauty must have been taken from such a scene. Clouds are ever shifting position and trying to attain a comfortable adjustment about the tops, rolling up the sides and down again, hovering on the summits, and then moving away baffled in their attempts to secure a foothold.

Few visitors go away without making the ascent. Eight of the clock in the morning is the hour to start. The distance is eight miles. Horses are kept for the purpose and specially selected for their long experience and sure footedness. Twenty-five in company, ladies and gentlemen, are in saddle and off at the hour. Two guides one in front and one in the rear, and well provided with horse shoes accompany the miscellaneous squadron. A carriage road has been constructed about five miles, but will probably never reach the top. It is well cut through rocks and timber, and nicely Macadamised.—As far as it goes the ascent is pleasant. The scenery is wild and fresh, the mineral world sparkles with crystalizations at our feet, and great boulders, which look as if recently precipitated from the heights above, throw their shadows across the path. The larch, the pine, and the silver birch flourish in the meagre soil; and shrubs, flowers and birds, contribute to the general enjoyment.

As we proceed vegetable growth dwindles, all at once, and but three or four miles from our point of departure, we come to a forest literally *struck* with death. They are the corpses of trees, ghastly, leafless, and dead. It is the picture of all that is desolate. There is no living thing, neither quadruped, nor bird, nor even insect. Through this a half mile or more, the road is at its end, and all timber disappears.—Hence to the top several miles ahead, we proceeded in single file, along the most perilous bridle path the most of us ever ventured to pursue. It is worse than riding up a flight of stairs, sometimes at an anglo of ninety degrees, and ever exceedingly rough and abrupt. Occasionally we make a braced landing, where the weary horses are permitted to breathe, while their riders turn and survey the magnificent prospects. We are high enough to look down into the great gulf and across to other ranges which help to make it. We begin to be in cloud land. They form at the top and come down upon us in avalanches of mist; then they sweep across through the gorges and intersect our path; and anon, they creep up the acclivities and surround us, while rain-bows play in their curly locks. Onward and upward through clouds and amidst a world of granite, till at last in clear sunshine we halt upon the very top, seven thousand feet above the ocean, and the highest eminence in New England. After three weary hours of break-neck excitement, we sit upon the tower which stands upon the very tip-top.

And what scenes, and how indescribable! Better excuse ourselves from the task! All the adjectives, superlatives, and extravagances of this "up river correspondence" should have been saved for this occasion. The upper Mississippi, Niagara and the Hudson made into a chowder of sublimity would only equal it. Strange to be a matter of record, but a fact; the only form of winged life is a musqueto, a real Lake Borgno gallinipper, and at *his* work, sucking the life blood out of me. Sublime insect; and welcome. The only form of vegetable life is moss, and a delicate moss flower, as modest in its habits as the violet, and not very unlike the heliotrope in appearance. The area of the summit is about one acre, and composed of granite fragments, piled up and strewn about in ragged confusion. Not the least of these subordinates is the Star Spangled Banner, which waves over our heads. If the poet's conception be just, this was its birth place,

"When freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there."

Here are two stone houses for the accommodation of visitors, high as your head, and built like the primitive altars, without hewing or mortar. One contains sleeping apartments and is called "the summit house," the other, "the tip-top house," and is consecrated to cooking and eating. The latter is tip-top in location, and in nothing else.

From this point the superiority of Mount Washington is most apparent. From the Glen House there are three mountains apparently equal in size and elevation, but the greater distance creates the mistake. We can now look down upon them and over their tops. Half a dozen times in the year good clear days favor the traveler. Then the ocean to eastward is visible, and the valley of the Connecticut to the west. Ours was better than the average, but not the best. It was enough. The scenes change constantly. Now above the clouds and with the blue sky over us, nothing is visible below but thick fog cloud, whose waves of mist wash the brow of the peak on which we are, and stretch in one unbroken gloomy expanse, around far as the eye can reach. Suddenly the great deep is broken up; a clear spot opens here and there through which we see the lower world; then the mist condenses, and reaches down into the notches and gulfs; or driven by opposing currents of wind, it boils and whirls in the vapory abyss like a mighty cauldron. Now for a space all is clear, in our immediate neighborhood and the horizon is walled in by those towering cloud structures whose snow white heads rise in awful majesty. Lightnings dart from their inky basis, and the thunder comes from them pealing across the vale and echoing amongst the heights. It is the birth hour of a thunder storm. These monsters unite, their identity is lost in one huge dark mass, and this at length is broken and separated by contact with the mountains or by rapid condensation. But these aspects of nature as we saw her here must be dismissed. Difficult as is the ascent the return is more so. It requires good horsemanship, and firm nerves. The old grey that carried Woodsman and his fortunes deserves honorable mention; how he made not one false step in all the trip, carried his rider through storm and cloud, and paths most appalling to look at, and looked glad when his day's work was done.

WOODSMAN.

August 1856.

REVIVALS.

Willow Springs, Miss., Aug. 23, 1856.

I have just closed a protracted meeting at Willow Springs, at which God's presence was gloriously seen and felt among the people. Our meeting continued nine days. About thirty were added to the church and a goodly number were happily converted. The membership were much revived, and some who had grown cold were renewed in their first love. Bro. D. A. J. Parker was with us, nearly all the time Bros. Owens and Booth were with us part of the time. For the encouragement of the friends of Zion you may give this notice.

G. H. CLANTON.

Ocean Springs, Alabama Conference, Aug. 29.

I tell the Lord's people something of the hallowed influence of the Spirit among the citizens of Ocean Springs.—Since we had the pleasure of hearing the gospel expounded by yourself at the beginning of this meeting and regretted that you could not stay longer with us, we have been assisted by other ministers: Revs. J. B. Walker, Stricklin, of Biloxi, Smith, of Pass Christian, and Bro. Bowen a Baptist minister residing here and Bro. Farrell, a local preacher of this place. Whereas the membership, at the Quarterly meeting consisted of only seven, now we number thirty six. There have been many conversions. The meeting continued two weeks.

J. T. M. GREGORY.

Lake Providence, La., Aug. 29, 1856.

We protracted our camp-meeting until Wednesday morning after you left, and such sweetness of religious enjoyment as pervaded the hearts of the people I never witnessed in such continuous showers. There was less of earth and more of heaven than I ever saw within the space of five days.

Thirty seven joined the church.—Thirty five professed religion, some fifteen professed the blessing of perfect love, two ministers of the gospel among the number.

Good order prevailed: to the last not a reproof was given during the meeting for disorderly conduct.

A few such camp-meetings well distributed through the State would tell powerfully and prosperously on the fortunes of our Zion.

N. A. CRAVENS.

Marianna, Florida, Aug. 26, 1856.

The Lord has blessed his vineyard planted in this place. Rev. S. P. Richardson, of the Florida Conference, and Bible Agent, came among us and labored. The Spirit came. After fifteen days labor the vineyard looks in order and thrifty. Fifteen branches were ingrafted into the living vine by saving faith. Several branches turned out on the commous for their unfruitfulness, where the bulls of Bashan twisted and pawed them, and the wild boar of the forest scarred them with his tusks, were pruned and set to rights. The streams of life, now flush by the recent showers of divine grace, are spreading over the thirsty land.

E. PHILIPS.

Eufaula District, Alabama Conference.

We have some encouraging prospects on this District. On most of the appointments the Lord's name is glorified in the church. About four hundred souls have testified. "He hath power on earth to forgive sins." May the number be largely increased.

S. F. PILLEY.

Argus Circuit, Alabama Conference.

We have been visited lately with a most gracious revival on Argus Circuit. Many have found peace in believing, and a goodly number added to the church. We have begun to roll the missionary car and hope to do something.

J. A. SPENCE.

Bliss in Dying.—"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." My soul, is this blessedness thine in prospect? Art thou ready, if called this night, to lie down on thy death-pillow, sweetly to fall asleep in Jesus? What is the sting of death? It is sin. Is death then, to thee, robbed of its sting, through your having listened to the gracious accents of pardoning love?—Be of good cheer; thy sins, which are many, are all forgiven thee. If thou hast made up thy peace with God, resting on the work and atoning blood of his dear Son, then is the "last enemy" divested of all his terror, and thou canst say, in sweet composure of the dying couch and dying hour, "I will both lay me down in peace and sleep, because thou, Lord, only makest me dwell in safety."

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Dayton Mission, Alabama Conference.

The third quarter has been one of varied success. At a majority of the appointments we have done well, at some very well; but at others but little of anything has been accomplished beyond the instructions received by the children, and our not "ceasing to pray for them," and to "teach them the good and the right way." Twenty-five have been received on probation and seven by certificate; twenty adults and fourteen children have been baptized; two have been expelled; two have died—one in triumph, the other without warning.—The spirit of grace and awakening has laid hold on some of the most wicked and influential negroes in the mission. We have had one interesting and successful two days' meeting, at Bro. Catlin's church, below Dayton. The people on his lower plantation, and those on one of Sister Cade's, and one of Sister Thompson's (now deceased,) are connected with the stated preaching at this place; but at this meeting most of the people of four or five other plantations belonging to the proprietors, were present. When the meeting was appointed the proprietors all expected to be with us; but, alas, death had taken off the good mistress and devoted christian Sister Thompson, and disease prevented others, so that we had but two whites with us at all—Bro. Catlin and Dr. Syd. Smith.

Would that we had the privilege of holding similar meetings for all our people, but with some for whom we preach it is a mere matter of permission. They do not enter heartily into the work with us, nor do they allow us to do so. We have to do as we can, and in some instances to contend with undercurrent influences from those in charge. Some of the overseers are unfriendly to our cause—one has forbid our preaching on his place any more. The Lord lay not the sin to their charge who will not enter into the kingdom of heaven themselves, and prevent those who would from entering in.

A. M'URYDE,
F. JETER.

August 15, 1856.

The gate which leads to life is a strait gate, therefore we should fear; it is an open gate, therefore we should hope.

Four things a christian should especially labor after, viz: to be humble and thankful, watchful and cheerful.

If we would not fall into things unlawful, we must sometimes deny ourselves in those that are lawful.

The ordinances of God are the means of salvation; but the God of ordinances is the author of salvation.

A conceit of knowledge is the greatest enemy to knowledge, and the greatest argument of ignorance.

Improve the wit you have bought at a dear rate, and the wisdom you have gained by sad experience.

Lukewarmness is the best natural, but the worst spiritual temper a man can be in.

They that presume most in prosperity are soonest subject to despair in adversity.

A word of kindness is a seed which, when dropped by chance, springs up a flower.

If you forget God when you are young, God may forget you when you are old.

Make your calling sure, and your election is sure.

Uneven walking, with a neglect of watching, makes a disconsolate soul.

Salvation then draws near to man when it is his main care.

Religion must be our business, then it will our delight.

It will cost something to be religious, it will cost more not to be so.

A christian's life is nothing else but a short trial of his graces.

Let the body wait upon the soul, and both wait upon God.

It is a voluntary cannot that keeps the soul from God.

Hints on Reading the Scriptures in the Pulpit.

Reading, both of hymns and the Scriptures is an important part of pulpit service; one, however, which, so far as regards the Scriptures is too frequently dispensed with. This was a principal part of the worship of the ancient Jewish Synagogue. Why should it not hold a place higher than it does in the modern Christian Church? If it be said, the people all have Bibles now, which they can read at home.—And would they not read them more at home, if they were read more to them at church? Or, if it should be said audiences generally manifest little interest in reading of the Scriptures from the pulpit, and consequently we cannot hope that they will be very much benefitted by it; then we ask further, whether their lack of interest in the listening is not owing in a great measure to the minister's seeming lack of interest in the reading? It is notorious that ordinary promiscuous audiences will manifest little interest in the best of sermons, prosily and carelessly read to them; and that when the preacher awakes, they awake with him. Why should it be otherwise with the reading even of the best portions of the Scripture? In the latter as in the former case, much, very much depends on manner. Who does not know that some persons will excite as much interest in an audience by reading a chapter of hard names in Chronicles, as some others will by reading the glowing descriptions of the judgment sceae in Matthew or the Apocalypse.

One thing is to read from the pulpit what a critic on commas and semicolons would call well; another to read impressively. Between these two, there is all the difference that exists between mechanism and spiritualism—body and soul. Apostolic reading, like preaching, is that which stirs men's hearts.

But the importance of reading effectually has hitherto been greatly overlooked—so greatly that perhaps almost any ministerial reader of this article, if he take the most familiar hymn he ever read, "Arise, my soul arise," for instance, examine it carefully and rehearse it a few times in view of the most full and forcible expression of its exact sentiment, will be astonished to find how many folds its effect may be multiplied. Hardly less surprised will he be at the fact of his having read it so powerlessly, than old father Tingley was when he awoke in the pulpit and found that he had never been converted. Nor will he then fail to study to render himself more efficient in this important department of his pulpit labors. And in proportion as he does this, will he find less and less cause to complain of the listlessness of his hearers.

It does not come within the designed limits of this article to point out the faults of pulpit reading. Suffice it to say that one of the most important of these will have been remedied when the Scriptures shall be read neither mechanically nor mouthedly, but rightly on, as though the sentiments be more generally believed and felt by, not listless, but listening auditories. Evidences will then open, full and clear, that not only the words of a sermon, but the words of Inspiration, have far more power with men when uttered sympathetically and forcibly.

To read the Scriptures thus will doubtless require no small effort on the part of many. The prosy preacher will often find it less difficult to break up his habit of prosy preaching, than the prosy reader his habit of prosy reading. So inveterate, in many cases has this become, that it is likely to break only when the body breaks down in death. Yet is the hope reasonable that every sincere incumbent of the pulpit strive earnestly for whatever can in any way increase his ministerial efficiency.—[Free Will Baptist.

Take heed of being infected with the breath of a profane heart.

Patience, application and courage overcome all difficulties.

No man has a right to do as he pleases unless he pleases to do right.

Honesty is the best policy, and innocence the best wisdom.

Learn Christ, who was sensible of injuries, yet patient under them.

Nothing great can be effected without trouble and labor.

A friend that you buy with presents will be bought from you.

We must not walk by example, but by rule.

They that drive away time, spur a free horse.

Keep such company as God keeps.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MARRIAGES.

On 28th Aug. by Rev C. K. Marshall, STEPHEN OLIN CAPERS to Miss S. L. STRONG, only daughter of Robt. Strong, Esq. of Warrenton, Mississippi.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. J. C. Keener, at the residence of Judge Scott, Carrollton, Jefferson Parish, Mr. LEROY C. MORRIS to Miss ELIZA ANN DODSON, both of Baton Rouge.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice—There will be a Camp-Meeting on Opequan Camp-ground, in Pike county, beginning on the first Friday in October, and ending the following Tuesday or Wednesday. Also, a Camp-Meeting on Adams' Camp-ground, in Amite county, beginning on the third Friday in October and endlog as above. The preachers, both itinerant and local, and the people generally, are affectionately invited to attend.

J. G. JONES, P. E.

Notice—To all whom it may concern, I propose to take into my own house, as members of my family, eight or ten well behaved young men, provided, the terms be complied with.

Parents may rely that their sons' moral character will be vigilantly cared for.

D. C. B. CONNERLY,
Principal, Male Department.

Summerfield, Ala., August, 1856.

Notice—There will be a Camp-meeting at Bethel camp ground, Wilkinson county, Miss., commencing on the 17th of September. Ministers and friends generally invited to attend.

Jackson, La., Aug. 25. L. CAMPBELL, P. E.

LIST OF REMITTANCES

received at the Office of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, for the month of August, 1856.

A.		K.	
P Alexander	$21 08	Capt Keeling	2 50
Wm Altman	2 00	L.	
B.		Dr Lindsey	5 00
A Boulevard	2 50	Mrs Lovering	2 50
L Bliss	20 00	W E M Linfield	2 50
P Barber	2 00	M.	
J Bethea	2 00	L B Moody	1 00
C.		E McMeans	20 00
A Cravens	15 00	R McGuffin	2 00
G Carlisle	10 00	W Murrah	10 00
Castle	5 00	J W McCann	6 00
W Collier	2 00	N.	
O Carroll	5 00	E T Nabors	8 00
H Campbell	2 00	J A Neely	7 00
W Chapman	5 00	W B Neal	5 00
W Cleland	2 50	C D Nicholson	18 00
D.		P.	
P Dickinson	10 00	F T Potter	5 00
H DeGeoworth	11 00	J C Pitts	10 00
E.		L Pearce	10 00
W Ellis, Jr	30 00	R.	
F.		L A Reed	33 50
Finley	2 00	F T Rawson	15 00
J Ford	5 00	J D Roy	2 00
A Flowers	10 00	T A Rosamond	2 00
Fleming	5 00	T C Rayner	5 00
A Frazure	2 00	J B Rabb	10 00
G.		T J Ramsey	2 00
A Greenlee	2 00	E G Richards	2 00
Green	2 00	J W Rush	3 00
H.		S.	
W Hodge	10 00	N H Self	2 00
J Howland	2 00	J Sims	22 00
J Heard	2 00	T.	
J Hearn	10 00	W S Townsend	6 00
Hanks	2 00	J M Turner	5 00
W Head	2 00	W.	
J Holmes	2 00	J Williamson	2 00
J.		G W Wrew	2 00
A Jones	5 00	J A Watkins	2 00
S Johnson	4 00	W Wadsworth	10 00
Jones	2 00	J D Williams	2 50

A Wonderful Relic.—In cutting through Oliver Street, for the purpose of exteoding the Bowery, says the New York Express, of the 25th, a tombstooe was uncovered and a perfect skull found beneath it. The inscription was in Hebrew characters, and after being submitted to the inspection of many learned citizens of the Israelitish persuasion, it was decyphered to be the name "Greoada," while the date runs back over 300 years. This is a monumental relic of many years before the discovery of America, and should not escape the attention, not only of the city authorities, but of all interested in local antiquities.

Harper's New Catalogue.—A New Descriptive Catalogue of Harper & Brothers' Publications is now ready for distribution, and may be obtained gratuitously on application to the publishers personally, or by letter enclosing six cents in postage stamps.

The attention of gentlemen, in town or country, designing to form Libraries or enrich their literary collections, is respectfully invited to this Catalogue, which will be found to comprise a large portion of the standard and most esteemed works in English Literature—comprehending more than two thousand volumes—which are offered in most instances at less than one half the cost of similar productions in England.

Librarians and others connected with Colleges, Schools, &c., who may not have access to a reliable guide in forming a correct estimate of literary productions, it is believed the present Catalogue will prove especially valuable as a manual of reference.

To prevent disappointment, it is suggested that, whenever books can not be obtained through any bookseller or local agent, applications with remittance should be addressed direct to the Publishers, which will be promptly attended to.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York.

Dr. J. Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters—300,000 sold last year—nothing in the medical market for the past fifty years has ever equalled; nor can an article be offered to equal this great and diyspeptic. One wine glass full three times each day before meals will be a sure cure for Dyspepsia; will remove all flatulency or heaviness from the stomach, keep you free from costiveness, assist digestion, give good appetite, and impart a healthy tone to the whole system. Persons suffering from debility of any kind should fail to try this great antidote. Try them. For sale by E. J. Hart & Co., corner Chartres & Gtoulas street; Cady & Holmes, 7 Gravier street, and all the principal druggists.

s6 1t

For the benefit of the invalid portion of our community, we extract the following from the Almanac of Dr. C. M. Jackson, proprietor of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, hoping it may induce a trial of them:

J. C. RILES says:

SHEFFIELD, Ill., March 19, 1855.

I expect to sell great quantities of your Bitters this year. Many of my customers speak very highly of its good qualities, having proved itself most an excellent Fever and Ague preventative, a great purifier of the blood, and the very best thing known to aid digestion and create a good natural appetite. In short, I am sure it is one of the very best medicines known to my family use, being safe and pleasant for any one to take.

C. L. D. CROCKWELL says:

ARANDSA, Iowa, May 1, 1854.

The Bitters give unbounded satisfaction to all that have used them, and I do not can always recommend them to all that are afflicted. They have cured many cases of Dyspepsia, some of the worst where hundreds of dollars have been spent for remedies which afforded no relief, and were considered incurable until they used the Bitters. See advertisement. au16 1mdW&A

Few are aware how frequently publishers are compelled to insert among their advertisements testimonials which they can neither sanction or believe.

A pleasant exception to this disagreeable necessity are the advertisements of DR. J. C. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL and PILLS, which will be found in our columns. We have published for him before, and always with the feeling that in so doing we in no wise lend ourselves to deceive or mislead the public, for we have had indisputable proof that his words are strictly true, with abundant reasons to believe that his medicines will do all they promise, and all that can be reasonably expected from any medicine. His Cherry Pectoral is too well known to need any commendation from us, and the Pills, we are credibly informed, are not inferior to his Pectoral.—Intelligencer (R. I.) Mirror.

They are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., and all our city druggists.

s6 2m1aW&A

Great Cure of Piles.—Camden, N. J., Oct. 12th, 1855.—Dear Sir: It is with much pleasure I take the opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have received from the use of a few bottles of "Hoofland's German Bitters." For a number of years I have been sorely and severely afflicted with pain in the stomach, attended by severe attacks of the Piles, for which I tried a great many remedies, but without affording me any relief. Being advised to use the GERMAN BITTERS, I did so, owing in connection for the Piles, my KEPSHERARD OINTMENT, and I now inform you that my pains entirely cured me and restored me to health, and I would advise all the afflicted to use your valuable medicines.

Respectfully yours, MARGARET REPSHER,
No. 45 Plum street, Camden, N. J.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.

See advertisement. au23 1m

COMMERCIAL.

ANNUAL COMMERCIAL STATEMENT,

For the Year Ending September 1, 1856.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE,
New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1856.

The Commercial Year which has just closed has been a period of unusual activity in our general market, and remarkable, too, for the high prices generally obtained for our leading articles of trade. The crops of nearly all kinds of produce have been very abundant (the principal exceptions being Sugar and Molasses) and a fair proportion of them has found a market, this port, the navigation of both the upper and lower rivers has been interrupted much less than usual. A reference to the following tables, which follow under appropriate heads, will show an increase in the receipts of several of our leading articles of Southern Cotton, Flour and all descriptions of Grain, while a few articles are less, the receipts have fallen off greatly, and, Notwithstanding the Western Produce a small decrease is shown. The staple here ranged large supplies of Cotton, prices for that article during most descriptions of the year than last year, but the market for the increased arrivals, and Produce here have been influenced, though the depression has not been as great as might have been expected. A large advance in the rates generally have been lower. Sugar and Molasses during the season of the year, though Sugar and Molasses during the latter part of the year, though from Cuba. Our tables give full information with regard to the range of prices of the leading articles of trade during the year, by increased importations and by increased exportations with regard to the former, compiling them with those of last year.

The following is a Statement of the Exports of Merchandise, Bullion and Specie at this port for the Fiscal Year ending 30th June, 1856:

	Dutiable.	Free.	Specie.	Aggregate.
1855—July	440,039	123,8		15,415
August	180,185	162,28		53,894
September	425,778	253,909		84,138
October	731,434	56,6[illegible]		68,207
November	868,645	876,085		209,023
December	913,418	514,303		223,881
1856—January	1,030,191	479,000		144,200
February	970,272	804,521		54,478
March	1,013,176	465,896		52,918
April	1,100,563	317,356		70,575
May	893,286	61,020		10,626
June	453,504	1,945,516		117,89
	8,990,983	6,417,596		1,775,15
		8,990,583		15,408,475
Total				$17,183,327

Comparative Statement of Imports through the Custom-house, New Orleans, for the Fiscal Years ending on the 30th June, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856.

Year ending June 1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Dutiable	8,019,021	8,252,449	8,990,983
Free	4,272,252	3,376,573	6,417,596
Bul. & Specie	1,362,832	2,253,126	1,775,148
	13,654,113	14,792,356	17,183,327

Amount of cash duties received at New Orleans on Imports of Merchandize from Foreign Countries for the Fiscal Year ending on the 30th June, 1856, 1855.

1855	1856	
July	$139,319	January
August	84,116	February
September	125,684	March
October	221,189	April
November	221,189	May
December	190,549	June
	$962,055	
		$1,415,044
		962,055
Amonal ending June 30, 1856		2,377,099
Amonot eoding June 30, 1855		2,128,090
Increase for 1856 over 1855		249,009

The Exports of Domestic Produce from the port of New Orleans for the Fiscal Year ending on the 30th June, 1856, have been as follows:

TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			
For quarter oeding 30th September, 1855			6749,961
" 31st December, 1855			19,118,744
" 31st March,	1856		27,861,128
" 30th June,	1856		25,987,089
			80,547,963
COASTWISE PORTS.			
For the quarter ending 30th Septmb'r,	1855		4,533,107
" 30th Dec'mber,	1855		7,429,901
" 31st March,	1856		9,107,37
" 30th June,	1856		8,835,225
			29,805,473
Total for fiscal year ending 30th June,	1856		110,353,436
" " 30th June,	1855		83,967,926
" " 30th June,	1854		83,978,606
" " 30th June,	1853		98,464,192

Comparativi value of Exports to foreign countries for the last four years from this port.

For fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853	67,768,124
" " 30th June, 1854	80,712 628
" " 30th June, 1855	55,668,852
" " 30th June, 1856	80,547,963

The following table exhibits the receipts and exports of the principal articles of Southern and Western Produce during the past year compared with the year before:

	RECEIPTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1855—56.	1854—55.	1855—56.	1854—55.
Cotton—bales	1,764,613	1,287,888	1,703,810	1,274,029
Tobacco—hds	56,819	53,075	59,185	53,072
Sugar—hhds	155,320	189,211	51,817	128,922
Molasses—hds	280,917	310,491	143,617	252,846
Flour—bbls	1,121,640	674,703	727,752	348,619
Wheat—sacks	897,110	38,927	715,942	36,367
Corn—sacks	2,096,478	1,018,222	1,726,198	518,781
Pork—bbls, etc	238,193	238,194	184,647	169,256
Beef—bbls & tierces	43,912	36,933	38,521	33,117
Bacon—hhds & casks	39,494	16,82[illegible]		
Bacon—boxes & bbls	2,835	4,603	45,023	42,722
Hams, Sides—casks	41,416	33,347		
Lard—bbls & tierces	112,829	136,914		
Lard—kegs	88,319	102,329	710,896	794,125
Whisky—bbls	150,641	112,981	65,478	46,611
Hemp—bales	27,138	9,349	19,446	5,242
Lead—pigs	82,119	66,922	68,874	52,482

And the following shows the receipts of articles mostly consumed in this city and the neighboring plantations during the last two years:

	1855—56	1854—55
Bagging—pieces	34,126	44,610
Bale Rope—coils	103,875	93,846
Butter, Western—packages	36,794	36,264
Cheese, Western—boxes	42,719	45,926
Lard Oil—bbls	12,723	16,670
Potatoes—bbls	181,347	89,496
Hay—bales	130,168	75,183
Candles, Star—boxes	81,374	66,295
Coal, Western—bbls	893,600	992,370
Lime—bbls	20,521	19,575
Oats—sacks	94,439	448,376

COTTON.—The Cotton crop brought to market during the last year has been the largest ever produced, and the receipts at this port show a corresponding increase compared with previous years. We estimate the total crop at 3,500,000 bales, of which 1,764,613 have been received at New Orleans, inclusive of 55,228 bales from Mobile and the seaports of Texas and Florida. The exports of the year embrace 1,793,815 bales, of which 994,777 to Great Britain; 245,873 to France; 138,146 to the North of Europe; 201,776 to other foreign ports; and 212,244 to domestic ports North. The stock remaining on hand this day, including all in presses and pickeries, and on shipboard not cleared is 9312 bales. The total crop last year was 2,847,330, and the receipts at this port were 1,287,888 bales, including 37,18 from Mobile, Texas and Florida. The exports last year embraced 1,274,629 bales, including 718,809 to Great Britain; 178,16 to France; 64,091 in the North of Europe; 109,125 to other foreign ports; and 203,868 to domestic ports North. The stock on hand on the 1st of September, 1855, was 40,337 bales. An increase is shown in the total receipts of fully 650,000 bales in the receipts of this port of 477,000, and in the exports of 255,968 bales to Great Britain; 67,727 to France; 74,165 to the North of Europe; 92,09[illegible] to other foreign ports; and 518,543 to domestic ports, making a total increase in Exports of 510,187 bales.

The following table exhibits the receipts and exports of Cotton at New Orleans each year for twenty years:

	RECEIPTS.		EXPORTS.	
Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales.	
1836—'37	605,813	1836—'37	588,968	
1837—'38	744,725	1837—'38	736,511	
1838—'39	976,845	1838—'39	979,176	
1839—'40	951,445	1839—'40	940,320	
1840—'41	822,870	1840—'41	821,288	
1841—'42	740,135	1841—'42	749,367	
1842—'41	1,020,042	1842—'43	1,068,870	
1843—'44	910,851	1843—'44	895,375	
1844—'45	979,239	1844—'45	894,615	
1845—'46	949,575	1845—'46	1,065,857	
1846—'47	1,040,350	1846—'47	724,508	
1847—'48	1,313,805	1847—'48	1,054,807	
1848—'49	1,152,382	1848—'49	1,167,363	
1849—'50	957,721	1849—'50	938,541	
1850—'51	995,018	1850—'51	997,486	
1851—'52	1,357,746	1851—'52	1,435,985	
1852—'53	1,605,332	1852—'53	1,814,131	
1853—'54	1,422,677	1853—'54	1,426,573	
1854—'55	1,287,888	1854—'55	1,274,029	
1855—'56	1,764,613	1855—'56	1,703,810	

"And the following shows the total crop of the United States for each year during the same period:

Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales.
1830—'37	1,452,954	1846—'47	1,778,651
1837—'38	1,801,497	1847—'48	2,347,634
1838—'39	1,360,532	1848—'49	2,728,595
1839—'40	2,177,835	1849—'50	2,096,706
1840—'41	1,634,945	1850—'51	2,355,256
1841—'42	1,680,574	1851—'52	3,015,027
1842—'43	1,376,875	1852—'53	3,262,800
1843—'44	2,030,409	1853—'54	2,930,022
1844—'45	2,394,503	1854—'55	2,847,337
1845—'46	2,100,537	1855—'56	3,500,009

Tabular comparative statement showing the quantities of Cotton imported into France, and the countries whence imported, for a period of four years, from 1851 to 1854, both inclusive.

	QUANTITIES OF COTTON IMPORTED INTO FRANCE FROM			
Years.	United States.	Brazil.	Egypt, etc.	All countries.
1851	127,418,053	19,081,991	145,402,014	$21,231,000
1852	171,236,021	17,042,076	186,917,099	27,528,000
1853	178,608,904	19,557,722	198,166,626	28,830,000
1854	174,929,557	15,340,242	190,248,799	27,900,000
Aggregate	652,191,535	71,283,003	720,574,538	105,462,000
Average 4 years	163,047,884	17,845,751	180,093,635	26,365,500

	East Indies.	West Indies.	Elsewhere.	All countries.
1851	1,669,357	339,871	12,287,629	14,296,857
1852	1,122,411,948	58,601,415	3,457,527	1,184,470,890

Taken from a recent valuable Report furnished to the Statistical Office at Washington, showing the quantities of Cotton exported into Great Britain, and the countries whence imported, for a period of five years, from 1851 to 1855, both inclusive.

Years.	United States.	Brazil.	Egypt, etc.	East Indies.	West Indies.	Elsewhere.	All countries.	Annual average amounts of Cotton.
1851	670,645,128	164,571	1,000,000	1,669,357	339,871	12,287,629	685,905,956	
1852	722,473	164,571	1,000,000	1,122,411,948	58,601,415	3,457,527	1,186,470,890	
1853	113,572	164,571	1,000,000	1,111,570,370	58,601,415	3,457,527	1,175,105,855	
1854	927,257,080	164,571	1,000,000	1,111,570,370	58,601,415	3,457,527	2,102,050,963	
1855	1,026,659,156	164,571	1,000,000	1,111,570,370	58,601,415	3,457,527	2,201,051,139	
Aggregate Average	3,347,807,600	822,855	5,000,000	5,556,680,415	293,007,075	17,287,637	9,250,605,782	
	669,561,520	164,571	1,000,000	1,111,336,083	58,601,415	3,457,527	1,850,121,156	

Years: 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855.

The following table exhibits the receipts and exports of Cotton at the ports of Mobile, Florida and Texas during the last two years:

	RECEIPTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1855—56.	1854—55.	1855—56.	1854—55.
Mobile	810,000	600,000	800,000	600,000
Florida	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Texas	225,000	150,000	225,000	150,000

We take the following tables from a recent report of the Statistical Office of the Department of State to Congress:

To all countries	France.	Great Britain.	Spain.	Spain, Tuscany.	Austria.	Prussia.	Sweden and Norway.	Holland.	Hanse Towns.	Russia.	Sardinia and Italy.	Other European countries.	Cuba.	Mexico.	Central American States.	Brazil.	Other South American countries.	East Indies.	Other countries.
1851	670,645,128	164,571	1,000,000	1,669,357	339,871	12,287,629	685,905,956												
1852	722,473	164,571	1,000,000	1,122,411,948	58,601,415	3,457,527	1,186,470,890												
1853	113,572	164,571	1,000,000	1,111,570,370	58,601,415	3,457,527	1,175,105,855												
1854	927,257,080	164,571	1,000,000	1,111,570,370	58,601,415	3,457,527	2,102,050,963												
1855	1,026,659,156	164,571	1,000,000	1,111,570,370	58,601,415	3,457,527	2,201,051,139												
Aggregate Average	3,347,807,600	822,855	5,000,000	5,556,680,415	293,007,075	17,287,637	9,250,605,782												
	669,561,520	164,571	1,000,000	1,111,336,083	58,601,415	3,457,527	1,850,121,156												

Years: 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855.

Most of the transactions in the Tobacco market during the past year have been on private terms, and our quotations for a considerable portion of the time have been little better than nominal. Prices, however, have advanced recently 1¼@2c, owing to the very unfavorable accounts of the growing crop, good Logs being now held at 8½c. ₱ lb. We append tables showing the range of prices at the beginning of each month during the last two years:

1855-56.	Logs.	Inferior to Common	Fair to Fine	Choice and Selections
September	5¾@6¾	7 @7¾	7¾@ 8	8½@ 9¼
October	5¾@6¾	7 @7¾	7¾@ 8	8½@ 9¼
November	5¾@6¾	7 @7¾	7¾@ 8	8½@ 9¼
December	5¾@6¾	7 @7¾	7¾@ 8	8½@ 9¼
January	5¾@6¾	7 @7¾	7¾@ 8	8½@ 9¼
February	5¾@6¾	7 @7¾	7¾@ 8	8½@ 9¼
March	5¾@6¾	7 @7¾	7¾@ 8	8½@ 9¼
April	5¾@6¾	7 @7¾	7¾@ 8	8½@ 9¼
May	5¾@6¾	7 @7¾	7¾@ 8	8½@ 9¼
June	5¾@6¾	7 @7¾	7¾@ 8	8½@ 9¼
July	5¾@6¾	7 @7¾	7¾@ 8	8½@ 9¼
August	5¾@6¾	7 @7¾	7¾@ 8	8½@ 9¼

1854-55.	Logs.	Inferior to Common	Fair to Fine	Choice and Selections
September	4¾@6¾	5½@6¾	6¾@7	7¼@ 8¼
October	4¾@6¾	5½@6¾	6¾@7	8 @ 9
November	4¾@6¾	5½@6¾	6¾@7	8 @ 9
December	4¾@6¾	5 @6¾	6 @6¾	8 @ 9
January	5 @6¾	6 @6¾	6¾@7	8 @ 9
February	5 @6¾	6 @6¾	7 @8	8½@ 9¼
March	5 @6¾	6 @6¾	7 @8	8½@ 9¼
April	5 @6¾	6 @6¾	7 @8	8½@ 9¼
May	5 @6¾	6 @6¾	7 @8	8½@ 9¼
June	5 @6¾	6 @6¾	7 @8	8½@ 9¼
July	5 @6¾	6 @6¾	7 @8	8½@ 9¼
August	5 @6¾	6 @6¾	7 @8	8½@ 9¼

The ranges and fluctuations of prices in New Orleans will be shown at length by the subjoined tables, the first of which exhibits the rates at the beginning of each week for the year just closed, and the next those of the previous year:

1855—56	Middling.	Good Mid'ng.	Fair.
September 8, 1855	9 @ 9¼	9¾@ 9¾	10½@10¾
" 15	8¾@ 9	9¼@ 9½	10 @10½
" 22	8¾@ 9	9¼@ 9½	10 @10½
October 6	8¾@ 9	9¼@ 9½	10 @10½
" 13	8¾@ 9	9¼@ 9½	10 @10½
" 20	8¾@ 9	9¼@ 9½	10 @10½
" 27	8¾@ 9	9¼@ 9½	10 @10½
November 3	8¾@ 9	9¼@ 9½	10 @10½
" 10	8¾@ 9	9¼@ 9½	10 @10½
" 17	8¾@ 9	9¼@ 9½	10 @10½
" 24	8¾@ 9	9¼@ 9½	10 @10½
December 1	8¾@ 9	9¼@ 9½	10 @10½
" 8	8¾@ 9	9¼@ 9½	10 @10½
" 15	8¾@ 9	9¼@ 9½	10 @10½
" 22	8¾@ 9	9¼@ 9½	10 @10½
" 29	8¾@ 9	9¼@ 9½	10 @10½
January 5, 1856	8 @ 9¼	9 @ 9¾	10 @10½
" 12	8 @ 9¼	9 @ 9¾	10 @10½
" 19	8 @ 9¼	9 @ 9¾	10 @10½
" 26	8 @ 9¼	9 @ 9¾	10 @10½
February 2	8 @ 9¼	9 @ 9¾	10 @10½
" 9	8 @ 9¼	9 @ 9¾	10 @10½
" 16	8 @ 9¼	9 @ 9¾	10 @10½
" 23	8 @ 9¼	9 @ 9¾	10 @10½
March 1	8 @ 9¼	9 @ 9¾	10 @10½
" 8	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
" 15	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
" 22	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
" 29	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
April 5	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
" 12	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
" 19	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
" 26	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
May 3	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
" 10	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
" 17	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
" 24	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
" 31	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
June 7	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
" 14	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
" 21	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
" 28	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
July 5	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
" 12	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
" 19	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
" 26	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
August 2	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
" 9	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
" 16	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
" 23	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾
" 30	8½@ 9¼	9¼@ 9¾	10½@10¾

1854—55	Middling.	Good Mid'ng.	Fair.
September 2, 1854	7¾@ 8¼	9 @ 9¼	10 @10½
" 9	7¾@ 8¼	8¾@ 9	10 @10
" 16	8 @ 8¼	9 @ 9¼	10 @10½
" 23	8 @ 8¼	9 @ 9¼	10 @10½
" 30	8 @ 8¼	9 @ 9¼	10 @10½
October 7	8 @ 8¼	9 @ 9¼	10 @10½
" 14	8 @ 8¼	9 @ 9¼	10 @10½
" 21	8 @ 8¼	9 @ 9¼	10 @10½
" 28	8 @ 8¼	9 @ 9¼	10 @10½
November 4	8¼@ 8¾	9¼@ 9¾	10 @10½
" 11	8¼@ 8¾	9¼@ 9¾	10 @10½
" 18	8¼@ 8¾	9¼@ 9¾	10 @10½
" 25	8¼@ 8¾	9¼@ 9¾	10 @10½
December 2	8¼@ 8¾	9¼@ 9¾	10 @10½
" 9	8¼@ 8¾	9¼@ 9¾	10 @10½
" 16	8¼@ 8¾	9¼@ 9¾	10 @10½
" 23	8¼@ 8¾	9¼@ 9¾	10 @10½
" 30	8¼@ 8¾	9¼@ 9¾	10 @10½
January 6, 1855	8 @ 8¼	9 @ 9¼	10 @10½
" 13	7¾@ 8¼	9 @ 9¼	10 @10½
" 20	7¾@ 8¼	9 @ 9¼	10 @10½
" 27	7¾@ 8¼	9 @ 9¼	10 @10½
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" 23	8¼@ 8¾	9¼@ 9¾	10 @10½
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July 7	8¼@ 8¾	9¼@ 9¾	10 @10½
" 14	8¼@ 8¾	9¼@ 9¾	10 @10½
" 21	8¼@ 8¾	9¼@ 9¾	10 @10½
" 28	8¼@ 8¾	9¼@ 9¾	10 @10½
August 4	8¼@ 8¾	9¼@ 9¾	10 @10½
" 11	8¼@ 8¾	9¼@ 9¾	10 @10½
" 18	8¼@ 8¾	9¼@ 9¾	10 @10½
" 25	8¼@ 8¾	9¼@ 9¾	10 @10½

TOBACCO.—The receipts of Tobacco during the year have amounted to 56,019 hhds., against 53,075 last year and 48,504 the year previous. The exports have been 59,185 hhds., including 7,116 to Great Britain, 6,536 to France, 13,970 to the North of Europe, 23,368 to other foreign ports, and 8,193 coastwise. The exports last year were 53,057 hhds., comprising 13,416 to Great Britain, 17,980 to France, 9,983 to the North of Europe, 10,448 to other foreign ports, and 243 coastwise. The stock now remaining on hand is 9113 hhds., against 11,715 on the 1st of September last, and 23,712 at the beginning of the previous year.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO FOR THE YEAR 1855-56.

Stock on hand September, 1855	11,715
Received during the year

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The Old Church Road.

BY WM. D. BRANWAR.

Winding through the evergladeS,
Where my school-boy sorrows were laid—
Near the meadow where the bees
In all their thrift to every breeze—
Where the woodland flowers bloom—
Wafting all their sweet perfume—
Guarded by a cottage door,
Oh, how I my home no more—
Leading to the house of God,
In the Ancient Old Church Road.

Nestled in a bower of green,
Under eaves to study seen,
Like a sentry from on high,
Pointing upward to the sky.
In that quiet sanctuaude,
Cherished with the sun and shade,
Stands the church where first I trod
In the way that leads to God;
Now I drop life's weary load
Up the Old Church Road.

I have come to see once more
The dear haunts I loved of yore.
Companions of my early years,
Where are now your smiles and tears—
Sunday of welcome, tears of joy,
Greeting hence the long lost boy?
Silence pallid the listening ear,
No familiar voice is here.
On the grave-stone gray and cold,
The sad tale is briefly told:
They have spent their latest breath
In the holiday of death;
Tired with life they fell asleep,
Leaving me alone to weep.
Who would fain lay down life's load
With them, near the Old Church Road.

Cruel death try let me down
This is but an idle dream!
There was one—oh! heart be still!
Went to wander near the rill,
Murmuring yet along the glade,
Where our plighted vows were made;
There was one, the maiden queen,
Robed in white as the spleen ocean,
Who had strayed from Paradise,
With the sparkling of its skies
Beaming in her dewy eyes.
Never more must I rejoice
In the music of her voice,
Meet the pilgrim's lonely tread
When her echoes o'er the dead.
As he many his last abode
On the blessed Old Church Road.

Where the modest violets bloom
In the shadow of her tomb,
Hail the way-worn wanderer rest,
Deeming death a welcome guest!
Life's last sleep were passing sweet,
When the dust with thine shall meet.
There beneath the self-same sod,
Lay him near the Old Church Road.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP NORTH AMERICAN.

The Royal mail steamship North American, from Liverpool on Wednesday the 13th ult., arrived at Quebec on the morning of the 24th.

The Cunard steamship Niagara arrived out at Liverpool on the morning of the 11th ult.

From Great Britain there is no political news of the least importance.

The Emperor of France had returned to Paris, but was to leave again immediately for the Baths of Biarritz.

The London papers notice certain extraordinary movements that circulate in Paris respecting affairs at the Tuileries, and call on the Emperor to stop the rumors.

The French have gained another victory over the Kabyles in Algeria.

The telegraph from Madrid simply mentions that there is nothing new, and that quiet is reported throughout Spain.

Reporters had taken suitable leave of the Queen.

Gen. Serrano is appointed Spanish Minister to Paris.

O'Donnell had not published the programme of his Ministry.

The Russians have noticed that they are ready to give up Kars to the Turks.

Russia still maintains that the Island of Serpents belongs to her, and it is rumored that Napoleon has sent a supplementary note to be inserted in the treaty to confer the point.

France has officially notified her adherence to the doctrine propounded by the Congress of Paris respecting the rights of neutrals and arbitration.

Distressing accounts had been received from Madrid in regard to the prevalence of the cholera in that city.

E. Walewski and the Duke Pellesier are to distribute the Turkish medals to the French army. Only the wounded and invalids are to be permitted to receive the medals. Walewski had resumed his functions as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Pellesier had a long audience of the Emperor on his arrival in Paris.

The Algerian correspondent describes a recent successful attack by a column of 8,000 men on a strongly posted force of Rebera Kabyles.

"There are many interesting extracts from the editorial columns of the London Star:

"There are now in Paris 29 large prisons floating all over Paris almost the size of those established at the Tuileries, which it is very much to be hoped are constantly without foundation. Moreover, the disturbances seem to increase from day to day. It is doubt the Legitimist and Republican parties by which it is said that the stories do not lose excitement, and that the agitation will not cease.

"We are sorry to add that the character of the Emperor herself continues to be cruelly exposed. Now that the Emperor returns to Paris, it ought to be his and the duty to bring the authors of these calumnies to justice.

The Lancet.

The weather is the best in the south of France, and was proceeding in the center and north. It prevailed the largest in the Garonne and along the Loire; but magnificent in every part of the country north of the last river. The new wheat promises to market was of a superior quality. There were large arrivals of wheat at Marseilles.

The Paris papers announce that the Northern Government of railway lines to connecting upward of three thousand miles.

Another of the Russian Nord, the Czar's coronation will take place on September 7, (new style.)

London, Tuesday Evening, 13th.—The great pianoforte factory of Broadwood & Sons is now on fire at Westminster. The building, and a large portion of the valuable stock, is destroyed.

Portsmouth, Tuesday, 12th.—The Royal squadron arrived at 11 o'clock this morning, and the yacht with her Majesty and the Royal family on board entered the Solent and dropped anchor near Mount Edgecombe.

Liverpool, Tuesday Evening, 13th.—There was no change in the money in the Stock Exchange on Monday, but in the discount market the demand was still active. In Paris on Monday the Three Per Cents were done at 70 to 90.

India and China.—Telegraph advices anticipatory of the mail for the mail had been received. The dates are to July 10 from Bombay, where exchange was quoted at 2 1-16. Money was easier and Freights had a Trade was quiet.

At Calcutta exchange was steady and produce dull. Freights low. American shipmasters accepted 48 per ton to the United States.

Madeira.—The West India mail conveyed disastrous accounts from Madeira. In Funchal alone there had been 5,000 cases of cholera and 1,500 deaths, out of a population of 30,000. There was a deficiency of medicines and doctors, and the dead remained unburied. Fires were kept burning to mitigate the pestilence arising from the putrifying bodies.

John A. Merlin, for many years United States Consul at Lisbon, died on the 3d instant, after an illness of only eight hours duration.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

The Royal mail steamship Niagara, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool on the 14th ult., arrived at Halifax on the evening of the 25th.

The screw steamer Canadian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th. A lamentable accident occurred on board the Canadian, on the homeward passage. The Rev. W. Marsh drank in mistake a quantity of disinfecting fluid, and, notwithstanding every care, it proved fatal. His body was taken to Liverpool, and an inquest was held upon it.

The Cunard steamship Persia, from New York on the 6th of August, arrived off the bar at the entrance to the river Mersey at 5:15 P. M., on Friday the 12th, the passage being called 8 days 23½ hours, meantime.

Great Britain.

From every part of the United Kingdom, the harvest reports are of a favorable character, and but little doubt is now entertained that the grain crops will be at least a fair average in quantity and quality. In Scotland the crops are very heavy. With respect to potatoes, there is a general consciousness of evidence that the crop, though not entirely free from disease in some parts of England, Ireland and Scotland, promises to be abundant and excellent. The late rains have been very beneficial to green crops. Harvest operations are now general and so much labor is wanted that farmers have enabled railway contractors, who find themselves compelled to suspend, for the present, all but their pressing contracts on the public works, Sir Morton Peto, in a letter, suggests that the Government would act most wisely if it would permit the engineers stationed in the rural districts to imitate the example of the French soldiers, and earn wages by helping to get in corn.

In the political world, there is nothing worth reporting.

Miss Nightingale has returned to her home in Derbyshire, avoiding all public demonstrations of welcome.

France.

Friday, the 15th ult., the Emperor's fete took place. Salutes were fired at 6 o'clock in the morning and at 6 o'clock in the evening. At midday Mass was celebrated in the Notre Dame in the presence of the dignitaries of the State. The Te Deum was sung in all the churches of France. The afternoon, from 2 o'clock to 6, was devoted to dramatic representations of military events, balloon ascents, and various kinds of games. There was an evening concert in the garden of the Tuileries, and other gardens, and the place Concorde were illuminated with colored lanterns. At 9 o'clock there was a display of fireworks at the Barriere de l'Etoile and the Barrier du Trone.

The *Moniteur* published a decree opening a credit of five hundred and twenty-two thousand francs for the payment of the interest and sinking fund of the share guaranteed by France on the Greek Loan of 1833.

Marshal Pellesier's title is Duke of the Malakoff, with a pension of one hundred thousand francs per annum.

M. Rouland has been appointed Minister of Public Instruction.

Spain.

The news from Spain is wholly uninteresting. We have a report in the *Gazette de France*, but which requires confirmation, that disturbances had arisen at Cadiz in disarming the National Guard, but with this exception, the general disarming is everywhere being carried out without resistance. The fears entertained of scarcity were diminishing.

Portugal.

Government has sent the war steamer Mindello to Madeira with a cargo of provisions and medical stories.

Cholera was increasing at Lisbon.

Italy.

A report was circulated in the Paris Bourse that there had been an attempt at insurrection in Naples; it was not, however, true, and from the precautions taken to repress any attempt at rising, is not likely. The secret liberal press has, however, just issued another proclamation to the people, calling on them to agitate firmly and quietly.

Garribaldi publishes in a Genoa paper a letter, saying that he has just discovered that the gallant Roman, Ceccruacchio, his two young sons and five other victims, who were reported to have escaped, were shot in cold blood by the Austrians in 1849, at La Contarina, and that the massacre was concealed. This statement has created great excitement throughout Italy.

It was reported that the submarine cable from Sardinia to Algiers was broken and lost in the laying. The accident, it, was subsequently stated, however, was not so serious.

A private dispatch from Hamburg states that there is some movement going on among the Orleanists. The Duchess of Orleans, the Duke of Chartres, with M. Thiers and their suites, had left that city for Ostend, in consequence of a dispatch received from England.

The Black Sea.

The English war steamer Gladiator has returned from the Isle of Serpents to Constantinople, and reports on the island fifty Turkish and eight Russian soldiers.

There was no armed seizure of the island, as was reported. The island is nothing but a bare rock of very limited size, and contains only one building, with the Turks and Russians living together, and the latter are treated by the former as their guests.

The Gladiator had left again for the Black Sea with new instructions of a more positive nature. The English press protests strongly against the indifference expressed by the French Government as to whether the Isle of Serpents belongs to Russia or Turkey. The proof that the Isle of Serpents, called also Fidonisi, is very valuable is, that all the Allied fleets made it a rendezvous before landing the army at Eupatoria.

The remains of the Allied fleet have not yet left, and France and Turkey having no disposable ships, four English ships have joined Admiral Stewart's squadron, now cruising before Baltschik.

The evacuation of Turkish territory by French troops terminated on the 15th, and the *Gendarmerie* would leave by the 18th. Tekeddin Pasha is appointed Governor of Kars.

The Archbishop of Kherson and Talvrida has formally consecrated the south side of Sebastopol preparatory to its being rebuilt.

The harvest in Asia is reported bad, but considerable stores remain from last year.

Latest by Mail.

Gen. La Marmora has in the name of the King of Sardinia, invited Gen. Canrobert, who is at the Sardinian watering place to visit Turin. According to Italian correspondence the Neapolitan army is greatly dissatisfied with the Government.

The concessions made by the Russian Government professedly to facilitate the imports of foreign goods, amount to very little, and relate to such matters as abridging the time allowed between the delivering in of a decision of contents and the deposit of the goods in the bonding warehouses at St. Petersburg.

The Journal of Vienna states that as soon as the Austrian Cabinet was informed of the indisposition of Russia to restore Kars and the occupation of the Island of Serpents, it addressed an energetic remonstrance to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. The right of the Porte to Serpents' Isle was recognized.

Latest by Telegraph.

Saturday, August 16.—Her Majesty and the Royal family returned to Osborne, from Plymouth, yesterday.

The Divan has received a formal renunciation of the Russian Government's claim to the Isle of Serpents. Karks will be delivered up immediately to the Turks.

The Daily News remarks that for these two acts on the part of Russia, there is said to be little doubt that we are in a great measure indebted to Lord Palmerston. The London Times' city article, dated Friday evening, says the English funds continue to show a total absence of fluctuation. The demand for money in the Stock Exchange was rendered more active by the foreign stock, and share settlement out of doors. And at the Banks of England, there was likewise an increased enquiry into foreign exchanges, without change in rates.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Plaquemine Sentinel of Saturday last has the following:

A few days after the gale of the 10th, Mr. C. W. Keep, of Grosse Tete, being desirous of visiting Plaquemine, got in a skiff with his family, at his plantation above Johnston's store, and came down stream the whole of the way to Plaquemine. The rarity of this occurrence will be better understood when we inform the reader that bayou Plaquemine, down which he came some ten miles, runs directly opposite, usually, on a fall of twelve feet in as many miles. The water running in an opposite direction for a week after the storm (the bayou being previously dry) was caused by the great overflow from the sea—swelling the lakes and bayous, and then pouring its waters out into the Mississippi through bayou Plaquemine, and emptying into the river with the roar of a cataract. The water was brackish, proving that it came from the Gulf, and in the bayou were found a number of crabs and other salt water inhabitants.

The Thibodaux Minerva of the same date has the following items:

The Lafourche is alarmingly low at this time. We learn that, at Lockport, the citizens are constructing an awning to cover in order to prevent it from entirely drying up.

Mr. E. T. Burnham, contractor of the Thibodaux bridge, commenced operations on Monday last. He has already constructed a shop for his workmen, and will commence the foundation of the pillars at an early day. Water permitting, the bridge will be completed by March next.

Army Worm and Caterpillar.—By the following extracts from our exchanges from the interior of this State and Mississippi, our readers will learn that the caterpillar and army worm have made their appearance in cotton fields in various vicinities.

The Natchitoches Chronicle, of the 23d says:

The picking of cotton has commenced in earnest in our parish. As we stated sometime since, the yield of cotton throughout the whole parish, will not exceed the half of a usual crop. Upon several plantations in our vicinity the caterpillar has made its appearance and is doing its work of destruction.

The Alexandria Democrat, of the 29th says:

The cotton in the upper part of this parish is literally eaten up by the caterpillar—the stalks are as free from foliage as they usually are at Christmas. The bool worm has also made its appearance, and its ravages are said to be terrible on some plantations. The weather is most intensely hot and dry.

The DeSoto Columbian, of the 23d, has the following:

The weather still continues hot and dry—the health of our parish is good. The caterpillars, which made their appearance a few days since in our neighborhood, are doing but little damage. This is, perhaps, owing to the fact that the fields are too hot for comfort. Our planters are now busily engaged picking cotton. On some farms, 150 to 200 lbs. per hand is daily gathered, and from the best information we can get, a fair crop of cotton will be made in our parish.

The Port Gibson, (Miss.) Herald, of the 29th says:

The army worm is in our county. It is, so far as we can learn, confined to a few plantations, but will undoubtedly spread. A few days of cloudy weather would increase their ravages, whilst the continuance of the present dry and hot weather will limit them in their operations.

The Reveille, published at the same place, on the 28th, says:

There seems to be no doubt of the appearance of this dreaded foe to the cotton plant in our county. We have had several stalks of cotton brought to our office, exhibiting the worm in its different forms, and showing very great destruction. We hope it may not extend its ravages, for the prospect is certainly not flattering for an abundant crop should the worm become general.

The house of Mr. Rufus Rhodes, of East Pascagoula, was destroyed by fire last Wednesday night. One of Mr. Rhodes' children, an infant, was seriously burned by a spark falling on its dress. All the furniture the house contained was consumed by the flames, which was supposed to have been caused by an incendiary. Mr. Rhodes' loss, we understand, will not be severe, as most of the property was insured.

Magnetic Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The Committee of Conference on the Army bill being unable to agree, the House again adhered to the proviso by four majority, and tabled a motion to reconsider.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The Senate adhered to its amendment to the Army bill.

Crittenden's bill was discussed.

A memorial from the Texas Legislature asking Congress to interfere in behalf of Judge Terry, now in the custody of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Arrival of the Illinois.

New York, Aug. 29.—The Illinois has arrived, bringing $1,465,000 in treasure.

CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The New York Herald contains a long letter professing to give the terms of the adjustment of the Central American Question.

The treaties signed between Clarendon and Herran, the Plenipotentiary from Honduras, are—

First—A general treaty of amity and commerce.

Second—A provision for a leonvention for the adjustment of all claims of British subjects in Honduras, and for the extinction of any Indian Mosquito titles within the territory recognized as pertaining to Honduras.

Third—A convention for the restoration of Bay Islands to the sovereignty of Honduras. The latter stipulates, on behalf of the people who have established themselves there under the British occupancy, certain rights and privileges.

The ground upon which the restoration was made, is the importance of preserving neutral the route of the proposed inter-oceanic railway through Honduras.

The same letter also states that it has been agreed between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas that Greytown shall return to the sovereignty of Nicaragua, and that the limits of Belize shall extend southward to the Sarstoon river.

Fever at New York.

New York, Aug. 30.—The yellow fever is abating at Fort Hamilton.

Declines to Run.

Boston, Aug. 30.—Amos A. Lawrence, who was nominated by the Whigs and Americans for Governor, declines running.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE ARMY BILL FINALLY PASSED.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 3.—It is reported that the House of Representatives yielded on Saturday night and passed the Army Appropriation bill without the Kansas proviso.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Washington, Sept. 1.—On Saturday night the House yielded and passed the Army Appropriation bill, by a majority of three, without the Kansas proviso.

Congress immediately adjourned *sine die*.

The Arsenal Workmen Restored.

The workmen discharged from the Arsenals by order of the War Department will be immediately restored to their places.

Kansas Affairs.

The President has promised the Kansas National Committee to protect the territory from invasion, and to guarantee fairness in the coming elections.

Advices from Kansas state that the Southerners are fortifying Wakarusa.

It is stated that the Freesoilers have captured Tecumseh, and that thirty-three pro-slavery men were killed.

Acting Gov. Woodson has declared the Territory in a state insurrection.

Lane has three parties stationed on the Iowa line to receive supplies, and to protect a retreat.

Havana Intelligence.

The steamship Louisiana having brought up the Empire City's mails on Saturday night, we have received full files of Havana papers to the 24th ultimo. They, however, contain very little of importance.

The Havana press is, as usual, when there is any disturbance in the United States, in a high state of exultation. The *Dario de la Marina*, in a long article on the civil war in Kansas, phrophecies that the Union will be dissolved at a very early date.

The new postmaster at Havana, Don Andres Garcia Ruiz de Villa, had arrived at his post. He came on the steamer Pelayo.

The Bishop of Havana paid a visit to Matanzas a short time since, and was received with great demonstrations of respect by the people.

There was to be a great fair at Puerto Principe sometime during the present month. Gen: Concha, Marquis de Havana, Viscount de Cuba, etc., etc., has promised to honor the affair by his presence.

Mr. James Clark, an American, has been appointed directing engineer of the railroad which is to be built between Regla and Matanzas. Mr. Clark was formerly employed on the Matanzas railroad, and is a very popular man in the island.

Intelligence was received at Havana that nearly one-third of the settlement of Belize, Honduras, had been destroyed by fire on the 17th July. It is believed to have been the work of the free negroes, who are there in great numbers from Jamaica and Nassau. Large rewards have been offered for the apprehension of the incendiaries by the authorities of the place.

The port of Hnvana was nearly deserted by shipping. One or two vessels had been quarantined for having a few cases of cholera on board.

There was still considerable vomito on the island. During the temporary absence of Vice Consul Wm. Sydney Smith, Mr. Horace Fox will attend to his duties at the British Consulate.

Crops in Mississippi.—The Vicksburg Times, of the 27th ult., has the following on this subject:

We were shown a talk of cotton from the plantation of our fellow-citizen, Mr. John Ferguson of this county, which surpasses anything of the kind we have ever witnessed. The stalk numbered more than seventy bolls, from the smallest to the largest size, only five of which came to maturity, the balance having been destroyed by the "rot," or something similar. We learn from Mr. Ferguson that it is a general thing in his neighborhood. We have also heard the same complaint from other portions of the county. The idea of an unusually large crop, to which some newspapers have given currency, we think will prove fallacious. We would take this occasion to remark that it is highly injurious to the planter's interest, (which is the true interest of the South,) for the press to send abroad statements unfounded in fact, in regard to the crops. It cannot possibly do good, but may and does do serious harm.

Wotyakian Avarice.—The Wotyaks live on both banks of the Wyatka, and belong to the Uralian family. The principal characteristic is avarice. The Watynk raises everything he needs, seldom goes into a place of trade and very rarely rises to such a pitch of generosity as to treat his wife or daughter to a neckerchief. He never invites a friend to take a glass of brandy; he brews his own Kumyshka. If he has sold a hundred pounds of meal he seldom, thinks of buying a two-copek bun for his children. When a person dies, custom demands that his bed and clothing should be thrown away; but to save both the Wotyak coolly lays his dying father on straw to nothing but his shirt. A Wotyak once brought his blind father to a physician and said:

"Uncle, I have heard that you make eyes. There's my blind father; can you make him some eyes?"

The doctor examined the invalid and said that he could easily be cured.

What'll you take for making them?" asked the Wotyak.

"Can you give me ten roubles ($6?")

"No, uncle, that's too much; take six roubles."

"Very well, I will cure him for six roubles."

"And will you make both eyes for six roubles?"

"Both, that is understood."

"Well, I'll give you three roubles, uncle, make him one eye; he is old, one eye will be enough for him."

A California paper tells the following of Lieutenant Derby, "John Phœnix," the humorist:

One evening at the theater, Phœnix observed a man sitting three seats in front whom he thought he knew; he requested the person sitting next to him "to punch the other individual with his cane." The polite stranger did so, and the disturbed person turning his head a little, he discovered his mistake—that he was not the person he took him for. Fixing his attention steadfastly on the play, and affecting unconsciousness of the whole affair, he left the man with a cane to settle with the other for the disturbance, who being wholly without an excuse, there was of course a ludicrous and embarrassing scene—during all which Phœnix was profoundly interested in the play. At last, the man with the cane asked, rather indignantly, "Didn't you tell me to punch that man with my stick?"

"Yes."

"And what did you want?"

"I wanted to see whether you would punch him or not."

WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE

CONTAINS the element of life and death. It will destroy with certainty every species of worms engendered in the stomach and bowels, and save the life of the child wasting away under the disease. Whenever the presence of worms is suspected, the medicine should be promptly given. It will have a healthful influence in all cases where the digestive and excretory organs are disordered, and if worms exist it will expel them without pain and quickly cure the sufferer.

☞Be particular and remember the name "Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole proprietors.

☞Sold by all the Druggists. s6 1t

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

FACULTY—Rev. H. C. TIKWEATT, D. D. President and Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, Belles-Lettres and Ancient Languages.

Rev. K. D. PITTS, A. M., Vice President and Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. REMBERT, M. D., Professor of the Physical Sciences.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER PLAGGE, Professor of Music.

Miss L. BATES, A. M., Instructress in English Literature, Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, etc.

Mrs. AGNES PLAGGE, Instructress in Music and the French Language.

Miss MARY E. CROWDER, M. E. L., Instructress in Academic Department.

Miss E. K. QMARLES, M. E. L., Instructress in Primary Department.

Timely notice will be given of any changes in the members of the Faculty.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$15 00
Academic Department	15 00
COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.	
Freshmen and Sophomore classes	20 00
Junior and Senior classes	25 00
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.	
Music on the piano-forte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water and chromatic painting, each	15 00
Crayoning	15 00
Oil painting	20 00
Embroidery	10 00
Incidental expenses	2 00
Fee for Graduation and Diploma	5 00

Payment to be made at the close of each session.

No extra charge made for Modern or Ancient Languages.

Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would, however, respectfully urge all parents and guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience as it will lend much to the individual benefit of the pupils and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, etc., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm.—The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July; at which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, etc., to be made to the President of the College.

TRUSTEES.

Wat. Crosby,	Daniel Brown,
R. T. Johnson,	Henry Moss,
W. W. Bell,	R. H. Carruth,
G. B. Draughon,	J. D. S. Wample,
H. Slooe,	W. E. Doty,
S. H. Rives,	L. Phillips,
John Barrus,	Jones Persons,
J. D. Wilder,	W. H. Terrill,
A. M. Campbell,	C. C. Burns,
H. Phillips,	W. W. Harper,
John Jordan,	T. W. Gibbs,
J. M. Williams,	B. W. Pearson,

T. W. Mumford. au30-tf

MILES OWEN & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS and Receiving and Forwarding Merchants, No. 17 Carondelet street, New Orleans. au30

BOOTH & CO.,

ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and jobbers at wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

For the accommodation of our friends and the public we have opened a retail department on the same premises. au30

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.

AYER'S PILLS gilde, sugar-shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is there, and tells with giant force on the very foundations of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not wear their distempers if they knew they could be cured for 25 cents. Try Ayer's Pills, and you know it.

Purify the blood and disease will be starved out.

Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.

Take this, best of all Purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sickness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, derangements of the Liver, Kidneys and Stomach, all derangements and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the sun.

Further, if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure—suffer no more—the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

That AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is the best medicine for a cough, is known to the whole world, and that AYER'S PILLS are the best of all Pills, is known to those who have used them.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by very respectable druggists in the United States.

au30 3m J. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents.

15,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE lands are situated in Morehouse parish, Louisiana, and in what is known as the "Bastrop Grant." They are of the richest quality of alluvial, unsurpassed by any quality in any lands in the South, and fully capable of producing from one and a half to two bales, or fifty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre. They lie near the Ouachita and Bœuf rivers—good navigable streams—and likewise in convenient distance of the county of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, now in course of construction, and hastening to a rapid completion. A portion of these lands are highly improved and in a flourishing state of cultivation; the county is healthy, the water excellent, the timber is abundant, and altogether they will be found to possess greater advantages and present inducements to purchasers than any lands now offered for sale in the Southern country. They will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, and on the most favorable terms. Titles perfect.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, either personally at his residence in Prairie Jefferson, Morehouse parish, or by letter addressed to Point Jefferson, Morehouse parish, Louisiana. jan12 1y JAMES H. BRIGHAM.

JOHN B. & G. A. JONES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Galveston, Texas.

PRACTICE in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Galveston, and in the District Courts of the First District. Attend to Collections in the cities of Austin, Houston, San Antonio and Galveston, and in the following Towns and Counties:

Matagorda, Wharton, Colorado, Austin, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Harris, Montgomery, Washington, Walker, Grimes, Liberty, Anderson, Richmond, Columbus, Indianola and Lavaca.

—And—

Also to the payment of Taxes, and the investigation of Land Titles.

☞Refer to Messrs. A. Lanfear & Co., Wills, Rawlins & Co., Rugely, Blair & Co., Payne & Harrison, New Orleans. jy12

NEW ORLEANS

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,

SITUATED on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital. The regular course of Lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, the 17th November, 1856, and continue five months.

FACULTY:

ERASMUS D. FENNER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. FOSTER AXSON, M. D. Professor of Physiology.

THOMAS PENISTON, M. D. Professor of Clinical Medicine and Auscultation.

SAMUEL CHOPPIN, M. D. Professor of Surgery.

ISAAC L. CRAWFORD, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

HOWARD SMITH, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

JOHN W. PICTON, M. D. Professor of Diseases of Women and Children.

R. WARREN BRICKELL, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics.

CORNELIUS C. HEARD, M. D. Professor of Anatomy.

ANTHONY A PENISTON, M. D. Adjunct Professor of Anatomy.

The dissecting room will be opened on the 15th October, and clinical instructions will be given daily at the Charity Hospital from that time till the end of the regular course of lectures.

The proximity of the College to Charity Hospital will prevent all loss of time in going from one to the other.

It is the intention of the Faculty to demonstrate practical Medicine and Surgery at the bed side as much as possible. In addition to the facilities for this purpose afforded by the Hospital, a Dispensary will be established at the College for the examination and treatment of such patients as may not wish to enter the Hospital.

Here the students will be required in turn to put up prescriptions, apply dressings, etc., and every effort will be made to render the course of instruction in this institution as practical as possible.

The College is situated in a quiet part of the city, and will be spacious and well ventilated.

The Professors will take pleasure in aiding the students to procure cheap and comfortable board and lodging.

Amount of fees for the full course of Lectures.....$108

Matriculation fee (paid but once).....5

Dissection fee.....10

Graduating fee.....25

For any further information, address

E. D. FENNER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty,

au9 4t No. 5 Carondelet street.

PLANTATION AND GARDEN FERTILIZER.

THE subscriber, has constantly on hand the following concentrated manures, a single trial of which will prove to the most incredulous their value as a restorer of fertility to worn out soils, and their adaptation to increasing largely the products of the vineyard and orchard.

Numerous testimonials from gentlemen who tried them last season have been received, all of whom concur in saying that their experiments were satisfactory and profitable beyond their anticipations.

PHOSPHATED GUANO,

In barrels of about 250 lbs. at 2 cents per lb.

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

In barrels of about 280 lbs. at 2 cents per lb.

COARSE GROUND BONES,

In barrels of about 175 lbs. at 1½ cents per lb.

FINE GROUND BONES,

In barrels of about 280 lbs. at 1½ cents per lb.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

In sacks of about 140 lbs. at 3 cents per lb.

POUDRETTE

Or de odorized Night Soil, in packages, at $1 50 per bbl.

LAND PLASTER,

At $1 75 per barrel.

ALSO—

ROCK SALT, in Barrels of about 280 lbs. at 1 cent per lb.

☞Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. A pamphlet, containing further particulars and directions for using the above fertilizers will be sent by mail, on the receipt of a postage stamp, to any one desiring it.

L. C. LOWBER, 98 Magazine street.

au15 6m New Orleans.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY,

MARION, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.—Rev. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal and Professor of Moral, Mental and Natural Sciences.

Mrs. INLES BRADDIE, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.

Mrs. ELLEN C. ADRIAN.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Miss ——.

ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS.

Miss ANNIE HOPKINS.

Mrs. —— PARISH.

MUSIC.

Miss ELEANOR MOORE.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. ——.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

JOHN F. RONDUARANT, Esq. and lady.

The ensuing scholastic year will commence on Wednesday, the 1st of October.

The Institution has entered on its sixth session under the auspices of the same Principal. A sense of duty, interest and pleasure rende his future connection with the Institution permanent and perpetual.

The apparatus, Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical, is large and well selected.

There is a numerous cabinet of minerals and fossils in connexion with the Seminary.

There is a library of more than one thousand volumes accessible to the pupils, which will shortly be increased several hundred volumes.

The number of musical instruments, pianos, harp, guitars, etc., is always sufficient to meet the wants of the department.

The institution is furnished with a large and excellent collection of maps, charts, diagrams, globes, etc.

The grounds of the Seminary have been enlarged and the entire premises tastefully enclosed.

UNIFORM.

The Trustees and Principal at a meeting lately held, adopted a uniform for the following reasons:

1st. To secure economy in dress. It is impracticable to secure it otherwise.

2d. Our young ladies are of diverse pecuniary conditions, as is but to be expected where such a number are thrown together, and this diversity is published to the world by the different styles and quality of dress on all public occasions.

3d. On public occasions we have often, as well as the young ladies, been mortified to hear this diversity remarked.

4th. Without a uniform, there being no rule in the article of dress, the region of whim and caprice is left boundless, and the trouble of satisfying these endlessly diverse fancies in every article, is burdensome and annoying in the extreme. For the above and other good reasons, we have adopted a uniform, and commend it to our patrons and the public. It must be regarded as a law of the institution.

FOR WINTER, BROWN OF MEDIUM SHADE.

DRESSES—Brown Merline and brown calicos, made and trimmed plain.

BONNETS—Plain straw or thick braid, lined; trimmed cherry cape or bonnet for school.

SHOES—Thick sole high quartered kip, calf, goat or kid.

MANTLES—Same material and color of dress.

GLOVES—Plain kid or brown woollen.

COLLARS—Plain.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Plain linen cambric.

APRONS.

UMBRELLA—A lady's small umbrella.

SUMMER, BLUE.

DRESSES—For school, blue calico or plain blue chambrey and gingham. For church, blue muslins of lawns, made and trimmed plain. For special occasions, white, made and trimmed plain.

BONNETS—Plain straw or thick braid lined, trimmed with blue. Cane bonnets for school.

SHOES—Thick sole, high-quartered kip, calf goat or kid.

MANTLES—Blue berege.

GLOVES—Plain kid or plain silk, for special occasions.

COLLARS—Handkerchiefs, uprous, faus, umbrellas. No jewelry, except a breastpin.

Catalogues containing all information concerning the school, will be promptly sent on application to the Principal.

JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

Marion, July 22, 1856. au2 3m

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this department will commence on MONDAY, November 17th, 1856, and will terminate in the ensuing March.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.

J. L. Riddle, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

A. E. Cross, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.

Gustavus A. Sout, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.

J. C. F. Wederstrandt, M. D. Professor of Anatomy.

Thomas Hunt, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.

Gilbert S. Vance, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The rooms for Dissecting will be open on the third Monday in October.

The Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital, and attend this institution from November to April.

The Students accompany the Professors in their visits, and, free of expense, enjoy extraordinary practical advantages.

There are during the season about eight hundred persons prescribed for daily.

Preliminary to the Course, lectures will be delivered daily in the Amphitheatre of the Hospital, from the first Monday in November, on Clinical Medicine and Surgery, Auscultation and Percussion, and other subjects of practical importance to students.

THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Dean.

The Administrators of the Charity Hospital elect annually, in April, fourteen Resident Students, who are maintained by the Institution. au21 10t

ANDREW COLLEGE,

Trenton, Tenn.

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 20. WHOLE NUMBER 280.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1856.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—36 CAMP ST.

CORRESPONDENCE UP THE RIVER.

Ignorance is bliss—Early Start—Stage Road—Song of the brooks, cascades—Addison—Vale of tranquility—Home of the mountainous-fare—Approach to the Notch Land Slide—The buried family—Silver cascade—The gate—Crawford house.

Names, dates and mathematical measurements have been studiously avoided. If the mind be preoccupied with them, the *fresh eye* is lost, and every thing that is normal in the impressions and emotions is sacrificed.—Science has its own pleasure, and its disciples are doubtless paid as they go for the weariness and toil which precede its acquisition. But is there not a blissful ignorance? Instead of looking at the earth and mountains as a geologist; the heavens as an astronomer; and the vegetable world as a botanist, is it not a pastime luxury to look at these objects and to dwell amongst them, simply as a child of nature and of God. Is it not distinctly conceivable that one may be lead forth to gaze at the stars, and that he may in sweet communion with them, rejoice that he knows neither names nor numbers? Is it not conceivable that he may revel in the wilds of nature, amidst flowers, trees, rocks and mountains, and be glad that these have no language but that which speaks to the senses and intuitions of his nature? Although the scripture does not repudiate systematic divinity and critical exegesis, does he not often feel how refreshing it is to be invested with the pure word that is without note or comment?

While the mist is on the hills and the dew is on tree, shrub and grass, and long before the sun's rays come down from the Glen, the stage horn startles from slumber and soon all are awake (fifteen at least) and the six prancing horses hurry us away from the East toward the West side of the White mountains. The point to be reached is the Crawford house, thirty seven miles distant, and one of the most delightful days journey that has been recorded hitherto. Over the top of Mount Washington the distance is only seven miles, but to take that route involves the disagreeable task of walking half the distance, that is from the summit down the other side. The stage road which winds around through the gaps and notch is twice as far, and more than twice as pleasant. The rain which wet us to the skin on yesterday while coming down from "tip-top" has laid the dust and put the road in excellent order. Though up hill, and down hill, it is smooth and hard as pavement, and surrounded with scenery which claims unwearied attention. The atmosphere is clear as light, and the sky is of wonderful blueness and depth. The exhilerating air ferments your whole physical being, and creates a vigorous glow, not unlike the foam and friction of a sea bath.

For several miles we are on the bank of the Peabody river which flows eastward into the Androscoggin. Never are we tired of hearing of brooks, of clear cold water, and well stocked with delicious mountain trout. Then there are cascades a mile long and nearly as high as come like fairy troops in silver array, rushing, leaping and tumbling down the mountain sides. There is no music comparable to these concerts of murmuring brooks and laughing waters. There is no choir of such harmony, and no cantatrice whose power of song equals these sweet water notes. Some of the natural avenues through which we passed, shaded by tall trees arched by boughs and clambering vines, and with the songs of unseen brooks and cascades filling the solitudes, the devotional lines of Addison came in to express what all must have felt,

"Though in a bare and ragged way,
Through devious, lonely wilds I stray,
Thy bounty shall my pains beguile,
The barren wilderness shall smile,
With sudden greens and herbage crown'd,
And streams shall murmur all around."

In the valleys and glens through which the road leads are tracts of cultivated land, and comfortable farm houses. A more romantic and secluded settlement cannot be found than the homes of these mountaineers. The cattle graze upon the hills and the harvest ripens in the vale. The haymakers are at work in the meadows, "making hay while the sun shines," for the signs of the approaching autumn are already here. The mountains tower in silence and shut out the world. There is no voice save the mutterings of thunder which come from clouds concealed behind these eternal bulwarks, and the wild screams of eagles which have left their eyries among the crags, and are hovering for prey. If one were in search of quietude, of rest and perfect tranquility, or, if his desire be to find refuge from the never ceasing toil of cities, and the death rattle of a garden-like civilization, this is the place for him to seek. Nor, if an epicure, let him fear for the cuisine. Berries of the most luscious flavor grow in abundance, such as the blue, whortle, red, black rasp and black berry. The speckled trout is caught almost without bait; fowls are no where so good, and butter and milk are rich and plentiful. This is a glance at our fare by the way and others probably are treated quite as well.

In the afternoon of our day's journey the road is as much *down* hill as it was *up* in the morning. The streams run the other way, no longer eastward, but westward. Frequently we are on the banks of the Saco, a beautiful little river fringed with trees, and plowing through green mountains. At length the mountains move up nearer to us on either hand, and the celebrated White Mountain Notch is about to greet us. This is a defile extending for two miles between huge cliffs, apparently rent assunder by some vast convulsion of nature. The cliffs that hem us in are two thousand feet high, of granite and nearly bare of vegetation. From the breadth of a mile it converges to a narrow gateway not more than thirty feet in width. Nearly midway the Notch are seen the evidences of a noted disaster. The locality is known as the Willey House. Here on the 2d August 1826, Capt. Willey, his wife, five children and two men were destroyed by an avalanch or slide from the mountain. Piles of stone indicate the places where their remains are supposed to lie.

Here is the current discription of the event: "Nearly in range of the house, a slide, from the extreme point of the westerly hill, came down in a deep mass, to within five rods of the dwelling, where its course appears to have been checked by a large block of granite, which backed the rolling mass for a moment, until it separated into two streams, one of which rushed down to the North end of the house, crushing the barn and spreading itself over the meadow; the other passing down on the South side, and swallowing up the unfortunate beings who probably attempted to fly to a shelter, which it is said, had been erected a few rods distant. This shelter was completely overwhelmed. Rocks weighing from ten to fifty tons being scattered in every direction about the place, rendered escape impossible. The house remained untouched, though large stones and trunks of trees made fearful approaches to its walls, and the moving mass, which separated behind the building again united in its front! The house alone, the only spot untouched by the crumbling and consuming power of the storm, could have been their refuge from the horrible uproar around."

Just before we reach the gate the most remarkable of all the cascades, the "silver cascade," salutes us. It issues from the mountain high up on the right, passes over a series of nearly perpendicular rocks, with unbroken current, and at last falls over a stupendous precipice and hurries away to mingle its waters with those the of Saco. Through this grand natural gateway we emerge into a wide and secluded glen or basin, in the midst of which stands the Crawford house, an excellent resort and the terminus of our tour for the day.

August 1856. WOODSMAN.

BEAUTIFUL.—There is a sentiment as beautiful as just in the following lines: "He who forgets the fountain from which he drank, and the tree under whose shade he gamboled in the days of his youth, is a stranger to the sweetest and most beautiful impressions of the human heart."

Wherever the sentiment of right comes in, it takes precedence of everything else.

TRUE PHILOSOPHY.—A noble heart like the sun, shows its brightest countenance in its lowest estate. We start in life with a great stock of conceit, but it grows less the farther we go.

I have noticed that tomb-stones say "Here he lies," which no doubt is often the truth; and if men could see the epitaphs their friends sometimes write, they would believe they had got into the wrong grave.

Love is a heavenly feast, which none but the sincere and honest partake. It is as impossible for any dishonest man truly to love, as for a hypocrite to go to heaven.

Man may commend thee, but God may condemn thee.

Keep the body under, but the spirit up.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Report of the Visiting Committee to Centenary College.

At the last session of the Mississippi Conference, I was appointed on a committee of three to visit Centenary College, and report its condition and prospects to the Conference. I regret that neither of my colleagues were present at commencement, and that, after being detained on the way by rainy weather, I was so troubled while there with vertigo that I could not extend my inquiries and observations as I wished to do. However, I saw and heard enough to satisfy me fully that the College is doing well in every sense of the word, with only such slight exceptions as are unavoidable, and it never had brighter prospects of a long and successful career than now.

The aggregate number of students in attendance the past collegiate year was two hundred and thirty, nineteen of whom graduated. The examination of the various classes was searching and thorough, and while the worthy and well qualified were advanced, the indolent were suitably admonished, and a few who were manifestly deficient were retained in their former studies. The Secretary of the Joint Board will doubtless furnish you with a detailed account of the commencement exercises; the ceremonies connected with laying the corner-stone of the great centre building, and the unsurpassed liberality of the friends and patrons of the college in subscribing money to complete and furnish the new building, so that I need to say but little in regard to these matters. One thing, however, I will say, I noticed in a late number of the Advocate that some one had informed you that enough had been subscribed to complete and furnish the centre building. This is evidently a mistake. From the best light I could get on the subject on the evening of commencement day, we had only got up to somewhere about three-fourths of the aggregate sum needed, and in order to make up the indispensable balance every member of the Joint Board of Trustees was requested to use his best efforts to raise the required sum. And as it is often more difficult to raise the final balances than it is the major sum, it is important that we bring this matter immediately before the friends of Southern education. And I take this opportunity of saying to all the liberal minded in my reach, that I shall be ready at all times, and wherever I may be, to receive and transmit to the Treasurer any sum they may wish to give to this great public interest. But we not only want money to complete our centre building and to endow the professorships, but we want the patronage of our friends generally in the way of additional students. If they cannot fully rely on our judgment in the matter, if they can only find time to visit our college and examine for themselves, they will not hesitate to send their sons and wards there. In my journeyings through the country I sometimes meet with false and exaggerated reports unfavorable to Centenary College, but by tracing them to their source, I generally find that they have originated either with persons opposed to the success of our denomination in everything, or persons who are anxious to build up other seminaries of learning, and seem to have no more honorable way of doing it than to misrepresent ours. To all who feel interested in Southern education I would say, visit Centenary College, and examine for yourselves, but if you cannot do this inquire of its friends who have personal knowledge of its affairs, and not of its secret and avowed enemies, and I know you will feel safe in sending your sons there.

We have an accomplished President, an able faculty, and as many moral, high-minded and honorable students as you can find in the same number anywhere. It is true, among so many we have a few bad boys, but generally speaking, they were bad before they went there, and without a great change would be bad anywhere.

Before I close these desultory remarks I wish to say a few more things. Where so many are interested as Trustees, Professors, and patrons, in building up an important College, it is not to be expected that every one should see alike on all subjects. The necessary result of this is, that in attempting to carry out some of our favorite plans we sometimes find ourselves in the minority. And when this is the case, I regret to see on the part of some, a disposition to turn the cold shoulder to our College, and throw out innuendoes against it calculated to do harm, as they come from its professed friends. This I think is manifestly wrong. If our College is not all we wish it to be, let us keep our heads and hands and hearts together until we make it so. If now and then we find our favorite schemes only with the minority, let us gracefully bow to the will and wisdom of the majority, and hope for something better next time.

I see from a communication to the Advocate of August 2d, that the brethren in North Louisiana have determined on building up a college at Homer. Now I sincerely hope that this is not an intimation that the Louisiana Conference, which stands pledged with ours to sustain Centenary College, intends, at this critical moment, to withdraw its patronage and give it to another. If we Mississippians are willing, for the sake of the general good, to send our money and our sons a little beyond the limits of our own State, to assist in building up a College in Louisiana, which will be an honor and ornament to your State in all coming time, it certainly will not look well for the Louisianians to withdraw from us, especially at this crisis, and pledge their patronage to another College. I have no objection in the world to the brethren of North Louisiana having a college at Homer if they need one, and can build and endow it, but it does seem to me that consistency and honor requires those of us who are pledged to Centenary College to give it all the aid we can until it is finished and endowed; and then, if the brethren about Homer find it necessary to do so, they may send an agent into the bounds of their maternal Conference for aid, and he shall not be sent empty away. It is humiliating to see how prone the Methodists are to get up Seminaries of learning all over the land, and after blowing abroad their fame for a few brief years, leave them in a crippled unfinished state, to eke out a miserable existence, or to languish and die. I hope this will never be the fate of our beloved Centenary. From present prospects I know it will never be.

Yours affectionately,

J. G. JONES.

Bellegrove, Aug. 27, 1856.

Picture of Sin.

Look now at sin; pluck off that painted mask, and turn upon her face the lamp of the Bible. We start; it reveals a death's head. I stay not to quote texts descriptive of sin, it is a debt, a burden, a thief, a sickness, a leprosy, a plague, a poison, a serpent, a sting—every thing that man hates; it is a load of evils beneath whose most crushing, intolerable pressure "the whole creation groaneth." Name me the evil that springs not from this root—the crime that lies not at this door. Who is the hoary sexton that digs man his grave? Who is the painted temptress that steals his virtue? Who is the sorceress that first deceives and then damns his soul? Sin! Who, with icy breath, blights the sweet blossoms of youth? Who brings gray hairs with sorrow to the grave? Who, by a more hideous metamorphosis than Ovid ever fancied, changes sweet children into vipers, tender mothers into monsters, and their fathers into worse than Herods, the murderers of their own innocents? Sin? Who casts the apple of discord on home hearths? Who lights the torch of war and carries it over happy lands? Who, by divisions in the church, rends Christ's seamless robe? Sin! Who is this Delilah that sings the Nazarite asleep, and delivers the strength of God into the hands of the uncircumcised? Who, with smiles on her face, and honeyed flattery on her tongue, stands in the door to offer the sacred rights of hospitality, and when suspicion sleeps, pierces our temples with a nail? What Siren is this who, seated on a rock by the deadly pool, smiles to deceive, sings to lure, kisses to betray, and flings her arms around our neck, to leap with us into perdition? Sin? Who petrifies the soft and gentle heart, hurls reason from her throne, and impels sinners, mad as Gadarene swine, down the precipice into the lake of fire? Sin! Who, having brought the criminal to the gallows, persuades him to refuse a pardon, and with his own hand to bar the door against the messenger of mercy? What witch of hell is it that thus bewitches us? Sin! Who nailed the Son of God to that bloody tree? And who, as if it were not a dove descending with the olive, but a vulture swooping down to devour the dying, vexes, grieves, thwarts, repels, drives off the Spirit of God? Who is it that makes man in heart and habits baser than a beast; and him who was once but little lower than an angel, but little better than a devil? Sin? Sin! Thou art a hateful and horrible thing; that "abominable thing which God hates." And what wonder? Thou hast insulted his Holy Majesty; thou hast bereaved him of beloved children; thou hast defied his power; thou hast despised his grace; and, in the body and blood of Jesus, as if that were a common thing, thou hast trodden under foot his matchless mercy? Surely, brethren, the wonder of wonders is, that sin is not that abominable thing which *we* also hate.—*Dr. Guthrie.*

Death from the Bite of a Rattlesnake.

The Nueces Valley—a paper published at Corpus Christi, Texas, while detailing a painful circumstance, also gives in connection some valuable directions. We insert the article in full.—[ED. ADV.

At Nueces Town, on Friday last, a daughter of Rev. Mr. Orchard, while walking in her father's garden, was bitten in the hollow of the foot, by a large rattlesnake, causing death in a few hours. This is third death in Nueces county during the present year, caused by the fatal bite of this most venomous of reptiles—the rattlesnake.

In this last case no physician was near, and the parents of the child are said to have been so much frightened that it was some time before a messenger was sent to their neighbors for assistance and advice. When aid came, however, recourse was immediately had to the usual remedies—but it was too late! the poison had become diffused almost entirely through the system of the unfortunate and suffering girl, and death had marked her as its victim.—She survived but a few hours.

People living in a country where rattlesnakes abound, as in Texas, should be more careful. They should not only guard against being bitten, but should keep constantly on hand an antidote for the poison. There are many cures for the bite of the rattlesnake, most of which are very simple and cost comparatively nothing. Some of these have at different times been published in this paper; and if those of our readers who are liable to such accidents would take the trouble to preserve any little recipe of the kind, it might result even in preserving the life of a near and dear friend! Hoping that at least some will heed the warning, we append the following: Nine times out of ten whoro persons are bitten, the bite is either upon the hand or the foot, which circumstance renders the following simple but effectual cure preferable to almost any other: Immediately after the, accident, scarify the part affected to the depth of an eighth of an inch, with a knife; bind the limb some distance above the wound with a cord, so tight as to prevent the blood from circulating; then apply a poultice made of the yelk of an egg and salt—which being done, give the patient as much whisky or brandy as he or she will drink—(persons unaccustomed to drinking have been known to imbibe a gallon on such occasions without being made drunk)—and our word for it, if the cord about the limb has been drawn tight enough to entirely prevent circulation of the blood, the venom will be completely removed in an hour's time; but a due amount of caution might make it advisable to continue the application for three or four hours.

In the absence of other remedies—for instance if a person is bitten while out hunting—scarify the wound, bind the limb as above stated, and pour a charge of powder upon the wound and touch it off. This cure has often proved effectual.

Do the Lord's work in the Lord's time; pray whilst God hears; hear whilst God speaks; believe whilst God promises; obey whilst God commands.

Two duties must run through a Christian's life, like the warp through the woof, blessing and trusting.

Religion is much talked of, but little understood, till the conscience be awakened; then a man knows the worth of a soul and the want of a Saviour.

Then doth religion flourish in the soul when it knows how to naturalize spiritual things, and to spiritualize natural things.

We may judge of our eternal state by our spiritual state; and of our spiritual state by the delightful and customary actions of our lives.

If we expect to live with Christ in heaven, we must live to him on earth.

We may expect God's protection so long as we keep within God's bounds.

Our opportunities are like our souls, very precious; but if they are lost they are irrecoverably lost.

Religion begins with a knowledge of a man's self, and is perfected with the knowledge of God.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PERSIA.

The Cunard steamship Persia, Capt. Judkins, commander, from Liverpool on the 23d of August, arrived at New York on the morning of the 3d instant.

The Persia brings one week's later intelligence from Europe. The news is extremely meagre. We condense the main items from our exchanges, as follows:

There is a report that the King of Naples intends to abdicate in favor of the more liberal Prince of Calabria. (Report doubtful.) Spanish affairs are quiet, and free import of breadstuffs invited into Spain until June, 1857. Madrid advices do not throw any light on the political future. The Russians announce that Kars, Ismael, Beul and Kelia, will be evacuated and given up within the six months specified by the Congress of Paris.

The British Parliament is further prorogued until November. Napoleon is at the baths of Biarritz; he is reported to be urging the claims of Prince Pierre Bonaparte to the throne of the Danubian Kingdom, and to be engaged in considering what title to bestow on the American descendants of Prince Jerome. The harvest in France is considered fully an average. The Government of Holland refuses assent to the principle of arbitration before resort to arms. The citizens of Antwerp have been indulging in fetes to celebrate the King's long and peaceful reign. It is reported (but doubtfully) that France and England have sent an ultimatum to Naples, demanding concessions, and threatening, if refused, to withdraw their representatives. The King agrees to concede in part, but the ultimatum demands more. The Prussian corvette Danzig was attacked on the coast of Morocco by Riff pirates; eight of the crew were killed, and seventeen wounded, including among the latter Prince Adalbert, of Prussia. The dead were buried at Gibraltar; and Prussia invites France and England to join her in an expedition against the Lazaneers. Turkey is proposing a new draft of a general commercial treaty more favorable to the developement of her own commerce. The eight or ten Russians have been removed from the Isle of Serpents by an English ship-of-war, and landed at Odessa. The Russians have reoccupied Anapa, and the forts of the Circassian coast. The papers are full of the magnificence of the approaching coronation.

The British Parliament is further prorogued until the 14th of November. There is no political news excepting the rumor that Disraeli's leadership is becoming obnoxious to his followers.

The Queen of Oude, mother of the deposed monarch, has reached Southampton with a large suite. She comes to England to make complaint of the East India Company.

Miss Nightingale has declined a proposed public demonstration by the people of Birmingham. She is still at her home in Derbyshire, and, it is said, the first visit she will make will be to Her Majesty.

Numerous accidents having lately occurred from the use of strychnia by gate keepers and others for the purpose of destroying vermin, the Lord Advocate of Scotland has given instructions that it shall be made known as publicly as possible, that any one placing strychnia or other poison within the reach of the public, or using it without such precautions as are needful to prevent injury, will be held responsible for the consequences, and that if death or injury to health is the result, the party offending will be liable to be prosecuted criminally.

By an order in Council, dated July 28th last past, her Majesty has been pleased to direct that the British Consul at Siam shall have full power to carry into effect, and to enforce by fine or imprisonment as in the said order provided and set forth, the observance of the stipulations of any treaty, or regulations appended to any treaty now existing or to be made hereafter, between her Majesty and her successors and the King of Siam and his successors; which order is to take effect from the first day of December next.

It is said in the *Correspondence Italienne*, published at Turin, that the representatives of the Pope and of the Grand Duke of Tuscany are very active in their endeavors to prevail on the King of Naples to give satisfaction to the Western Powers by listening to the demands of Austria. Orders have been given to concentrate the Swiss troops in and about Naples.

The Sultan has granted a site for an hospital, to be called "The Hospital of Peace," to be attended by Sisters of Charity, and to be open to all nationalities.

There had been numerous riots in Lisbon and elsewhere throughout Portugal, on the idea of the dearness of bread.

An American is reported to have got a firman to examine the practicability of the principal rivers of Asia Minor for navigation.

Tranquility now prevails in Greece, and nothing more is said of brigands. The evacuation of the country by the French troops is considered certain.

Reliable information from Constantinople mentions that the Turkish Government, which is now turning its attention with renewed vigor to the subject of its commercial relations with foreign powers, is not disposed to renew its present commercial treaties in the same shape as heretofore, but is already occupied with the elaboration of a draft for a general treaty of commerce, to be offered to all nations. The leading feature of this draft treaty is described to consist in the principle of circumscribing for the advantage of native produce, the concessions hitherto made to foreign trade.

The Viceroy of Egypt has established a Steam Navigation Company to carry on the coasting trade of the Red Sea.

Latest advices from Persia do not bring favorable accounts. The grapes were diseased and murrain was destroying the cattle. Engineers had been sent to strengthen the defenses of Khiva.

The Russians have sent in a claim of 400,000 francs for damage done to the Russian Palace at Constantinople, from its having been converted into a French hospital.

A quantity of treasure valued at $150,000 was buried by the Russians in the Church of Sebastopol, and they have just dug it up, in safety, although the French slept in the edifice for some considerable time.

Later from Kansas.

The following items of Kansas news we find in the Leavenworth Herald, of the 30th ult:

Our latest advices from Lecompton inform us that there are some six hundred U. S. troops encamped there, subject to the order of our acting Governor, Hon. Daniel Woodson.

The most interesting item of news we have to record is the seizure of four of the enemy's wagons by Capt. Fred. Emery and his gallant company. The wagons were loaded with provisions for the enemy, and were in transitu for Lawrence.

Lane's forces are still concentrated, we learn, at Lawrence, and are prepared for an attack. They have raised fortifications around the town and ferry. They number some two thousand strong, and are all well armed and disciplined. Report says they are short of provisions.

Our forces have started on their march to Lecompton, and have probably reached there ere this. Most of them are well armed and mounted, and will give Lane and his ragged regiments, Jessie. We will probably hear something of them to-day.

Col. Titus and men who were taken prisoners by the enemy have been released, an exchange of prisoners having been effected by the intercession of Gov. Shannon and others. Col. Titus was severely wounded at the time of the attack on his company, as our readers will recollect, but he is now, we are happy to learn, in a fair way to recover.

We learn that several Abolitionists have been taken prisoners by our forces, among whom is a *Rev.* Mr. Bird—a *Bird* who is well known here for his beautiful *plumage*.

CONCERTINA.—A report was published last week in some of our Territorial papers stating that Major Sedgewick and his command had surrendered to a gang of Lane's armed marauders "without firing a single gun." We learn from the most unquestionable authority that the report does Major Sedgewick great injustice, and is wholly without foundation. Major Sedgewick never surrendered—in fact he was not even attacked, as reported.

Atchison, Doniphan and others have another address to the citizens of Missouri. We find it in the Kansas City Enterprise of the 28th. It is as follows:

To the Citizens of Missouri:

A report has been circulated with great assiduity through the State, that the difficulties in Kansas are settled. This report has been circulated by two classes of men, those who wish for some excuse for not assisting their friends in Kansas by their presence, and those who are too sordid to aid with their money. *We state now*, DISTINCTLY, that Kansas affairs are daily growing worse—that we do not intend to abandon our friends in Kansas until Lane's bandits are made to respect the laws and submit to them.

The Law and Order men now under arms in the Territory, determined that the laws shall be obeyed, amount to 1000 men, and must have 500 more within one week, or all will be lost and Kansas must be abandoned to the bandits.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—The New York Evening Post, of the 29th ult., says:

Park Benjamin, Esq., is, we learn, to take the editorial conduct of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, and the New York Journal; the first published weekly, and the second monthly. Those periodicals have acquired a large circulation, which will doubtless be augmented under the experienced management of Mr. Benjamin. Mr. Benjamin, by the way, will continue to accept invitations to lecture, as heretofore, before the various literary associations, as his time will not be entirely occupied by editorial duties.

THE STORM AT APALACHICOLA

The Town Almost Completely Submerged.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

We have kindly been furnished by Messrs. Post & Mel, commission merchants of this city, with a copy of the Apalachicola Commercial Advertiser, Extra, of the 1st inst., from which extract the following account of the ravages of the late dreadful storm at that place:

We have barely time before the departure of our mail this morning, to give a brief statement of the gale of the 29th and 30th ults. For several days preceding the 29th we had strong easterly winds, and on the morning of that day the water had nearly reached the top of the wharves, and continued rising up to 12 noon. During this time the wind veered from east to southeast. The water when highest was about half way from the edge of the wharves to the brick stores on Water street, whilst in some places it was quite up to the side walks. Our citizens commenced early to move the most perishable merchandise into the upper stories, and there was a general stampede of all water craft. By nine o'clock at night the wind had lulled and the waters resumed their usual level.

About one o'clock on the morning of the 30th inst., the wind began to blow violently from the south east, and by three o'clock the water was up to the top of the wharves and was rising rapidly. At noon the water had reached the side walks. The wind gradually increased during the afternoon, and by dark blew with the greatest violence. At 7 P. M. the waters were rushing into the stores on Water street. The water was at its maximum height about three or four o'clock on the morning of the 31st, and from that time up to 10, were receding rapidly, with the wind from south west and west. The wharves have received comparatively but little damage, though the wooden wharves are destroyed. The water was driven back into the city nearly up to the Marshin House side walk. Commerce street was submerged to the depth of three and a half to four feet. Market street was partially covered, the water reaching about two-thirds the way across the street in front of the residences of J. G. Inman and H. W. Brooks, Esqs. The stores of S. M. Nicherson and N. Baker are unroofed. The Apalachicola Exchange, and the building occupied by McKenzie & Elton have their roofs partially off, and in a damaged condition. All the stores on Water street from J. H. Hill & Co's. down, have their roofs torn up and lying in confused mass—doors, sash, etc., on the lower floors are unhinged and scattered about the city. As regards the violence of the gale, it approximates nearer to that of 1851 than any other, the gale was more protracted than that of 1851, though the water was not quite so high. Mitchell's press building and warehouses have their roofs all torn up. Petry's iron house is a wreck. The water was between four and four and a half feet deep at the highest point in the stores on Water street.

Sinclair's warehouse on Commerce street had a depth of about four feet over the floors. Some seven or eight small houses at the extreme foot of Water street are destroyed, whilst several of them have changed their location entirely. Austin's ways are destroyed. Sloop Sarah, on the ways at the time of the gale, is now high and dry in Irish Town. Chimneys innumerable have their tops blown off. A large number of china and other trees in the upper part of the city are torn up by the roots, and so completely stripped of their leaves as to have the appearance of having been devoured by caterpillars. Prostrate fences are the most conspicuous objects in this picture of destruction. The sidewalks on Water and Commerce streets are destroyed, also the greater part of the beach walk. Mitchel's pickery platform is entirely stripped, nothing being left but the upright posts; the pickery building is still standing. In consequence of the barometers, etc., the loss of merchandise on Water street is comparatively small. The drug stores of H. F. Abell and J. L. Griffin are much injured, but the stock generally was saved by moving.

Gumpa's store had a depth of nearly two feet over the floor; the goods were saved by tearing away the ceiling and stowing the goods above.

The Pee dee warehouse has its roof slightly damaged, floors torn up and doors generally much injured. Union warehouse sustained but little injury. Buckman's press and warehouse damaged slightly. Steamer Harriet was lying at the wharf making some change in her machinery, by order of steamboat inspectors, on the afternoon of the 29th, and could not get up steam. Capt. Markhem, however, succeeded in hauling her alongside of schooner Allie Day, lying in the stream, and the steamer was towed up to the mouth of Saal's Creek where she weathered it out.

Steamer Harriet arrived this morning all safe. Schooner Allie Day is ashore in the neighborhood of Saal's Creek, about two hundred yards from the river, in the woods, and can only be got off with great labor and expense.

Schooner W. R. Pettles from New Orleans, with one-third cargo for this place, (landed safely before the gale) and the remainder for St. Marks, was driven past the city on the night of the 30th, and passed very near the wharves, dragging three anchors. She cleared the wharves in sight of the city and went up into the woods high and dry, about two hundred rods from where the schooner will float. The sails were blown to pieces after they were made fast. Pilot boats went up the river and are safe. We have no reliable information from the various lighters; rumor says several of them are in the woods. Fears are entertained for the safety of the people at the lighthouses. We learn that the gale was felt up at Ricces Bluff. The cargo on board the W. R. Pettles is uninjured, and the vessel has made no water.

We have just heard from St. Vincents Island—one family consisting of man and wife and four children are drowned. We have no particulars.

The Late Gale.

From our Baltimore exchanges we learn that the storm which did so much damage on the Southern coasts and interior, extended as far North as the Chesapeake Bay; it being felt with great fury at all the intermediate points.

The Baltimore Patriot, of Wednesday the 3d inst., says:

The Southern coast and the lower part of the Chesapeake Bay were visited by a severe storm of wind and rain during Saturday night, which continued in some localities up to Monday morning. Considerable excitement was felt in the city yesterday in consequence of the non-arrival of the Bay boats and several steamships, but all fears were happily allayed at an early hour this morning. About half past 7 o'clock we were politely handed the annexed note, written at Norfolk by a gentleman connected with the Bay line, and addressed to his wife:

"The Louisiana has been prevented from leaving Norfolk in consequence of the heavy storm which prevailed throughout Monday. The storm came from the southward, and has doubtless done great damage on the Southern coast. The train from Weldon was stopped twice for the purpose of cutting away trees that were blown across the track. So great a storm has not been known in this quarter for many years.

The Boston steamship Joseph Whitney, Captain Howes, due yesterday morning, arrived at her wharf at 6 o'clock this morning, having reached the quarantine ground at midnight. Capt. H. informs us that he met the storm on Monday at 12, noon, and at 4 P. M., being then near Cape Henry; the weather was so very heavy he was compelled to haul off; he lay off and on for ten hours, the wind the entire time blowing heavy from the N. E. Capt. Howes says the storm was more severe than any he has been in for many years. On Thursday morning, near the capes, he saw the spars of several vessels, but the sea was so rough it was impossible to tell to what description of vessels they belonged. On Monday morning at 5 o'clock, off the Capes of the Delaware, he passed the steamship William Jenkins.

At Norfolk, Va., the storm was left in all its fury

The Patriot says:

We are informed by a gentleman who was in Norfolk during the prevalence of the storm, that the trees upon most of the streets in the city were uprooted and levelled; houses unroofed, the tops of chimneys blown off, and one building on Charlotte street, unfinished, partly blown down. Considerable damage was sustained by the tide, which was very high, carrying off, during the ebb, a large quantity of lumber, etc. Our informant states that there were three vessels ashore on Buck Roe beach, one a little below Craney Island, and a brig ashore near the mouth of Nansemond river. At the Gosport Navy Yard, during the storm, the sloop house from which the U. S. steam frigate Colorado was launched, sustained considerable damage.

At Wilmington, N. C., the storm was also very severe. The Wilmington Journal of Monday, the 1st, has the following paragraph:

We hardly recollect to have listened to heavier gusts than those of last night. The amount of rain which has fallen since Saturday evening must be very great, and if anything like the same quantity fell in the interior, we may look for very high freshets. Of the amount of damage to the crops we can form no estimate, but presume that it must be considerable. Certainly rice has suffered, but we trust that the damage may be less than has been anticipated. In the course of last night, the wind veered round from North or North-East to South or South-East, blowing on to the coast, and giving every reason to fear for the safety of shipping. We look for bad news within a few days.

As there are some faults that have been termed faults on the *right* side, so there are some errors that might be denominated errors on the *safe* side.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

Terms: Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1856.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Last week we said, for the encouragement of our Agents, that our list was *firm*. We now add that for some time past, new subscribers have been coming in at the rate of twenty five a week. The accounts sent forth show a large amount due. Don't let your preacher start to Conference without paying all you owe; and while at it, it would be as well to pay up a year in advance. It may save you hereafter being charged $2 50 or $3 00. If the Agent passes you by—please call him and settle. If he will not answer and come to a settlement—then enclose a bill to us and have it credited to your account and you shall have a receipt for the same.

N. B. Unless large collections are made on the accounts now out, before the sessions of the Conferences, we shall not be able to meet the current expenses of the year.

Home Circle.—The September number promptly received. It is a good number. One excellent article from Phebe—strikes us we have seen that before. We hope the preachers will canvass the church and country for this excellent Monthly. It will be doing people a favor to get them to take it.

Conference Statistics.—The preachers are requested by our Book Editor, Dr. Summers to return as accurate, statistics as possible to their respective Conferences, specifying the number of probationers, as well as members, in their respective charges. If any preacher should be prevented attending Conference, let him not fail to forward his statistics by some one else—the presiding elders should see to it that every circuit, mission, and station be duly reported. Can we not have full and correct reports from every Conference? Complete returns of Sunday-school statistics should also be reported. These latter should be forwarded, through the Secretaries, to Dr. Huston, the Corresponding Secretary, who wishes to embody the figures in his Annual Report.

The Southern Methodist Almanac for 1857 is in press, and will be issued as soon as the latest statistics are procured—long before the Almanac for 1856 shall be obsolete.

Beautifiers.—The advertisement of Col. D. C. Lowber, 98 Magazine street, will be of service to gardeners and planters who are wise enough to lay out a penny to make a pound. We saw on the Lake Coast this summer some very fine fruit trees, Phosphated guano was at the root.

Then our conceptions of God's attributes are carnal, when our high thoughts of one gives us low thonghts of another.

His goodness makes his Majesty amiable, and his Makesty makes his goodness wonderful. His love is not abated by his greatness, nor his greatness by his love. His holiness hinders him not from dwelling with the poor in spirit.

This is a threefold mystery; a gospel published in the midst of an ungodly world; a little church preserved in the midst of devils; and a little grace kept alive in the midst of corruptions.

A man may be imperfect in his obedience and yet impartial.

God never fails them that wait for him, nor forsakes them that work for him.

It is a sign of advanced grace when opinion is swallowed up of religion.

A sight of God begins a saint on earth and perfects him in heaven.

The service of God is the soul's work; and the favor of God is its reward.

That preaching that is plain, pure, powerful and practical, men are apt to dislike.

That man hath no sense of mercy that wants a sense of duty.

What pleaseth God should please us, because it pleaseth God.

We may know what God intends for us, by what he has wrought in us.

THEY DON'T FELLOWSHIP US!

A member of the Virginia Conference, Rev. J. E. Edwards, while on a late visit to England and the Continent, in the course of an interesting correspondence with the Richmond Christian Advocate, made the following candid and independent statement:

"It may not be out of place just here to say, that the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the United States, is scarcely recognized by the Wesleyan Methodists of this country. Personally, I have received the most polite and courteous attentions from the ministers to whom I had letters of introduction; but I have not been invited to preach in any of their chapels. Our church is regarded, to say the least, as a pro-slavery church, and the Methodists of this country will not tolerate any such body as a part of the christian family."

It was to the taste of the press of the Northern Methodist Church and the Negrophilists generally to copy that, and to seek to make the impression that Southern Methodism is under ban—is not recognized—cast out of the synagogue! It gives them satisfaction to cut off from the body of Christ a branch of Methodism, mainly supplying the gospel to half the United States, and numbering 604,000 members and 6,500 local and traveling preachers, with all the equipments of a vigorous organization.

Dr. Olin, after living in the South, said on the floor of General Conference, 1844: "I here declare that if ever I saw the graces of the Christian ministry displayed, or its virtues developed, it has been among slaveholders. * * * I feel, sir, that if this great difficulty shall result in separation from our Southern brethren, we lose, not our right hand merely, but our very heart's blood." Wiser men and more catholic spirited have succeeded Dr. Olin and their counsels prevail.

But what of this non-fellowship, so far as it affects us? Just nothing at all.

The English Wesleyans, who are accused of toadying to the Government, do but reflect the National feeling.—There is no moral force in their position.

They have had no overtures from Southern Methodism; nor have they taken steps to acquaint themselves with our position in the matter prejudged.

They held communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States and exchanged delegates before the Division. Southern Methodism stands now as then. Bishop Soule, who was received by them as an angel of the Church in America, is our Senior Bishop. He is competent to understand his ground, and would be the last man to sacrifice his antecedents. Dr. Capers was another angel, and a very acceptable one to our British brethren, though a slaveholder at the very time. He died a Bishop of Southern Methodism. Their delegate, Dr. Hannah, who a few months ago bore salutations to the Northern Methodist General Conference, came over as the junior of Dr. Reese, thirty years ago, and saluted a General Conference from which the Abolition ranters at Indianapolis would have been expelled.

Who has changed? Either all their past is wrong or we are right. It is for them to explain their position.

The attitude of our Northern brethren is slightly complicated. The Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal tells us:

The capital difference between this great Southern section of Methodism and the greater Nothern one, arises from the subject of slavery; the former has obliterated from its Discipline the testimony of our fathers on this "great evil," and seems to have gone over to the extremest ultraism of Southern politicians on the subject, admitting it into the ministry, and even the episcopacy, as well as casting away every restraint upon it among the laity. If we mistake not the tones of its organs, it is beginning even to recognize the Scriptural and abstract right of slavery. On this account, as also on account of the manner in which it conducted its secession from the M. E. Church, it has been refused recognition by both Northern and transatlantic Methodism. It has, we believe, no formal relation with any other branch of the denomination throughout the world.

It is well he mentions the "secession" (?) that the public may know how much consequence to attach to the other "difference." On the border, where *bona fide* slaveholders are still gathered and courted withiu the pale of their Church, the plea of a principled non-fellowship is overlaid by reference to a lawsuit in which they got the worse.

If there is any honesty in fanaticism, they must, in lucid moments, blush at their practical inconsistency. Take an humble representative of Southern Methodism in New Orleans, and a high one of Northern Methodism in New York: The writer of this preaches every Sabbath afternoon to congregations of from four to twelve hundred colored people. Not a few are turned from the power of Satan to God and obtain inheritance among Saints. He does far less than many of his brethren. Hundreds of them, every Sabbath, in cities, villages and plantations, are ministering to this people the consolations of the gospel.

In New York is a little gentleman who can say big things about slavery, and draw up strong resolutions and preambles in favor of the slave, but who perhaps does not preach to a dozen negroes in a year, unless more than that number chance to hear in the gallery, one of his fine discourses. With his little finger he touches not the task of their salvation. As for him, they may all live and die heathens. And yet the Editor of the Christian Advocate and Journal says to the Editor of the New Orleans Christian Advocate—"I can't fellowship you. My conscience forbids!"

"Why, what's the matter, Brother Stevens?"

"Oh," he replies sanctimoniously, "it's all for Cuffee's sake. You are not doing your duty to him as a minister of Jesus Christ."

Can Pharisaism outstrain that?

Southern Methodism can well do without such hypocritical fellowship. She can afford it while God is with her. Doubtless He is our Father, though their Israel acknowledge us not. As for Abolitionism, it is an imported sentiment—false and foreign both in morals and policy. We have better employment than lending ourselves to its propagation.

Before division, unwarranted meddling with our relations as a Church to a civil institution, and advice intruded upon us, characterized the correspondence of the British Methodists to such extent as to lead to not an obscure hint that unless they stopped it the correspondence had better stop.

Southern Methodism is saved that annoyance, and annoyances at home similar. We are saved the responsibility of protesting in the face of Northern Methodists, as we should be bound to do, the impropriety of their ravings—becoming the tools of politicians and profaning pulpit and altar. We are saved the shame of being associated with the reputation they are making for themselves. We are saved the inheritance of infidelity, radicalism and schism they are preparing. We are saved from so much evil by having no relations with them, it would be hard to say wherein we are losers.

Those modern progressives think it strange that we run not with them into the same excess of riot, speaking evil of us. Be it so. That is no new thing. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, stands upon a Bible Platform. To that book she appeals for her faith and practice—appeals constantly—fearlessly appeals. Her mission is to spread Scriptural holiness over these lands.—Blessed with peace and in favor with God and man, what cares such a Church for the hollow formalities of canting fellowship with those embittered by intestine feuds—divided among themselves—ever wrangling, changing?

In a time of change it is fortunate that one branch of the denomination stands upon Apostolic ground. Abraham and Paul and early Christians, Asbury and McKendree could obtain fellowship with us were they to return to earth. And in these days of spirit-rappings, who knows but the old worthies might return? It would be hard, indeed, to see them denied fellowship in the Church they planted.

Missionary Collections.

We would again, says the Nashville Advocate, urge our brethren on the various circuits and stations, to be diligent and faithful laborers in behalf of the cause of Missions. The sessions of the Annual Conferences are rapidly approaching, and the preachers should be particular in affording every member and friend of the Church an opportunity to give his means for the spread of the gospel over the world. The call for help is loud, constant and imperative. Laborers are in the field, and others are willing and waiting to join them. The Church is pledged and under bonds to send them wherever men are perishing for lack of the knowledge of the gospel. See to it, brethren in the ministry, that, with the efficient agencies at your command, every person, rich and poor, old and young, even to the little children, hears an urgent personal appeal from you for the support of this cause. Slight none—favor all with an occasion of receiving a blessing by giving a blessing. The collections should be increased. It depends chiefly upon the preachers to increase them by their efforts among the people. Let every one do his duty.—"Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich."

Nothing is great enough for him to admire who is infinite Majesty; nothing is mean enough for him to despise who is infinite Mercy.

God deals with his servants, not as a passionate Master, but as a compassionate Father.

God takes notice of every particular man as if there were none else; and yet takes notice of all as if there were but one man.

God repenteth that he made man, but never repenteth tha the redeemed man.

We cannot live naturally without God, how then can we live happily without him.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

The Modern Whitfield; Fifteen Sermons of Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, of London. New York: Sheldon, Blakeman & Co., 1856.

An introduction and sketch of his life is furnished by E. L. Magoon. "Rev. C. H. Spurgeon (what C. H. stands for, is nowhere told) was born at Kelvedon in Essex, on the 19th June, 1834." He did come as near being born a *Rev.* as could be, for besides being a popular preacher himself, his father and grandfather, (both living) are Independent preachers. He is a Baptist.

The portrait is anything but conciliating. It is full of self-conceit, and sets one, in spite of himself, against the book almost as much as the introduction.

Mr. Spurgeon's education was not regular. He showed his light first while usher in a day school at Cambridge, by addressing Sunday-School children. He is undoubtedly the most run after of any preacher in England. His Chapel in New Park street, London, is regularly crowded, and hundreds, sometimes thousands, turn away for want of standing room. He has preached three hundred and sixty-five sermons in a year. When he goes abroad the multitude flock to hear. No house, room or chapel contains his audience.—He preaches without notes. Many converts are numbered. There is certainly something to be studied in this man.

He has fancy but not imagination.—Whitfield—to whom he is fond of likening himself—often took flights, bold and sweeping. Mr. Spurgeon never gets above a lively hop. His sentences are short, pert and now and then pithy.—His sermons are a string of sayings—not of arguments. We have not yet come upon a single argument. People have not the trouble of thinking or reasoning. He uses "market language"—never halts for a word—has abundance of that "small change" so agreeable in the conversationist—and more *sass* than unction. There is an impudence that some mistake for independence in his personal addresses.

"My brethren," says he "there is a vast difference between a devil and a deacon. The difference lies here—resist the devil and he will flee from you, but resist a deacon and he will fly at you."

He is preaching in the crowded New Park street Chapel, on—no matter what text—p. 146:

"You come from anywhere and nowhere, some of you, I suppose. People say 'there is something doing in that Chapel; look at the crowd, but we can not get in.' This one thing I ask—never come here to gratify your curiosity. You that are members of other congregations, just consider it your duty to stay at home. There are many stray sheep about. I would rather have them than you. Keep your own place. I do not want to rob other ministers. Do not come here from charity. We are much obliged to you for your kindly intentions, but we would rather have your room than your company, if ye are members of other churches."

But he says many good things, and we close by giving a specimen. It is on the People's Christ:

"Jesus Christ was of the people in his doctrine.—His gospel never was the philosopher's gospel, for it is not abstruse enough. It will not consent to be buried in hard words and technical phrases—it is so simple that he who can spell over, 'He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved'—may have a saving knowledge of it. Hence, worldly-wise men scorn the science of truth and sneeringly say: 'Why, even a blacksmith can preach now a days, and men who are at the plough-tail may turn preachers.' While priestcraft demands—'What right have they to do any such thing, unauthorized by us?' O, sad case that gospel truth should be slighted because of its plainness, and that my Master should be despised because he will not be exclusive—will not be monopolized by men of talent and erudition. Jesus is the ignorant man's Christ as much as the learned man's Christ; for he hath chosen the base things of the world and the things that are despised. Ah! much as I love true science and real education, I mourn and grieve that our ministers are so much diluting the word of God with philosophy—desiring to be intellectual preachers, delivering model sermons, well fitted for a room full of college students and professors of theology, but of no use to the masses, being destitute of simplicity, warmth, correctness, or even solid gospel matter. It is good to be a fellow-citizen in the republic of letters, but better far to be an able minister of the kingdom of heaven. It is a sad fact that high places and the gospel seldom well agree; and moreover, be it known, that the doctrine of Christ is the doctrine of the people. It was not meant to be a gospel of a caste, a clique or any one class of the community."

The Tongue of Fire; by Wm. Arthur. Harper & Bros, 1856.

Here too, is a portrait of the author, but the features are stamped with earnestness and power. The preface tells us that it is the "fruit of meditations entered upon with a desire to lessen the distance painfully felt to exist between the author's own life and ministry and that of primitive Christians." We are much mistaken if this happy result does not follow its circulation. It is such a book as we hail with delight for its present benefit and the good it must do. The baptism of fire—what it is, and its effects from the day of Pentecost till this day—its tongue-shaped manifestation—its searching and irresistible power—these are its themes. Christian, especially Christian minister, get the book. The author of the "successful merchant" will be largely instrumental in making a successful ministry.

To be "full of the Holy Ghost" is not a mere figure of speech, any more than to be "a good man"—and how this qualification bears upon the preacher! "O for men instinct with the Spirit—the countenance glowing as a transparency with a lamp behind it—the eye shining with a purer truer light than any that genius or good nature ever shed—and a tongue of fire!"

"Never, perhaps, did earthly eyes see more frequently than we see, in our day, men with ordinary Christian excellencies—men in private life whose walk is blameless—men in the ministry who are amiable, worthy and useful. But are not men "full of the Holy Ghost" a rare and unlisted race? Who make on believers the impression of being immediate and mighty instruments of God, and on unbelievers of the impression of it being dangerous to come near them lest they should convert them—are such men often met with? Do not even the good frequently speak as if we were not to look for such burning and shining lights? As if we must be content in our educated age with a style of holiness more level and less startling? Do not many make up their minds never more to see men such as their fathers saw; men at whose prayer a wondrous power of God was ever ready to fall, whether upon two or three kneeling in a cabin and wondering how the unlearned could find such wisdom, or the great multitude wondering how the learned could find such simplicity? Never more see such men? The Lord forbid! Return, O power of the Pentecost, return to thy people. Shed down thy flame on many heads!"

Headlands of Faith: By J. Cross, D. D.—Stevenson & Evans, Nashville, Tenn., 1856.

This is a series of nineteen dissertations on the cardinal truths of Christianity. Some of them are the elaborate preparations of the author's earlier days, retouched. Two of them have been published before. We give a sample from the one that has most delighted us on the "Perpetual Advocate:"

"It has been a question whether his intercession is vocal or voiceless—whether he pleads for us with words and arguments or only by presenting his sufferings as the price of our redemption. It is a matter of no practical importance. We know that he has entered into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us. This is enough. He has ascended with all his wounds. He stands before the throne as a lamb newly slain. His presence there immortalizes Calvary in the memory of God. It is as if his crucifixion were perpetuated in heaven. It is as if he had carried his cross with him when he ascended and planted it before the throne of the Father, and still hung writhing upon the crimson wood, a perpetual appeal alike to the Divine mercy and the Divine justice in behalf of all for whom he died."

The Kingdom that Shall not be Destroyed.—By Rev. J. Oswald, A. M., J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1856.

This is an exposition of prophecy, more especially of Daniel, Chapter VII. Earth renewed is to be the saint's inheritance, heaven. The city looked for by patriarch—the city that hath foundations—the New Jerusalem, is to be the Metropolis. The pre-millennial advent is near, even at the door. The expectation was never so deep and general as now. Preaching, prayer, missions, etc., will not bring on millennium. It will come upon a very wicked world and unprepared. So reasons Mr. Oswald in sophmoric style. We owe it to the publishers to say that this is one of the best jobs of book manufacture that has reached our table.

The above books we have from the publishers through H. D. McGinnis, 36 Camp street. Others on hand will be noticed next week.

Appeal for Missionary Collections.

Bishop Pierce sends forth through the Southern Christian Advocate a stirring exhortation. South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama Conferences have resolved to raise $30,000 each. That can and from present appearances will be done. Other Conferences have resolved well, and we trust this will stir them up to perform the doing of it:

But, brethren, I record this fact not to glorify, but to cheer and encourage you to yet more glorious achievements. It is not to be denied that you are behind in your contributions to Missions. But that there is abundant ability to meet all the demands of the Church there can be no doubt, and that there is willingness to respond liberally I fully believe. Not that I suppose every man is prepared to do his entire duty in this department of Christianity; but after making the proper allowance for the love of money, the want of information, and for imperfect views of responsibility among the people, I am persuaded that the real cause of failure is to be found with the ministry. Some lack zeal in the cause—some are over modest—others are defective in their plans—and yet others, without explanation, argument or appeal, satisfy their consciences with a hat collection, and escape censure at Conference by reporting a few dimes as the most they could get. In this way circuits and stations are disgraced, when the men appointed to serve them are chiefly to blame.

Now then, a word of exhortation to each.

First—the preacher without zeal. Brother, brother, how can you allow this? Are you content with the very few you gather into the Church? Do you pray "Thy kingdom come," and do no more to answer your petition? O! think of Christ—his mission—his glory—his travail. You can readily understand that the professor of religion, who neither prays nor gives for the salvation of the heathen, is either mistaken about his conversion or has fallen from grace. What think you of the preacher who never pleads their cause; or if he opens his mouth, does it with so little faith and feeling as to chill his congregation? That member who never gives any be a miser; but that man called of God to preach, who does not pray, plead, work, anxiously striving to do good every way, that by all means he may save some, is a blank—a blot—a nightmare in Zion. "Awake! thou that sleepest."

And you, my modest, timid brother, will you never be a man? Do you mean to blush and tremble through the world, and die in debt to every good cause you might have served? Try—try again. Set your face like flint. Be bold. The work is necessary. The thing is right. It is a cross to preach—you have borne it and are neither killed nor wounded.—To ask the people to show their faith by their works is no great task after all. Preach on the subject—get your mind aglow—your heart on fire, your tears will vanish, and your success in "begging," as it is called, will astonish you—and others too.

And lastly, to those who neither preach nor talk upon the subject, but just before dismission announce a collection for Missions, and send a hat around to mock the cause. Verily, brethren, (I put you in the plural, for ye are many) you are helping the people to do nothing. This plan always was a bad one, is utterly worn out in these days. Put your beaver under the bench and let it stay there when you wish to raise money. Try propositions. Get you some slips of paper, or a suitable book—take down the name of every contributor, unless he objects—then set him down "cash"—a very good name on such occasions—go to every lady—be patient, earnest and persevering. Do not ask the people to throw in their mites—that is an invitation to do little, and they will do less. Tell them that the liberal devise liberal things. Make a reasonable calculation of what the people ought, on Christian principles, to give, and then ask—press kindly—urge without scolding or abuse. Tell them what other people are doing, and what is expected of them. Acquaint yourselves with the current facts in the history of the Missionary World—communicate to the Church—spread the reasons and motives of the enterprise before the people—plead the love of Christ, and exhort to large views and cheerful gifts. On this plan you will help to enlighten and sanctify the Church, while you will nobly aid the cause of God and all mankind.

A closing word to the people. Pride and emulation are not the feelings to be addressed in raising money for gospel enterprises; and yet we ought to "provoke one another to love and good works." It is true, moreover, that individuals and communities are judged by others, and that moral influence depends, very much, upon the reputation we establish among men. In relation to our charities, the popular judgment of what we ought to do, although not the authoritative measure of our duty, is nevertheless a criterion to which we ought to refer, if we would abstain from the appearance of evil or cut off occasion for offence from those who desire occasion. Every man is the proper judge, in the fear of God, of his own ability and obligation, but great caution is necessary, lest the motives and calculations which always antagonize liberality, do not betray us into mischievous error. If there be deficiency in any great department of moral action, we are justly obnoxious to rebuke. We do harm—great harm—harm in many ways. The example is bad. We fall below the demand of our principles and our professions, and forfeit the confidence and respect of the world. Nay more, we embarrass, if we do not arrest the progress of right views and furnish a pretext to others for dereliction of duty. Let me then say to the Georgia Conference, ministry and laity, the position of the Church among you, its intelligence, members and resources, justify the expectation of great, enlarged liberality. To fail—to come short, is to lose a good name, and this is more to be deprecated than the waste of ointment." In such a case religion suffers—Christ is wounded in the house of his friends—the Church is bereaved of an example greatly needed, and the cause of God forestalled by the infidelity of its avowed disciples.

The thousands given by South Carolina and Alabama to the Missionary Society, have been worth thousands more, than they actually contributed. I rejoice in their success and trust they will do better still. Georgia ought and might do better than either. Not for "the banner"—the eclat—the glorification—but for conscience—duty—Christ. Let the thirty thousand be raised. An empty treasury calls for it. Fields white unto the harvest are without a reaper. The Missionary Board is limited in its plans, by fear of debt and embarrassment. Wipe away your own reproach. Deserve and inherit the eulogy,—"she hath done what she could."

May the Spirit of the Lord God rest upon the Churches and the fire of love divine flame every where as "a lamp that burneth."

G. F. Pierce.

—Sunshine, August, 1856.

REVIVALS.

Wesley Chapel, Holmes Circuit, Miss. Conference

Bro. McTyeire:—For the benefit of your numerous readers, I send you the result of our third quarterly meeting, held at Wesley Chapel for Holmes Circuit. We commenced on Saturday before the second Sabbath in August.—Brother Pearce, the Elder, left on Monday, on account of fatigue. The meeting was then carried on by Brothers Vickers, Woodyard and myself. The weather being unsettled and rainy the most of the week, our congregation was rather small the most of the time. We had some conversions. Brother Vickers had to leave on Friday night for his own work. Brother Woodward also left on Saturday night to fill his own appointment. On Saturday night at the close of the sermon, the Holy Ghost came down, and if it did not fill the house the shouts did, for they went up from every part of the congregation save one corner. It seemed to be the fulfillment of Joel's prophecy, for the young men and young women did become teachers of the people—going through the congregation in search of their associates, bringing them to the altar; and if the old men and old women did not dream dreams, they did see visions and shout glory. After one hour more of rejoicing we tried to pray for the mourners, but the shouts of the brethren were so loud and incessant the Brother who led in prayer could not be heard. We then rejoiced and sung for an hour more, when I called on the congregation to kneel. I could not command silence, and after midnight I got up in the pulpit and commenced talking. I supposed they would stop; they did not, and I had to dismiss them still rejoicing, and I was told it was with difficulty that some of them could be got to leave. There was five of the penitents rose rejoicing. How many more the Lord spoke to in a "still, small voice," we do not know. On Sunday morning we had a large and attentive congregation and several penitents. Sunday night we had a house full to overflowing, the most attentive and serious congregation I ever saw. Our meeting the came to a close, having several mourners at the altar; we had quite a number of conversions, including white and colored, twenty-eight accessions to the church. To God be all the glory.

THOMAS C. HAYNES.

Sparta Circuit, La. Conference, Aug. 24, 1856.

Sparta Circuit is improving. Nearly all the appointments have had some accessions during the last quarter.—Sixty-two whites and thirty-eight colored probationers have been added; twenty-six have been baptized of whites and forty-nine colored, and many are crying "What shall I do to be saved?" Indeed conviction, greatly beyond ordinary, has taken hold of the people. Oh that it may end in a pentecostal shower.

Our last quarterly meeting was held at Areadia on the 17th, and our punctual Presiding Elder was with us in good health and preached with unusual ease to himself and greatly to the edifying of a large and attentive audience. Our meeting was protracted, and well attended by respectable citizens of Acadia and adjacent parts, until I left on Friday evening at 3 o'clock, on account of my health. Then the meeting was going on with increasing interest in the hands of efficient local brethren, viz: Revs. R. E. Goodgion, Blackburn, Hamilton and Rev. Sursey, a Cumberland Presbyterian and teacher in the Academy, and several class leaders of the working and praying sort. I also obtained the promise of attendance of our Recording Steward, Brother B. W. Pearce, who is a very popular speaker. With such instruments I trust that God will do much for the pleasant village of Arcadia in advancing Christianity.

WILLIAM A. SMITH.

Union Circuit, Alabama Conference, Aug. 22.

In connection with other brethren we have just closed a very interesting meeting at Union Chapel of thirteen days. It was one of the most refreshing times I have known. There were fifty-four accessions to the Church, and about that number of conversions, and the most of them about grown. The Lord is reviving his work abundantly in this part of his moral vineyard. Brethren pray for us.

W. H. Addis.

Bayou Pierre Circuit, Miss. Conference, Aug. 26.

We have just closed a very interesting protracted meeting at Pleasant Valley, Copiah county, Miss., which continued eleven days. From the first we had favorable indications—in fact there was a work in progress among the members at and before the commencement of the meeting. They had joined in a covenant to pray for a revival of God's work in the Church and in the community in which they live.—There was a travailing spirit manifest. Would to God that it was universal.—The congregation was large for the population throughout the meeting, and continued in interest. Sinners were convicted not merely theoretically but evangelically. There was that penitential sorrow for sin which leads to repentance not to be repented of. On Tuesday the converting power of God was present. Several found peace in believing, and every day afterwards until the close, there were more or less conversions. Christians were built up in their most holy faith; many were restored whose feet were nigh slipt.—Sinners that would not yield to be saved now promised their friends that they would lead different lives hereafter. May they remember their promise and never rest satisfied until they find peace in believing. Our meeting resulted in the conversion and reclamation of between fifty and sixty; twenty accessions to the church; and five professed sanctification. Brother Ercanbrack, from Georgetown Circuit was with us and labored efficiently.—The Lord bless him and his. At the same time and place there was a good work among the colored people. The planters permitted their servants to attend church three days during the meeting, and they were preached to separately. Several conversions and accessions to the church. There is an interesting society of colored people at this place. May the Great Head of the Church continue his blessings to the Pleasant Valley people.

W. B. Johnson.

New Lexington Circuit, Ala. Conference, Aug. 21.

We have just closed our third quarterly meeting for the New Lexington Circuit. It was truly a time of power and demonstration of the Holy Spirit. It commenced on Friday night and closed on Wednesday morning. The Presiding Elder being indisposed did not get to the meeting until Monday morning, he was not able then to preach but he brought a very good substitute, Bro. Hutchinson; Bro. Geo. Shatler, Jr., was with us nearly from the commencement. We had good local help. The meeting resulted in thirty accessions to the church, and that many conversions or more. The members built them a fine arbor, we had six cloth tents on the ground and one log tent. It was truly an old fashioned camp-meeting, may we have more of them.

J. W. M'Cann.

North Warren Circuit, Miss. Conference.

The Lord has visited our circuit. We closed a meeting at Oak Ridge last evening, there were eight conversions, most of them the brightest I ever beheld. Several backsliders reclaimed; an accession of ten whites, the church revived and all activity; profound interest throughout the community, house crowded for nine days. It was delightful to behold the different denominations singing, praying, praising and communing together, while sinners tremble and are troubled, the glory of God fills the house felt and seen; may it spead all over these lands.

J. Nicholson.

Ringgold, Louisiana Conference, Sept. 1, 1856.

I have some cheering news from Red River Circuit at last. We have had a fine meeting in this place, Ringgold. Six conversions and accessions to the church, and there is a deep religious feeling pervading this community.—Our meeting continued six days, embracing the 2d Sabbath in August.—The Baptists are now holding a meeting here. They have many penitents some of whom in Baptist phrase, have hope. I am with them in feeble health, trying to do all the good I can. The Baptist Ministers here gave me efficient aid at my meeting. A good state of feeling on my work pretty generally. Our camp-meeting comes on the 2d day of October. I wish you could be with us.

J. L. Wright.

They that have God for their God have angels for their guard.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MARRIAGES.

On 3d inst., by the Rev. George F. [illegible], Mr. JOHN COLLINS, of Choctaw county, to Miss ELIZABETH GHILMOLE, of Gaston, Alabama.

On the 28th August, in Yazoo county, at the residence of Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. LOUISA [illegible] HOLLAND to Mr. WM. S. FURNESS.

In Newark, N. J., on the 28th August, by the Rev. W. Grant Heyer, FRANCIS ADAM, of New Orleans, to RACHEL G. HEYER, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. W. P. [illegible], Mr. WM. PENNELL to MISS GRACE A. [illegible]WER, all of Noxubee county, Miss.

On the 19th of August, by the Rev. [illegible]. Wright, at the residence of Wm. Williams, Jr., Mr. JAMES GRAY, of Claiborne Parish, to Miss MARY L. WILLIAMS, of Caddo Parish, La.

By the same, on the 28th of August, at the residence of Hardin Barville, Mr. LIVINGSTON TURNER to Miss SOPHRONIA BIDWELL, of DeSoto Parish, La.

On the 6th September, by the Rev. [illegible] H. Chaney, Rev. A. E. GOODWYN, of Louisiana Conference, to Miss LUCY A. HARPER, of Iberville Parish, La.

DEATHS.

Died.—In this place, August 31st, ELLIE ELSWORTH, infant son of Rev. W. H. and Mrs. M. E. Sanders—aged sixteen months and a half.

Little Willie was beautiful in person, gentle and amiable in disposition, and playful in manners. He lived just long enough to show that nature had designed him to be no ordinary child. But the Master called him too well to leave him to the cruel buffetings of a cold world. He has transplanted the lovely flower to bloom and expand in a more genial clime. Little Willie, we doubt not, has gone up from a world of sorrow to be a bright-robed angel in heaven.

Mother was the stroke to his fond parents, and sweet circle of affection, which none but a parent can know, very strangely and suddenly severed. But our Lord Jesus says, "weep not, he is not dead but sleepeth"—what I do thou knowest not, now, but shalt know hereafter." May his own hand apply the bleeding hearts the precious consolations of sustaining grace, and make this light affliction work for them a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory.

Jackson, La., Sept. 5th 1856.

[illegible]ville Christian Advocate will please copy.

Died.—In Livingston, Ala., 7th of [illegible] 1856, Dr. ROBERT L. HUNTER, in the 42d year of his age.

It is seldom we are called upon to record the death of one so universally beloved by all. He was a skilful and successful Physician and will long, long, be in the kindest remembrances of many families in this county. Indeed, it is hardly an exageration, to say that a man of a kinder heart, never lived—and, if he did not grow rich by his practice as a Physician, it was because the kindness of his heart, would not permit him to be just to himself.

A christian he loved the church, and taking his christian life through, of near twenty years, there are few whose lives are more consistent with the heavenly calling. If he sometimes wandered from the path of duty, there was none who was more truely penitent. In his last sickness, his mind was calm and peaceful, and his trust in the Redeemer afforded him strong consolation, and he quietly closed his last, in the blessed hope of the resurrection of the just.

J. E. NEWMAN.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—New Orleans District.—Third Quarter.—German Missions, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4—Sept. 21st [illegible] Liberty street, Q. C., 19th, Dryades street.

Pointe Coupee—Sept. 27 and 28th.

New Orleans Circuit—October 5th Algiers, Q. C.

Carondelet basement.

Baton Rouge—October 11th and 12th.

Plaquemine and Pointe Coupee—October 18th and 19th.

Bayou Grosse Tete—Protracted Meeting at Poydras on 24th and 26th.

Lafayette Street—Nov. 2d, Q. C., and Love Feast on 3d.

Carondelet—Nov. 9th, Love Feast 10th, Q. C. 11th.

Felicity Street—Nov. 16th, Love Feast 17th, Q. C.

Shelbey, Soule and Winans—Q. C. 14th.

Terre Bonne and Bayou Black—Nov. 22d at Tigerville.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Notice.—Gainesville District — Alabama.

Conference—Fourth Quarter.

Pickens—September 20th and 21st.

Livingston—September 27th and 28th.

Choctaw Colored Mission, October 4th and 5th.

Big Wills Valley—October 11th and 12th.

Gaylesville—October 18th and 19th.

Tuscaloosa—October 25th and 26th.

Carondelet and Marion—November 1st and 2d.

Centerville and Colored Mission—November 8th and 9th.

Greensville—November 15th and 16th.

Marion—November 22d and 23d.

Talladega—November 29 and 30th.

T. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

Notice.—There will be a Camp Meeting at Cutler Ford (on the west bank of the Bayou [illegible], about the centre of Carroll Parish) embracing the First Sunday in October. Who will "come over and help us?"

S. J. HAWKINS.

Notice—To all whom it may concern. I propose to take into my own house, as members of my family, eight or ten well behaved young men, provided the terms be complied with.

Parents may rely that their sons' moral character will be vigilantly cared for.

D. C. H. CONNELLY,
Principal, Male Department.

Summerfield, Ala., August, 1856.

Notice.—There will be a Camp Meeting in Pigeon Campground, in Pike county, beginning on the first Friday in October, and ending the following Tuesday or Wednesday. Also, a Camp-Meeting at Mount Camp-ground, in Amite county, beginning the third Friday in October and ending as above. The preachers, both itinerant and local, and the people generally, are affectionately invited to attend.

J. G. JONES, P. E.

Notice.—There will be a Camp-meeting at the Bethel camp ground, Wilkinson county, Miss., commencing on the 17th of September. Ministers and people generally invited to attend.

Jackson, La., Aug. 25. L. CAMPBELL, P. E.

Great Cure of Piles.—Camden, N. J., [illegible]

Dear Sir: It is with much pleasure I take the opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of a few bottles of Woodland's German Balm. For a number of years I have been sorely and severely afflicted with pain in the stomach, attended by severe attacks of the piles, for which I tried a great many remedies, but without affording me any relief. Being advised to use the GERMAN BITTERS, I did so, using in connection for the Piles, SPIKENARD OINTMENT, and I now inform you that it has entirely cured me and restored me to health, and I advise all the afflicted to use your valuable medicine. Respectfully yours, MARGARET REPSHER

No. 45 Plum street, Camden, N. J.

For sale by Jackson, Philadelphia.

See advertisement. au23tm

PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

At a recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, a very important and interesting paper on cotton, its manufacture, etc., was read by Mr. Dawson. It consisted of a series of propositions, of which the subjoined is a brief, but clear, synopsis:

1. That cotton, from the conditions of climate necessary to its culture, cannot be grown in Europe, but that with the single and not important exception of the factories in the New England States of America, it is and must long continue to be manufactured exclusively in Europe. 2. That the present supply is chiefly raised, and for the present must continue to be raised, by slave labor—seeing that while for fifty years we have sought over the whole earth for cotton, we have during that time continued to obtain from the slave States of the American Union a continually increasing proportion of our entire supply. 3. That two thirds in number at least of the slave population of the United States have been called into existence, and are now directly or indirectly maintained for the supply of cotton for exportation. 4. That of the cotton thus exported, three fourths at least in value are raised for and sent to this country alone. And, 5. That of the entire quantity we import, four fifths at least in value are thus derived from the United States.

The foregoing propositions will not be disputed by any man of intelligence; and although they do not accord a sufficient amount of importance to American factories, they may be considered as a graceful acknowledgement of the dependence of the "Mother Country" upon the snowy staple of the South. While our trans-Atlantic brethren yield us the palm so far as production is concerned, we would be exceedingly ill-natured if we disturbed their complacency in regard to their superiority in the manufacturing line.

It is a fact that cotton is "chiefly raised" and "must continue to be raised by slave labor." It is also a fact that the main supply of the material which clothes the world must come from the Southern United States. It is also a fact that Abolition Britain—the land of the Sutherlands and Thompsons, *et id omne genus*—the land in honor of which the poet proudly proclaimed—

"Slaves cannot breathe in England—"

has made, and does make, more, money—clear profits annually—from the manufacture of Southern slave-grown cotton, than do the planters and owners of the slaves themselves! And it is furthermore a fact—very plainly admitted in the foregoing *resume*—that England would suffer more from a deprivation of the cotton crop for a single year than half-a-dozen Bunsinns wars could possibly inflict upon her.

But, to return to our text, from which we have been wandering somewhat disconcively. Each proposition of the foregoing synopsis was supported by tabular accounts compiled from the official records of Great Britain and the United States, and the conclusion was expressed in the following language:

That hence in the present state of the commercial relations of the two countries, the cotton planters of the United States are interested to the extent of two-thirds, at least, of their entire exportable produce in the maintenance of the cotton manufactures of the United Kingdom, and that reciprocally the cotton manufacturers of the United Kingdom, and through them the entire population of the Kingdom, are interested, to more than four-fifths of the raw material of that manufacture, in the existing arrangements for maintaining the cotton culture of the United States.

The above statement of the case is a tolerably fair one, considering the source whence it came. But it does not cover the whole ground by long odds. Neither is it correct in an extremely important essential. The "cotton manufactures of the United Kingdom" are completely dependent upon "the cotton planters of the United States" for a supply of the raw material. Without these "cotton planters" of the South, the "cotton manufacturers of the United Kingdom" would encounter immediate and immediately ruin! Not so with the "cotton planters of the United States." The "United Kingdom" might sink, and they would still have the whole earth for a market, and would go on prosperously as heretofore. The difference between the two parties may be stated thus: Our "cotton planters" have the world for a market, while the British "cotton manufacturers" are compelled to look almost exclusively to us for supplies of the material wherewith to keep their mills going. In other words, we might get along without them, when, under no circumstances, could they possibly get along without us. Here is the whole difference in a nutshell.

However, we hope the cotton planters and cotton manufacturers will long continue the mutually profitable connection that has existed for years. It would be a spite-full your nose to spite your face business to break it up. Mr. John Bull, New Orleans proffers a cordial grip to Liverpool. May our business relations ever remain unchanged.—[Crescent.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS IN OUR STEAM COMMUNICATION.—We have been informed that the Southern Steamship Company, through their agents, Messrs. Harris, Morgan & Co., have entered into an arrangement with the Opelousas Railroad Company to put on a steamer to run between Galveston and Berwicks' Bay, making weekly trips from each place, and that this steamer is now nearly ready to be put upon the route.

We also learn that these gentlemen have purchased the steamship Calhoun, with the intention of putting her in the Vera Cruz trade, in the place of the Texas, and that she is expected to be here in a couple of weeks.

It is also stated that Messrs. Harris, Morgan & Co. have purchased a steamer to take the place of the ill-fated Nautilus in the Brazos trade, and that it is their intention to build another vessel to run in connection with her. The steamer which they have purchased is expected to be here in a week or ten days.

This information gives as great pleasure, as it is an evidence of the growing importance of our trade with those ports, and also as it evinces the continued prosperity and enterprise of a company to which our city owes so much.

LOSS OF THE BARK ST. LAWRENCE.—The ship Indiana, Captain Coffin, which arrived here yesterday morning from New York, brought Capt. Stetson and crew of the bark St. Lawrence of New York, from New York for this port with a cargo of lime and assorted merchandise. Captain Stetson reports having experienced a hurricane on the 28th ult., in lat. 25 59, long. 85 48, and on the 30th ult. discovered the ship to be on fire. In a few minutes after the pitch in the decks was all melted. Capt. Stetson and crew took to the boats, having barely time to escape—saving nothing but a barrel of water and a barrel of bread. About three hours after she burnt to the water's edge and sank. They then shaped their course for New Orleans, and had proceeded about one hundred miles in the boats, on the third day after leaving the wreck, made a sail ahead—the weather being fine with a smooth sea—set a signal of distress, which was seen by the vessel, and which proved to be the ship Indiana. They were taken on board and received every attention from Captain Coffin and crew.

RUMOR.—It is understood here, says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, of the 2d, that the object of Mr. Soulé's visit to Nicaragua is in connection with the negotiation of a loan of $2,000,000 with the government.

Dr. Ramsey, a notorious swindler and forger, who has operated pretty extensively in Georgia, in the way of forging pension claims and land warrants, committed suicide while confined in jail at Sparta, Ala., on the 27th ult., by taking the seed of the jamestown weed.

The United States mail steamship Hermann, Commander Higgins, from Bremen, via Southampton, August 13th, arrived at New York on the 28th ult., bringing 283 passengers and a large and valuable cargo. Her news has been anticipated by the arrival of the Niagara at Boston.

The mortality in the city of Brooklyn during the week ending on the 31st ult. was 116, of whom 78 were minors.

At a Newport ball, lately, a young lady wore a head-dress composed of gold pieces about the size of a half eagle. There was at least an hundred dollars worth attached to the young lady's hair by fine gold chains, and dangling around her neck and ears. Another lady, of New York, wore in her hair imitation ears of Indian corn, as large as life. The ball-room must have looked like the drawing-room of a lunatic asylum.

The Temperance Crusader (Penfield, Ga.) of the 30th ult., says that the "army worm" has made its appearance in that vicinity, and is destroying almost every green thing in its course.

Secretary Dobbin left Washington on the morning of the 2d, on a visit to North Carolina, where he intends to remain about a month. The chief clerk, Mr. Welsh, has been commissioned as acting Secretary of the Navy.

TREATY WITH ST. DOMINGO.—St. Domingo advices to August 7th state that the Government had asked Secretary Marcy to return the late treaty concluded with the United States, with the intention to suppress it, at the instigation of the Spanish Consul.

Loss of the Ship Diadem.

Captain Webber and crew, of the ship Diadem, arrived here Monday last on the schooner W. H. Titcomb. Capt. Webber reports: "Cleared from this port, for New York, on the 22d August, and left the Southwest Pass on the 25th, with a light breeze from the northwest. Had calms for five days, then took a light breeze from northeast, which continued to increase steadily during the day, till night, when it became squally, with much lightning from the southward. On Wednesday night, very squally; reduced sail accordingly. On Thursday morning, storm having increased, hove to under close reefed main-top sail and main spanker; barometer falling fast; wind increasing; furled main-top sail at 2, P. M.; laying to under main spanker on the port tack, with the wind from the northward and eastward; blowing a tremendous hurricane, every other sail being furled with extra gaskets, a heavy sea struck the ship, carrying away the bulwarks with all the stanchions, and all from the fore rigging to within six or seven feet of the taffrail, splitting the plank shear in many places and sweeping the decks, fore and aft, of goods, water casks, etc.; bursting open the after hatch and carrying away the house on deck. The cabin was stove to pieces; the captain, mate and steward were all covered by the ruins, but were rescued, being badly bruised. The man at the wheel was swept overboard—also three others of the crew, who were drowned.

After this, we could do nothing more than lash ourselves to the mast.—Some were lashed to the pumps, from which they were swept away several times during the night. After remaining in this condition for some time, a tremendous gust of wind swept over the ship, taking with it the fore and main top-masts. Soon after this a gust still more violent broke away the fore and main masts, breaking them off below the deck, leaving huge holes in the deck. The ship, by this time, was water-logged. On Saturday the bark Yuba hove in sight; seeing our signal of distress on the mizzen, (the only mast we had standing,) the captain made for us and waved his hat in signification that he would lay by us. A boat being lowered, to the imminent danger of those that manned her, she made for us, but the crew being unable, from the roughness of the sea, to get on board either the Diadem or the Yuba, they had to remain in the boat all night. In the morning they succeeded in taking us off, and in returning to the Yuba, the boat was twice upset. Capt. Webber clung to the bottom of the boat and was rescued, but the mate of the bark Yuba, who manned her boat, was missing—also the seaman belonging to the Diadem. They were all taken on board the bark, and kindly cared for by the captain and his lady. On Wednesday morning they were taken off the bark by the schooner W. H. Titcomb, Capt. Manning, from Rockland for this port."

Disasters.

The gale of the 28th and 29th ult. appears to have been very disastrous off the coast. The following vessels have arrived here since Saturday morning, viz:

The brig Ocean Wave, Capt. Lee, from Mobile, bound to New York, reports on the 29th ult., lat. 26 deg. long. 84 deg. 20 min., having lost top gallant and royal masts, jibboom and all sails and rigging attached. She will undergo repairs, and proceed on her voyage.

The bark Merlin, Capt. Ricker, from the Caribean Sea, bound to Baltimore with a cargo of guano, Capt. Ricker reports that on the 29th ult., when in lat. 26 deg. 15 min., long. 80 deg., experienced a heavy gale; lost fore and main-topmasts; at the time she had 16 feet water in her hold. A portion of the cargo was thrown overboard to lighten the ship. She arrived at Algiers with two feet water in her hold.

Capt. Montgomery, of the brig Marseilois, arrived here yesterday morning on the ship Orphan. Capt. Montgomery reports having experienced a hurricane on the 28th ult. when about forty miles south-east of Tortugas. 9 P. M. discovered the vessel to be on fire; she was laboring heavily at the time; cut away fore mast to ease her. On the 30th, shipped a heavy sea, which stove the after house, and washed everything out of it. On the 2d inst. was taken off by the ship Orphan, Capt. Kempton. They saved nothing but a few pieces of clothing. The flames burst through the decks shortly after leaving her. Capt. M. returns thanks, that is through the medium of the press, to Capt. Kempton and crew for their kind attention while on board of his vessels.

The bark Washington Butcher, Capt. Collins, from Philadelphia, arrived, materially damaged and leaking. Capt. Collins reports that he caught the gale when sixty miles to westward of the Tortugas. He was compelled to cut away the foremast, main top-mast, jib-boom and everything attached. Had three feet water in the hold and threw overboard a portion of the cargo to lighten her. Capt. Collins informs us that when off Apalachicola he was boarded by a boat from the shore. Those on board reported that the schooner Wm. H. Pettis, Capt. Smith, had been driven high and dry ashore near Apalachicola, and would, it was supposed, be a total loss.

COTTON, BAGGING AND GUNNY CLOTH.—Of course it will be impossible for cotton to come to market unless it had suitable covering, or otherwise called in plantation phrase "baling." During the season there have been great investments, otherwise speculation—perhaps it might be called gambling—going on in India gunny cloth and gunny bags; the former adapted and used for cotton, the latter for corn, wheat and oats. Under a presumed short supply, prices advanced the last month to 23 and 24 cents per yard for gunny cloth, and about the same price for Kentucky bagging. The abundance of money and the general easy position of our money market had great influence on operations, which are based on speculation. We do not think any of our banks have encouraged this species of trading, which would tend to the disadvantage of the cotton interest.

In our issue of this morning we give the authentic contents of a circular from Calcutta, of the 3d July, (only a little over sixty days since,) which indicates that gunny cloth and gunny bags are accidentally destined to reach those elevated prices which would enhance the price or value of cotton, corn, wheat, or any article which, in the course of trade, may be involved in the use of these articles. It will be observed that we have advices of 97,284 pieces of gunny cloth, nearly equivalent to 3,000,000 of yards, being shipped at Calcutta for the month of June and the three first days of July, and 956,000 gunny bags. And from the remarks following the statement, there is every reason to believe that shipments will increase as the high prices and good demand were increasing the supplies, of which a good share will seek the United States for a market, or rather they will come hither, as dealers will anticipate a good business. The demand may be good, but whether at remunerative prices over cost in India is a question that can hardly be answered at this moment. Although the shipments from Calcutta which we have noticed may not arrive till next month, and perhaps not till November, nevertheless planters will know there is an ample supply of bagging and bags on the way for a market.

The following extract of a Circular, dated Calcutta, July 3, 1856, will give some insight as regards the quantity of gunny cloth and gunny bags in course of shipment for the United States, of which it is presumed a full share will find the way to New Orleans. Planters of cotton need not have any serious apprehension but what they will have sufficient covering for their cotton at reasonable rates.

Shipments of gunny bags and gunny cloth from Calcutta to the United States during the month ending June 30, 1856:

By ship Sobine, for Boston, cleared	11th June	Gunny Cloth Bags.	Gunny Cloth Pieces.
Flying Eagle	12th June	4,705	9,228
Montmorenci	14th June	111,450	10,230
Peter Marcey	14th June	71,500	3,500
Lord Clive, New York	17th June		952
Medallion, Boston	19th June	122,250	6,564
Mary Melville	23d June	5,500	
Ammonoosuc	23d June	20,000	9,208
Belle Windgrove	25th June		24,386
		737,050	71,316

The following vessels were loading on the 30th June, and had on board 170,000 bags and 22,068 pieces gunny cloth, ships John Wills, Gockland, Georges and Rockall.

EXPORTS

As reported in the general Circular:

Gunny Cloth—The demand for this cloth has continued during the past fortnight. It will be seen that the shipments have been on a very large scale since the commencement of the company's trial year on the 1st of May. It is alleged that the practice of getting the Calcutta prices quoted for export has been discontinued, since the fraud has attracted so much attention. We hear of ships at 11, with the privilege of additional rejection, and the current rate may be quoted at 12 for cloth of full weight.

Gunny Bags—The demand still continues brisk, but arrivals have been large, and a slight decline in the quotations has followed. Good bags are still worth 12 3-16 to 14 rupees.

Exchange—The money market has shown continued dullness during the past month, and very little has been done in Exchange. We hear of several considerable sales at 2s. 1½d., but the mail closes a shade lower at 2s. 1¼d. for Bankers and Private Credits.

Freights—The arrivals from all quarters have been very numerous during the past month, and the quantity of tonnage in port, for the first time this season, exceeds shippers. However, homeward freights are pressing, and Liverpool and Rice are going forward again to England at an advance of about 5s. per ton, our quotations being £2 5s. To the United States $1166-342 have been obtained for small parcels; but we learned to-day a cash room taken at an advance of 10s. per ton. Bay Chinas (the remains per last mail) are still saleable for Rice, at 11 to the Maund.

Magnetic Telegraph.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Sept. 3.—The Liverpool and Montreal screw steamship Canadian, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 27th, has arrived at this port.

The Arabia arrived out at Liverpool on the 25th.

Commercial Intelligence.

The Cotton market is unchanged in every respect, the steamers news having no effect.

The sales for three days (Saturday, Monday and Tuesday,) amounted to 20,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,500, and exporters 4,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are a shade higher. Better grades of Wheat have advanced. Flour is unchanged since our last quotations. The demand is active.

CORN.—Transactions were small, but prices were firm, with an advance of 6d.

Lard firm. Bacon is unchanged. Pork is considerably lower.

Consols for money quoted at 95¼ to 95½.

The Canadian brings no news of importance.

The Fulton and City of Baltimore sailed on the 27th.

Maine Election.

PORTLAND, Sept. 8.—Returns have been received from fifty-one towns, which give Hamlin 5,800 majority over both his opponents.

J. M. Wood and —— Gilman (Republican) are elected to Congress from the First and Second Districts.

Later.

PORTLAND, Sept. 9.—We have full returns from one hundred and fifty towns. Hamlin's majority over both of his opponents foots up 11,000. The whole Republican State ticket is elected, and the Republicans will doubtless return all six Congressmen.

PORTLAND, Sept. 9.—The Legislature is largely Republican—168 towns give Hamlin 12,000 majority.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Cotton has advanced ⅛c. The market is firm.—The sales of to-day foot up 2000 bales. Orleans Middling 11¼c; Uplands Middling 11¼c. Mess Pork is 8 shilling higher; Corn firm at 67½c; Freights heavy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Flour 5s lower. State is quoted at $6 30; Ohio, $6 25 to $6 80. Wheat—Western Red, $1 50 to $1 52; Southern Red, $1 53, Mixed Corn, 62½c. Whisky, 34.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—Flour is quiet and prices are unchanged. Whisky is unchanged. Coffee, 11½ to 12. Molasses firm at 35c.

STARTLING NEWS FROM KANSAS!

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The road known as the Iowa road, leading from Iowa into Kansas, is completely blockaded by armed Missourians.

The blockading force have prevented an emigrant party from the Free States, numbering one hundred and fifty men, entering the Territory.

This party will, as soon as it can obtain reinforcements, attempt to force a passage into Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—We have advices from Kansas to the 29th. A force of 1500 men, under the command of Atchison, were preparing to attack Lawrence on the 1st of September.

The Free State forces at Lawrence number from 1500 to 2000, and a sanguinary conflict will probably result.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—Every Free-soiler has been driven from Leavenworth at the point of the bayonet and all their property has been either destroyed or confiscated.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—On the morning of the 30th a battle took place at Ossawottomie between 300 Pro-slavery troops, under Capt. Reid, and about the same number of Free-soilers, under Brown. The battle lasted about an hour, and resulted in the total route of the Free-soilers, with a loss of twenty killed and several wounded.

The Pro-slavery loss was five killed and wounded.

Among the Free-soilers killed, it is reported here, Brown, editor Free State Herald, and his son.

The town of Ossawottomie was burned by the victors.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—It is supposed that the Kansas correspondent of the New York Tribune was killed in the attack on Leavenworth.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—Leavenworth was attacked on Tuesday last by a large force from Weston, Mo., and every Free State man driven from the town at the point of the bayonet.

The Missourians had called upon the people of Leavenworth to take up arms against the Free-soilers, and the attack was made in consequence of their refusal.

Four men were killed, several wounded, and two houses burned.

The pro-slavery forces are unable to march against Lawrence in consequence of a lack of men and munitions.

They call loudly for reinforcements and means of prosecuting the war.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—Governor Geary has arrived, and will proceed immediately to Kansas.

Instructions have been transmitted from Government to Gov. Geary and Gen. Smith, for a more efficient enforcement of the laws and the speedy suppression of incipent treason.

The new Governor is instructed to enroll the militia of Kansas, and furnish Gen. Smith such a force as may be required to put down the insurrection.

Gen. Smith is instructed by the President to draw on the Governor of Kansas for militia forces to put down the insurrection, and if there be not a sufficient force raised in Kansas, he is authorized to call on the States of Illinois and Kentucky; whose Governors have been furnished with requisitions from the President for two regiments of infantry in case they are needed.

Fever at Fort Hamilton.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The fever is abating at Fort Hamilton and vicinity. Some new cases are reported, but they are of a mild type.

CALIFORNIA AFFAIRS.

The Government Moves in the Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Important instructions will be sent out to the Government officers in California in regard to the revolution in San Francisco by the next steamer.

The nature of these instructions has not yet transpired.

Arrival of the Ericsson.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The steamship Ericsson (now of the Collins line) has arrived. Her dates have been anticipated by the Persia.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SHREVEPORT.—The receipts of cotton at this port, says the South-Western, of the 27th, from the 1st of September, 1855, to date, were:

At the warehouses*, per wagons	50,152 bales.
At Mrs. Alexander's	5,000 "
Per boats from Upper Red River, and reshipped at this place	12,000 "
Total receipts	67,152 bales.
Shipped	60,143 "
Stock on hand, August 25	1,009—67,152 bales.

Fifteen bales of the new crop of cotton have been received.

* We were unable to ascertain the number of bales received by Mr. Nat Moore, previous to retiring from business, and they are of course not enumerated in the above aforesaid. He did not receive less than 12,000 bales, which would make the receipts 79,155 bales.

Shreveport is a place, and no mistake. But Shreveport is bound to be a greater place, at no distant period. The completion of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad will add vastly to the commercial importance of the town, while it will confer immense benefits upon the country through which it passes.

JEALOUSY AND MURDER.—The New York Sunday Times, of the 31st ult., says it learns, upon good authority, that a terrible scene occurred on Monday, the 25th, at one of the principal hotels in that city. A merchant had kept company with a young woman for six years, but discarded her for another, with whom he took lodgings at the hotel in question, and there passed as man and wife. The first lady hearing of it, also took lodgings at the hotel, and the moment her faithless lover left the house on Monday, she entered the room where her rival lay in bed, whom she assailed with a large knife, cut off one of her breasts, and plunged the knife into her bosom. The screams of the wounded lady brought assistance, the offender was arrested, and surgical aid procured for the sufferer. Great efforts, the Times says, have been made to keep the matter secret, and to some degree with success.

There were only 264 deaths in the city of Philadelphia during the week ending on the 30th ult.

Louisiana Intelligence.

RED RIVER.—The Natchitoches Chronicle, of the 30th ult., says:

Red River has become impassable for any class of steamboats above the falls. The whole travel of our section is now carried on by stages. Neither up or down freight are dealt in.

STAGE UPSET.—The same paper has the following:

The stage coach on the line between Natchitoches and Mansfield was upset on Thursday morning, about three miles from this town. There were eight passengers in the stage, (one of them a lady,) several of whom were badly bruised and cut. From conversation with several of those who were the victims, we learn that the upsetting of the stage was deliberately done by the driver, who, before starting, had a difficulty with some of the passengers and thus villanously wreaked his revenge.

THE FEATHAT HUMBUG CAUGHT.—The Concordia Intelligencer says:

The person we mentioned in our last as having been arrested near Fayette, did not turn out to be the one whose capture was so eagerly desired, but we had the satisfaction of receiving the real "Simon pure on Sunday evening in our strong house, village of Vidalia, from the hands of Constable Hugh Coyle, of Natchez.

The Shreveport Southwestern, of the 27th ult., says:

We learn that, notwithstanding the drought, cotton looks promising on the river plantations, especially in the parish of Bossier.

The Plaquemine Gazette, of the 6th inst., says:

This parish is remarkably healthy at present; times hard; money scarce; collectors on every corner of the street, with pockets full of unpaid bills. No crops, no sugar, no money, no funds, and no credit, is the cry.

We find the following in the same paper:

At the request of Gen. C. S. Rousseau, we publish the following description of a body found by the Blue Hummock, on her last cruise to Last Island. The body appears to be that of a person about five feet nine inches in height, dressed with a black merino frock coat, a very close white merino undershirt, no vest, twilled cotton drawers, white pantaloons, a pair of shoes, short, straight brown hair, colored, mixed with red; his pocket book containing one gold lady's necklace, with some money in bank-notes; on one sleeve of the shirt was attached a gold stud or button. These relics are now in the possession of Gen. Rousseau, Recorder of the parish of Iberville, and may be seen at any time by calling at his office in Plaquemine.

CROPS IN MADISON PARISH.—The Richmond Journal, of the 5th inst., says:

The effects of the late rains upon the cotton crop are plainly discernible now. The weed has grown very large, and has thrown out its forms and squares, until there is scarcely anything left. Experienced planters are of opinion that the crop is fully one-third short of last year.

We continue to hear complaints of the worm. They are not as yet in sufficient numbers to do much in the way of stripping the plant. The boll worm, just now, seems to be doing the most mischief.

NEW POST-ROADS IN LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI. The following post-roads have been recently established by Congress:

Louisiana.—From Vermillionville, via Randolph Cady's on the Bayou Queue Tortue, and Meirs' Settlement on the Bayou Blanc to Cottrell's on the Mermonton river.

From Providence, by Floyd to Bastrop.

From Peeun Grove to Floyd.

From Marion, via Brock's Store, Cherry Ridge, Spearsville, Cornie Bluffs, and Lisbon to Homer.

From Harrisonburg, in Catahoula parish, to Good Water, in Winn parish.

From Clinton, in East Feliciana, to Prospect Hill, on railroad, via Darlington, Greensburg, and Kemps Bridge.

From Bastrop to Ashton, on the Mississippi river.

From Columbia to Natchitoches, via Castor Site's.

From Louisville (Arkansas) to the Orchard Grove, in the parish of Bossier, (Louisiana) by way of F. D. Harris, and A. Byrne's.

From Franklington in Washington parish, to Davidson, via Charles Knight's and Dunn Crane's.

From Huddleston, via Amacaco, Mill Creek and Manny to Belmont.

From St. Martinsville, by way of Cote Jelle, to Vermillionville.

Mississippi.—From Hillsboro, by Shumans Hill, to Garlandsville.

From Ocean Springs to Dwlers' Ferry, in Jackson county.

From Okaloua, via Redland, to Sarepta.

From Paulding to Colemanna and Bearing Creek to Ocolua.

From Oshaloua, via Paimetto and Chesterville, to Ellistown.

From Beaverdam, by Napier and Owenon, to Erata.

From Hillsboro', via Sebastopol and Steeles, to Philadelphia.

From Westville to Harrisville.

From Yazoo City to W. H. Lambith's, on Silver Creek.

From Macon, by Marshalville, Louisville, New Prospect, French Camps, Middleton, to Carrollton.

From Scorbar to Cooksville.

From Charleston, via Big Mound, to McNutt, Missisippi.

From Grenada, by way of Tuscahoma and Big Mound, to McNutt.

From Pittston to Greysport.

From Hernando' DeSoto county, by way of Arcabutta, Hudson's Ferry, to Austin.

From Canton, via Madisonville and Densontown to Hillsboro'.

From Walnalak to Scoober.

RECEPTION AND DINNER TO GEORGE PEABODY, ESQ., BY THE BALTIMOREANS.—The Baltimore Sun, of the 3d, has the following:

It being understood that our former fellow-citizen, George Peabody, the distinguished American merchant of London, where he has resided for fifteen years past, is about to return to this country on a visit, the Maryland Institute has determined upon tendering him a generous welcome on his arrival, and has already taken the first steps toward that object. It will be remembered that Mr. Peabody, in addition to his numerous other generosities, was a substantial patron of the Institute when it needed friends for the erection of its stately hall, which is now the pride of our city. Besides, there are many other considerations, of a more public character, which render this proposed compliment by the Institute eminently fitting and proper, and we hope that it will be attended with the success which generally follows the movements of that popular society.

The Patriot, of the same date, says:

We are gratified to learn that our Board of Trade held a meeting some days ago, and passed resolutions tendering to Mr. Peabody a dinner and an appropriate welcome upon the part of the Baltimore merchants, on the occasion of his arrival in this city, at a time suiting his own convenience.

STEAMER S. S. PRENTISS SUNK.—The Mobile Tribune, of last Sunday, says:

The steamboat S. S. Prentiss, undergoing repairs during the summer at Stockton, sank on Friday last in water deep enough to come up to her cabin floor. A few days previous to this the crew was ordered to put everything aboard and bring her to the city; but when she had received a large quantity of heavy timbers, wheel-arms, etc., her hull was brought so much lower in the water than it had been for several months before, and her seams being opened from the action of the sun, that she soon filled and sank, before those left in charge of her could prevent it.

The Prentiss was considered one of the most comfortable boats that ran on the Tombigbee river, and this misfortune will delay for a time her being put in the trade.

THE ALERT.—The Mobile Tribune, of Sunday last, says:

Considerable apprehension being felt about the fate of this schooner, we are assured that she is all safe. She took shelter from the storm of Saturday night week in Navy Cove, where she remained until Monday morning following, when, the weather moderating, she hoisted sale and went out.

THE FAMINE AT THE CAPE DE VERDES.—*Arrival of the American Supplies.*—Letters have been received in town from A. S. Mattens, Esq., United States Vice-Consul at St. Vincent, Cape de Verdes, announcing the arrival of the first shipment of provisions sent out from New York for the relief of the starving population of the islands. Of the value of this timely aid our readers may form some idea, from the fact that the Governor-General had found it necessary to proceed in person to the neighboring coast of Africa to obtain supplies of food. The first of the New York vessels which reached the islands was the N. Hand, whose owners, Messrs. Bliss & Co., generously placed it at the disposal of the committee of subscribers. Two others followed close on her track, and no doubt arrived shortly after. Immediately on the receipt of the first cargo of provisions, Mr. Martens took steps to have it properly distributed. With this view he directed a circular to the different Administradores de Concelho, requesting them to receive and supply the provisions to all who were really in need of them, and recommending that they should call in the aid of the Vicars of the different parishes, to assist them in making a discriminating distribution. The quantity of provisions remaining at the time of this opportune arrival was so small that it became necessary to distribute them in rations quite inadequate to sustain life for any lengthened period. It must be gratifying to the benevolent individuals who contributed to the New York fund, to know that the aid which they so promptly furnished has been the means of saving large numbers of human beings from perishing.—[New York Herald, 31st ult.

The Duke of Bovendaire has had his collection of cameos and intaglios fitted up as a set of jewels, by Lady Granville at the coronation of Moscow. These jewels comprise some of the most remarkable gems in the world; and it is expected that they will make a great sensation.

Later from Texas.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PERSEVERANCE.

The steamship Perseverance, Henry Sheppard, commander, from Galveston and Indianola, arrived here yesterday morning, with dates from Galveston to the 6th inst., and all the interior of the State as late as due.

The Galveston Civilian, of the 6th, has the following items:

The Senate has rejected a bill to incorporate Mons. Combehart and his company of French colonists. It would have been well had the same course been pursued in regard to many other bills incorporating private companies. As a general rule, these corporations expect nothing from such acts, except the factitious reputation of being creatures of the State, and immunity from individual responsibility on the part of those who expect to be benefitted by the association.

The Supreme Court commences its next term at Austin on the third Monday in October—the Legislature having passed an act to that effect.

Galveston was visited by a thin rain last Wednesday—the first for some weeks. The cisterns are now replenished, the grass will grow again, and the prospect is good for fall and winter gardens.

Col. Menard, the founder of the city of Galveston, died in that city a few days since. From a leng

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

To Mother in Heaven.

BY J. W. WELCH.

Thou art sleeping, sweetly sleeping,
And they say thou'lt never wake,
Though hearts are o'er thee weeping,
And with anguish almost break;
Thy lips are sealed in silence,
And for eyes to instruct their tone;
Oh! 'tis bitter, bitter sorrow,
To feel that thou art gone.

Thou art sleeping, sweetly sleeping,
In Death's icy cold embrace;
Thou will sleep no more unto me,
I shall see no more thy face;
In the old church-yard thou art resting,
And my heart is sad to-day,
For my weary feet are roaming
Far from my home away.

All the flowers have lost their sweetness,
I do not love them now;
And the rippling brook complaineth,
In murmurs soft and low.
When I sit me down, in fancy,
Beneath the dark green tree,
The brooklet ripples sadly on,
And it seems to ask for thee.

I remember when they laid thee
In the silent grave to rest,
And the green sods of the valley
Which they heaped upon thy breast.
I have missed thee, Oh! so sadly,
Since that memorable day,
And my weary soul would gladly
Wing its flight to thee away.

When my dream of life is ended,
There will come a happier day,
Then, by angel hands attended,
May I fly from earth away,
To that better world above us,
Where the tears of grief re'er fall,
Where Jehovah's love sustains us,
And his smile is over all.

COUSIN BEN;

OR, THE GOOD DEED REWARDED.

"Visitors!" exclaimed Kate Bennett impatiently, as she laid aside the book she had been reading, and in which she had been deeply interested, and took the cards which the servant presented.

"Dear me, how provoking! Just as I am in the most exciting part of the story—and that part, disagreeable Emily Archer, too," she added, reading one of the cards; "who else I wonder?"

Was there magic in that simple bit of paste-board, inscribed with only two words, "Richard Warren?" It would almost seem so, so instaneous did her countenance change. The frown that disfigured her beautiful brow disappeared, her eyes sparkled, and without another thought of the book, she hastily assured herself by a glance in the mirror, that her toilet was unexceptionable, and left the room.

As she entered the drawing room, and greeted her guest with all that grace and elegance of manner for which she was distinguished, Emily Archer surveyed her with one rapid critical glance; but drew, as well as manner, was faultless.

"It must be confessed that Kate Bennett enters a room like a queen," she thought, with a pang of envy and jealousy, as in Richard Warren's face she read undisguised admiration of the lovely girl before them.

What natural observer, who had marked the meeting of these two ladies, would have dreamed that, under all their outward friendliness, each hated the other with her whole heart? Yet so it was. Kate and Emily were rival belles, and their claims to admiration were so equally balanced that it required no little exertion on either side to gain the ascendancy, and be acknowledged the victor.

If Kate, with her classical features, queenly dignity, elegant figure, and exquisite taste, at first sight threw her rival in the shade, Emily's piquant style and sprightly conversation were by many preferred to Kate's statuesque beauty. It was impossible to decide which was the loveliest—each had her adherents and admirers—but as they were equally numerous, it seemed probable that the season would now draw to a close without the all-important decision of the question which had been, par excellence, the belle.

Just at this time Richard Warren returned from Europe. The arrival of so undeniably elegant, handsome, and wealthy a gentleman, was an event—all the fashionable world was in a flutter, and the rivals saw at once that the important epoch had arrived. She whose claims he advocated, whom he favored with his admiration, would at once stand upon the precarious pinnacle of belle-ship, though their tactics were entirely dissimilar.

Emily brought to bear upon him the batteries of her sprightly wit, while Kate adroitly laid the mine of apparently accidental fascination. As yet, though it was evident that Richard admired both, his preference was not known—perhaps he hardly knew himself which one he thought the most charming.

But during this exposition of the claims of the rivals a lively conversation had been going on. The last new novel and the opera had been discussed, as well as some of their mutual friends, and in the midst of some wicked, witty remarks of Emily upon a would-be fashionable lady, a loud voice was heard in the hall. It came nearer the door, and the words could be distinctly understood.

"You no-mannered, impudent jackanapes, I'll teach you manners; I'll make you laugh on t'other side of your mouth."

The door was flung open, and in walked a tall, athletic young man, whose really fine form was disguised in an ill-fitting suit of evidently domestic manufacture, and stood for a moment awkwardly looking round him; then hastily approaching Kate, he flung his arms around her, and gave her a loud smack on the cheek.

Kate withdrew herself, quickly and hastily from his embrace.

"Sir!" said she, with freezing dignity.

"Law! don't ye know who I be?" exclaimed the new comer, in no wise discomforted. "Wall, now, I do actually believe you've forgot me. Don't yer know yer cousin Ben? Ye see, I don't like farmin' no how you can fix it, so I quit that and come to the city. Jim Simpson was down to our place, and he's doing pooty well here. He said 'twas dreadful hard to get a start in the city, but guess I ain't a going to stop through where he goes ahead. I'll reak it any how, I've heerd different accounts as to that. Uncle Obe Verity told me he reckoned the captin cut off one of the bear's paws, when he lay stretched out asleep, one day, with his jack-knife, and sarked that for fodder, and they say there's a smart deal o' nourishment in a white bear's foot. But if I may be allowed to spend my 'pinion, I should say my old man's account is the rightest, and that's—what's as follows: You see after they'd been out three days about, they begun to grow kind o' hungry, and then they got friendly for misery loves company, you know; and the captin said the bear looked at him several times, very sorrowful, as much as to say, "Captain, what the devil shall we do?" Well, one day they was sitten, looken at each other, with the tears ready to burst out o' their eyes, when all of a hurry something come floppen up out o' the water on to the ice. The captin looked and see 'twas a seal. The bear's eyes kindled up as he looked at it, and then the captin said he give him a wink to keep still. So there they sot, still as starch, till the seal, not thinking nother o' them no more nor if they were dead, walks right up between 'em. Then slump! went down old whitey's paile into the fish's flesh, and the captin run his jack-knife into the tender loin. The sail soon got his bitters, and the captain cut a big hunk off the tail end, and put it behin him, out o' the bear's reach, and then he felt smart and comfortable, for he had stores enough for a long cruise, though the bear couldn't say so much for himself.

"Well, the bear, of course, soon ran out o' provisions, and had to put himself on to short allowance; and then he began to show his mayteral temper. He first stretched himself out as far as he could go, and tried to hook the captin's piece o' seal, but when he found he couldn't reach that, he began to blow and yell. Then he'd rare up and roar, and try to get himself clear from the ice. But mostly he reared up and roared and pounded his big paws and head upon the ice, till by and by, 'fest as the captin said he expected, the ice cracked in two agin, and split right through between the bear and the captin, and there they was on two different pieces o' ice, the captin and the bear! The old man said he really felt sorry at parten company, and when the cake split and separated, he cut off about half o' pound o' seal and chicked it to the bear. But either because 'twan't enough for him, or else on account o' his feelin bad at the captin's goen, the beast wouldn't touch it to eat it, and he laid it down, and growled and moaned over it quite pitiful. Well, off they went, one one way, and tother 'nother way, both feel'n pretty bad, I expect. After awhile the captin got smart and cold, and felt mighty lonesome; and he said he really thought he'd a gin in and died, if they hadn't pick'd him up that arternoon."

"Who picked him up, Venus?"

Who? a codfish craft off o' Newfoundland, I expect. They didn't know what to make o' him when they first see him slingen up his hat for 'em. Bit they got out all their boats, and took a small swivel and a couple o' muskets aboard and started off, expectin it was the sea serpent or an old mermaid. They wouldn't believe it was a man until he told 'em all about it, and then they didn't hardly believe it nother, and they cut him out o' the ice, and tuk him aboard o' their vessel, and rubbed his legs with the ile o' vitriol; but it was a long time afore they came to."

"Didn't they hurt him badly in cutting him out, Venus?"

"No sir, I believe not—not so bad as one might s'pose; for you see he'd been stuck in so long that the circulaten on his blood had kind o' rotted the ice that was right next to him, and when they begun to cut, it cracked off pretty smart and easy, and 'she came out whole like a hard-biled egg."

"What became of the bear?"

"Can't say as to that, what became o' him. He went off to sea somewheres, I expect. I should like to know myself how the varment got along, right well, for it was kind in him to let the captin have the biggest haaf o' the seal, anyhow. That's all, boys. How many's adeep?" [Cozzens' Wine Press—extracted from a Collection of Tales.

A Scene in 1956.

BY BEN. SCRIBBLER.

A very pretty, delicate, fashionably dressed young gentleman is seated in a drawing-room, working desperately at some embroidery, and now and then heaving a gentle sigh. He is attired rather differently from the youths of last century, for his hair is parted in the middle and rolls in clustering curls to the throat, which is ornamented with a splendid necklace; his coat (with tails reaching almost to the floor) is made low neck and short sleeves—shoes are the softest kid, and pants of fine silk.

A ring at the door. The servant announces Miss Fast. Mr. Manly rises from the sofa, blushes deeply, and casts down his eyes; but so with the lady, who advanced with a first step—wishes the gentleman "Good evening," and softly touches his delicate digits. After a little conversation the beauty takes up his fan, saying—"I saw you, Miss Fast, this morning, walking very rapidly past our house, and I thought something dreadful had occurred; at first I thought our dwelling was in flames, and was so overcome (for my nerves are very weak,) that I gasped for breath, and nearly fainted. Now please do tell me what was the matter with you, for I have hardly yet recovered from my fright."

"Ah, my dear Mr. Manly, I fancied you looked pale when I came in—I missed those beautiful roses on your cheeks, and can I forgive myself for being the cause (though innocently) of so much suffering?"

"Oh, no ma'am—pray don't distress yourself! I am quite well now. But," he added, with a sweet smile and killing glance, "what made you walk so fast and so thoughtful?"

"Why, I was going to court," commenced the lady, pulling her cravat and looking professional, "as I had a cause to plead, and a strange one it was too. A man was such an outregeous fool as to disobey his wife, and insisted that he ought to carive and she pour out the tea, but when she informed him that no such thing would be allowed in her house, he threw over the tea-board and dashed from the room, leaving his wife and lawful protector petrified with astonishment. The lady followed him soon, however, and told the man she was grieved to see her husband act in such a manner, expressing the desire that the offence might not be repeated; but he behaved in a most inhumanly way, said he had borne tyranny long enough, and *would* have the *same* rights men possessed in the last century! (Did you ever hear anything like it?) When he could not be pacified, his wife quietly turned the key of his boudoir, and leaving orders with the servants at what hour to have dinner, went out to her business. On returning home she discovered the miscreant had tied, and in a short time he actually applied for a divorce. Of course he could not gain it, there was not a shadow of chance."

"Oh dear, oh dear!" exclaims Mr. Manly, "I fear he is deranged; I hope he will not be allowed to remain at large; I shall not sleep a wink at night till I know his is confined." Oh, Miss Fast, will you see that he does not go about unless strictly guarded! I should die, I am certain, were I to meet him in the street."

"My sweet Mr. Manly," replies the lady, with a look of inexpressible tenderness. "Ho not fear, I shall see that you are not troubled. Mrs. Rampant, the chief of the police, shall be informed of the matter.—I am sure you can trust me."

"Yes; I will rely on you, as I have al—" here he checks himself, blushing deeply.

What pleasure I receive in hearing you say so," says the lady; "and these beautiful down-cast eyes tell more, I hope, than your rose-bud mouth can utter."

"Now, Miss Fast," cries the gentleman, tapping her with his fan, "you are beginning your flatteries. What a bad, nasty, hateful creature you are; I do protest," he adds, with an enchanting lisp, "that you are the most perfect flirt. I know how you trifle with us gentlemen."

"Trifle with you, Mr. Manly!" the lady bursts forth going down on her knees. "Is not my whole life bound up in you? will you not smile on me with delight, when I confess that I adore you with all the power of a strong womanly nature, that I will protect you through life, and you shall desire no firmer arm to lean on and look for support. Oh, say, my better angel, that you will be mine."

"Really, Miss Fast—I do not—spare me—I am not calm just now—some other time—I am quite young—such preference—oh—ah—I am so startled—how my heart does palpitate—a glass of water"—and the gentleman sinks back on the sofa, nearly swooning. He recovers shortly, as the lady fans him most vigorously; and looking up in her face with swimming eyes, says, "Go ask my noble mother's consent, and then this poor worthless hand and heart you prize so much will be thine forever," and a flood of tears from those soft, sweet orbs, rains upon the devoted lover, and extracts most all the starch from her Byron collar.

It is less tiresome to walk than to stand still a given length of time, for in walking each set of muscles is resting half of the time, but when standing still all the muscles are continually exerted.

A witness in court being interrogated as to his knowledge of the defendant in the case, said he knew him intimately well. "He had supped with him, sailed with him, and horse-whipped him."

Capital punishment, which was abolished in Prussia in 1848, has been re-established. The mode of execution is to be the axe, within prison walls, and in the presence of a certain number of magistrates and officials expressly appointed for the purpose.

THE FULLNESS OF FOLLY.—"Reading makes a full man," says Bacon; and "Fashion makes a full woman," says Punch; for certainly a woman, as she is dressed according to the present fashion, could not well be made much fuller.

NOT ACCLIMATED.—A gentleman from Cuba, who was a passenger on the train from New York to Boston that recently ran off the track, after ascertaining that he had received no injury, audibly returned thanks that he did not visit this country of "hell wagons" but only in two years.

God's Bible is the book for all, just like the wind of Heaven, and God's sunlight and his pure water, free for all. Good for the prince—good for the peasant. It goes higher than human degradation descends. It is an ocean for an Edwards or a Chalmers to swim in, and to the poor ignorant cottager it is the "small rain from Heaven."

A Good Bear Story.

"Well, they was down into Baffin's Bay, or some other of them cold Norwegen bays at the North, where the rain freezes as it comes down, and stands up in the air, on winter mornens, like green mountains n' ice, all in streaks. Well, the schooner was layen at anchor, and all the hands was out into the small boats, looken for wales; all except the captin, who said he wan't very well that day. Well, he was walken up and down on deck, smoken and thinken, I expect, mostly, when all on a sudden he reckoned he see one o' them big white bears—polar bears, you know—big as thunder—with long teeth. He reckoned he see one on 'em scampen along on a great cake n' ice, they lay on the leeward side of the lay, up again on the bank. The old cap wanted to kill one o' them varmints most wonderful, but he never lucked to get a chance. Now tho', he thought, the time had come for him to walk into one on 'em at last, and fix his mutton for him right. So he run forrad and lay hold onto a small skiff, that was layen near the fore'stal, and run her out and launched her. Then he took a drink, and—here's luck—and put in a stiff load of powder, a couple of balls, and jumped in and pulled away for the ice."

"It wan't long fore he got 'cross the lay, for it was a narrer piece o' water—not more than half a mile wide—and then he got out on to the ice. It was a smart and large cake, and the bear was away down to the tother end on't by the edge o' the water. So he walked first strut along, and when he got pretty close he walked round catecorned-like, like's if he was driven for a plain plover—so that the bear wouldn't think he was comin arter him, and he dragged himself along on his hands and knees low down mostly. Well, the bear didn't seem to mind him none, and he got up within 'bout fifty yards on him, and then he looked so savage and big—the bear did—that the captain stopped, and rested on his knees, and put up his gun, and he was again to shoot. But just then the bear turned around and snuffed up the captain—just as one of Lif's hounds snuffs up an old buck, Mr. Cypress—and begun to walk towards him, slowly like. He come along, the captain said, climp, clump, very slow, and made the ice bend and crack again under him, so that the water came up and purty much kivered it all over.

"Well, there the captin was all the time squat on his knees, with his gun pinted, waiten for the varmint to come up, and his knees and legs was most mighty cold by means of the water, that the bear riz on the ice as I was mentionen. At last the bear seemed to make up his mind to see how the captin *would* taste, and so he left off walken slow, and started off on a smart and swift trot, right towards the old man, with his mouth wide open, roaren, and his tail sticken out stiff. The captin kept still, looken out all the time pritty sharp, I should say, till the beast got within about ten yards on him, and then he let him have it. He aimed right at the fleshy part of his heart, but the bear dodged at the flash, and rared up, and the balls went into his two hind legs, just by the fynt, one into each, and broke the thigh bones smack off, so that he went right down aft, on the ice, thump, on his hind-quarters, with nothen standen but his fore legs and his head riz up, a growlen at the captin. When the old man see him down, and tryen to slide along the ice to get his revenge, likely, thinks he to himself, thinks he, I might as well get up and go and cut that ere creter's throat. So he tuk out his knife and opened it. But when he started to get up, he found to his astonishment that he was fruz fast to the ice. Don't laugh; it's a fact; there ain't no doubt. The water, you see, had been round him, a smart and long while, whilst he was waiten for the bear, and it's wonderful cold in them regions, as I was sayen, and you'll freeze in a minit if you don't keep moven about smartly."

So the captin he strained first one leg and then he strained tother, but he couldn't move 'em none. They was both fruz fast into the ice, about an inch and a half deep, from knee to toe, tight as a Jarsey oyster perryanger on a mud flat at low water. So he laid down his gun, and looked at the bear, and doubled up his fists. "Come on, you bloody varmint," says the old man, as the bear swallowed along on his hinder end, comen at him. He kept gettin' weaker, though, and comen slower and slower all the time, so that, at last, he didn't seem to move nose, and directly, when he'd got so near that the captin could just give him a dig in the nose by reachen forrard putty smart and far, the captin see that the beast was fruz fast too, nor he couldn't move a step further forrard no ways. Then the captin burst out laughen, and clapped his hands down to his thighs, and roared. The bear seemed to be most onmighty mad at the old man's fun, and set up such a growlen that what should come to pass, but the ice cracks, and breaks all around the captin and the bear, down to the water's edge, and the wind just then a shiften, and comen off shore, away they floated on a cake of ice about ten by six, off to sea, without the darned a biscuit of a quart o' liquor to stand 'em on the cruise! There they sot, the bear and the captin, just so near that when they both reached forrards, they could just about touch noses, and neither one not able to move any part on him, only exceptin his upper part and fore paws."

"By golly! that was rather a critical predicament, Venus," cried Ned, buttoning on his coat. "I should have thought that the captain's nose and ears and hands would have been frozen too."

"That's quite naytr'l to suppose, sir, but you see the bear kept him warm in the upper parts, by bein' so close to him, and brethren hard and hot on the old man whenever he growled at him. Them polar bears is wonderful hardy animals, and has a monstrous deal o' heat in 'em, by means of their bein able to stand such cold climates, I expect. And so the captin knowed this, and whenever he felt chilly, he jest tok his ramrod and stirred up the old rascal, made him roar and squeal, and then the hot breath would come pouren out all over the captin, and made the aire quite moderit and pleasant."

"Well, go on, Venus. Take another horn first."

"Well, there aint much more on't. Off they went to sea, and sometimes the wind drav 'em nothe, and then agin it drav 'em southe, but they went southe mostly; and so it went on, until they were out about three weeks. So at last one afternoon——"

"But, Venus, stop; tell us in the name of wonder how did the captain contrive to support life all this time?"

"Why, sir, to be sure, it was a hard kind o' life to support, but a hardy man will get used to almost——"

"No, no; what did he eat? what did he feed on?"

"O—O—I clean forgot to've skipped that ere. Why, and loving children, she had led a happy life, and time had but increased the attachment of the wedded pair. But cloudless as her life had been, a storm was gathering. Her husband, always cheerful, grew moody, restless and unhappy. She tried in vain to discover the cause of his gloom, but he only made evasive replies to her inquiries, and could only guess at his troubles; that they were connected with his business she imagined. Her surmises were correct.

He entered the room one day where she was sitting, and exclaimed, flinging himself on the sofa—

"Kate, we are ruined. In vain I have struggled for weeks past; it is useless to attempt it longer. To-day I shall be known as a bankrupt—penniless, and worse than penniless. In trying to double my fortune I have lost all. You and my children are beggars."

"Why should loss of wealth trouble you, Richard?" said his wife tenderly, approaching and taking his hand. "That is after all but a trifling misfortune. While we are spared to each other, blest with health and children, why should we repine at the mere loss of fortune?"

The husband groaned.

"Ah, to be dishonest, Kate," he said; "fear to look men in the face, because I am a bankrupt—unable to pay my debts. Kate, the very idea of this drives me nearly mad. To avoid this, what have I not done? I have passed sleepless nights and anxious days, but all in vain."

With soothing words the wife tried to comfort him; but, alas, he paid little heed to her efforts.

Just then a servant entered, saying that a gentleman wished to see Mr. Warren.

"Tell him that I cannot," replied his master; "I will see nobody."

"But you will," replied a cheerful voice, and a gentleman closely followed the servant as he entered.

"How is this, my dear Dick!" he said; "you are in trouble, and did not apply to me; that was not right."

"And of what use would it have been?" returned Warren. "I am weary of borrowing of one friend to repay the other, day after day. Even that has failed me at last, and I have come to hide myself from the prying gaze of those who will soon be talking of my disgrace."

"I had heard rumors of this, Dick, and went to your office to see you; as you were not there, I followed you here. You have two hours yet before bank hours are over. Here is a blank check, fill it up yourself and it shall be duly honored. Pay at your convenience. No thanks, it is only a loan. I know your business well, and that in a little time, with perhaps a little assistance, all will be right again."

Totally overcome, Richard could only grasp his friend's hand, while his eyes filled with an unwonted moisture.

"How can we ever thank you, dearest cousin Ben?" cried Kate. "How can we ever repay you?"

"Tut, tut, Kate; I am only discharging a part of a debt I owe you, my dear girl. I owe all I possess—all I am—to you. When I first came here, a raw, ignorant, awkward country booby, you were not ashamed of me. You took me cordially by the hand, influenced your father to assist me, and more than all, by unvarying kindness, offering me a home and innocent amusements in your society, kept me out of the many temptations that beset a lonely, inexperienced lad, such as without you I should have been. I thanked you for it then, even when I didn't appreciate the sacrifice it was a—fine lady to have a bumpkin like myself about her; and when I knew more of the world and understood the rarity of such conduct, I loved you the better for it, and felt the more grateful. I had no opportunity to show it before, in any substantial form. But now you see you are under no obligations. I'm only getting rid of a little of the heavy load you placed me under long ago. Be off, with you, Dick, and hereafter rely on me in all cases like the present. Don't get discouraged too easily—business men, of all others, should have elastic temperaments. Good bye, now," he added, as Warren disappeared, kissing the tears from Kate's cheek, "and be assured that Ben Adams, the millionaire, has never forgotten, and will try to repay your kindness to your poor and awkward cousin."

"I am richly repaid," she muttered. "How little I dreamed, long ago, that twice in my life I should owe my highest happiness to the trifling acts of kindness towards my good cousin."

BASCOM FEMALE SEMINARY,
GRENADA, MISSISSIPPI.

THE scholastic year is divided into two sessions of five months each, opening on the first Monday in September and February.

Tuition per Session, from $10 to $30; Music $25; Language, any ancient or modern, $12; Vocal Music $4; Incidental fee $1; Board $30.

No deduction is made for lost time, except in cases of protracted sickness.

Special attention is paid to the elements—the ground work—of a thorough education.

The discipline is strict, but enforced by appeals to the moral sensibility and self respect.

The Music Department is particularly attractive.

Economy is earnestly recommended, and extravagance prevented as far as possible.

The Seminary building is well adapted to educational purposes. The Boarding Department is under the immediate care of the President and his lady—who spare no pains to secure the comfort of their boarders.

A full Faculty of experienced and successful Teachers—an excellent Apparatus, adapted to a complete course in Natural Science—the location in the midst of moral and refined society—have secured to the Seminary its present popularity and prosperity.

Every pupil boarding at the Seminary must furnish her own towels. All other things essential to health and comfort are furnished by the Institution.

Young ladies are received at any time; but it is better for them to enter at the first of the Session.

For further particulars apply to Rev. S. W. MOORE, A. M., President. s12 3t

FOR SALE,—THE LEFLICIANA FEMALE INSTITUTE—The subscriber having been elected President of Post Gibson Collegiate Academy, offers for sale the property in Jackson, La., known as the Feliciana Female Institute, including Scholar School and Household Furniture. Apply to Prof. Scales, or to B. JONES. se13 3t

NOTICE.—The Post Gibson Collegiate Academy for Females will commence its session on Monday, the 6th October next. B. JONES.

GREAT MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.

THE papers teem with speculations upon the amazing mortality among children; but they fail to indicate the true cause—the presence of Worms in the stomach and intestines. At least half the fatal diseases to which childhood is subject are synonymous to Worms. This was the opinion of Abernethy and Sir Astley Cooper. What mother, then, would risk the consequences of this terrible disorder, when a few doses of WINSLOW'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE will always sweep away the vermin and the mucous in which they are imbedded, leaving the system in a healthy condition and secure against a return of the complaint.

Be particular and remember the name "Winslow's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. For sale in New Orleans wholesale and retail by

A. WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole proprietors.
Sold by all the Druggists. se13 1y

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

FACULTY—Rev. H. CATHWEATT, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Natural Sciences, Belles-Lettres and Ancient Languages.

Rev. E. B. PITTS, A. M., Vice President and Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. DEMBERT, M. D., Professor of the Physical Sciences.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER PLAGGE, Professor of Music.

Miss L. BATES, A. M., Instructress in English Literature, Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, etc.

Mrs. AIMES PLAGGE, Instructress in Music and the French Language.

Miss MARY E. CROWDER, M. E. L., Instructress in Academic Department.

Miss E. K. QMARLES, M. E. L., Instructress in Primary Department.

Timely notice will be given of any changes in the members of the Faculty.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department.....$15 00
Academic Department.....15 00

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Freshmen and Sophomore classes.....20 00
Junior and Senior classes.....25 00

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Music on the pianoforte, harp or guitar.....25 00
Use of Instruments.....5 00
Vocal music.....1 00
Drawing, with use of copies.....10 00
Water and chromatic painting, each.....15 00
Crayoning.....15 00
Oil painting.....20 00
Embroidery.....10 00
Incidental expenses.....2 00
Fee for Graduation and Diploma.....5 00

Payment to be made at the close of each session.

No extra charge made for the Ancient Languages.

Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would, however, respectfully urge all parents and guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the educational interest of the pupils and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, etc., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their children or wards, with such other information as may be deemed proper and necessary.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm.—The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath and recite a Bible lesson each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July; at which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, etc., to be made to the President of the College.

TRUSTEES.

Wm. Crosby,	Daniel Brown,
R. T. Johnson,	Henry Moser,
W. W. Bell,	R. H. Carruth,
G. R. Draughon,	J. D. Wemple,
H. Slone,	W. E. Doty,
S. B. Rives,	L. Phillips,
John Burruss,	James Persons,
J. D. Wilder,	W. H. Terrill,
M. M. Campbell,	C. C. Bruns,
H. Phillips,	W. H. Berger,
John Jordan,	R. T. Gibbs,
J. M. Williams,	B. W. Pearson,
J. H. Mumford.	au30 tf

MILES OWEN & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS and Receiving and Forwarding Merchants, No. 17 Carondelet street, New Orleans. au30

BOOTH & CO.,

ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and jobbers at wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

For the accommodation of friends and the public we have opened a retail department on the same premises. au30

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.

AYER'S PILLS glide, sugar-shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is there, and tells with giant force on the very foundations of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not wear their discompers if they knew they could be cured for 25 cents. Try Ayer's Pills, and you know it.

Purify the blood and disease will be starved out.

Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.

Take this best of all Purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sickness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, derangements of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, all derangements and all diseases arising therefrom are easily cured by before them like darkness before the sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure—suffer no more—the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

That AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is the best medicine for a Cough, is known to the whole world, and that AYER'S PILLS are the best of all Pills, is known to those who have used them.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by every respectable druggist in the United States.

au30 3m WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents.

13,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE lands are situated in Morehouse parish, Louisiana, and in what is known as the "Chastor Grants." They are of the richest quality of alluvial soil, unsurpassed in fertility by any lands in the South, and capable of producing from one and a half to two bales, or fifty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre. They lie near the Ouachita and Bœuf rivers—good navigable streams—and likewise in convenient distance of the route of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, now in process of construction, and hastening to a rapid completion. A portion of these lands are highly improved and in a flourishing state of cultivation; the country in which they lie is very healthy; the water is excellent and altogether they will be found to possess greater advantages and present inducements to purchasers than any lands now offered for sale in the Southern country. They will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, and on the most favorable terms. Title perfect.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, either personally at his residence in Prairie Jefferson, Morehouse parish, or by letter addressed to Point Jefferson, Morehouse parish, Louisiana. Dan'l Ely. JAMES B. BRIGHAM.

NEW ORLEANS.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

SITUATED on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital. The regular course of Lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, the 10th November, 1856, and continue five months.

FACULTY:

ERASMUS D. FENNER, M. D., Professor of Theory and and Practice of Medicine.
A. FOSTER HANSEN, M. D. Professor of Physiology.
THOMAS PENISTON, M. D. Professor of Clinical Medicine and Auscultation.
SAMUEL CHOPPIN, M. D. Professor of Surgery.
ISAAC L. CRAWFORD, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.
HOWARD SMITH, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
JOHN M. W. PICTON, M. D. Professor of Diseases of Women and Children.
D. WARREN BUCKELL, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics.
CORNELIUS C. BEARD, M. D. Professor of Anatomy.
ANTHONY A PENISTON, M. D. Adjunct Professor of Anatomy.

The dissecting room will be opened on the 15th October, and clinical instructions will be given daily at the Charity Hospital from that time till the end of the regular course of lectures. The proximity of the College to Charity Hospital will prevent all loss of time in going from one to the other.

It is the intention of the Faculty to demonstrate practical Medicine and Surgery at the bed side as much as possible. In addition to the facilities for this purpose afforded by the Hospital, a Dispensary will be established in the College for the examination and treatment of such patients as may not wish to enter the Hospital.

Here the students will be required to furnish patients prescriptions, apply dressings, etc. Indeed every effort will be made to render the course of instruction in this institution as practical as possible.

The College is situated in a quiet part of the city, and will be spacious and well ventilated.

The Professors will take pleasure in aiding the students to procure cheap and comfortable board and lodging.

Amount of fees for the full course of Lectures.....$108
Matriculation fee (paid but once).....5
Dissection fee.....10
Graduating fee.....25

For any further information, address

E. D. FENNER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty,
au9 4t No. 51 Carondelet street.

PLANTATION AND GARDEN FERTILIZERS.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand the following concentrated manures, a single trial of which will prove to the most incredulous their value as a restorer of fertility to worn out soils, and their adaptation to increasing largely the products of the Garden and Orchard.

Numerous testimonials from gentlemen who tried them last season have been received, all of which appear in saying that their experiments were satisfactory and profitable beyond their anticipations.

PHOSPHATED GUANO,
In barrels of about 250 lbs., at 3 cents per lb.
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
In barrels of about 200 lbs., at 2 cents per lb.
COARSE GROUND BONES,
In barrels of about 175 lbs., at 2½ cents per lb.
FINE GROUND BONES,
In barrels of about 200 lbs., at 3 cents per lb.
PERUVIAN GUANO,
In sacks of about 140 lbs., at 3 cents per lb.
POUDRETTE
Or de-odorized Night Soil in barrels, at $1 55 per bbl.
LAND PLASTER,
At $1 75 per barrel.

Also—
ROCK SALT, in barrels of about 300 lbs. at 1 cent per lb.

Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. A pamphlet containing further particulars and directions for using the above fertilizers will be sent by mail, on the receipt of a postage stamp, to any one desiring it.

D. C. LOWBER, 92 Magazine street,
my15 6m New Orleans.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY,
MARION, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.—Rev. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal and Professor of Moral, Mental and Natural Sciences.

Miss. JULES BRUDY, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.

Mrs. ELLEN C. ADRIAN.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Miss ——

ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS.

Miss ANNIE HOPKINS.
Mrs. H. C. PARHAM.

MUSIC.

Miss ELEANOR MOORE.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Dr. ——

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

JOHN F. BONDURANT, Esq., and lady.

THE ensuing scholastic year will commence on Wednesday, the 1st of October.

The Institution has entered on its sixth session under the auspices of the same Principal. A sense of duty, interest and pleasure binds his future connexion with the institution permanent and perpetual.

The apparatus, Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical, is large and well selected.

There is a numerous cabinet of minerals and fossils in connexion with the Seminary.

There is a library of more than one thousand volumes accessible to the pupils, which will shortly be increased several hundred volumes.

The number of musical instruments, piano, harp, guitars, etc., is always sufficient to meet the wants of the department.

The Institution is furnished with a large and excellent collection of maps, charts, diagrams, plates, globes, etc.

The grounds of the Seminary have been enlarged and the entire premises tastefully enclosed.

UNIFORM.

The Trustees and Principal at a meeting lately held, adopted a uniform for the following reasons:

1st. To secure economy in dress. It is impracticable to secure it otherwise.

2d. Our young ladies are of diverse pecuniary conditions, as is but to be expected where such a number are thrown together, and this diversity is published to the world by the different styles and quality of dress on all public occasions.

3d. On public occasions we have often—as well as the young ladies, been mortified to hear this diversity remarked.

4th. Without a uniform, there being no rule in the article of dress, the region of whim and caprice is left boundless, and the trouble of satisfying these endlessly diverse fancies in every article, is burdensome and annoying in the extreme. For the above and other good reasons, we have adopted a uniform, and commend it to our patrons and the public. It must be regarded as a law of the Institution.

FOR WINTER, BROWN OF MEDIUM SHADE.

DRESSES.—Brown Merino and brown ralleos, muslin and trimmed plain.

BONNETS.—Plain straw or chick braid, lined; trimmed cherry cape or bonnets for school.

SHOES.—Thick sole high-quartered kip, calf, gaut or kid.

MANTLES.—Same material and color of dress.

GLOVES.—Brown kid or brown woolen.

COLLARS.—Plain.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—Plain linen cambric.

APRONS.

UMBRELLA.—A lady's small umbrella.

SUMMER, BLUE.

DRESSES.—For school, blue calico or plain blue chambrey and gingham. For church, blue muslins or lawns, made and trimmed plain. For special occasions, white; made and trimmed plain.

BONNETS.—Plain straw or chick braid-lined; trimmed with blue. Cape bonnets for school.

SHOES.—Thick sole, high-quartered kip, calf gaut or kid.

MANTLES.—Blue bareges.

GLOVES.—Plain kid or plain silk, for special occasions.

COLLARS.—Handkerchief, sprigs, fans, umbrellas. No jewelry, except a breastpin.

Catalogues containing all information concerning the school, will be promptly sent on application to the Principal.

JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

Marion, July 22, 1856. au2 3m

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this department will commence on MONDAY, November 17th, 1856, and will terminate in the ensuing March.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.
A. L. Riddle, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
A. H. Cenas, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
Dunbar A

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 27.
WHOLE NUMBER 287.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1856.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—30 CAMP ST.

ITEMS OF CALIFORNIA.

THE MINING.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire:—Dear Brother—There are, as practiced in this country, five kinds of mining—the surface, hydraulic, tunneling, river and quartz mining.

1. The surface diggins, as it is usually styled, is the first that was practiced in this country, and for a time was more profitable than any that has succeeded it. This is usually done by digging from two to four and five feet into the surface of the earth, and throwing the loose dirt into a long box, or rather an extension of boxes, through which a rapid stream of water is running, and across the bottom of these sluice-boxes as they are called, strips of wood are nailed called ripples. The water dissolves the dirt, releasing the particles of gold that are in it, and these, being heavier than any other particles in the dirt, fall against the ripples and are secured to the miner. It is sometimes the case more effectually to accomplish this, that quicksilver is placed against these strips, which receives and retains the particles of gold, and refuses to receive anything else. The gold is relieved from the quicksilver by evaporating the latter by heating it in a pan. The washing through sluice-boxes, however, is an improvement in mining. The former method was to wash the gold out of the dirt in a box, fixed on rockers and called a cradle, until the gold is relieved from the dirt. This washing takes place in a riddle, which is placed over the bottom of the cradle, and through which the dirt that is being washed passes, and falling against strips in the bottom of the cradle, the gold is secured as in the case of the sluice-boxes. An improvement on this method was the introduction of a box, at the end of which was attached a sheet-iron riddle. This riddle rises gradually from the bottom of the box, permitting the water and dirt to pass through it, and catching the coarser pebble and stone which is to be thrown off. On the bottom, under this riddle, is the ripple made by the cross strips, as before noticed, against which the particles of gold are caught and secured. The middle, and the box with which it is immediately connected, is called the Long Tom; but the extended sluice-box often, but not always connected with it, is no part of the Long Tom. The cradle and Long Tom are now but seldom used, except by Chinamen.

2. The second method of mining is the hydraulic. This is effective and powerful. In this method the miner gets his water usually from ditches passing along high upon the hill or mountain-side, which is conveyed to him through hose to a pipe which he holds in his hand, and through which he directs at will a powerful stream against the side of the hill or mountain, which tares it down with rapidity and power. These ditches which afford great facilities to mining, are generally conducted from rivers at an immense expense, and are sometimes brought from twenty to forty miles, the water of which is sold to the miner by the square inch. They are very profitable to the miners. The dirt thus torn from the hill is washed through the sluice-boxes, and the gold is secured in the boxes in the manner already noticed.

3. The third mentioned is that of tunneling. This is now a very common method, and when successful is most profitable. It is, however, very expensive, and is usually undertaken by companies. Tunneling is accomplished in two ways. One is to tunnel from the side into the bosom of the mountain. Another is to sink what they call a shaft until they strike the gravel dirt, which contains the gold. Both of these methods have their difficulties. To explain which I must give you some account of the peculiar formation of the mountains containing the gold. These are invariably resting on a bed of rock that lies in a basin position, and very usually if not always contains water. It is therefore important to the miner that he strike the basin in the right place, so as to drain off the water and give him access to the pay dirt. If he is too high he has to try it over again; if too low to ascend. If the man who sinks the shaft comes in coutact with the water he has to pump it out if he can. If he cannot his labor is lost. Or if he fail to strike what is called the lead of the pay dirt, he has lost his labor and the cost. In the process of tunneling, when they reach the rim of the basin, they have to pass through it, which is usually found to be very hard. These tunnels are most usually from two to three years in digging, and at a cost of from ten to fifty dollars per foot, and are rarely less than from three to twelve hundred feet. In prosecuting this work they are sometimes interrupted by bad air, which they overcome by heating the mouth of the tunnel with a stove, and the rarified air draws out the unhealthy air. Another method is to sink a shaft so as to connect the tunnel with the surface of the earth, when by these methods the gold leads are fortunately struck, it usually affords an ample fortune to the proprietors. It is not unusual to find the gravel very strongly cemented, so as to make a strong resistance to the operator. These leads of gravel are supposed to be the beds of former streams of water, however deeply bedded under the mountains.

4. The fourth method is the river mining. In this the river is turned out of its bed, usually by flumming, and the bed of the river is then washed out and the gold taken from it. The gold, being heavier than anything else, makes its way in the greatest quantities to the bed rock, if there be such in the river. The washing is generally done through the sluice-boxes, as before described.—The flume by which the water is removed from the river, is a large plank box, surrounded and sustained by timbers, and when necessary propped, so as to lead the water out of the way. This is said at present to be the least profitable, and the most uncertain kind of mining, and can only be resorted to in low water.

4. The fifth description of mining is the quartz. This involves so much of cost for machinery, tunneling, etc., that it has proved disastrous to the miners, and has caused the total failure of a great number of men; but great improvements have of late been made in this kind of mining, and it is becoming more profitable. Some companies have succeeded very well, and it is now presumed that this is destined to become the most common and profitable of all the mining of this country. Exceedingly rich veins of quartz have been discovered at Quartzburg, Mariposa county and elsewhere. Some beautiful specimens were shown me at Quartzburg. The process of separating the gold from the quartz, is first to brake up the quartz into pieces sufficiently small to be crushed by the pestles of the quartz mills. These beat the stone into a powder, and the water at the same time let in upon it in such a manner as to wash it into troughs, where the gold is washed from it into quicksilver, deposited as before described.

The method of obtaining the quartz is generally by tunneling. The quartz is usually found in rather regular veins, and sometimes you may see these projecting through the earth in long white rows, and on little ridges ascending the mountain sides. These are sometimes found bedded in earth and stones, and also in immense masses of slate. They associate very much with slate in this country.

The cost of mills by which these quartz are crushed are very considerable. There is one in Grass Valley belonging to an English Company, which cost from *seventy to eighty thousand dollars*: Another at Strong's Diggins, on the North Fork of the American River, that cost something over forty thousand dollars. There are numerous others in various portions of the State—at Placerville, Quartzburg, etc.

For a number of the facts contained in the above statements, I am indebted to Mr. Augustus Williams, of this State, who is now a practical miner. He is a native of Kentucky, but an immigrant from Missouri to California. I have also witnessed in person all the various species of mining in the country.

Ever truly yours,

W. H. KAVANAUGH.

P. S.—Bishop Scott, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, arrived in this city by the last steamer—preached here on Sabbath last, and will hold the Conference at San. Jose, commencing on the 27th inst. The Bishop, though generally in feeble health, seems to have stood the voyage pretty well—appears cheerful and in the spirit of his work. This leaves me in good health, Mrs. K. in tolerable and improving health.

Yours, W. H. K.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 19, 1856.

NOTICE.

ACADEMY, Ala., September 10, 1856.

Please give notice through your paper that the amount required before commencing the building of the Male College, $75,000, has been subscribed in good solvent subscriptions, and that the Board have determined to raise $150,000. The Trustees of said College are earnestly invited to attend a meeting of the Board on Wednesday, the 1st day of October next.

Yours truly,

JOHN B. GLENN, Prest.

God loveth his people to the end, therefore they shall endure to the end.

He loveth them in his Son, and as his Son, and as long as he loveth his Son.

A NEW OFFICER---WHO IS HE?

THE BISHOP OF ALABAMA, U. S.

The London Morning Star announces that "the Bishop of Alabama, U. S., preached to large congregation, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Moorfields Cripplegate," on Sunday evening, 3d inst.

We have heard of the Governor of Alabama, and other State officers recognized by its Constitution. But who is this "Bishop of Alabama" preaching at "St. Bartholomew's Church, Moorfields Cripplegate?" Hasn't John Bull been hoaxed by somebody?

Bishop Andrew resides in Alabama, and from his position and the influence and relative strength of the Methodists there, he, if any one, is entitled to the distinction of "the Bishop of Alabama." But Bishop Andrew has not taken a trip across the Atlantic lately. The Rev. Mr. Cobb, who is the Bishop of a very small sect, in Alabama, has had leave of absence from his Diocese. Is it possible he has been passed off on the credulous abroad for "the Bishop of Alabama, U. S?"

The Conferences---The Preachers.

As the time for holding the Conferences is drawing nigh, the Agents would respectfully request the Preachers to make arrangements to settle their accounts in full at Conference, where it is not done before.

The amount of cash required in our business makes it necessary that we collect our debts. The Preachers will greatly oblige us, therefore, by cashing their accounts at Conference, or before. It would afford us great pleasure to extend accommodations where it might be desired, were we in circumstances to do so; but we know you will properly appreciate our necessities, and, if need be, will borrow the money to pay us. We know on whom we rely when we appeal to Methodist Preachers. We need only to state the case, and no doubt you will do your utmost to comply with our wishes.

STEVENSON & EVANS, Agents.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Resolutions of Joint Board.

PARSONAGE, Natchez, Miss. Aug. 30, 1856.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire:—Dear Brother—The Joint Board of Centenary College adopted several resolutions at their last annual meeting, which they ordered to be published in the Advocate:

"Inasmuch as it has pleased God to remove Brothers Rev. John Lane, Rev. A. T. M. Fly and John Robson from our midst—

Resolved, That we, while we submit to the will of Providence, deplore their loss as Christian friends, and especially as members of this Board.

Resolved, That we in our associated capacity, as a Board of Trustees and Visitors, sympathize with their families in their bereavement—and trust that their many virtues in their intercourse with men, and integrity in the discharge of their duties, may ever be remembered by us, and be incentive to emulate their worthy example.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the New Orleans Christian Advocate, and presented to the families of the deceased.

A true copy from the record.

W. H. WATKINS, Sec'y.

Confessions of a Tobacconist.

Ever and anon we hear from the *tobacconizing* article. Many have been led to quit the practice and turn the savings into a bank that pays good interest. Others have not quit but mended their ways. So if the *quid* has not been affected the *quidmodo* has been.—[Ed.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me to communicate to the Christian public a few facts. It was about the year 1830 I commenced the practice of tobacco smoking. In this unprofitable trade I was a zealous laborer up to the commencement of this present year. The annual average expense to me has been about thirty dollars. The gross sum about seven hundred and fifty dollars! I have put the figures as low as I could, and be justified by facts. A moderate smoker—say three cigars per day—and who that smokes at all does not go beyond that number?—pays more than fifty dollars a year for wasting time and tobacco.

Thus far in this year I have not used the weed at all. I feel no inconvenience from this abstinence, and know of a truth that I feel better than for many years past.

The amount thus withdrawn from this insipid luxury (?). I shall transfer to the benefit of the Church of which I am at present a member.

AMANA.

September 5, 1856.

A man may be a worshipper of the true God, and yet not a true worshipper of God.

A fear of departing from God is a good means to keep us from departing from him.

There are pleasures approaching to God here, but at his right hand there are pleasures forever more.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Fayette District---Mississippi Conference.

Brother McTyeire:—By the 21st of July I had completed my third round on this District, and intended soon to give your readers some account of our prospects, but severe family affliction has prevented me until now. Though much of the time I have traveled and labored "in weariness and painfulness," having been almost constantly afflicted with sciatica and inflamation of the throat, yet I have been able to meet all my appointments except one, which occurred at the time of the heavy sleet last winter. After the close of the unusually cold winter our congregations have generally been large, attentive, and often deeply impressed with the religious services of our quarterly meetings. Our love feasts have invariably been held according to rule, and God has made them a blessing to his people as in former years. They have been happy seasons to the faithful.

I notice that where our preachers, instead of complaining about the neglect of class-meetings, enter heartily themselves into the exercises of the class-room, a large portion of our people seem to be as fond of them as ever before. This has been particularly manifested on the Georgetown Circuit, now under the pastoral care of Brother Ers canbrack. I find where our preachers, thirsting themselves for the sweet communion of Saints, invite the membership to meet them in class, they respond as readily as in former time. It is true that some do not, and such has always been the case, but "what is the chaff to the wheat?" Thirty years ago, that embodiment of ministerial excellence, Bishop Roberts, advised us if we could not preach a sermon of ordinary length and hold class-meeting afterwards, we had better preach a short sermon than to neglect meeting the class. A pious layman, of fine practical sense, once said to me, "that faithful preaching was like driving a nail in a sure place, and holding class-meeting afterwards was like clinching it on the other side to prevent its drawing out." I endorse the opinion.

The great object of our mission as Methodist preachers being to "spread scriptural holiness over the land," the subject of Bible holiness has been brought prominently before our membership, and I am happy in saying that I have never known our people more interested on the subject of personal holiness than they now are in many parts of this District. The Guide to Holiness, and our standard books in connection with the Holy Scriptures are being read and studied on the subject, and many are hungering and thirsting after "the fullness of the blessing of gospel of Christ." Some, blessed be God, have already believed and entered into the enjoyment of perfect love. May the number be greatly increased!

Our preachers are all doing a good work in circulating our books and tracts among the people. They consider it no disparagement to their ministerial dignity to fill their saddle bags with these "leaves from the tree of life, which are for the healing of the nations," and call the attention of the people everywere to a lot "of good religious books," which they have brought along for their special benefit. Solomon truly said "of making many books there is no end," and the same may be said in regard to selling books, the more we sell the greater will be the demand. A jovial friend of mine, who, I regret to say was in the habit of indulging too freely in his cups, once said to me, when he took one dram he wanted another, and very soon a third, and when he got to thirdly he then wanted all that was in the barrel. This is somewhat the process of reading good books. Get a man to read one, and forthwith he wants another, and then a third, until he finds his head and heart so improved, and withal has acquired such a taste for reading that it has become a life-long source of pleasure and profit to him.—In a large portion of my District the "Great Iron Wheel" had been industriously circulated by those whose mendicable calling seems to be to hate the Methodists and to misrepresent our doctrines and church government; and early in the year they flattered themselves that no one would undertake a refutation of Mr. Graves' book; but they have met with a sad disappointment and a terrible overthrow in the sudden appearance and wide-spread circulation of Brownlow's "Great Iron Wheel examined." The general impression among those who have read Brownlow's book, is, that he has effectually "answered a fool according to his folly."

In the Eastern portion of my District we greatly need a Colporteur who can visit every house and circulate our religious and denominational literature in detail among the people. There are large neighborhoods almost wholly under the influence of the Baptist Church, and where but little is known about our church except what is false and unfavorable; and thus it has been for more than thirty years to my certain knowledge; and thus it will ever be until people learn from ourselves who and what we are. I have been looking around all the year for a suitable man to undertake this business, but hitherto have looked in vain. I believe an active and industrious man, with a benevolent heart and winning manners, would do much good in this way to others, and make good wages for himself. I have heard cheering news, especially from Pearl River Circuit, since my last round, but more of this hereafter.

Yours affectionately,

J. G. JONES.

August 27, 1856.

The Physician's Delay.

"Now Jesus loved Martha, and her sisters, and Lazarus. When he had heard, therefore, that he was sick, he abode, two days still in the same place where he was." John xi. 5, 6.

There is something very remarkable in that word, "therefore." I feel sure that if you had given human reason the fifth verse, "Now Jesus loved Martha, and her sister, and Lazarus," and ask for the legitimate inference, the sixth verse would have continued thus, "When he had heard, therefore, that he was sick, he hastened and went at once to Bethany." But as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are his ways higher than our ways, and his thoughts than our thoughts—and he "abode two days still in the same place where he was."

We can easily picture the intense anxiety of the sisters. Will our messenger reach the Lord in time? will our urgent necessity appear? will he come at once? And when sufficient time had elapsed for his arrival, what painful and fruitless conjectures as to his absence! Jesus was not unmindful of their deep distress. Witness the serenity with which, when his hour was come, he fearlessly returned to Judea where "the Jews had sought to stone him," witness how, when he saw Mary weeping and her friends weeping with her, he groaned in the spirit, and was troubled; witness how he wept and groaned again, though he knew that one brief hour would turn their mourning into joy; still, with the keenest appreciation of all they were going through, because he loved Martha, and her sister, and Lazarus, "he abode two days still in the same place where he was."

The reason is no mystery to us now, for we know the sequel. Through this delay his mightest miracle was wrought. Suffering saint, you are passing through the furnance. You know not what Jesus is doing now, you see not the bright sequel. Take comfort from the family of Bethany. For you, too, eternal blessings are connected with protracted affliction.—[Bickersteth.

How Older Ministers may Benefit Younger Ones.

Dr. Wayland, in one of his late articles to the Examiner, New York, discourses at largo how *older* ministers may benefit *younger* ones. We have room only for this extract:

"He may teach him to form the plan of a sermon, show him the errors of the plans which he presents, hear him preach, point out his awkwardness in language and delivery; encourage him in all that is good and acceptable, and prune away all that is the reverse. In this way a pastor may be of invaluable advantage to his younger brother in the ministry. Nor need this be done in the form of stiff and formal lectures. It may nearly all be accomplished in the way of pleasant, fraternal conversation, while riding to visit the sick, or while walking together to attend a meeting, or working together in the garden or the field. Older brethren in the ministry have little idea how greatly they might improve their juniors by conversation of this kind. One of our most distinguished and most eloquent ministers, on whose lips the first men in the nation have hung with solemn attention, once told me that all the instructions which he had received in preaching was contained in a single remark addressed to him by an aged father in the Gospel. 'Tell the people,' said he, 'precisely what they tell you.' He had the good sense to understand the precept and reduce it to practice. In visiting his people he remarked the various forms of religious experience, in affliction, in joy, in conversion, remorse, repentence, faith, doubt, trust, in sickness and health, and in the hour of death. He told the people what they told him, and hence his preaching was distinguished for vivacity, knowledge of the human heart, and richness of religious experience, which has been rarely excelled. Probably in no six months of his life did that old minister ever do so much to advance the cause of Christ, as by uttering these few words of advice to his younger brother."

In Conversation.—Set a watch, O, Lord before my mouth; keep thou the door of my lips. Let the words of my mouth and the meditations of my heart be always acceptable in thy sight, oh, Lord, my strength and my Redeemer. Preserve me, oh, Lord, from vain conversations; give me grace never to be ashamed to speak of thee and thy law.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Vigilance on the Eve of Disbanding.

JUDGE TERRY RELEASED.

By the arrival of the steamer Philadelphia Monday afternoon, with the California mails, we have dates from that State to the 20th ult.

The news is of an interesting nature. Several events of importance have transpired since the sailing of the last steamer.

From the summary of the fortnight's news, which we find in the True Californian of the 20th, we extract the following:

Two events have transpired during the past fortnight just closed, which in future time will be referred to as having had a more than ordinary influence upon the times: we refer to the People's meeting for bringing into the field an independent ticket for our local offices, and the Grand Vigilance Demonstration, which took place the day before yesterday, August 18th, and which is understood to be the ceremony preceding the *unbinding* of the Committee.

The Coroner's Jury which held inquests over the bodies of Brace and Hetherington, the men hung on the 20th July by the Vigilance Committee, brought in a verdict, on the 6th of August, to the effect that the deceased came to their deaths by being hung by a man named Robert Nixon, assisted by other men, whose names are unknown, supposed to belong to an organization styling themselves the Committee of Vigilance. It is said, on good authority, that Robert Nixon can prove by indisputable testimony that he was not on the ground at the time of the execution. The verdict was received by the people with general ridicule; and a writer in one of the papers stated that the zeal of the Coroner has not been excelled since the time when so much care was taken to ascertain "Who killed Cock Robin?"

At two o'clock on the morning of the seventh of August, David S. Terry, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, so long held a prisoner by the Committee of Vigilance, was released. He was convicted of the assault on Hopkins, but as there was no punishment within the power of the Committee to inflict commensurate with such an offence, they concluded to discharge him with a resolution of censure. This action caused intense excitement, and for a few hours produced much dissatisfaction in the ranks of the General Committee. But the lapse of a little time sufficed to calm down the excitement, and few said anything except in acquiescence on the next day. Judge Terry, upon leaving the rooms, which he did before daylight, proceeded at once, as a measure of precaution against the wrath of the populace, which had been so highly raised against him, on board the U. S. sloop-of-war John Adams, lying at that time in the bay. The same evening he proceeded to Sacramento.

On the 18th August the Committee of Vigilance turned out in full force for a grand parade. Near five thousand men were under arms, and had there been more arms the number would have been increased. After parading in procession through most of the principal streets for the greater part of the day, they disbanded without accident or disturbance. During the march the streets were strewn with flowers by the ladies, who had assembled in great numbers on the galleries and porticoes overlooking the route of the procession.

The Alta of the same date has the following in regard to the release of Judge Terry, and the closing acts of the Vigilance Committee:

A few days after the execution of Hetherington and Brace, the Committee having examined with great care and deliberation the case of Judge Terry, about which there had been more solicitude than any other upon which they had been called to adjudicate, decreed, by a large majority, to release him from custody. This produced considerable dissatisfaction amongst many members as well as friends outside their body; but on all the facts being published, the course of the Committee met with a cordial approval from all; even those most disposed to murmur, being, in many instances, the first to renew their expressions of confidence, and pledges of support. It is now conceded on all hands, that the Committee have acted with consummate wisdom and justice, not only in this instance, but throughout their whole proceedings. It is in the mouth of every body that they have yet to make their first mistake.

Thus entrenched in the public confidence—endorsed by the whole community—the object of general gratitude and approval—all opposition withdrawn, or dwindled down into insignificance, the national vessel that threatened to fire upon our town sailed from port—the General Government turning a deaf ear to the application of their foes—everywhere triumphant—their work accomplished—the people satisfied—justice vindicated—crime rebuked, the long and arduous duties of the Committee draw to a close, and they contemplate with joy the end of their labors. A few days after the discharge of Terry, the remaining prisoners were released, and the work of dismantling their fortifications commenced. This accomplished, they resolved, on Monday, the 18th inst., to marshall all their forces, and openly, before the world, to march to their quarters and there consummate their work by resigning into the hands of the people the power delegated to them at the commencement of their labors.

The King Testimonial Committee published a report on the 15th of August, by which it appears that the whole amount of the fund contributed by the people of this State for the benefit of the widow and orphans of the late James King of Wm., is $34,559 43. This money is to be invested by trustees for the beneficiaries.

On Monday evening, August 11th, there was an immense gathering of the people in front of the American Exchange, on Sansome street, they having been called together by a published card, signed by about three hundred of our most respected and substantial citizens. The meeting was understood to be a movement for the organization of a People's party, pledged to vote for the best officers, irrespective of partisan or political connections. Ira P. Rankin was elected chairman. Thirty-six Vice-Presidents were also chosen. An attempt was made by the old party hacks to disturb the deliberations of the people, but they were quickly put down; and a committee of twenty-one was selected to bring out a People's ticket, which is to be reported for ratification at a future mass meeting. The Committee on nominations subsequently held a meeting, and have published a resolution that they will put forward the name of no man who directly or indirectly seeks to obtain a nomination from them!

On the 5th of August, a fire broke out at Diamond Springs, and destroyed a great portion of the town.

Beverly Wells was executed at Benicia on the 7th of August, for the murder of Dunn, in February last. He died protesting that he had acted in self-defence, and that his conviction resulted from perjury by a witness against him.

Highway robberies still continue very frequent in the interior of our State. On the 12th of August, the stage from Comptonville to Marysville, in which was a number of passengers and a large sum of money, was attacked by six mounted highwaymen. The driver and passengers were armed with revolvers, and defended themselves stoutly. A "young" battle ensued, in which a number of shots were exchanged; it is thought that several robbers were hurt, as one or two of them were unhorsed. The stage was riddled by balls, and a female passenger received one in her head, inflicting a dreadful wound. The robbers eventually retreated. The driver had one of his arms broken by a ball; one of the passengers was shot through both legs, and another received a glance shot across the forehead, which made a slight wound. Parties of Rangers have been organized to scour the country in pursuit of the highwaymen, but as yet none have been arrested.

From Oregon.

We copy the following Intelligence from Oregon from the True Californian of the 20th:

Our dates from Portland, Oregon, are to the 9th August. Some severe battles had been fought between the volunteers and the Nez Perces, in which the Indians were defeated with great slaughter—sixty being left dead on the field. These reverses had made this tribe quite tractable, and were at last accounts anxious to retreat.

It is reported that rich gold mines have been discovered in the Nez Perces country, which is in the northern part of Oregon.

T. J. Crawford, a large owner of the Albany Mills, was lately murdered by a man named Fox. Crawford seduced Fox's sister, and refusing to marry her, the latter drove a pistol bullet through his heart.

Later From China.

By the arrival of the bark Cesar from Hong Kong, the True Californian has the following items of Chinese intelligence:

The Hong Kong China Mail, of June 20th, says:

A trading-boat belonging to Sai-wan was plundered by pirates off that place on the 17th inst.

Peace Celebration.—To-day, on account of the Peace, H. M. S. Nankin has been dressed out in colors, and royal salutes were fired at noon by the Nankin and U. S. ships San Jacinto and Levant, afloat, and the Murray Battery ashore.

The Hong-Kong Shipping List contains the following among its other ship news:

Ship Mary Welshaint was totally dismasted; was towed into port by steamer. Ship Monsoon, from Sydney, put into Hong-Kong June 20th, in distress; had experienced a severe typhoon; lost main-yard, chains and anchors. Portuguese barque Smyrna lost mizzen-mast; had to return. Had heard of several other vessels being ashore.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADIAN AT QUEBEC.

The steamship Canadian, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., arrived at Quebec on the 9th inst. She brings intelligence four days later than that brought by the Persia at New York.

Great Britain.

The dinner to the Guards was given in the Surry Gardes, London, on the 26th ult. Two thousand men partook of it. Major Edwards, the oldest soldier in the army, presided. The whole affair passed off very pleasantly.

Sir Wm. Temple, Minister at Naples, Lord Palmerston's only brother, is dead.

Sir Colin Campbell is to be appointed Inspector General of Infantry.

A large Chartist meeting was held at Todmorton to welcome the return of John Frost to public life.

France.

Everything is dull. The papers are wholly employed with quarreling with each other.

The Emperor and his family continue at Biarritz, and letter writers continue to assert that the Emperor is suffering much from disease of the liver.

Spain.

We continue without definite intelligence from Spain. The Government is occupied in appointing new officers to all the Civil Departments, and they are mostly appointed from the liberal section.

The *Epoca* announces that the decree to suppress the whole National Guard will appear in a day or two. The National Guard of the Province of Madrid has already been disarmed. A further sum of thirty thousand pounds for the Cuba loans of 1834 and 1839, will be paid September 5th.

Portugal.

The bread riots are over and quiet restored. Cholera is on the decline at Lisbon.

The Portuguese Government announce a loan of fifteen hundred contos in six per cent. bonds, for public works.

A great many arrests have been made, both among the troops and citizens, in the endeavor to detect a conspiracy in the recent riots. Some excitement was felt at the arrival of a strong French squadron in the Tagus.

The harvest in Portugal is now over, and is even less than had been anticipated. The vines will prove a complete failure.

Italy.

The principal item of news comes in a sheet not strictly reliable, namely, "that the King of Naples, by the advice of Austria, demands to submit his differences with the Western Powers to the arbitration of a European Congress."

A very doubtful letter of the 11th says that a collision had taken place at Palermo between the Neapolitan troops and the Swiss.

The crops are said to be not so large an average throughout the Neapolitan Territory as was expected.

Prussia.

The Prussian papers publish minute accounts of the recent encounter between the Prussian Corvette *Danizic* and the pirates. The main facts do not differ from those already published. The event caused intense excitement in Berlin, but it is probably incorrect that Prussia has asked the aid of France and England—the feeling being that Prussia herself should undertake the chastisement of the Pirates. Russia has volunteered two or three ships to aid any expedition that Prussia may fit out.

Denmark.

A letter from Hamburg says that in the affair of the Sound Dues, great hopes are entertained that England will speedily accede to the plan of capitalization. These hopes were strengthened by the return of Mr. Buchanan, the English Minister, who had been to London to confer with his Government on the subject. During the past month, 2,046 vessels had passed through the Sound. Of these 900 were Swedish, 700 English, 250 Prussian, 70 French, 50 Russian, and 22 American.

Sweden.

Some few fatal cases of cholera had occurred at Stockholm. Gen. Andrew Bodisco, the Russian Military Envoy, was the first victim.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival Tuesday morning of the steamship Mexico, John Y. Lawless, commander, from Galveston via Powder Horn on the 14th, we have received full files of Texas papers, from which we extract the following items of intelligence:

Galveston Custom-House.—The Galveston Civilian, of the 12th inst., has the following:

The Collector of Customs has received a telegraphic dispatch, directing him to re-advertise for proposals for building the Galveston Custom-House, etc. The proposals to be opened the 20th October.

We learn from the same paper that a meeting was held in Brazoria, on the 8th inst., to take into consideration the present state of affairs in Kansas. Resolutions were adopted, strongly denouncing the course of the Freesoilers on the Kansas question. There were twenty-four volunteers enrolled, and the amount of seventeen hundred dollars was subscribed towards defraying their expenses.

The Galveston Confederate, of the 12th inst., says:

The business season, judging from appearances, has come upon us, all at once. Within the past few days there have been a dozen or more arrivals from sea, as our shipping list will tell, and goods of every species and description, from Yankee clocks and wooden nutmegs to lagging and rope, are crowding the wharves and filling the warehouses. The upper bayous are sending out the bay steamers, which have been lying idly by during the summer months and refitting for the winter's trade.

The late Legislature, according to the Austin Intelligencer, was a remarkable body, having "served through the coldest winter and hottest summer ever felt in Texas. They served three months in winter and two in summer. They have spoken, written, printed and circulated more speeches and reports than were spoken by the Federal Congress and Convention, from 1776 to the end of the Federal Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States.

Capt. Gumman, of the bark Mustang, which arrived at Indianola on the 9th, reports as follows:

September 5th, in lat. 26.01 N., long. 87.22 W., saw a vessel bottom up, with masts alongside, black mast-heads, and appeared to be a schooner about 100 tons. Bottom coppered, with black top. Rudder unshipped.

The Indianola Bulletin, of the 12th, says:

The brig Storm King, from N. Y., which arrived here during the week, picked up at sea a small schooner within one hundred miles of Cuba, and brought her into the port. She had either been abandoned, or broke loose from some port during a storm. The name painted on her stern was *El Rosario*.

The Galveston Civilian has the following in regard to this vessel:

A passenger by the steamship Louisiana, from Matagorda bay on Wednesday last, stated that a vessel had arrived at Powder Horn and reported that she had discovered a schooner; abandoned at sea, floating about with her helm lashed and everything made snug. She is described as a vessel of about 100 tons, and of that fast sailing and peculiar build and rig which causes her to be suspected of having been engaged in the slave trade. It is furthermore said that her interior fixtures leave little room to doubt that she had but recently been occupied by a living cargo. The strange craft was taken into port, and of course we will shortly learn more about her.

Derivation of the word "Cash."—There can be but little doubt that the word cash is derived from the Italian *cassa*, the chest in which Italian merchants kept their money, as do at the present time the Spaniards in their *caja*, and the Portuguese in their *caxa*, and the Frech in their *coisse*.

The application of the word cash to money is altogether English, it not having a corresponding term in any other European language.

Cash having been so inconsiderably adopted instead of *cassa*, (chest,) entries in the cash book (it should be chest book) are made in English counting-houses in this unmeaning way: "Cash Dr." and "Cash Cr.;" whereas the chest, and not the money, is Dr. for what is put into it, and Cr. for what is taken out.

Great mischief has too often arisen, as is well known in bankrupt courts, from the misuse of the word cash, in which large deficiencies often appear, and which would not be the case if the word chest were used as it ought to be. Instead of the cash account in the ledger, it should be chest account; but we have yet much to learn in England regarding mercantile book-keeping. [Notes and Queries.

Mineral Water in Sumpter County, Georgia.—The Macon Messenger mentions the discovery of a valuable mineral spring in the county of Sumpter ten miles from Americus.

The President left Washington on the 6th inst., for Warrenton Springs, where he intends remaining a short time.

Fire in Columbia, Pa.—A great fire occurred in the above named town on the afternoon of the 8th inst., destroying a large amount of property. Twenty-one buildings valued at from $20,000 to $30,000 were burned.

"Let's take a horn," is a phrase of frequent utterance. The blast of that horn may be the signal for the porter to open the gate of death.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

Volume, Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1856.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Last week we said, for the encouragement of our Agents, that our list was firm. We now add that for some time past, new subscribers have been coming in at the rate of twenty five a week. The accounts sent forth show a large amount due. Don't let your preacher start to Conference without paying all you owe; and while at it, it would be as well to pay up a year in advance. It may save you hereafter being charged $2 50 or $3 00. If the Agent passes you by—please call him and settle. If he will not answer and come to a settlement—then enclose a bill to us and have it credited to your account and you shall have a receipt for the same.

N. B. Unless large collections are made on the accounts now out, before the sessions of the Conferences, we shall not be able to meet the current expenses of the year.

THE NEW BOOK AGENT.

IN AND OUT.

From our Nashville correspondent it will be seen that Rev. J. E. Evans has resigned his post, and Rev. F. A. Owen been reappointed.

The letter of resignation of Mr. Evans, to the Book Committee, speaks kindly of his social and personal relations in the Book Concern—these were all pleasant and calculated to hold true. Bnt his conscience was not easy:

"The Great Head of the Church has workmen suited to, and designed for, every station in the vineyard. And while I am satisfied that he has called me to preach the gospel, he has some one well suited to the responsible station now resigned."

Sound doctrine for a first rate Presiding Elder and preacher, such as he is known to be, oven a first rate Agent is a poor exchange. Can't a layman be found willing to have his salary fixed by the Church, and feed out of the same portion with preachers, competent to such work? This is our doctrino and has been.

Mr. Evans' lotter shows him to have passed through painful exercises; and considering how long the subject has been before him, it seemed hard to settle:

"Having consented to the appointment, I determined to *try to believe* it my duty; and to remove everything out of my way that might act as a consideration to induce the abandonment of my position. I purchased a comfortable home for my family, and tried to feel settled. But so far from relieving my doubts as to duty, they have ripened into a profound conviction that my appropriate place is in the regular pastoral work of the ministry. You may well imagine that I have passed a very trying ordeal in reaching the determination."

His return to the pastorate will be a rejoicing to Georgia Methodists—however, it may affect the Book Committee. We hope however he will not preach such doctrine as the above extract. Do a thing and then determino *to try to believe it* right! Such casuistry would hardly stand the test of Prov. 20:25; and of Romans, 14:23. This yea and nay style looks like trifling, where such great interests are involved.

FEES AT FUNERALS.—The subject of fees at funerals occupy the attention of a number of our exchanges. Ono of them has this paragraph on the subject:

"People are more negligent in such matters than some persons imagine. A pastor is often subject to direct expense in attending funerals, and yet receives no compensation for his labors, nor even has his expenses paid. We have, in a number of instances, been called to attend funerals when it was considerable inconvenience for us to do so, and have gone to the livery and hired a horse and buggy at an expense of from one to two dollars or more, and yet have never received the amount paid for horse hire, nor even a thank you, for our services. Such cases are not of rare occurrence, and they prove a heavy and onerous tax on the purse. Certainly the minister has a right to expect his actual expenses to be paid at least. It is sufficient in any circumstances, if he gives his time and labor."

NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS.—The Synod of Mississippi, (New School,) at their late meeting, adopted the following action:

The Committee on the Minutes of the General Assembly, offered the following report, which was accepted and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the agitation of the subject of slavery in our General Assembly for several years past, has produced alienation of feeling between the Northern and Southern portions of our Church, weakening thereby the bonds of both Church and State, and crippling, in some degree, our influence,—therefore,

"Resolved, 1. That while we feel bound by the most sacred obligations, to seek the unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace, and deeply deplore any schism in the body of Christ, we are constrained to say that such agitation is unjust, oppressive, and unwarranted by the Word of God.

"2. That, as a Synod, we hold ourselves in readiness to co-operate with our brethren in the other Southern Synods in any action which may seem to be demanded by our relation to the General Assembly.

"That the Stated Clerk of this Synod is hereby directed to open a correspondence with a view to fraternal interchange of opinion between the Southern Synods upon this subject, and submit the result of said correspondence at the next meeting of the Synod."

IN DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES.—I will lift up my eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help. Hear my prayers, oh, Lord, and let my cry come unto thee. Hide not thy face from me in the time of trouble. Cause me to know the way wherein I should walk; for I lift up my soul unto thee. Lord, I am oppressed; undertake for me. In all my ways I acknowledge thee; and do thou, in mercy, direct my path.

LIQUORING ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Our readers have heard of wooding on the Mississippi, gambling on the Mississippi, and oven blowing upon the Mississippi. A late trip on that famous highway introduced us to what is not less than any of those a peculiarity—liquoring on the Mississippi.

Did you ever, reader, salt cattle on a lick-log, or give vermifuge to a score of little negroes on a plantation? Unless you have done both, you cannot conceive of a morning liquoring scene on a Mississippi steamboat. It takes the first to give you an idea of the relish, and the second of coming up to it one by one. We rose early, and by accident drew a chair on the guards, where a full and inside view of the bar presented itself.

The bar-keeper knows the habits of his customers singularly well. At certain times he strolls about—at others is constantly in attendance. Like a Surgeon, who, before going into an operation, has all his bandages and liniments and knives arranged and in reach so the bar-keeper did. We saw him do it. Here the sugar and the ice, and there the pick to break off more small pieces from the lump when needed. The slop-tub, just under the counter, for passing tumblers through, is replenished—the corks are drawn and fitted in easy—the faucets in order. If, peradventure, a weak stomach craves it, a lemon is cut and laid by the squeezer. All ready, he wipes off the board again and again.

Here comes a man in shirt sleeves, dry as a fish—takes a pull at the big bottle—goes back to bed. Next one fills up the glass to taper point—works his lips together as his hand touches it—turns it round on bottom—stops it an appreciable part of a second, just before the final tilt into a dry and thirsty abyss that doubtless had swallowed a cotton plantation in detail—seemed to see prismatic beauties as he hold it sunward. Down it went, slow and easy. Took his chair near by and looked thoughtfully out on the shore, wo wondering how his *innards* feel.

A man below the ordinary statue, but thick set, wearing calico pants and a loose linen coat, leads the way with two others, one looking seedy, the other careless. They agree after consultation as to the dram—don't seem hard to suit, and it works like a charm. They draw two chairs close, while the third sits on the railing in front, and laugh and talk boisterously till breakfast.

Next an elderly gentleman—looks rather shy—he is quick in this movement—has the change ready—wipes his mouth and is gone.

A young man, all neatly dressed and hat on, saunters up and says, "cock-tail," or something with a tail to it.—Did you ever see a cock-tail fixed up? It requires two glasses, and mixing requires a genius. From one to the other glass, right, left, left, right, up, down the sparkling fluid falls in a lengthening curve. It actually seems to rope—the liquor does. At last it rests in one. It was a curiosity to glance at the gentleman who ordered that extra article. He toyed with it until we feared the foam that had been got up with such effort, would subside before he got it down.

They come thick and fast now—fortunate foresight in the bar-keeper to have everything where he can lay his hand on it. Young men come, very young men, and men old enough to know better. We saw no father take up his son. They do these things apart. In some cases we painfully suspected that a member of the Christian Church, feeling away from witnesses and restraint, was indulging an old appetite.

Ever and awhile a deck hand would come to the side-door near, and pulling out a bag with money, get a dram without ice or sugar or water—the undiluted stuff. These were mostly Irishmen.

The variety in all this dreadful unity is not the least interesting fact. One comes for the liquor and nothing else—gets it and goes. Another likes the place, lounges about it, is in no hurry and orders the dram with an air of indifference. The concoction is not strong enough for this man, and he says something to bar-keeper, who sprinkles something into it; that man throws down the drink at a gulph and throws a glass of water after it as though he had swallowed fire. One takes it apparently for his stomach's sake, and don't wan't to get the taste of it on its way there. Another seems to wish his throat was as long a fence rail, that he might taste it all the way down.

The ardent and pure stuff is good enough for some, while others coax and combine the elements in every variety:

A little to make it hot,
A little ice make it cool;
A little water to make it weak,
A little brandy to make it strong;
A little sugar to make it sweet,
A little effort to make it go down."

Verily, temperance has this stronghold of her enemy yet to take—a Mississippi steamboat.

All creatures are nothing compared with God, and absolutely nothing without God.

They that fear God least have the greatest reason to fear him.

REVIVALS.

HOMER, La., September 1, 1856.

About four weeks since, a meeting was commenced at Forest Grove. It lasted a week, during which some eighteen persons were converted to God. It was considered by the members as the best meeting ever held there. And to judge from what I saw one night, it must indeed have been a triumph of truth over sin. The congregation was large, but when the call for mourners was given, *not a single sinner remained on his seat!*

Since that time many other meetings have been held, by means of which God blessed the Church in a most encouraging manner. The local ministers have come up nobly to the work, and like skillful officers have effectually led the hosts of Israel on to battle and to victory. I believe that near one hundred have been converted and added to the church.

The Baptists are also holding some very good meetings. The Presbyterians will soon hold a camp-meeting in the northern part of the Parish, when much good is likely to be effected. A meeting, Methodist, was held at Arcadia, on Sparta Circuit, a week ago, during which nearly seventy-five were happily converted. While I write a meeting is going on in town. The congregations are large, and the altar filled with mourning souls. Other appointments are made for two months in advance. In this way the church here will save the "six months," which you feared might be "lost."

I think the meetings might be made better if the preachers would only refrain from preaching quite so long, and if the exhorters would do the same. Perhaps I am wrong, but it seems to me that so much talking is calculated to weary the mind. Another thing that I think would increase the usefulness of the church is this: Let the members throw aside reserve and go out into the congregation in search of sinners. This I have long known as an effectual means of bringing them to the cross. It will not do to depend too much on the preachers. The church *must* work if they would increase their usefulness. I make this suggestion in love, and hope it may prove beneficial.

Professor Stacey has arrived, and this morning the Preparatory Department was opened by him. He appears to be well fitted for his post.

SILVICOLA.

LINDEN CIRCUIT, Alabama Conference.

I have just closed a very interesting protracted meeting at a new appointment taken into the Circuit just two months ago. I organized a society then of twenty four members. At the close of the meeting above, we numbered just sixty. It was a glorious time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The most of the subjects of conversion were persons of families.—Some of the converts were young persons. All the conversions were highly satisfactory. Eternity alone will tell the final result of our efforts upon that occasion. One result I must mention—would to God it was universal after all revivals—the family altar has been erected in every house that I have heard from since the meeting.

One brother, who had been converted during the meeting, spent the evening with his family, with a neighbor brother a convert, and before they parted had prayers, upon his return home at night, his little daughter requested her father also to have prayers in his family, he declining, she went at it herself, and prayed. He promised her he would attend to it afterwards himself.

I have taken in thirty one on trial.—Raised $340 missionary money, and have collections to make at other places. Raised half of our Conference assessment, and will get it all I think.

To God be all the glory. Amen.

J. A. CLEMENS.

PATTERSONVILLE, September 9, 1856.

REVIVAL—ATTAKAPAS INDIANS.

I has been some time since I have said anything about the work among the Indians. I am happy to say that the work has been progressing. We now number in class thirty. Twenty of that number have professed religion, and at a two days meeting held last Saturday and Sabbath, their profession was manifested in the clearest light.—I must say I have not witnessed such displays of Divine power at any time or place before. I failed in getting help or assistance to carry on the meeting, but God was with us during the two days with power, and it resulted in three or four conversions, and four accessions. Among the number was an aged Frenchman, numbering in years seventy-two; another, a young Italian, raised a Roman Catholic, and three years from Italy.

No one could behold the joy expressed by those Indians and not feel a desire to posses that which afforded them so much happiness.

Oh Brother, there is nothing affords so much rejoicing, as to see this people—a people whose rights have been trampled on and abandoned as it were by man—praising God with a fervor of heart I may almost say unequaled by the white man, and manifesting, I may say, more stability, for where are those instances on record of a neighborhood, of say from forty to sixty inhabitants, abandoned to vice and dissipation, where an immediate and entire and permanent reformation has taken place? Here it has; not one has touched or tasted spirituous liquor since there has been preaching among them; and not one has backslidden. Although some among them have not attached themselves to the church, yet a reformation has taken place among them, and when, as they say, they can control themselves and bring themselves under the control of the Spirit, they will then join the church. With such feelings they can but be firm when they do join the church. My heart is with this people.—Pray for us that God may continue to bless us, and help us to praise him for what he has already done.

JOS. KNIGHT.

LOWER PEACH TREE CIRCUIT, Ala. Con.

We have just closed a protracted meeting of nine days continuance of great interest. Some thirty conversions and twenty two accessions.—Rarely have we ever witnessed more wonderful displays of divine power than on that occasion. The services were conducted under an arbor near Sweet Water. Before the meeting closed the consecrated plat of ground was secured by deed to the M. E. Church, South—and steps taken to build, right away, a church thereon.—Rev. Stephen Gilmore was in attendance with us. Oh, that this may prove the first fruits of the ingathering harvest.

J. B. BAIRD.

GAINSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 11, 1856.

On 3d September we closed a meeting in Gainsville which had been protracted for twelve days in the Methodist Church. Fifteen or sixteen persons were soundly converted, twelve united themselves to the church and one other has promised to do so as soon as practicable. We had truly a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord; backsliders were reclaimed, the "hearts of the double minded were purified," the hands of sinners cleansed, and the church of God built up and established. So powerful and all pervading was the divine influence upon our town and so intense was the interest felt in spiritual things, that our house though abundantly ample on ordinary occasions, in several instances could scarcely contain the multitudes that crowded to hear the word of God. On the last night of our meeting sectarian bigotry was rivetted down, and all denominations by the grace of God mingled into one, wept and rejoiced in the hope of the glory of God.

Bro. S. Y. Ramsey was kind enough to remain with us during the meeting, we thank God for past blessings and pray for and expect more.

THOS. P. CAYMES.

HOLMESVILLE, Miss., September 1, 1856.

The good work still goes on. We have just closed a meeting in Holmesville, at which we had ten or twelve conversions and thirteen accessions, and the church was greatly revived. And notwithstanding this point has been the "fore-front of the hottest battle" between us and the "Iron Wheel," during the year, yet our church never was on a firmer basis in the town of Holmesville than it is at the present time.

We have had troublesome times on Boguechitto this season, but notwithstanding we have been continually assailed with a maliciousness sometimes akin to the spirit of the Pharisees of old, and at others with "all lying deceivableness," we are beginning to work the "Wheel" by a reverse action, and its friends begin to learn that its teeth are sharp set the wrong way. Thanks be to God that giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

H. M. YOUNGBLOOD.

BLOUNTSILLE, Alabama Conference, Sept. 1, 1856.

It might be interesting to the friends of religion to learn that the Lord is reviving his work on the Blountville Circuit. On the first Sabbath in July last Brother Crump and myself commenced a protracted meeting at Blountville, which, with the assistance of other local preachers, was continued twelve days, during which time fifty-four members were received on probation. On the fourth Sabbath in July we commenced a meeting at Gwin's Cove, which continued twelve days and resulted in fifty accessions to the church.

During this year the increase of members on this circuit has been two hundred and twenty-five. The good work in many places still goes on. The members seem deeply interested. The local preachers, exhorters and leaders are at work, and from present appearances it is highly probable that the membership on this circuit will be doubled during this conference year.

J. J. PICKETT.

Fear God for his power, trust him for his wisdom, love him for his goodness, praise him for his greatness, believe him for his faithfulness, and adore him for his holiness.

Love begets love. 'Tis a flame that communicates itself. They that have much forgiven them, much done for them, much laid out for them, and much laid up for them, will love much.

The China Mission.

One of our Missionaries writes the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Sehon, an interesting letter, dated April 10, 1856. We give extracts:

PREACHING.—Preaching the gospel we regard as our first and greatest work. Every other agency we consider as subordinate to this. In this department, we can report but four preachers at present, including our native man, Liew. As to our abilities and qualifications for the discharge of this important office, it is not for us to speak particularly. Liew continues a faithful and zealous helper. He speaks the Shanghai, and also the Mandarin, or Court dialect, with great fluency. His pulpit efforts are much above mediocrity, and we have reasons to believe his labors are telling for good upon his countrymen. He preaches every day, and sometimes twice and three times a day. His acquaintance with Christian theology is quite respectable, and his manner of presenting the truths of the gospel clear and impressive. We regard him as an invaluable treasure to the mission.

You need not be told that we have no church-house in Shanghai as yet.—Could you see and appreciate the want of one as we do, our frequent appeals on this subject, would meet your entire approbation and support, as no doubt they do. We have rented a Chinese dwelling-house, not all suited to our purpose, but the best we could procure at the time. It costs us $9 per month rent. In this house we have preaching every day during the week, and twice and three times on Sabbath. The congregations are not usually large, owing to the locality. I have built a small chapel in my yard in which a good congregation can be gathered almost any time. In this place we also have preaching two or three times a week. Brother Lamhuth has rented a room in a Chinese village some five or six miles in the country, in which he and Liew preach twice and three times a week. Thus we average between fifteen and twenty sermons every week. Had we suitable houses to preach in, our labors would be much more pleasant, and doubtless more successful. We hope to receive funds soon for buildings.

Yet we believe in giving out good books, hoping they may fall into the hands of those who can and will read them. It is our duty to sow beside all waters, and not to withhold our hand from any available means of doing good.

Our printing press has arrived, but for want of funds to finish the necessary buildings, procure type, etc., nothing as yet can be done in the way of printing books.

Thus I have briefly sketched the outlines of our work. In subsequent reports I shall enter more into particulars. Meantime, I would suggest the propriety of requesting each missionary to write you occasionally in regard to his own particular work. It is impossible that everything which you ought to know concerning the work here should be embraced in these quarterly reports. We are far removed from the seat of authority; and left, as we are, wholly to our own resources, we need your counsel and advice, which you cannot so well give unless well acquainted with the details of our operations.

Permit me now, in conclusion, to assure you and the Board of the high esteem and regard in which you are held by your missionaries in China.

The health of the missionaries is good at present. The cases of sickness which existed among us some time ago, are now recovered.

With a sincere prayer for your welfare, and kind regards to the Board, I am your brother in Christ,

W. G. E. CRNNYNGHAM.

The presence of God's glory is in heaven; the presence of his power on earth; the presence of his justice in hell, and the presence of his grace with his people. If he deny us his powerful presence we fall into nothing; if he deny us his gracious presence we fall into sin; if he deny us his merciful presence we fall into hell.

PLAN OF EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS FOR 1856-7.

FIRST DISTRICT—BISHOP ANDREW.

Tennessee Conference, at Huntsville, Ala. October 15, 1856.
Holsten Conference, at Knoxville, October 29, 1856.
South Carolina Conference, Yorkville, November 19, 1856.
Georgia Conference, Yorkville, December 3, 1856.
Florida Conference, Alligator, December 17, 1856.

SECOND DISTRICT—BISHOP EARLY.

Western Virginia, Guyandotte, September 4, 1856.
Kentucky Conference, at Winchester, September 17, 1856.
Louisville Conference, at Elizabethtown, October 1, 1856.
Memphis Conference, at Jackson, October 15, 1856.
North Carolina Conference, at Greensboro', November 12, 1856.
Virginia Conference, at Richmond, November 26, 1856.

THIRD DISTRICT—BISHOP PIERCE.

Missouri Conference, at Louisiana, September 24, 1856.
St. Louis Conference, at Charleston, October 8, 1856.
Arkansas Conference, at Batesville, October 29, 1856.
Onchittas Conference, at Princeton, November 12, 1856.
Mississippi Conference, at Kosiusko, November 26, 1856.
Alabama Conference, at Tuskegee, December 10, 1856.

FOURTH DISTRICT—BISHOP PAINE.

Kansas Conference, at Kickapoo, October 10, 1856.
Indian Mission, at Chickasaw Academy, October 30, 1856.
East Texas Conference, at Paris, November 19, 1856.
Texas Conference, at Gonzales, December 10, 1856.

FIFTH DISTRICT—BISHOP KAVANAUGH.

Pacific Conference, at Gilroy, November 12, 1856.
Louisiana Conference, at Waterproof, February 4, 1857.

A Triumphant Death.

Till glad I lay me down,
Thy servant, Lord, attend;
And oh my life of mercies crown
With a triumphant end.

It has been said that the most illustrious act of a man's life should be his death. And so it should. As the sun, after a day which has been overcast with clouds, frequently sets in with a clear sky, so should the sun of life. The clouds that obscure life should be dispersed in death, and amid a clear serene sky, the sun of being should go down, blessing with radiance unknown before the world which it is about to leave forever. And was it not so with the one of whom we are about to write.

MRS. MARGARET GIBSON died at Springfield, Ind., July 9, 1856. After exhausting all the remedies known to the best skill in Mobile, where she resided, her friends advised a change of climate, and undertook with her a journey to the West. But a few weeks proved the disease invincible, and amid loving friends and kindred she passed into the skies. She had known Christ from a child. In the morning of her life he was her "bright morning star." Blessed with godly parents, her infant feet were early taught the way to the cross; ere the evil days came her espousals to Christ were sealed with the blood of sprinkling. The twig, thus bent heavenward, grew that way, despite the storms which blew in an opposite direction; and being grafted into the true vine, it budded, blossomed, and bore the fruits of righteousness. In a pre-eminent degree did she illustrate the beauty and excellency of Christianity; not with show, ostentatiously by much speaking and voiced professions, but unobtrusively and quietly did her life preach Jesus and him crucified. The Methodist Church was her choice, and never did she remove the landmarks of the fathers, by treating slightly or neglecting its usages and customs. Her piety was of the primitive prayer and class-meeting type, and hence it was practical, lifeful, experimental, and not of that sickly, dead or pampered kind, frequently produced by and attended upon the ministrations of the pulpit merely. One incident may illustrate the tone of her piety and the depth of her devotion. The concert of a celebrated female vocalist was announced. Her husband procured tickets for the family, but it so happened that her prayer meeting came off upon the same evening, and notwithstanding the tickets had been purchased, she went to the house of God. Her Saviour called and that was enough. The sheep know the voice of their shepherd, and a stranger's voice will they not hear. Pleasure was secondary; religion, duty and her God were first. With her there were no songs comparable to the songs of Zion; the melody of the heart attuned to prayer and praise, was sweeter than the most exquisite strains of earthly music.

One may anticipate how she endured her long and painful illness, and how she at length fell asleep. A short time before her death she remarked, "I cannot put my finger on a spot where there is no pain," and addressing a sister who attended her, wished to know if death was not upon her. Upon being told that it was perhaps near, she said "the will of the Lord be done." Then recollecting a fond husband and dear children who were far away, she exclaimed "I may die to-night, and the ties of earth are still unbroken." It was proposed that prayer be offered that she might be able to give up all; upon which she was propped up, the prayer ascended, and ever after she said, "I give them up, they are the Lord's."

It is edifying to notice how rapidly during her illness she ascended the scale of religious experience. Every step was a victory, revealing new glories and higher joys. She requested that the sacrament be administered to her, feeling that she was about to enter upon the dark journey of death, and that her soul needed the refreshments of the Lord's table to prepare her for it. When the minister entered the room she said, "Brother, I am going home, yes home, yonder where my father is. I have grace for this affliction—I have gained the victory through Christ." The emphasis with which she repeated the last word showed whom she had trusted, and to whom she ascribed the glory. Being troubled much with that stupor which frequently precedes death, and is a presage of it, she asked those around to prayer with her, that it might be removed, and that she might retain her senses to the last. Faith prevailed and it was done. New lustre from the heavenly world was being continually shed upon the dark way before her. The end being near, she was asked where she would like to have her remains deposited. With calmness she gave direction, adding, "put upon my tomb-stone a sinner saved by grace." Her words after this were, "no doubts, no fears, no temptations;" "all the promises of God are mine and I claim them." But upon being asked if there was nothing else for which she would like to pray, after a short pause she replied, "Oh yes, I want sanctification." Then turning her eyes upward, she offered prayer ending with the words, "sanctify me throughout soul, body and spirit, and cleanse me from the least and last remains of sin." Her sister said, the answer comes, "yes said she, I have it, glory be to God." Soon after this she passed away with the praise of God upon her lips.—The day of her death was better than that of her birth. Her last moments were her brightest and happiest. Her light shined more and more unto the perfect day. The clouds which had shrouded her weary day, were gradually dispersed, and as the sun of her life went down, it burst forth with unclouded radiance, leaving a bright triumphant farewell to all below. Bereaved husband and motherless children, walk by the light thus thrown upon your pathway, and weep not, for happy, thrice happy are they who die in the Lord!

B.

God is a great God, and therefore we should wait upon him; he is a good God, and therefore it is not in vain to wait upon him.

There is joy in God's gracious presence, but in his glorious presence there is fullness of joy.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor:—There has been a long pause in my scribbling propensities of late, for which no doubt your readers have been duly thankful. Some of them on seeing a certain signature, may be ready to exclaim "Monsieur Tonson come again!" but if you don't care, I don't, so I will just tell you what made me think of sending you another letter, without supposing however that the facts are new to you or your readers.

We were all in a state of profound satisfaction about matters and things in general, and those of the Publishing House in particular, when suddenly, without a word of warning, or even a cloud the bigness of a man's hand, our new Book Agent made an announcement which upset everybody's calculations, nonplussed the Book Committee, and, I am afraid, made Stevenson & Owen and Stevenson & Evans look like they were playing at "hide and seek" with each other. When conscience has the floor, every other speaker is out of order; but you may be sure that we all wished it had spoken out last spring or at the last General Conference, or, what would have been better (at this juncture,) not spoke at all until one year from next May. Of course you have heard of Brother Owen's reacceptance of the post so unexpectedly vacated, and since this "tempest in a teapot" blew over, there has been a calm; matters going on as usual. I confess to having been greatly troubled at first as to how all this would look in the eyes of the church and the world, until it occurred to me that there had not been time for half the people to learn certainly the *new* style of the firm, before the *old* one was restored; so that those persons who had persevered in directing to Stevenson & Owen, were not so much mistaken after all.

Politics are the order of the day here as every where else. A short time since, some zealous Fillmore men got up a procession with music etc., to escort Gen. Haskill from the suburbs to the Public Square, where he made an able speech in behalf of his party.—Both sides are sanguine of success, bets run high, and rowdies get drunk, while sober people look on, with no small amount of foreboding as to the future of this glorious union. May God preserve it.

Speaking of this reminds me that Bishop Pierce passed through here the other day *en route* for Kansas. He was looking very well, and went on his way to the seat of civil war, cheerfully and hopefully. I hope there is no danger of his coming in contact with one of the notable rifles sent out there by the Northern brother (!) to keep the peace!

Several of the churches in our city have been enjoying revivals of religion recently. Elysian Grove, a small congregation in South Nashville, has had a large accession to its membership.—Many of the conversions during the meeting which lasted some weeks, were clear and powerful, and much good seems to have been done. The congregations at McKendree church are immense. As the second year of Dr. Irwins ministration there draws to a close, the people seem more and more loth to give him up, but the Conference will no doubt be able to supply his place satisfactorily.

The number of buildings being erected in Nashville this year, is greater than during any previous one. Several elegant warehouses have gone up on the Square, while others are in process of completion, so that in four or five years so far as the surrounding buildings are concerned, it will be one of the handsomest in the union. The grounds surrounding the State House are now being graded and improved, and I hear of lots having been sold up there for private residences, which will make it one of the most beautiful parts of the city.—Notwithstanding all this however, our most inconvenient and provoking evidence of the increase of our population still exists in the scarcity of houses for rent. Strangers coming here, complain that it is almost impossible to procure one of any sort, and it seems a pity that some of the superfluous capital in the city, should not be employed for their accommodation.

I was sorry to see in one of the late papers an announcement of yellow fever in your city, and most sincerely hope that its prevalence will be neither long nor great. Our physicians here still have very little employment, but must do them the justice to say, that the common remark about their having *long faces* under such circumstances, is a slander in the cases of these gentlemen. They seem to be as much gratified at the absence of aches and pains as the rest of us are.

It has been raining hard, and almost constantly for four days, but we have hitherto escaped the storms which have been so destructive to the regions both North and South of us.

The river is still very low, with but a slight rise from these rains. No prospect of clearing off yet.

Your friend, CHORCHER.

Sept. 7, 1856.

If God's being with us is so sweet, what is it to be with God?

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MARRIAGES.

On the morning of the 3d inst., by the Rev. G. Garrett, Judge A. H. MEEK and Mrs. EMMA D. SLATTER, all of Mobile.

DEATHS.

Died.—In Selma, Alabama, July 25, 1856, Miss ELIZABETH STREET, in the 15th year of her life.

The deceased was a member of the Methodist Church—was a faithful and punctual scholar in the Sabbath-School, and died triumphing "in the faith" which she so early embraced. Cut down at so tender an age, full of hopes and desires to be useful, it is saddening to her bereaved parents, but she "is taken from the evil to come," and they "sorrow not, as others which have no hope." D. C. B. C.

Died.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. G. Bean, in the city of Columbus on the 4th August, Brother JOHN CROSS.

He embraced religion under the ministry of Rev. George Shaeffer, in the 55th year of his age, and was upwards of 70 when he died. His son-in-law says that when death came he calmly resigned himself into the hands of God, saying to his weeping children, "I am willing to depart, weep not for me, I am ready." C. D. O.

Died.—In Jackson Parish, La., on the 21st August, 1850, ELIZA REBECCA, aged ten months and eighteen days, infant daughter of the Rev. Dabney P. and Ann Eliza Cullon.

"Earth hath no sorrows
That heaven cannot cure."

☞ Nashville Advocate please copy. D.

Died.—In West Feliciana La., on the 6th of June, 1856, Mrs. TERESA ANN CARMENA, in the 46th year of her age.

She joined the M. E. Church at fifteen, she was never able to point out the very time and place of her conversion; yet she lived in the enjoyment of religion almost from the time of her connection with the church. She was fond of religious worship, and when able to be at church her seat was never vacant. Her house was the preachers' home. She loved her Bible; it was almost the only book of her reading. During the last four years of her life she was closely confined by wasting consumption, and her sphere of usefulness was greatly limited. To her husband she gave many an earnest exhortation to meet her above. With her friends religion was the delightful theme of conversation; always gratified to have them read the Bible or sing to her one of the songs of Zion. On Sabbath days when she could have her servants about her she often went beyond her strength in reading and explaining the scriptures to them, and catechising the younger ones. Many a hair have they shed over her sleeping dust. Her strength beginning rapidly to fail, her joy become great at the thought of soon being with God. For more than twenty-four hours the soul and body were slowly parting; she asked a lady if she was dying: on being answered that she was, she replied I feel this is death, it is sweet; I have not felt so well for many years." She asked again "How long do you think I will live." She was answered—"You may live until to-morrow twelve o'clock." She replied—"I do not want to live that long." So on Sabbath morning at eight o'clock the hour when in her younger days she used so often to begin her preparations for attending divine service she hurriedly, as if in haste to depart, bade adieu to her husband and friends, breathed her last and went to spend her Sabbath in Heaven.

J. D. N.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—New Orleans District.—Third Quarter.—German Missions, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4—Sept. 21st
St Piety street, Q. C., 10th, Dryades street.
Thibodeaux—Sept. 27 and 28th.
New Orleans Circuit—October 5th Algiers, Q. C.
4th in Carondelet insement.
Baton Rouge—October 11th and 12th.
Plaquemine and Pointe Coupee—October 18th and 19th at Grosse Tete—Protracted Meeting at Poydras
25th and 26th.
Moreau Street—Nov. 2d; Q. C., and Love Feast Nov. 3d.
Carondelet—Nov. 9th, Love Feast 10th, Q. C. 11th.
Felicity Street—Nov. 16th, Love Feast 17th, Q. C. 18th.
Wesley, Soule and Winans—Q. C. 14th.
Lafourche and Bayou Black—Nov. 23d at Tigerville. J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Notice.—Gainesville District—Ala. Conference—Fourth Quarter.
Eutaw—September 20th and 21st.
Livingston—September 27th and 28th.
Belmont Colored Mission, October 4th and 5th.
De Kalb—October 11th and 12th.
Forkland—October 18th and 19th.
Warsaw—October 25th and 26th.
Lauderdale and Marion—November 1st and 2d.
Sumterville and Colored Mission—November 8th and 9th.
Gainesville—November 15th and 16th.
Macon—November 22d and 23d.
Wahalak—November 29 and 30th.
T. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

Notice—To all whom it may concern. I propose to take into my own house, as members of my family, eight or ten well behaved young men, provided, the terms be complied with.

Parents may rely that their sons' moral character will be vigilantly cared for.

D. C. B. CONNERLY,
Principal, Male Department.
Summerfield, Ala., August, 1856.

Notice—There will be a Camp-Meeting at Otopasa Camp-ground, in Pike county, beginning on the first Friday in October, and ending the following Tuesday or Wednesday. Also, a Camp-Meeting at Adams' Camp-ground, in Amite county, beginning on the third Friday in October and ending as above. The preachers, both itinerant and local, and the people generally, are affectionately invited to attend.

J. G. JONES, P. C.

☞ **Hostetter's Bitters.—Dyspeptics, if you** would be well, try a bottle of Hostetter's Bitters. It acts like a charm in giving a healthy tone to the digestive organs, and in strengthening the nervous system. Especially is its utility as a tonic and preventive of languor, of the highest value in the summer, when the whole nervous and muscular system relaxes, and effects a condition which permits the approach of disease. There is not a single instance known of its failing to do good when it has been used according to directions. Try it. This celebrated article, Bitters, for sale wholesale and retail by D. H. Weyman, corner Magazine and Perdido streets; John Wright & Co., 21 and 151 Chartres street, and druggists generally. au30 1t

☞ **We are gratified to announce to our** readers a Cathartic Pill, the which new advertisement in our paper, from that justly celebrated physician and Chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer, this Cherry Pectoral, everywhere known as the best remedy ever offered to the afflicted for Coughs, etc., has prepared them to expect that any thing from his laboratory will be worthy of attention. As no one medicine is more universally known than a Physical Pill, the public will be glad to know and can assure them that this article has intrinsic merits, fully equal to any compound that has ever issued from his Crucibles, and consequently is well worth a trial whenever such a cathartic becomes necessary.—Boston Post. Adv.

They are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., and all city druggists. au23 2m

☞ **Great Cure of Piles.—Camden, N. J.,** March 12th, 1855.—Dear Sir: It is with much pleasure I take this opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of a few bottles of "Hoofland's German Bitters." For a number of years I have been sorely afflicted with pain in the stomach, attended by severe attacks of the Piles, for which I tried a great many remedies, but without affording me any relief. Being advised to use the BITTERS, I did so, using in connection for the Piles, your SPIKENARD OINTMENT, and I now inform you that they have entirely cured me and restored me to health, and I would advise all the afflicted to use your valuable medicines, etc. Respectfully yours, MARGARET REPSHER,
No. 45 Plum street, Camden, N. J.
Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.
☞ See advertisement. au23tm

Magnetic Telegraph.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

BY THE SOUTHERN AND NATIONAL LINES.

New York, Sept. 13.—The Royal Mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool at noon of the 4th, arrived at Halifax this morning, en route for Boston.

Commercial Intelligence.

The sales of cotton on Wednesday, 3d, amounted to 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market is firm and unchanged. New Orleans Middling, 6¾d.; Mobile Middling, 6¾d.; Uplands Middling, 6¾d. The sales for five days, preceding the departure of the Arabia amounted to 65,000 bales, of which speculators took 12,000 and exporters 7,000 bales.

The Manchester market is unchanged. Moderate business doing.

Breadstuffs.—A limited business doing at unchanged prices, though holders are pressing the market. Provisions are unchanged; moderate business doing. Lard is higher; sales of thirty tons had taken place at 78.

The weather has been favorable for agricultural purposes.

Loxnon, Sept. 3.—Sugar is unchanged, with a moderate business doing. Coffee is firm. Consols for money are quoted at 91. The money market is unchanged.

The Arabia brings no news of importance.

Additional by the Cambria and Arabia.

We learn by the English papers that the Conservatives are making an attempt to overturn the Palmerston ministry.

An earthquake had occurred in Algeria, destroying several villages.

Decrees were about to appear in Spain remodeling the Council of State, and establishing the constitution of 1845. Two hundred prisoners had been embarked for Cuba.

Military maneuvers are going on in Prussia. A line of fortresses are being erected around Berlin.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Hurricane in the Island of Cuba.

New York, Sept. 11.—The Empire City has arrived with Havana dates to the 6th. She brings intelligence of a hurricane which did immense damage to the crops in Cuba and along the coast. Six American vessels were wrecked at Sagua. The crews were all saved. The lighthouse at Cardenas was destroyed, and much other damage done. Several new cases of fever had been reported since the gale.

Kansas Affairs.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Later instructions have been sent to Geary and Smith, announcing the purpose of the President to employ all the military force necessary to suppress the insurrection.

No military operations are to be allowed in Kansas, except under the direction of Gen. Smith, who will permit the employment of no armed bands not regularly mustered into the service of the United States.

The Nicaraguan Minister.

Washington, Sept. 12.—It is the general impression here that the new Nicaraguan Minister will not be received.

FOREIGN ITEMS BY THE ARABIA.

New York, Sept. 13.—The London Star says that communications of an unfriendly character have passed between England and France relative to Spanish affairs.

The Star virtually admits that England will make every concession in order to secure the friendship of America in the event of a rupture with France.

The Spanish Cortes is not yet dissolved.

A feeling of discontent is spreading throughout Naples, and indeed all Italy, in consequence of the movements of the Murat party, who have circulated a proclamation.

Riot in Baltimore.

Washington, Sept. 13.—A riot took place at Baltimore last night. The origin was politics.

John Hare and Wm. Jones were killed, five others fatally wounded and a large number of others injured. Stones and pistols were freely used.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GEORGE LAW.

New York, Sept. 14.—The California mail steamship George Law has arrived with $1,600,000 in specie.

The authorities of Havana refused to let the New Orleans mails be landed, but subsequently dispatched them to Key West.

The New York and New Orleans packet Alberton was wrecked on the Florida reefs on the 28th.

Another ship (name unknown) was wrecked on the reefs, and several lives lost. Her cargo of sugar is a total loss.

Kansas Affairs.

Chicago, Sept. 12.—Private advices from Kansas say that Lane is about to attack Westport, Kansas City and Independence.

Gov. Geary had arrived in the Territory.

St. Louis, Sept. 12.—Gen. Richardson had been captured by the Free State men, and liberated by Lane.

Great consternation was felt at Leavenworth in consequence of a rumor of a contemplated attack by Lane. General Smith had sent four companies of troops to protect the town.

Lane is reported still at Lawrence, with no intention of leaving his position.

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—Advices have reached us from Kansas that Judge Lecompt has released all the State prisoners on a bail of $5,000 each.

Gov. Geary has issued a proclamation commanding Gen. Smith to stop all the Missourians from coming into the Territory.

The Missourians are all leaving for home.

The Territorial militia have disbanded. Lane has promised to disband.

Capt. Whipples' company captured a party of thieves and recovered eighty horses.

A fort capable of holding a thousand men has been completed at Lawrence.

Fire in Frankfort, Ky.

Louisville, Sept. 16.—A fire took place in Frankfort on Sunday night, destroying a whole square of buildings. The loss is estimated from $25,000 to $30,000, partly covered by insurance.

Another fire occurred last night by which several buildings were destroyed. They are supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Domestic Markets.

New York, Sept. 16.—Flour is quoted as a trifle lower. Straight State $5 90 to $6 35; Ohio, $6 45 to $6 70.

Wheat—White, $1 67 to $1 70.

Corn—Mixed, 60½c. Lard, 11½c.

Cincinnati, Sept. 16.—The Flour market is firm at $5 80 to $5 85 for good brands. Red Wheat, $1 16. Whisky, 27½c.

Later from Rio.—The bark Clara Haxall arrived at New York on the 9th inst., with advices from Rio to the 30th July. The clearances of coffee for the United States are 75,000 bags. Stock at present on hand is 80,000 bags. The coffee market exhibited more firmness, and prices had advanced a shade.

Arrival of the Barcelone.—The French steamship Barcelone, Lemaire, from Havre Aug. 21st, arrived at New York on the morning of the 8th instant. She brought eighty-nine passengers, and had to contend during the voyage with heavy westerly winds and high seas. She brought no news. During the voyage, one of the crew of the vessel not answering to the call, search was made in vain in all parts of the vessel, and the route of the ship was changed to return to the supposed place of disaster, but no discovery was made. The captain supposes it to have been a case of suicide.

Men of America—*Men of the Age.*—The greatest man, "take him all in all," of the last hundred years, was George Washington—an American.

The greatest Doctor of Divinity was Jonathan Edwards—an American.

The greatest Philosopher was Benjamin Franklin—an American.

The greatest of living Sculptors is Hiram Powers—an American.

The greatest living Historian is William H. Prescott—an American.

The greatest Ornithologist was J. J. Audubon—an American.

The greatest remedies known to the world for popular use—*Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* and *Cathartic Pills*, were invented by Dr. J. C. Ayer—an American.

The greatest Lexicographer since the time of Johnson was Noah Webster—an American.

The greatest inventors of modern times, were Fulton, Fitch, Whitney and Morse—all Americans.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PHILADELPHIA.

The United States Mail Steamship Philadelphia, J. McGowan, Commander, from New York via Havana and Key West, arrived here Monday afternoon. Mr. H. J. Bailey, purser of the Philadelphia, has kindly furnished us with the following memoranda:

United States Mail Steamship Philadelphia, J. McGowan, Commander, left New York at 2 P. M. of the 5th inst.; made fast to the buoy off the Moro Castle at 8 A. M. of the 12th, and landed thirty-two passengers, the mails and $45,000 in specie. Having received on board the mails for New Orleans, but no passengers or freight, sailed at 9 A. M. for Key West, as that place received the California mails and passengers from San Francisco, August 20th, and sailed at 10 P. M. same day for New Orleans. The Philadelphia brings a large cargo and fifty-six passengers for this port.

In Havana much anxiety was felt on account of the non-arrival of the British mail steamers from St. Thomas and Vera Cruz, both of which were long overdue. The city was perfectly healthy, all traces of yellow fever having disappeared since the late hurricane. The Captain-General was still absent from Havana.

The "W. D. Miller" arrived at Havana on the morning of the 12th inst.

We have received by this arrival dates from Havana as late as the 12th, from which we glean the annexed items:

The *Diario de la Marina* copies from a paper at Sagua la Grande a long account of the destruction caused by the late gale which swept over the South. A large number of houses were destroyed and great destruction of other property, but we see no mention of the loss of life. Appended to this account is a list of the vessels lost in the bay of Sagua la Grande, among which we notice the following:

American bark Arkansas, Capt. Albel, with a cargo of sugar; bark Aquilla, Capt. Barker; bark Warden, Capt. Gill; brig Galveston; brig John Hathaway, Capt. Smith; also an American bark whose name is unknown—almost all of which are a total loss.

Besides these were also a large number of vessels from different countries. Accounts are also given from other parts of the Island and the neighboring islands, showing that the gale was very general in its visits, but nothing of any importance are contained in them.

Cotton Crop, 1856.

The following statement of the cotton crop of the United States for the year ending 31st of August, 1856, is condensed from the annual statement in the Charleston Courier of the 10th inst.:

NEW ORLEANS—		
Exports to foreign ports	bales 1,572,923	
Exports coastwise	222,100	
Burned	1,200	
Stock September 1, 1856	6,995	
		1,803,218
Deduct—		
Received from Mobile and Montgomery	73,573	
" Florida	5,186	
" Texas	23,601	
Stock September 1, 1855	39,425	
		141,785
Total		1,661,433
1855		1,222,641
ALABAMA—		
Exports to foreign ports from Mobile	485,035	
Exports coastwise, including 37,031 bales from Montgomery to New Orleans direct	195,022	
Consumed at mills	1,361	
Stock September 1, 1856	5,905	
		687,308
Deduct—		
Received from New Orleans	5	
Stock September 1, 1855	28,519	
		28,524
Total		659,074
1855		451,595
TEXAS—		
Exports to foreign ports	31,040	
Exports coastwise	83,515	
Stock September 1, 1856	623	
		115,140
Deduct stock September 1, 1855		2,062
Total		113,078
1855		80,536
FLORIDA—		
Exports to foreign ports, Uplands	35,853	
Exports coastwise, Uplands	95,126	
Exports of Sea Islands	10,903	
Stock September 1, 1856	70	
		141,982
Deduct stock September 1, 1855		166
Total		141,816
1855		136,597
GEORGIA—	1856.	1855.
Exports, receipts and stocks	391,575	375,353
SOUTH CAROLINA—		
Exports, receipts and stocks	495,976	488,557
NORTH CAROLINA—		
Exports, receipts and stocks	26,118	27,805
VIRGINIA—		
Exports, receipts and stocks	20,458	31,000
Received at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, coverland	12,831	10,528
Total crop of the United States	3,525,362	2,817,618
Increase over 1855	bales	657,746

CONSUMPTION.

Total crop of the United States, as above		3,525,362
Add stock on hand at the commencement of the year, September 1, 1855:		
In Southern ports	76,841	
In Northern ports	66,358	
		143,199
Makes a supply of		3,669,551
Deduct therefrom—		
The exports to foreign ports	2,954,566	
Less foreign included	3,224	
	2,951,382	
Stock on hand September 1, 1856:		
In Southern ports	18,583	
In Northern ports	44,157	
	62,740	
Taken for home use		3,014,122
Quantity consumed by and in the hands of Manufacturers north of Virginia:		655,632
1855-6	bales 655,632	
1854-5	598,592	

It will be seen that the stock on hand at all the ports on the 1st inst. was 62,540 bales, against 143,192 bales last year.

Postal Treaty Between the United States and Canada.—We learn from a dispatch in the Baltimore Evening American, dated Washington, 10th inst., that the articles (additional to those of March, 1851,) between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of Canada, providing for the exchange of registered letters between the two countries, will go into operation on the first October next.

The first article provides: "Letters alleged to be valuable, posted at any Post-Office in the United States or its Territories, and addressed to Canada, or posted in Canada and addressed to the United States, and deliverable at any of the respective offices of exchange, to be thence conveyed to their destination, shall be registered at the office of mailing, on the application of the person posting the same, provided that the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter be prepaid at such mailing office, and providing also, that such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the respective Post-Office Departments of the United States or Canada, or their revenues, liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof."

The Charter Oak, Jr.—Mr. George Francis, of Hartford, has a young oak tree, (10 years old, 19 feet high and 12 inches in circumference near the surface of the ground,) raised from an acorn of the famous Charter Oak, which was recently blown down. This young oak, which he calls "Charter Oak, Jr.," he has presented to the Hon. I. W. Stuart, who has undertaken to transplant it, at the proper season, to the site of the old tree.

The number of deaths which occurred in New York city during the week ending on the 6th inst., is reported by the Board of Health of that city at 503, showing a decrease of 27, as compared with the previous week.

Brothers in Congress.—The election to Congress of three brothers, from different and distant States, last year attracted attention. Hon. Israel Washburn of Maine has been renominated for the fifth district of that State. Hon. Cadwallader C. Washburn of Wisconsin has also been renominated in his district, comprising some twenty-three counties. And the first district of Illinois has again presented the Hon. Elihu B. Washburn for re-election.

The Frigate Macedonian.—A dispatch from Boston, dated the 6th inst., says that the U. S. frigate Macedonian, which has been undergoing an examination for the past week, is pronounced unseaworthy, her timbers being found to be much rotted. She will have to undergo very thorough repairs to make her fit for sea.

There were 85 deaths in the city of Brooklyn during the week ending on the 7th inst., of whom 30 were infants.

Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.—Messrs. Arthur & Bonghani's patent Self Sealing Fruit Can Factory in the above named city, was burned on the morning of the 9th inst. Loss estimated at $20,000, mostly insured.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., arrived at Philadelphia on the evening of the 10th inst. Her news has been anticipated by the arrival of the Canadian at Quebec.

The Effects of the Storm in Florida.

The Savannah Georgian has a letter dated Tallahassee, August 30th, from which we extract the following in regard to the storm:

Quite a gale is just subsiding here; it commenced yesterday evening about eight o'clock, and blew quite harihdnring the night, with heavy rain. This morning the wind increased in violence until it blew a heavy gale. At 12 o'clock, M., it began to lull, and has since gradually subsided, and now (5 o'clock, P. M.,) it is pretty well over with. The streets of Tallahassee present a melancholy appearance—large and beautiful shade trees are prostrate, several the roots are torn off, the gable of one end of the capitol blown in, some of the windows smashed, and many other buildings are slightly damaged. The most serious damage, however, is done to the beautiful shade trees—very few of which has escaped being totally demolished. No person I believe has been hurt. It is supposed that much damage has been done to the crops, and the result upon the Gulf coast it is feared has been disastrous.

The Wakulla Times, which is published at Newport, a town on the St. Marks river, a few miles from the village of St. Marks, has the following in regard to the gale in that vicinity:

We were visited on Saturday night last by a heavy gale. The wind blew fresh all Saturday and that night, from east and southeast, until Sunday morning about daybreak, when it came in from the south and continued from that direction until about half-past 11, when it veered to the southwest. During the whole of that time the water was blown from the Gulf into the Apalachee Bay, and from thence into the St. Marks and Wakulla rivers, overrunning their banks and spreading over the surrounding country, until it had risen about nine feet above high water mark, and within about ten inches of the height it reached in the gale of 1851.

The weather for two days previous indicated an approaching storm, and our citizens had made every preparation for it, consequently but little damage has been sustained by the goods in our stores and warehouses. The wharves have sustained slight damage, but can be easily and speedily repaired.

At St. Marks the wharves and one of the cotton sheds were injured, and some small out-houses, fences, etc., carried away. About 300 yards of the railroad washed up.

The schooner Hallock, at St. Marks, went ashore, and is now lying across the mouth of the bayou.

The steamer New Boston, lying about a mile above St. Marks, was not injured.

We learn that there was no damage sustained by the St. Marks lighthouse.

From Sicell Point we learn that considerable injury has been done to the cotton crop, and by the blowing down of fences.

We published, some days since, an account of the effects of the gale at St. Andrews Bay, which was furnished us by a seaman of the schooner Visitor. That account, as a matter of course, was quite vague and imperfect. From a letter which we find in the Mariana Patriot, dated St. Andrews Bay, Sept. 1st, we quote the following, in which our readers will find all the particulars:

On the night of the 30th and morning of the 31st, we were visited by the severest storm ever known in the annals of this place.

The wind blew all night and until about 9 o'clock in the morning, sweeping during the time from northeast to southwest. Breakers were seen during Saturday, breaking ten feet above some of the highest hills visible from the town side—some of these hills are not less than twenty-five feet high. In many places the water came rolling in over the narrow strip of land which separates the Bay and Gulf, in great volumes. The tide rose about nine feet above the ordinary height. It has cut away the bluff to within a few feet of many of the houses—carried away every boat and fish-house—bath-house and wharf from the beach—broken and ruined many boats.

Among the wrecked are the Black Sal, Bettie Hunter and Pete, belonging to Capt. Wynns; Old Lady and Hog Fish, belonging to J. L. L. Baker; Simon Peter, T. Godwin, Fish Hawk, Duke Hickson, and others. Among the injured are the Pelican, Zephyr, Fashion and Patsey Honey; the missing are the Odyssey, Eola and sloop Mary Lawrence. The schooner Visitor, belonging to Messrs. Yonge, Woodlin & Co., parted her cable near the Bentz Mills, and now lies about one hundred and fifty yards up in the pine woods, on the west side of the Bay, about two miles from the Mills. The Mills are but little damaged, the stack and roof being blown off; about 35,000 feet of lumber and some stocks have drifted away. No lives have been lost, nor has any one been hurt. I have not heard from East Bay.

The Madison Messenger says:

A very severe storm occurred on Saturday night and continued until noon Sunday. With the exception of one chimney, fences and trees being blown down, no damage was sustained in our town. In the country, however, we believe, much damage was done. T. L. Whitlock, Esq., we learn, had his gin house and other property destroyed, to the amount of about $1,000.

The Storm in Southern Georgia.—The Bainbridge Argus gives a deplorable account of the effect of the late storm in Bainbridge and the surrounding country. It lasted from 4 o'clock P. M. Saturday, until 3 or 4 Sunday P. M.

Nearly every street in the town was blocked up with fallen trees, and the roofs were torn off several houses, and two churches were almost totally demolished. The Argus says:

The crops in this section, we presume, are partially, if not completely destroyed. From all we could learn, through our exchanges, the crops of every species in Decatur county were better, by far, than they are in any portion of Georgia, but this storm, we fear, will place our planters on an equal footing with the farmers in Middle and Northern Georgia, where the crops have been nearly destroyed by the drought.

In an article, apparently written at a later date, the editor says:

In consequence of the recent storm, rendering the roads impassable, we presume the Thomasville Convention will be but poorly attended. Mr. McElveen, who resides eight miles east of this, in the direction of Thomasville, came into town on yesterday morning, and stated that he counted two hundred and sixty-five trees lying across the road between his residence and Bainbridge.

The crops in this county are completely ruined, from the representations made to us; and the probable damage to the county will not fall short of two hundred thousand dollars.

From Costa Rica.—We learn that President Mora has addressed a proclamation to the people of Costa Rica, enforcing upon them and the citizens of the other Central American republics the necessity of an oblivion of their past differences, and of a united and energetic resistance to the aggressions of Walker and his filibusters. This document is said to be remarkable for the lucid exposition which it gives of the causes which have enervated and retarded the people of Central America in the path of progress, and it points out the means by which they may raise themselves to the level of those who now presume upon their weakness to spoliate them of the magnificent heritage which Providence has bestowed upon them.

Singular Case of Spontaneous Combustion.—The Concordia Intelligencer, of the 12th inst., relates the following:

Mr. V. O'Bryan, of this parish, informs us that a few days ago he painted some towells with a mixture of white and black lead, linseed oil, and turpentine, for the purpose of making a waterproof covering for cotton, and during a rain he had it placed in a shed adjoining the gin house, where it had not remained two hours before it was a spontaneous flame of fire. The towells had been painted two days. Mr. O'B. says he smelled something burning some time before he discovered the fire, and had his gin stopped several times to examine the gudgeons, etc., thinking it was caused by friction, but discovering no signs of fire he examined elsewhere, and discovered the cause just in time to save the building from being consumed.

The Crops.—The extremely hot and dry weather of the last six weeks has, we fear, seriously impaired the value of the cotton crop in this section of the State. The forms are falling in great numbers. It is so late in the season, that no great fears are entertained from the caterpillar; on some plantations, they are said to have appeared, but not in sufficient numbers to injure the crop thus far. On the whole, there will be much below an average crop, both of corn and cotton, this year, in this parish; and we learn that the same may be said of the crops in DeSoto and Sabine.

Natchitoches Chronicle, 6th inst.

Lafourche Items.—The Thibodaux Minerva, of the 13th, has the following local items:

The weather has been remarkably fine for and during the entire week. The health of the country remains without change. It is now believed that we shall escape all disease this season. Our planters are preparing themselves for the sugar making season. The cane crop is improving rapidly.

A Tall Cane.—Our young friend Theophilus Haraug, Esq., presented us on Tuesday last with a matoonoth sugar cane of the ribbon species, measuring fifteen red joints. The cane was grown on his plantation, "the Choctaw farm," in this parish, at about fifty miles below Thibodaux. The cane is nearly eight feet in height, and may be considered as a fine specimen—especially for this season, one of the most unfavorable ever experienced in the sugar-growing region of Louisiana.

Recruits for Walker's Army.—The New York Sun, of the 10th, says:

Michael Flood Nagle, an Irish political exile of considerable literary and military attainments, and late adjutant of the 75th regiment N. Y. S. M., sailed yesterday in the steamship Calhoun, for Nicaragua, to join Gen. Walker. He goes, also, as the correspondent of Meagher's Irish News. He takes out some of the green blunders.

Later from Texas.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP LOUISIANA.

The steamship Louisiana, Capt. W. H. Talbot, from Indianola and Galveston September 11th, arrived here on Saturday morning last.

By the arrival of the Louisiana we have received full files of our Texas exchanges as late as due, from which we extract as follows:

Negro Insurrection.—The Galveston News, of the 11th, has a letter giving the full particulars of the recent intended insurrection among the negroes in Columbia county, from which we extract the following:

Our suspicions were aroused about two weeks ago, when a meeting of the citizens of the county was called, and a committee of investigation appointed to ferret out the whole matter and lay the facts before the people of the county for their consideration. The committee entered upon their duties and in a short time they were in full possession of the facts of a well organized and systematized plan for the murder of our entire white population, with the exception of the young ladies, who were to be taken captives and made the wives of the diabolical murderers of their parents and friends. The committee found in their possession a number of pistols, bowie-knives, guns and ammunition. Their possession of organization were adopted, and their motto, "leave not a shadow behind."

Last Saturday, the 6th inst., was the time agreed upon for the execution of their damning designs. At a late hour at night all were to make one simultaneous, desperate effort, with from two to ten apportioned to nearly every house in the county, kill all the whites, save the above exception, plunder their houses, take their horses and arms, and fight their way on to a "free state" (Mexico.)

Notwithstanding the intense excitement which moved every member of our community, and the desperate measures to which men are liable to be led on by such impending danger, to which we had been exposed by our indulgence and leniency to our slaves, we must say the people acted with more caution and deliberation than ever before characterized the action of any people under similar circumstances.

More than two hundred negroes had violated the law, the penalty of which is death. But by unanimous consent the law was withheld and their lives spared with the exception of three of the ring leaders who were, on last Friday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., hung in compliance with the unanimous voice of the citizens of the county.

Without exception, every Mexican in the county was implicated. They were arrested and ordered to leave the county within five days, and never again to return under the penalty of death. There is one, however, by the name of Frank, who is proven to be one of the prime movers of the affair, that was not arrested, but we hope that he may yet be, and have posted out to him such a reward as his black dued demands.

We learn from the Houston Telegraph that the Governor vetoed 25 bills passed by the Legislature during the late session. Gov. Pease must be "some pumpkins" on the veto.

The Houston Railroad.—The Telegraph has the following regarding the railroad which is being built to Galveston:

We learn by an intelligent citizen, just down from Falls county, that our railroad is gaining many friends in that section. The whole of the most intelligent population of that region seem to be fully aroused to the importance of this species of internal improvements. Liberal subscriptions are being made in aid of the extension of our railroad in that direction. The people seem convinced that the navigation of the Brazos will not do to depend on, and that railroads are their only resource. We assure our fellow-citizens of that growing part of our State, of the most cordial co-operation of our community in extending to them railroad facilities.

The San Antonio Herald, of the 6th, notices the falling of refreshing showers of rain in that neighborhood. They came in time, it is presumed, to save much loss and suffering among the cattle.

The Crops.—Accounts from all parts of the State concur in the prophecy of short crops this season, on account of the drought which has prevailed during the whole spring and summer. Some papers insist that the planters will not make enough corn to feed themselves and negroes, and that all will have to buy for seed to plant next season.

The Touro Infirmary.—This splendid institution which had its origin in the benevolence of the late Judah Touro, is now, in its perfect management and appointments, one of the most valuable establishments of its kind in the Southern country. Admirably situated with easy distance of the ship and steamboat landings, it presents peculiar advantages not possessed by any other institution in the city, while the high reputation of the faculty employed, recommend it to all classes. The director and resident physician, Dr. Joseph Bensadon, and the visiting physician, Dr. Thomas Hunt, are among the most skilful practitioners in the South, and deservedly occupy high positions in the estimation of the New Orleans public. The apartments of the institution are all spacious and airy, and the prices of board and medical attendance are regulated to suit all circumstances. The best of attention and nursing is secured to patients and no contagious disease is admitted. This establishment is well worthy the attention of our planting friends. See the advertisement of the Infirmary in another column.

[West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter, 13th.

Promotions in the United States Army.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, in a letter dated the 6th inst., has the following information:

The Adjutant-General is on the eve of issuing general orders in accordance with the promotions and appointments in the army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since November, 1855; the officers being assigned to the companies to which they succeeded, in the natural course of promotion or appointment.

Among the promotions are: Brevet Captain George Deas, to be Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Captain Irvine McDowell, to be Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut.-Col. Thomas, to be Assistant Quartermaster-General; Major Thomas Swords, to be Deputy Quartermaster General; Capt. Michael M. Clark, to be Quartermaster.

In the Medical Department: William J. Sloane, William S. King and David C. Deheon, to be surgeons.

In the Corps of Engineers: Capt. Henry Brewerton, to be Major.

The following named gentlemen have been promoted to Captains: John Newton, John D. Kurtz, Barton S. Alexander, Theo C. Meade, Martin L. Smith, John Pope, James W. Abert, Theodore T. S. Laidley, Jas. G. Benton, James M. Hawes, George H. Stewart, Nathan tt. Evans, Joseph Stewart, George W. Rains, John H. Greland, Charles C. Gilbert, Andrew G. Miller, Edmund Underwood, Joseph H. Potter and Alfred Cumming. Capt. Sidney Burbank has been promoted to be a Major.

Daniel Chase of California, to be a military storekeeper, vice Newman, dismissed.

The following named civilians have been named Second Lieutenants: Edward Ingraham of Miss., Eli Long of Kentucky, James E. Harrison of the District of Columbia, Joseph P. Jones of North Caroline, Lyman L. Kellogg of Ohio, Thomas M. Saunders, of Va., Edward F. Bagley of Ala., Frederick M. Follett of New York, George S. James of S. C., Charles D. Anderson of Texas, Wm. H. Snyder of N. C., Alexander M. Haskell of Va., John P. Sherburne of New Hampshire, Henry Clay Wood of Maine, Edward C. Moore of Ill., Charles A. Leak of California, Mervin E. Cully of Ohio, Francis Mallory of Va., James K. McCall of Tenn., Orlando H. Moore of Mich., Edwin W. H. Reed of Indiana, and James L. Thompson of Michigan.

The order comprises the names of many other promotions and appointments of the lower grades.

Louis Napoleon's Fete Day Celebrated in the United States.—The New York Courier and Enquirer, of the 8th, says:

The *fete* of the French Emperor was celebrated on the 15th of August, at the settlement of the copper mines of the French company on the borders of Lake Superior, where but a few years since their Jewish only a few scattered Indian tribes. An altar was arranged in the forest, near the mouth of one of the shafts of the mine. Divine service, followed by a Te Deum, was celebrated by Rev. Louis Thiels, Catholic missionary of Eagle Harbor. Immediately afterwards he blessed the shaft, which he baptized by the name of Napoleon. A banquet and canal races followed. The tri-colored flag waved for the first time on the borders of Lake Superior, and mingled its folds with those of the American flag.

Important Arrest in Mobile.—*An Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Limbo.* The Mobile Tribune, of Saturday morning, has the following interesting item:

Don Vicente Hernandez de Ayala, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Republics of Venezuela and Granada, etc., etc., was yesterday arrested by Marshal Maury and Deputy Marshal Scollick, on charges of forgery and swindling. After his arrest he made an attempt to swallow forged drafts to the amount of six thousand dollars, but was prevented by a prompt squeeze on the throat by the Marshal, while Mr. Scollick drew the papers from his mouth.

He is a Spaniard, well educated, and a most accomplished swindler, and many sufferers in New Orleans will rejoice at his incarceration.

His detection and arrest, on a very slight clue, were most artistically planned and skillfully executed.

An Honorable Testimonial.—The New York Shipping List states that Capt. Champion, of the ship Victoria, (London packet,) has been presented with a massive gold medal, handsomely set in a case, by the Life-Saving Benevolent Association of that city, for rescuing, on the 13th of July last, the crew of the British bark Rose; which had become disabled by running into an iceberg nine days previous.

Later from Nassau, New Providence.—The New York Daily Times, of the 8th inst., has the following.

By the arrival of the brig Alma, from Nassau, we have dates up to Aug. 26. Capt. Brown reports Aug. 8, the American ship Colchis, from Boston, bound to New Orleans, was wrecked on the Gingerbread Ground. Cargo of dry goods, etc., saved in good condition. Aug. 23, British brig Baltic, from Ragged Island, with salt, bound to Nassau, was wrecked on the Green Cays; vessel total loss.

At the last session of the General Court at Nassau, J. Slums, captain of the wrecking schooner Anne Sophia, and Robert

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

An Indian Story.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Intelligencer, writing from Petersburg, Kansas, a new town just laid off, tells the following touching story connected with the early history of the ground on which it is situated:

Petersburg is laid off upon the section of land granted by the Governor to Peter Cadue, at the instance of the Kickapoos, whose interpreter he had been for a number of years. It is a point remarkable for its picturesqueness and its beauty—its antique hills and heavy forests. The Missouri river sweeps it on the east, and fertile prairies roll away upon the west. On the north a vast extent of woodland reposes in perpetual shade, while on the south are flower-wreathed pinnacles and rocky dells. A spring stream passes through its center and yields an abundance of clear, cold water; while from a fissure in a rock, at the base of a declivity, there is a mineral fountain of the saline chalybeate, to which the aborigines resorted for their health. It was at this fountain that the Pawnees and the Omahas last met. It was many years ago. An old Indian has recounted to me the circumstance, and as it is an incident of historic interest with those who delve in native lore, I will relate it briefly.

Some forty years since, the Omahas and Otoes were allied as friendly bands, to resist the encroachments of their hereditary enemy, the Pawnees. Many and frequent were their battles, freely had their blood bedewed the plains, but they still were driven back by the superior prowess of their implacable and deadly foe. From the neighborhood of Lexington into Ray, from Ray into Clay, from Clay into Platte—all of which region was without a name—they were forced across to these beautiful hills, which they believed would be their final resting place. They lived here in peace for many moons. The forests and the plains supplied them with abundant game, and they were happy. They soon discovered the healing virtues of this mineral fountain.

At length sickness spread through the Pawnee nation; a mortal epidemic, which wiped them out by numbers. An Otoe maiden, who had met with and received a passion for a young Pawnee brave, through fear that he might fall a victim to the plague, bore him a pouch of the liquid antidote. He was the son of a chief who then was ill. He gave the water to his father and he was cured. The fame of its properties spread far and wide. All sought to obtain it, but none knew where. The young brave would not betray his fawn, but induced her to bring him such quantities each night, that he was soon able to destroy the pestilence and restore his people.

The craft and cunning so peculiar to the Indian character were actively aroused to discover the source of this health-giving draught. One cloudy night, as young Metella sped his bark canoe across the rapid waters, to be prompt at assignation with his faithful Thema, there followed in his wake something like a shadow. The paddle dipped with his, the movement was the same; but it made no sound, and the darkness rendered it impalpable to vision. It was the night, when, after ceaseless importunity, his Thema was to conduct him to the fountain. A stealthy tread pursued him. He heard it not, nor did he dream of the doom that the incautious girl was bringing on her people and themselves. As the sun next mounted on the brow of day, he heard his savans were in secret council. The war-cry was then sounded, the braves were drawn in battle line and all their boats were launched. He soon discovered that the secret of the fountain was revealed; and that his nation were determined to possess it. He offered himself as mediator to effect a treaty which would entitle all the tribes to use it, but the head men would not listen. They had long sought a pretext to revive the ancient feud. Ideleaper had made time irksome, and peace had grown to be a burden. Besides, they had exhausted the game around them, and desired to extend their hunting grounds.

The Otoes and the Omahas witnessed, from these heights, the hostile movement. They already had entrenched themselves by scooping deep circumvallations near the tallest summits, and into these they gathered their forces and prepared for the final conflict. They had gone until they were weary with going, and had resolved to go no farther. The Pawnees had been so long used to victory, they were resolved to be again victorious. So that, with a firm determination on each side, the battle was most desperate. It lasted four long days and nights. Hundreds were slain on both sides. The Otoes and Omahas upon their hill-tops, were cut off from food and water, and many famished. The Pawnees saw their extremity, and persevered. When wholly exhausted, the Otoes and the Omahas proposed a peace and promised to evacuate the country. The Pawnees were in a condition to readily assent, and thereupon the conflict ceased. It was the last battle between these tribes; both where whipped and both were satisfied.

But where was Thema? She could not be found. Metella looked for her in vain. The Otoes and the Omahas moved to the distant country of the Platte. The Pawnees settled upon these hills. Here they remained until the Iowas and Kickapoos came in. They then migrated beyond the Nemaha and had frequent battles with the Iowas. It was in one of these that the famous White Cloud lost an eye, and for the last of them, in violation of the strict injunctions of the Government, he was displaced from the chieftainship by Col. Vaughan; which degredation broke his brave, proud heart.

Thia finally became the country of the Kickapoos, and Peter Cadue, their interpreter, built his habitation here. It was the resort of all the friendly tribes, who came here each summer time to drink the healing waters; and for many years after, in the still hour of night, a female form of strange and wan appearance could be seen hovering around the spring, wringing her hands and giving evidences of deepest woe. She was a miserable maniac, who was unknown; but whose hopeless condition excited the commiseration of all who saw her.

At length a Pawnee Indian came to his former hunting grounds. He was received kindly by the Kickapoos. He pitched his wigmam near the spring. That night the moon shone with unusual brilliancy, and the stars were radiant as crystals. He sat beside the rock, from whose front gushed the fountain, and burying his face within his hands, seemed laden with some secret sorrow. He could not see the wild, wearied form which glided near him. As if thinking audibly, he pronounced lowly and distinctly, Thema. The form beside him started with a shriek, and fell lifeless at his feet. He was Metella and she was Thema. The next day he buried her upon the summit of the highest hill, and lingered around her grave by daylight, and by the spring at night, until one morning old Mathena, the prophet, found him lying dead where Thema died. He had him buried by the side of Thema, and Peter Cadue, with pious hands, erected a rude cross above their grave, which can be traced to this day.

There are still knives and arrow-heads of flint-stones lying round, and human bones are oftentimes exhumed by the mere action of the elements.

At this romantic place—this place of beauty, of interest, and of accident—Peter Cadue has laid out a town, and busy men are preparing to build houses, and a large saw mill will soon make the quiet hills and slumbering woods pulsy with harsh echoes. Such is progress—such the march of civilization.

The Bouquet and the Bible.

The day was a fine day, but an unexpected shower suddenly drove two or three little parties into the cottage for temporary shelter; a Bible and a bouquet of flowers lay on the table.

A shrewd-looking man, one of the company, approached the table—he was an infidel. He opened the Bible, and closed it again with a smile that was mingled with derision. He then took up the bouquet. "This suits me best," said he with an exulting air, "for it has no mysteries; I can understand it; its colors are fair and its scent delightful." Saying this he pulled a flower from the bouquet, and stuck it in his bosom.

A pause succeeded; but it was soon broken by an old gentleman, whose meek and mercy-loving face was grateful to gaze on, and whose grey hair entitled him to respect. He had heard the remark of the infidel, and felt quite anxious to counteract its influence; advancing to the table, he also took up the bouquet.

"How bounteous in this gift," said he "is the Father of Mercies." This bouquet in delightful. How delicately formed are these beautiful flowers! How rich are their varied tints, and how sweet the fragrance they inhale! But shall we forego the joy of inhaling their fragrance, and the delight of gazing upon their beauty, because we cannot explain the hidden mysteries of their existence? We know not how dry, husky, unsightly seed, when set in the ground, could start up into such glorious forms. We cannot tell how it is from the same soil such different stems should spring, and on the same flower such varied tints appear; nor know we why some of the fairest flowers should be thickly pointed with thorns. These things are mysterious; but if we wait till we can comprehend them, the flowers will fade away, for their life is short. Let us gaze, then, on their beauty and inhale their fragrance while we may."

"And why should we not," continued he, putting down the bouquet and taking up the Bible—"why should we not use the word of God in the same way? This blessed book prompts us to all that is good, warns us against everything that is evil, and, amid the darkness of this bad world, points us to a better. Mysteries it has—deep and awful mysteries—which its almighty Author alone can explain; but shall we waste our short lives brooding over them, and neglect the greater part, which is quite plain, and overlook the manifold mercies it proffers for our acceptance? While the Holy Scriptures rejrore us in error, guide us in difficulty, console us in sorrow, and support us in sickness and death, shall we undervalue or neglect them? Never, let us leave, then, the mysteries, both of providence and grace, till it shall please God to unravel them to our understanding; and in the meantime, let us, while rejoicing that God's works and words both show that he is The Wonderful," gratefully place the glowing flowers of the bouquet in our bosoms, and the consolations of the Bible in our hearts."

CRAMPTON RE-KNIGHTED.—The Anglo Saxon, a paper published in Boston, states that Mr. Crampton, the late British Minister at Washington, is to be knighted, *by the express desire of the Queen.* As nobody but her Majesty has the power to confer a knighthood, it is very likely that, if done at all, it will be by her wish; and as Mr. Crampton so thoroughly befogged her by his dispatches from Washington, she probably thinks it would be a very appropriate compliment to be knight him.

Missing, a Married Gentleman.

BY DR. KING.

About the year seventeen hundred and six, I knew one Mr. Howe, a sensible, well-natured man, possessed of an estate of seven or eight hundred pounds per annum. He married a young lady of a good family in the West of England; her maiden name was Mallet; she was agreeable in her person and manners, and proved a very good wife. Seven or eight years after they had been married, he rose one morning very early, and told his wife he was obliged to go to the Tower to transact some particular business. The same day, at noon, his wife received a letter from him, in which he informed her that he was under a necessity of going to Holland, and, should probably be absent three weeks or a month. He was absent from her seventeen years, during which time she neither heard from him, nor of him. The evening before he returned, while she was at supper, and with her some of her friends and relations—particularly one Dr. Rose, a physician, who had married her sister—a billet, without any name subscribed, was delivered to her, in which the writer requested the favor of her to give him a meeting in the Birdcage Walk, in St. James' Park. When she had read the billet, she tossed it to Dr. Rose, and said, laughing, "you see, brother, as old as I am, I have got a gallant." Rose, who perused the note with more attention, declared it to be Mr. Howe's handwriting. This surprised all the company, and so much affected Mrs. Howe that she fainted away. However, she soon recovered, when it was agreed that Dr. Rose and his wife, with the other gentlemen and ladies who were there at supper, should attend Mrs. Howe the next evening to the Bird-cage Walk. They had not been there more than five or six minutes, when Mr. Howe came to them; and, after saluting his friends and embracing his wife, walked home with her, and they lived together in great harmony from that time to the day of his death.

But the most curious part of my tale remains to be related. London in the only place in all Europe where a man can find a secure retreat, or remain, if he pleases, many years unknown. If he pays constantly for his lodging, for his provisions, and for whatsoever else he wants, nobody will ask a question concerning him, or inquire whence he comes, or whither he goes. When Howe left his wife, they lived in a house in Jermyn street, near St. James' Church. He went no farther then to a little street in Westminster, where he took a room, for which he paid five or six shillings a week; and changing his name, and disguising himself by wearing a black wig (for he was a fair man,) he remained in this habitation during the whole time of his absence. He had two children by his wife when he separated from her, who were both living at that time; but they both died young, in a few years after. However, during their lives, the second or third year after their father disappeared, Mrs. Howe was obliged to apply for an Act of Parliament to procure a proper settlement of her husband's estate, and a provision for herself out of it during his absence, as it was uncertain whether he was alive or dead. This act he suffered to be solicited and passed, and enjoyed the pleasure of reading the progress of it in the votes, in a little coffee-house near his lodging, which he frequented.

Upon quitting his house and family, in the manner I have mentioned, Mrs. Howe at first imegined, as she could not conceive any other cause for such an abrupt elopement, that he had contracted a large debt unknown to her, and by that means involved himself in difficulties which he could not easily surmount; and for some days she lived in continual apprehension of demands from creditors, of seizures and executions. But nothing of this kind happened; on the contrary, he not only left his estate quite free and unincumbered, but he paid the bills of every tradesman with whom he had any dealings; and upon examining his papers in due time after he was gone, proper receipts and discherges were found from all persons, whether tradesmen or others, with whom he had any manner of transactions, or money concerns. Mrs. Howe, after the death of her children, thought proper to lessen her family servants and the expenses of her housekeeping, and therefore removed from her house in Jermyn street to a little house on Brewer street, near Golden Square. Just over against her lived one Salt, a corn-chandler. About ten years after his disappearance, Mr. Howe contrived to make acquaintance with Salt; at length he acquired such a degree of intimacy with him, that he usually dined with Salt once or twice n week. From the room in which they ate, it was not difficult to look into Mrs. Howe's dining room, where she generally sat and received her company; and Salt (who believed Howe to be a bachelor,) frequeutly recommended his own wife to him as a suitable match. During the last seven years of Howe's absence, he went every Sunday to St. James' church, and used to sit in Mr. Salt's seat, where he had a view of his wife, but could not be easily seen by her.

After he returned home, he never would confess, even to his most intimate friends, what was the real cause of such a singular conduct. Apparently there was none, but whatever it was, he was certainly ashamed to own it. Dr. Rose has often said to me that he believed his brother Howe would never have returned to his wife, if the money he took with him, which was supposed to have been one or two thousand pounds, had not been spent; and he must have been a good economist, and frugal in his manner of living, otherwise his money would scarcely have held out: for I imagine he had his whole fortune by him (I mean what he carried away with him,) in money or bank bills, and daily took out of his bag, like the Spaniard in Gil Blas, what was sufficient for his expenses. Yet I have seen him, after his return, addressing his wife in the language of a bridegroom. And I have been assured by some of his most intimate friends that he treated her, during the rest of their lives, with the greatest kindness and affection.

Dr. King adds in a note that he was well acquainted with Dr. Rose, and also with Salt; that he often met them at King's Coffee-House, near Golden Square (Dr. King was an active diacohite, and Rose was of French connexions;) and that they frequently entertained him with this remarkable story: relating these and many other particulars which had escaped his memory.

Napoleon and the Woodman.

As Napoleon was riding out, attended by several officers, I was one of the party—we rode past n forest where some woodmen were cutting timber. Observing one of them singing, the Emperor, with a smile, turned round to us and said:

"Observe that man, who, though toiling hard for his daily bread, seems to be quite happy."

The woodman, observing so many persons looking at him, made a respectful bow and approached us to inquire if we had lost our way.

"No," said the Emperor, "but tell me, my honest man, what makes you so cheerful? What may you earn a day?

"Three francs, your honor."

"Three francs!" said the Emperor; "does that support you and your family? Tell me, how do you manage to do so?"

"With pleasure, your honor, if you will step a little this way. With three francs I not only keep my wife and family, but I also put money out at interest, and pay off my old debts."

"Explain yourself?"

"Willingly, your honor. I keep my wife and children—I place money out at interest by educating the latter at school, and pay off my old debts by maintaining my aged father and mother. So you see, your honor, I may well be happy."

"Excellent man," said Napoleon, "here is a Napoleon for you," tossing him the money. "Keep what you have now told me a secret. I am your Emperor, and on pain of my displeasure, I enjoin you to tell no one till you have seen my face at least a hundred times."

"Sir, it shall be so."

Napoleon turned his horse's head and rejoined us.

"The same evening, as he appeared thoughtful," General Rasp asked him if anything unpleasant had occurred that day.

"No," said the Emperor, but I met a man this morning, who, with three francs per day, told me he kept his family, placed money out at interest, and paid off his old debts. "Gentlemen," continued the Emperor, "you will please me much if any of you can tell me the meaning of what he said."

All of us were very anxious to please our monarch, and knowing that he had spoken to a woodman in the forenoon, we rode off on the following morning—and having found the woodman, asked him if he knew to whom he had spoken on the previous day.

The man said, "yes, I had the honor of talking with the Emperor."

"What did you say to him?"

"Excuse me, gentlemen, that I must not tell you."

One of the party said, "I will give you fifty Napoleons to tell me."

The man said, "No, I dare not."

"You shall have one hundred if you will oblige us," rejoined our companion.

The woodman, after pausing n minute or two, said: "Place the money in my hand, and I will tell you."

We placed it in his hand—and, after he had carefully examined every piece, he told us all that had transpired.

We rode off, and on our arrival at the place, asked to be admitted to the Emperor; when we expounded his riddel.

Napoleon, pale with anger, said:

"Bring the woodman before me, dead or alive!"

He was soon found, and ushered into the presence of his angry monarch.

"Sirrah, how have you dared to break your promise with me?"

"Sire," said the woodman, with great composure, "I have not disobeyed your commands."

"How, slave," said Napoleon, "dare you tell me a lie."

"Sire," said the woodman, "you told me I should tell no one until I had seen your face one hundred times." Then, putting his hands deliberately into his pockets, he laid the pieces of money, one by one, before the Emperor, with the heads upwards. "There, sire," continued he, "have I not seen your face one hundred times?"

Napoleon burst into a loud fit of laughter, gave him a slap in the face, called him a clever fellow, and made him captain in the artillery, where he proved himself deserving of his good fortune.

Pedagogue.—First little boy, What is your name? *Little Boy.*—Jule. *Pedagogue.*—Oh, no; your name is Jul-ius. Next little boy—what is yours? *Second Boy.*—My name is Bill-ious.

NEGRO CHILDREN IN THE SOUTH.

THE "army worm" is not more destructive to Southern crops than intestinal worms are to Southern negro children. Thousand are swept off annually by the complaint, which is not only directly fatal in many cases, but even in its milder forms is the parent of a variety of deadly diseases. Every planter, therefore, if only from motives of self-interest, should keep on hand a supply of WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE which invariably destroys these disgusting creatures and the means in which they are generated. In fact no family, North or South, should be without this safe, certain and speedy remedy.

Be particular and remember the name "Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. For sale in New Orleans wholesale and retail by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,

Nos. 71 and 151 Chartres street, sole proprietors.

☞Sold by all the Druggists. se20 1y

BASCOM FEMALE SEMINARY,

GRENADA, MISSISSIPPI.

THE scholastic year is divided into two sessions of five months each, opening on the first Monday in September and February.

Tuition per Session, from $10 to $20; Music $25 50; Languages, any ancient or modern, $12, Vocal Music $1; Incidental fee $1; Board $20.

No deduction is made for lost time, except in cases of protracted sickness.

Special attention is paid to the elements—the ground-work—of a thorough education.

The discipline is strict but enforced by appeals to the moral sensibility and self-respect.

The Music Department is particularly attractive.

Economy is earnestly recommended, and extravagance prevented as far as possible.

The Seminary building is well adapted to educational purposes. The Boarding Department is under the immediate care of the President and his lady, who spare no pains to secure the comfort of their boarders.

A full Faculty of experienced and successful Teachers—an excellent Apparatus, adapted to a complete course in Natural Science—the location in the midst of moral and refined society—have secured to the Seminary its present popularity and prosperity.

Every pupil boarding at the Seminary must furnish her own towels. All other things essential to health and comfort are furnished by the Institution.

Young ladies are received at any time; but it is better for them to enter at the first of the Session.

For further particulars apply to Rev. S. W. MOORE, A. M., President. s12 3t

☞**FOR SALE.**—THE FELICIANA FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The subscriber having been elected President of Port Gibson Collegiate Academy, offers for sale the property in Jackson, La., known as the Feliciana Female Institute, including School and Household Furniture. Apply to Prof. Scales, or to B. JONES.

se13 3t

☞**NOTICE.**—The Port Gibson Collegiate Academy for Females will commence its session on Monday, the 8th October next. B. JONES.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE,

FACULTY.—Rev. H. C. TIKWEAIT, D. D. President and Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, Belles-Lettres and Ancient Languages.

Rev. E. D. PITTS, A. M., Vice President and Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. EMBERT, M. D., Professor of the Physical Sciences.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER PLAGGE, Professor of Music.

Miss L. BATES, A. M., Instructress in English, Intermidre, Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, etc.

Mrs. AGNES PLAGGE, Instructress in Music and the French Language.

Miss MARY E. CROWDER, M. E. L., Instructress in Academic Department.

Miss E. K. QUARLES, M. E. L., Instructress in Primary Department.

Timely notice will be given of any changes in the members of the Faculty.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$15 00
Academic Department	15 00
COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.	
Freshmen and Sophomore classes	20 00
Junior and Senior classes	25 00
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.	
Music on the pianoforte, harp or guitar	25 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Vocal music	1 00
Drawing, with use of copies	12 00
Water and chromatic painting, each	15 00
Crayoning	15 00
Oil painting	20 00
Embroidery	10 00
Incidental expenses	2 00
Fee for Graduation and Diploma	5 00

Payment to be made at the close of each session.

No extra charge made for Modern or Ancient Languages.

Board, including lodging, washing, fuel and lights can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would, however, respectfully urge all parents and guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils and the general prosperity of the school, if nothing, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, etc., may be had at any of the various stores in the village at the usual prices.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral department of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the Faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm.—The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July; at which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, etc., to be made to the President of the College.

TRUSTEES.

Wm. Crosby,	Daniel Brown.
R. T. Johnson,	Henry Moss.
W. W. Bell,	R. H. Carruth,
G. R. Donaldson,	D. D. Wemple.
H. Slone,	W. E. Doty,
S. H. Rives,	Jno. Phillips,
John Burrass,	James Persons,
J. D. Wilder,	W. H. Merrill,
A. M. Campbell,	C. C. Burns,
H. Phillips,	W. W. Harper,
John Jordan,	R. T. Gibbs,
J. M. Williams.	B. W. Pearson,

J. H. Mumford. au30-1f

MILES OWEN & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS and Receiving and Forwarding Merchants, No. 17 Carondelet street, New Orleans. au30

BOOTH & CO.,

ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine street, New Orleans. Established in 1835. Manufacturers and jobbers at wholesale in all kinds of HATS.

For the accommodation of our friends and the public we have opened a retail department on the same premises. au30

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.

AYER'S PILLS glide, sugar-shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is there, and tells with giant force on the very foundations of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not wear their skin-tempers if they knew they could be cured for 25 cents. Try Ayer's Pills, and you know it.

Purify the blood and disease will be starved out.

Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.

Take this, best of all Purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sidesche, Jaundice, Rheumatism, derangements of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, all derangements and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure—suffer no more—the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

That AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is the best medicine for a Cough, is known in the whole world, and that AYER'S PILLS are the best of all Pills, is known to those who have used them.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by every respectable druggist in the United States.

J. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents. au30 3m

15,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE lands are situated in Morehouse parish, Louisiana, and in what is known as the Washita River (Grant.) They are of the richest quality of alluvial soil, and located in full view of the lands in the South, and fully capable of producing from one and a half to two bales, or fifty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre. They lie near the Bonchilla and Bartel rivers—good navigable streams—and Bayou Bartel is the nearest distance in the route of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, now in course of construction, and hastening to a rapid completion. A portion of these lands are highly improved and in a flourishing state of cultivation; the country is healthy, the water is plenty, the water in excellent and abundant, and altogether they will be found to possess greater advantages and present inducements to purchasers than any lands now offered for sale in the Southern country. They will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, and on the most favorable terms. Titles perfect.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, either personally at his residence in Prairie Jefferson, Morehouse parish, or by letter addressed at Point de Jefferson, Morehouse parish, Louisiana. Jan12 1y JAMES H. BRIGHAM.

NEW ORLEANS

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

SITUATED on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital. The regular course of Lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, the 17th November, 1856, and continue five months.

FACULTY:

ERASMUS D. FENNER, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. FOSTER AXSON, M. D. Professor of Physiology.

THOMAS PENISTON, M. D. Professor of Clinical Medicine and Auscultation.

SAMUEL CHOPPIN, M. D. Professor of Surgery.

ISAAC L. CRAWCOUR, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

HOWARD SMITH, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

JOHN M. W. PICTON, M. D. Professor of Diseases of Women and Children.

D. WARREN BUCKELL, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics.

CORNELIUS C. BEARD, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy.

ANTHONY A. PENISTON, M. D. Adjunct Professor of Anatomy.

The dissecting room will be opened on the 15th October, and clinical instructions will be given daily at the Charity Hospital from that time till the end of the regular course of lectures. The proximity of the College to Charity Hospital will prevent all loss of time in going from one to the other.

It is the intention of the faculty to demonstrate practical Medicine and Surgery at the bed-side as much as possible. In addition to the facilities for this purpose afforded by the Hospital, a Dispensary will be established at the College for the examination and treatment of such patients as may not wish to enter the Hospital.

Here the students will be required in turn to put up prescriptions, apply dressings, etc.. Indeed every effort will be made to render the course of instruction in this institution as practical as possible.

The College is situated in a quiet part of the city, and will be spacious and well ventilated.

The Professors will take pleasure in aiding the students to procure cheap and comfortable board and lodging.

Amount of fees for the full course of Lectures..... $108
Matriculation fee (paid but once)..... 5
Dissection fee..... 10
Graduating fee..... 25

For any further information, address

E. D. FENNER, M. D., Dean of the Faculty,
au9 4t No. 51 Carondelet street.

PLANTATION AND GARDEN FERTILIZERS.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand the following concentrated manures, a single trial of which will prove to the most thoredalous their value as a restorer of fertility to worn out soils, and their adaptation to increasing largely the products of the Garden and Orchard.

Numerous testimonials from gentlemen who tried them last season have been received, all of whom concur in saying that their experimentn were satisfactory and probably beyond their anticipation—

PHOSPHATED GUANO,
In barrels of about 220 lbs. at 2 cents per lb.
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
In barrels of about 250 lbs., at 2 cents per lb.
COARSE GROUND BONES,
In barrels of about 175 lbs. at 1½ cents per lb.
FINE GROUND BONES,
In barrels of about 220 lbs., at 1½ cents per lb.
PERUVIAN GUANO,
In sacks of about 140 lbs. at 3 cents per lb.
POUDRETTE
Or de-odorized Night Soil, in powder, at $1 50 per bbl.
LAND PLASTER,
At $1 75 per barrel.

—ALSO—

ROCK SALT, in barrels of about 300 lbs. at 1 cent per lb.

☞Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. A pamphlet, containing further particulars and directions for using the above fertilizers will be sent by mail, on the receipt of a postage stamp, or any one enquiring it.

D. C. LOWBRIDGE, 92 Magazine street,
au15 6m New Orleans.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY,

MARION, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.—Rev. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal and Professor of Moral, Mental and Natural Sciences.

Mons. JULES BRADY, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.

Mrs. ELLEN C. ADRIAN.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Miss HELEN B. WEYMOUTH.

ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS.

Miss ANNIE HOPKINS.
Mrs. H. C. PARISH.

MUSIC.

Miss ELEANOR MOORE.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. ——

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

JOHN F. BONDURANT, Esq. and lady.

The ensuing scholastic year will commence on Wednesday, the 1st of October.

The Institution has entered on its sixth session under the auspices of the same Principal. A sense of duty, interest and pleasure reunite his future connexion with the institution permanent and perpetual.

The apparatus, Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical, is large and well selected.

There is a numerous cabinet of minerals and fossils in connexion with the Seminary.

There is a library of more than one thousand volumes accessible to the pupils, which will shortly be increased several hundred volumes.

The number of musical instruments, pianos, harp, guitars, etc., is always sufficient to meet the wants of the department.

The institution is furnished with a large and excellent collection of maps, charts, diagrams, plates, globes, etc.

The grounds of the Seminary have been enlarged and the entire premises tastefully enclosed.

UNIFORM.

The Trustees and Principal at a meeting lately held, adopted a uniform for the following reasons:

1st. To secure economy in dress. It is impracticable to secure it otherwise.

2d. Our young ladies are of diverse pecuniary conditions, as is but to be expected where such a number are thrown together, and this diversity is published to the world by the different styles and quality of dress on all public occasions.

3d. On public occasions we have often, as well as the young ladies, been mortified to hear this diversity remarked.

4th. Without a uniform, there being no rule in the article of dress, the caprice of whim and caprice is left boundless, and the trouble of satisfying these endlessly diverse fancies in every article, is burdensome and annoying in the extreme. For the above and other good reasons, we have adopted a uniform, and commend it to our patrons and the public. It must be regarded as a law of the institution.

FOR WINTER, SHOWN OF MEDIUM SHADE.

DRESSES—Brown Merino and brown calicos, made and trimmed plain.

BONNETS—Plain straw or thick braid, lined; trimmed cherry ege or blossoms for school.

SHOES—Thick sole high-quartered kip, calf, goat or kid.

MANTLES—Same material and color of dress.

COLLARS—Plain.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Plain linen cambric.

APRONS.

UMBRELLA—A lady's small umbrella.

SUMMER, BLUE.

DRESSES—For school, blue calico or plain blue chambrey and gingham. For church, blue muslin or lawns, made and trimmed plain. For special occasions, white, made and trimmed plain.

BONNETS—Plain straw or thick braid lined, trimmed with blue. Cape bonnets for school.

SHOES—Thick sole, high-quartered kip, calf goat or kid.

MANTLES—Blue berage.

GLOVES—Plain kid or plain silk, for special occasions.

COLLARS—Handkerchiefs, narrow, fans, umbrellas. No jewelry, except a bosompin.

Catalogues containing all information concerning the school, will be promptly sent on application to the Principal,

JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

Marion, July 22, 1856. au2 3m

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this department will commence on MONDAY, November 17th, 1856, and will terminate in the ensuing March.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.
J. L. Riddle, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
D. L. Peters, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
Gustavus A. Nott, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
J. C. P. Weiderstrandt, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
Thomas Hunt, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
Gilbert S. Vance, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The rooms for dissecting will be open on the third Monday in October.

The Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital, and attend this institution from November to April.

The Students accompany the Professors in their visits, and, free of expense, enjoy extraordinary practical advantages.

There are, during the season about eight hundred persons prescribed for daily.

Preliminary to the Course, lectures will be delivered daily in the Amphitheatre of the Hospital, from the first Monday in November, on Clinical Medicine and Surgery, Auscultation and Percussion, and other subjects, without any charge to students.

THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Dean.

The Administrators of the Charity Hospital elect annually, in April, fourteen Resident Students, who are maintained by the Institution. au23 1m

ANDREW COLLEGE,

Trenton, Tenn.

THE next Session of this Institution will be opened Monday, September 8, 1856:

FACULTY.

Rev. GUILFORD JONES, President and Professor of Belles-Letters and Political Science;

DAVID COCHRANE, A. M., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages;

WILLIAM TUFTS, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry;

WM. K. JONES, Principal of Preparatory Department;

and Assistants.

Tuition per Session of twenty-one weeks, payable Invariably in Advance.

Primary Department	$8 00
Preparatory	12 00
Classical Preparatory	20 00
Collegiate	25 00
Matriculating Fee, (entering Collegiate Department)	5 00
Incidental Fee	2 50

☞Tuition refunded in case of sickness protracted to one month.

☞BOARD per month, washing and fuel included, $8 to $9.

Andrew College is within twelve hours' travel, by railroad and stage, from Memphis, Tenn.

N. B.—The Institution is provided with a good Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

au9 3t J. W. ELDER, President.

CRAWFORD INSTITUTE,

Van Buren, Crawford County, Ark.,

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September next. A large and commodious College edifice, with all the improvements of modern school architecture, will then be ready for occupancy.

EXPENSES.

Expenses, including Tuition and Board, Academy, per Session of five months	$40 50
Expenses, including Tuition and Board, College, per Session of five months	50 50

Parents or guardians leaving sons or wards to educate, and wishing to select a moral, healthy and retired locality, will find this College one of the best and cheapest Institutions west of Mississippi river.

For additional information or Circular, address

F. S. WORD, A. M., President.

Van Buren, August 9, 1856. au9 3m

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 3d of November. A full preliminary course, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing on the first Monday of October.

Professors fee, $103; Matriculation fee, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation fee, $25. For catalogue and announcement apply to

PAUL F. EVE, M. D.,
au2 5t* Dean of the Faculty.

UNDERGRADUATE DEPARTMENT.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE next session of this College will open on on MONDAY September 8th. The Classical Course is full, and every facility is afforded to students in scientific branches. A Preparatory School is attached, embracing a course of two years.—The Military system has been adopted as an efficient means of preserving good order, economy, neatness, and active bodily exercise. Charges for Tuition and Boarding $100 per term of 20 weeks. Surgeon's fee $5. Engineering, French, Spanish, German, Drawing, Book-Keeping and Penching, each $10 per term of 20 weeks.

The last session of the Medical College closed with 339 Matriculants and 85 Graduates from 13 States. The Military College closed its first year in Nashville, with 15 Matriculants from 14 States. For Catalogue and regulations apply to

B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

Nashville, July 1856. au5 1y

CENTENARY INSTITUTE.

Summerfield, Ala.

THE next session of this Institution will open on the first Monday in October. ☞It is of the highest importance that pupils be present at the beginning.

FACULTY.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

A. H. MITCHELL, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science.

Rev. B. F. LARABEE, M. A., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

W. C. L. RICHARDSON, M. A., Professor of Natural Science.

J. E. GLEFFER, Prof. of Music, (Vocal and Instrumental.)

Miss FANNIE COLLINS, Teacher of Music.

Mrs. M. C. OLEFFER, Teacher of Drawing, Painting and Wax Work.

Mrs. M. A. CURTISS, Matron.

Mr. and Mrs. A. SEXTON, Steward and Stewardess.

MALE ACADEMY.

Rev. D. P. B CONNERLY, M. A., Principal and Professor of Languages and English Literature.

J. J. HUTCHINSON, Jr., B. A., Professor of Mathematics.

Notwithstanding the past success of this Institution, yet during its recent anniversary it received a new and mighty impulse. A prospect of far higher degree of usefulness opens before it. We commend it to public confidence.

R. A. BAKER, President of the Board.
B. J. HARRISON, Secretary. jy26 4m.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,

WASHINGTON CO., VA.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will commence on the 21st day of AUGUST next.

TERMS:

Tuition per session of 5 months	$20 00
Board " "	42 50
Fuel " "	2 50
Washing " "

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI--NUMBER 25. WHOLE NUMBER 288. | NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1856. | $2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE--30 CAMP ST.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

HARRISON ON HARRIS.

I propose, Mr. Editor, to throw a little light on the interesting discussion in the Advocate on Motives, by referring to the following passage in Dr. Harris's Moral Philosophy, p. 412:419, where one is virtuous from a spontaneous principle of his own, he may be of a character altogether unlike to one who is virtuous in conduct after that lawgiver, armed with the irresistible power to punish and destroy, hath appeared on the side of virtue. When these two elements are complicated together, as they appear to be under the economy of our existing moral government, it may be extremely difficult to assign the precise character of our obedience. It may even very naturally be thought that the, now superadded terror will overbear the better and the more generous principle altogether, and reduce what might have been the willing services of love and liberty to the crouching servilities of bondsmen. At all events it is evident that it is only when rendered in the spirit of a free and heaven-born sacredness that they can at all be recognized as the genuine emanations of a right principle within; and they instantly degenerate into the selfish and sordid, when they are but extorted offerings, under the law and the lash of authority. Till those two elements then be disentangled, it is truly difficult to appreciate the quality of any performance which in the matter of it may be right, but which in the motive of it may differ as widely as the ecstatic delight of a seraph does from the ignoble drudgery of a slave. It is indispensable to virtue that it be done *ex amore*; and any thing else that bears its semblance, or passes under the name, is but low and wretched driveling. We have ever held it to be one chief recommendation of the evangelical system, that by it alone the disorderly element in question has been effectually, that by means of its leading principle, it, at one and the same time, releases us from the terror of the law and inspires us with a taste for its service; that what before we toiled and grieved at in the spirit of bondage becomes, under its influence a service of gratitude and good will; that it removes from our view those menaces and penalties, the terror of which overhung and polluted all our attempts after rectitude; and so gives space and emancipation to its disciples, for breaking forth with alacrity upon a way which may well be termed a way of new obedience. * * * Every act of the Deity, instead of coming forth as an impulse from without, is an emanation from the fountain-head of his own character. And unless there be a rule similar to this struck out in the bosom of regenerated man, and whence there may proceed the willing performances of him who deals in virtue because he delights in it; there is nought of divinity in his character; and let the offerings be what they may, which fear or force hath extorted, he is but an earth-born slave. It is a high achievement of Christianity to infuse a taste for the service of the law, while it utterly does away the terror of its penalties; and the disciple who best understands, and hath most fully imbibed its spirit, now under the operation of a principle more generous than fear, abounds in all the deeds and desires of virtue, not because virtue is his task, but because it is that pure and healthful element in which he most loves to expatiate. If it be the fear of theological moralists lest this principle should cast us loose from the authority of God, we hold," etc., etc.

It is to be considered in this question, that the *union* of fear and hope with love, is not the same as the *unity* of them; that the two former may be factors of the latter without being integral parts of it. St. John says:—"There is no fear in love, for fear hath torment; but perfect love casteth out fear." "He that feareth is not made perfect in love." As fear is thus expanded (if not excluded by it) into love by the Apostle John, so hope and faith are subordinated to it by the Apostle Paul. "And now abideth faith, hope and charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity?

The beginning of the christian life is properly the forgiveness of sin; but that abolishes fear and introduces love. Our savior has illustrated this in the parable of the two debtors, by which he taught that "to whom much is forgiven the same loveth much." Fear may precede and hope may follow, but love is the prime motive of the christian life.

F. M. GRACE.

WHEN EVIL ENTREATED.—Give me, oh my God, a heart full of Christian meekness and charity, that I may willingly forget the evil I have received, and be disposed to do good to others.

THE DYING CHRISTIAN.

Bishop Andrew, in detailing the particulars of his daughter's death, in a letter to the Southern Christian Advocate, gives the following touching incidents:

"Tuesday night will never be forgotten by those who were present.—Many of the neighbors came in, to each of whom she gave an affectionate charge and continued through the night to talk of dying and being with God, with unfaltering confidence, and with as much calmness and composure as though she were planning a visit to her sister.—There seemed to be no excitement at all, but everything seemed to be spoken calmly, deliberately, confidently. 'Oh!' said she, 'I have many dear friends in heaven; but the best of all is, Jesus is there, and I shall see him. Oh! I am lost in wonder at the goodness of God; to think that I have been such a poor, unfaithful Christian, and yet God blesses me so abundantly.' She sent messages to many of her absent friends, and to the class of which she was a member. She several times quoted appropriate verses of hymns: 'Oh! let us meet in heaven. Let us all meet in heaven,

In heaven above no sorrow's known,
And there's no parting there.'

"After a little while she said, with great animation,

Then round my senseless clay,
Assemble those I love;
And sing of heaven, delightful heaven,
My glorious home above.'

"Some time after, she broke out in a strain of devout exultation:

'If this be death, I soon shall be
From every pain and sorrow free;
I shall the King of glory see—
All's well, all is well!'

"She often expressed her great gratitude to God, that in his providence he had so ordered it, that I should be with her in her last moments, and also that all her sisters (except dear Octavia,) were with her; and Oh, how grateful I am, that I was permitted to hear the dying testimony of my precious child, to the power and efficacy of that gospel, which has been the solace and prop of my own soul, and which I have been trying to preach to others for nearly fifty years.

"But I may not attempt to write all the glorious and precious things which fell from the dying lips of my precious child. I shall only add a few more and close. She requested that Bishop Pierce should preach her funeral, from that beautiful text found in Rev. xiv: 13, which he did, the day following her death, in the little church where she had been in the habit of worshipping; to a deeply affected congregation; the preacher himself being so overcome by his feelings as to be scarcely able to perform his task. Surely the glory of God filled the house. Throughout her whole sickness she maintained an unshaken confidence, which never seemed to falter—not even for a moment; and a patience that knew no abatement. She suffered for hours the most excruciating agony, yet she never asked for its removal; but her constant prayer was, 'Lord help to bear it with patience.' Once, after recovering from one of her sinking spells, I was standing by her bed-side. She said, 'Pa, I thought I should have been at rest, but you know we must *suffer all the will of God.*' She gave directions about everything connected with her burial, and said she wished to be burried near her dear mother. 'I should like,' said she, 'to lie between my mother and step-mother,' to whom she was tenderly attached.—On being told that that place was reserved for her father; 'Well,' said she, 'bury me as near my mother as possible, for I expect to rise with her in the first resurrection."

Short Sermons.

We believe that preaching is in danger of losing its power, from a tendency on the part of preachers to succumb to a false popular taste. Let preaching be what it should be, beaten oil brought into the sanctuary, and it will not be hurried off by a weak popular clamor, into a twenty or thirty minutes' performance. The objects of preaching, the purposes to secure by it, cannot be gained by these short fancy sermons. We heartily adopt the views of the following extract from the Morning Star:

SHORT SERMONS.—The rage for thirty minute sermons, which now prevails, is wrong, and foreboding evil. Men must be kept under the influence of the truth long enough to warm up the sensibilities. But the effect of a week's devotion to the world is to paralyze and stupify the moral feelings, and it requires time as well as skill to break up the stupor and move the heart. It is easy to preach more thought in fifteen minutes than the majority will digest; for in fact they will not digest anything, unless their feelings can be excited. Thought will not stick to their intellect; the heart must be melted to receive the impression; then it will linger before the mind's eye.—Raw short sermons will not usually produce this effect upon the careless. It often requires repetition, various illustration and pungent appeal to move the heart; and this fact should never be forgotten in our decisions upon the length of sermons. They should not be so long as to exhaust the emotions, nor so short as to fail to excite them.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Errors Piled Up---Hamill and Henderson.

Mr. Editor:—I have just read a discussion with the above caption, Mr. Hamill representing the Methodist and Mr. Henderson representing the Baptist Church. To those who have heard, but not seen it, I will offer the following extracts and notices. It was occasioned by Mr Henderson publishing in a paper of which he was the Editor, a slanderous article from the Western Watchman. From this article we extract the following *errors*, not to say palpable falsehoods:

1. P. 4th, "The Bishops possess unlimited power over the preachers and the people."

2. P. 6th, "Let them (the Methodists) print their views and circulate their opinions (about church government,) and excommunication is the penalty at once."

3. P. 6th, "A Methodist preacher cannot publish a book that shall encourage free inquiry into Episcopacy without fear of exclusion."

4. P. 6th, "The Methodist Episcopal press is now under the control of the Bishops."

5. P. 7th, "Methodist Bishops demand all the property belonging to the Methodist Church."

6. P. 7th, "Methodist Bishops hold the deeds for every inch of ground and every Episcopal Methodist Church in the land."

7. P. 9th, "The public moneys and public buildings of the Methodist Episcopal Church are controlled by the Bishops."

These slanders Mr. Henderson endorses. On page 48 he says:

"Our Brother Hamill sadly mistakes us if he supposes we had repudiated the 'slanderous' article.

To this pile of errors and slander we shall add some more from Mr. Henderson's pen:

8. P. 96, "Methodist Episcopacy has imposed articles of faith upon the people without their consent."

9. P. 146, "Methodist Episcopacy maintains an absolute proprietorship in the churches, and assumes to establish its doctrines and discipline."

10. P. 210. "The clergy of the Methodist Episcopal church can reinstate an excluded member or preacher, over the head of the very church from which he was expelled."

10. P. 217, "The right of petition for redress of grievances is not known in the Methodist Episcopal Church."

12. P. 221, "In the Methodist Episcopal Church the church property is held and disposed of by the clergy."

If all the errors and mistakes of Mr. Henderson, with their deductions, were taken out of the book, but little would be left to make a book. But the reader must have a specimen of Hendersonian logic, as Brother Hamil justly styles it. On page 97 he says:

"The bishops hold the deeds of every inch of ground, and every Episcopal Methodist Church in the land."

Now the proof. On page 307 he says:

"Every deed, etc. is taken in the name of the Methodist Church so."

Therefore, the Bishops and the Methodist Episcopal Church are the self-same thing. This is logic of a new school, truly Hendersonian. Perhaps the reader would like to see some Hendersonian theology. Here is a bit to hand. Page 181 he says:

"The tribe of Levi owned no kind of property."

But Joshua tells us that the Levites had forty-eight cities with their suburbs.—Josh. 21:41.

Again, p. 203, he represents the Scriptures as teaching but two forms of the church—local, as the Church at Ephesus, and collective as the seven churches of Asia. Are these all the forms of the church of which the Bible speaks? Is not the universal form seen in Col. 1:18. And he, Christ, is the head of the body, the Church. If much repetition oft repeated, could gain the victory, Mr. Henderson certainly has it.

Brother Hamill has acquitted himself well, evincing a kind and Christian spirit, not as full on some side issues as might be desired, Mr. Henderson most studiously avoided giving us any comparison between the Baptist Church and the General and State Governments.—What a beautiful Republic is the Baptist Church! Look at it:

1st, It has no appellant Court.

2d, It controls liberty of conscience on the Lord's Supper.

3d, It excludes all witnesses out of its own pale.

4th, It has no general Constitution.

Now, wouldn't such be a model Republic?

We will reconstruct Brother Henderson's position on page 23: *The Baptist Church is anti-Democratic and anti-Republican—and, in so far as its operation is unrestricted by modifying agencies, it is essentially and necessarily in direct antagonism with our free institutions.* I had intended saying much more, but my paper is full.

It is granted that the Methodist Church is *not* Republican in *all its features*, nor any other Church, much less the Baptist Church. "The Church differs from the State in its *origin, constitution and end.*"

J. A. SPENCE.

God will give us nothing for our sakes; but he will deny us nothing for Christ's sake.

If we would stand, Christ must be our Foundation; if we would be safe, Christ must be our Sanctuary.

There is no passage from sin to holiness till we are passed from sin to Christ.

None are so low as Christ was, none so lowly, none so loving.

Welsh Preaching.

Extract of a sermon by Rev. John Elias in the presence of 25,000 people. The effect of it was overpowering—breaking down many a proud heart.

"Shall the prey be taken from the mighty, or the lawful captive delivered?"—Isaiah, 49:24.

Satan, what dost thou say, shall they be taken from the mighty? "No, never, *never;*" I will increase the darkness of their minds, the hardness of their hearts the lust of their souls, the strength of their chains, and my hold shall be made stronger. The captive shall never be delivered. I utterly despise the puny efforts of ministers."

Gabriel, thou messenger of the most high God, shall the prey be taken from the mighty? What dost thou say? "Ah! I apprehend not; I have been hovering these two days over this vast assembly, hearing the word of God, expecting to see some chain broken, some person liberated—but now, the opportunity is near over, and the multitudes are on the point of separating. Ah! there is no sigh of one being converted, and shall not have to convey the glad tidings of one sinner repenting for his sins, to the heavenly world."

What think you, ye ministers of the living God, shall the prey be taken from the mighty? "Alas, who hath believed our report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed? We have labored in vain, and have spent our strength for nought. The Lord seemeth to hide his face from us, his arm is not stretched out. Oh we fear there is but little hope of the captives being delivered." Zion, shall the prey be taken from the mighty? And what do you say, "Ah, the Lord hath forsaken me, and my Lord hath forgotten me, I am left alone, and am childless, so that my enemies say,—This is Zion whom no man seeketh after; though I am afraid, none shall be delivered."

Praying Christian, what do you think; shall the prey be taken from the mighty? "*Lord God*, Thou knowest! High is thy hand, and strong is thy right hand. Oh, that thou wouldst put forth thy strength and overcome, let the sighing of the prisoner come before thee, according to the greatness of thy power, preserve thou those that are appointed to die. Though I am nearly weary in crying, yet I have a sleuder hope that the year of jubilee is at hand." And what is the mind of the Lord respecting these captives? Thus saith the Lord, even the captive of the mighty shall be taken away, and the prey of the terrible shall be delivered. Oh! delightful, there is now no doubt or hesitation respecting the liberty of the captive, it is postively declared, they shall be delivered, they shall be loved. Yea, the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads.

Gems for Christian Ministers.

Seriousness in a minister is agreeable, not only to the serious but to men of all tempers.—[Paley.

For a person to leave public worship in raptures with the minister's abilities, is no proof that he has received spiritual benefit.—[A. Booth.

A sick conscience spoils the tongue of the eloquent, and makes it stammer.—[Ambrose.

You must restrain your copiousness, lest you expand it into feebleness; you must often severely chastise the inventive faculties, lest, whilst you occupy the imagination, you miss the conscience.—[R. Watson.

Never make an unprofitable visit.

The celebrated Thomas Hooker having heard the Rev. Jonathan Burr, the puritan preacher, observed,

"Surely this man will not long be out of heaven; he preaches as if he were there already."—[Brook's Puritans.

Ministers will never do much good till they begin to pull sinners out of fire.—[Sutcliff of Olney.

Human eloquence should be subservient to the word of God, and not the word of God made the slave to human eloquence.—[Austin.

If it pleased the Lord to let his faithful ministers suffer, it is because He will receive more honor by their suffering.—[Hildersam.

What is more odious than a finical, conceited, dressed up young minister, who thinks he is the mighty orator?—[Mr. Thornton's Letter to C. Winter.

Be servant-like, but not servile.—[Whitefield.

Figures are the ornaments of speech, and ornaments lose effect by being set too thick.—[Preacher's Manual.

Men had rather hear of Christ crucified for them, than be crucified for Christ.

If Christ denied innocent nature out of love to us, shall not we deny corrupt nature out of love to him.

Curious Bible Translations.

Since the exposure of Rev. Dr. Maclay of the many inconsistencies of the Bible Union of New York, quite a number of circumstances have come to light of a very curious character. We append specimens of translations proposed to be made by the *risers* of the Union. The reader will observe the egregious folly of the man:

John 3:12, "If I said to you the earthlies, and you did not believe how if I say to you the heavenlies, will you believe?" Phil. 2:10, "That in the name of Jesus every knee should bend of heavenlies, and of earthlies, and of infernals." Eph. 2:6, "Sit together among the heavenlies;" Eph. 6:12, "Struggle not against blood and flesh, but with the principalities, with the powers, with the worldly forces of the darkness of this age, with the spirituals of the heavenlies." Acts 4:24, "Master, thou art the God who made the heaven and the land."—Luke 2:29, "Now Master, thou lettest thy servant depart in peace." 2 Pet. 2:1, "Destructive sects, denying even the Master who purchased them." Tit. 2:9, "Exhort bondmen to be obedient to their own masters." Col. 4:1, "Lords, the just and the equal give to the servants." John 13:13, "You title me the Teacher, and the Lord, and you designate well, for I am."

1 Cor. 10:16, "Is it not a partnership of the blood of the Anointed?"

2 Cor. 13:14, "The partnership of the Holy Spirit be with you all."

Eph. 3:9, "To me, who am less than the least of all the consecrated, was this very kindness granted—to publish among the nations the incomprehensible wealth of the Anointed."

Acts 3:19, "Repent, therefore, and return in order to the obliterating of your sins."

2 Tim. 4:2, "Announce the word; be on hand conveniently (and) inconveniently."

Phil. 1:6—8, "Who, being in God's form, did not esteem the being like God a robbery—yet he divested himself—he assumed a bondsman's form—he existed in a similitude of men—and, being found in appearance as a man, he let himself down—was submissive till death—death, indeed, by a cross."

Col. 3:10, "You have put on the young man."

THE INAUGURATION OF THE FRANKLIN STATUE IN BOSTON.—The inauguration of the statue of Franklin, which occurred in Boston on the 17th inst., was truly a grand affair, surpassing in some of its most imposing details the great civic event of the introduction of the Cochituate water.

The procession, embracing nine divisions, was escorted by the First Brigade of Massachusetts Militia, including the Boston Light Artillery, the National Lancers and Light Dragoons. The procession was over two hours in passing a given point, and represented nearly every mechanical trade and manufacture. Among the special attractions was a new and beautiful locomotive and tender named Benjamin Franklin, mounted on trucks and drawn by eighteen horses; a sugar-grinding mill for Cuba, drawn by twelve horses; the House and Morse Telegraph instruments; the electric fire alarm; Franklin's old Printing Press, on which was being struck off and scattered to the crowd a fac-simile of his newspaper, dated 1723; immense structures on wheels representing school-rooms filled with scholars at the desks, and a vast number of other novel and interesting features made up one of the grandest displays ever witnessed. The Masonic Fraternity, the Firemen and Mechanics' Association and numerous other charitable societies of Boston, and Mechanic and other societies from the adjoining cities and towns, were out in full force. Also the Franklin Medal Scholars, Children of the Public Schools, etc. The procession reached the site of the statue at the west front of the City Hall, soon after 3 o'clock. Here several thousand took possession of the temporary seats and platform, while other thousands filled every standing place in the vicinity. The drapery which had hitherto concealed the statue was then raised, when it was greeted with thunders of applause. The exercises consisted of music by the band, singing by the pupils of the Public Schools, prayer by Rev. M. Hudgent, addresses by Mayor Lee, Masonic Ceremonies of Inauguration, &c.

The oration was then pronounced by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, and occupied an hour and a quarter in its delivery. It was listened to with close attention, broken only by repeated outbarts of applause.

The hymn of Old Hundred was sung by the vast audience, and a benediction by Bishop Eastburn closed the inauguration.

The number of strangers and citizens that thronged to witness the pageant, was greater than ever before seen in this city. The side-walks and balconies, the entire route of the procession, were crowded. Many buildings and streets were handsomely decorated.

NAVAL.—The New York Evening Mirror, of the 17th inst., says:

The sloop-of-war Plymouth, the practice ship for the Naval School at Annapolis, has arrived at Portsmouth from a cruise.

The steam frigate Wabash, Captain Eagle, which has taken the place of the Potomac, as the flag ship of the home squadron, Commodore Paulding, is now at anchor off the Navy Yard.

Captain Hartstein arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday, to superintend the repairs in the Resolute. Between two and three hundred mechanics and laborers have been mustered into employment in the yard during the past day or two.

THE U. S. Ship BAINBRIDGE.—The New York Times of the 17th inst. publishes the following extract from a private letter, dated Rio de Janeiro, July, 1856:

The people out here, the American citizens more particularly, are loud in their outcries against her, and demand that she be sent off the station. We feel outraged and insulted by her presence, mainly on account of some things of a shocking nature which have lately come to light, and some which have passed in this and other places out here before the eyes of all—the vessel is consequently shunned, and is a "bye-word" amongst the various squadrons, and here in Rio and everywhere else she has been.

There is such strong and general feeling against the vessel, so many strange and outrageous stories circulating regarding her, that she is decidedly "under a cloud" out here, and we, as citizens of the United States, actually pray that she may soon be relieved from the station.

It seems the vessel has been sent home by the Commodore, and arrived at Norfolk a few days since, and we understand that a court martial will be convened, giving a full *expose* of the matters referred to in the foregoing extract.

A NOVEL ENTERPRISE.—The Norfolk Argus of the 16th inst. has the following notice of an enterprise proposed near that city:

Mr. Raymond Thomassy, a French gentleman of character and intelligence, arrived in our city on Saturday, and intends to apply for the use of low lands on the sea shore, as near Norfolk as convenient, for the purpose of establishing an extensive salt factory, this important article of commerce to be made by solar evaporation, and with the aid of winds. Mr. Thomassy is entrusted with official commissions in relation to salt works in Italy and the French West Indies. By adopting the plan proposed for making salt, immense quantities can be produced in our vicinity, and the cost per bushel will be only two to three cents for a superior merchantable article.

DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN ROSS, C. B.—The English papers announce the death of Rear-Admiral Sir John Ross, the celebrated Arctic navigator. He was in his 80th year. The gallant Arctic voyager entered the navy as far back as 1786, and during the late war was constantly engaged actively. His most important services were rendered in the Arctic regions, where in 1818 he proceeded alone with Sir W. E. Parry. He was afterwards, from May, 1829, until October, 1833, employed in the Victory steamer on a fresh expedition to the Arctic regions. During the late war Sir John Ross, in three different actions, was thirteen times wounded, in consideration of his services he was presented by the Patriotic Society with a sword valued at £100; and, for services performed by him in the Baltic, he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Swedish Order of the Sword. He was also a Knight of several other foreign Orders.

The steamship Atlantic from Liverpool on the 3d inst., arrived at New York on the 15th. The news by this steamer has been anticipated by the arrival of the Arabia at Halifax.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

The Royal Mail Steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 13th inst. She left Liverpool on Thursday, the 4th inst. at 11.30 A. M., and has thus made the run in a little over 8½ days; notwithstanding a detention of several hours off the port on account of fog.

The Collins steamship Atlantic left Liverpool at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 3d inst., with 123 passengers for New York.

The steamship Kangaroo, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d inst.

At the mouth of the Channel, on the 5th inst., the Arabia passed the American ship Dirigo, bound in.

England.

The news from this country is quite meagre; the following is all we can find of an interesting nature:

The London *Star* says: "It need not any longer be concealed that the Governments of France and England, that is to say, Louis Napoleon and Lord Palmerston, assume confidential terms with respect to to have passed between them of anything but a preliminary character. We may as well state that our opinion has found its way to the other side of the Atlantic, that England is ready to make every concession in order to obtain the friendship of the United States, and that this determination has been come to in the event of a rupture with France. This improved tone of the London journals is interpreted in this sense, and the New York Herald makes much of the topic. We have hitherto hesitated to say so because these are matters of great importance which should not be paraded merely for the sake of raising public excitement, but as the Paris correspondents of our own press now begin to talk so much about the matter, reserve must be put aside, and the public should be instructed that, while there may be, in reality, no danger, it is always a serious thing to have one foreign policy under the direction of a premier like Palmerston."

The *Star*, further says: "A contemporary announces that the Central American difficulty has been solved satisfactorily by a Convention between Honduras and Great Britain. Good news may bear repetition, but then it ought to be news. The satisfactory settlement alluded to, of this at one time threatening question, was announced five weeks since.

France.

The health of the Emperor of the French undergoes much discussion. That the Emperor has some malady of a dangerous character may be inferred, but its exact nature is concealed from the public.

Spain.

The Spanish Government has not yet published its decrees dissolving the Cortes and fixing a new election. There is still remains a subject of discussion. At the latest dates Lisbon was tranquil, but circumstances had occurred to show that the late riot was essentially political in its scarcer.

Italy.

In Italy discontent is spreading. Alarm is manifested in Naples in consequence of the now ascertained movement of the Muratist party. This party has been circulating a programme or proclamation at Naples with secrecy and activity.

Australia.

The ship Kent, from Melbourne, arrived off Dartmouth on Tuesday afternoon, with eighty-two thousand ounces of gold, and dates to the 10th of June. Trade is satisfactory. Gold is quoted at £3 17s. 6d., per ounce.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday Morning.—The campaign projected by the Russians against the Circassians is indefinitely postponed.

The Times is officially authorized to declare that a report to the effect that the Portuguese Government had applied to the British for a squadron on the occasion of the recent riots at Lisbon, is destitute of foundation.

The Persian Ambassador at Paris is to proceed to London to terminate the Anglo-Persian disputes, offering full satisfaction to England on condition that Mr. Murray be recalled.

The Times has another leader on Mr. Marcy's proposal respecting merchant ships in time of war.

The Post estimates the cost of the war with Russia at eighty millions pounds, and recommends that an annual sum be applied to converting personal annuities into terminable ones.

The Cotton Trade.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday Evening, August 26.—The cotton trade, its condition at the present moment, and its future prospects, call for the serious attention, not only to those engaged in the trade, but every individual interested in the prosperity of this country. We say so advisedly, for all will admit the magnitude of the trade itself, and the wide-spread influence that it exercises not only at home, but in our commercial relations with the whole world. The increase in it has been so rapid that it is within the recollection of many when the annual consumption of the raw material was a mere trifle, nay, if we will only look back to the year 1841, we find the consumption to have been only about one-half of what it is now. We may, therefore, be excused if we place before our readers a few statistics of the present stock and probable supply to meet the growing consumption. All we desire is to render a plain indisputable statement, so that all may know as clear as figures can show, what are the prospects of the trade. Statistics are sought after eagerly—sought after, and strange to say, ridiculed—and stranger still, followed in spite of the ridicule—laughed at in public, yet in private checked over most carefully, and secretly acted upon, sneered at for the mere love of contradiction, yet quietly guided and influenced by the solid truth that there is no better guide at hand.

In the first place we find by the general brokers' Price Current of 22d August, the total stock in Liverpool was 735,700 bales; but it is generally admitted that at least 40,000 bales have been forwarded from the quay direct into the country, and not included in the brokers' returns made weekly, we shall therefore deduct this amount, and of course add it to our estimate of consumption. For the import to the close of the year we shall estimate the quantity at sea, 40,000 bales; to ship by 1st September of old crop, 30,000 bales; and of the new crop to arrive prior to 31st of December, 180,000 bales; making a total of 250,000 bales of American to receive to 31st December. And for other descriptions we shall take it at the same as last year, which will approximate near enough for our purpose. Say:

Total stock 22d August	735,700
Import, American	250,000
Other kinds	281,000
Total supply	1,217,000

As to consumption and export we find that adding, as we before stated, 40,000 bales to the brokers' estimate, the total outgoings for the first thirty-four weeks of the year reach 1,568,500 bales, and in the same proportion for the remaining eighteen weeks of the year will take 830,380 bales, reducing the stock on the 31st December, 1850, to 386,620 bales, against 428,810 bales on the 31st December, 1855.

Now, the question arises, are we correct in surmising that the trade will require for the rest of the year in proportion with the past. We believe that we are rather below than above the mark, for new machinery is being weekly set in motion, and the trade in Manchester is so profitable at the present time, that there can be little doubt the consumption now going forward is as great as at any time in the history of the trade. To justify us also in this estimate, we may state, what is admitted on all hands, that spinners hold very small stocks at the mills, and that, therefore, their supplies must be drawn from this market. We have thus far confined our attention to the supply and demand for this year out—we will now look forward to the year 1857; and, first, let us ask as to the probability of the amount required for our consumption. We have peace with all the world; we have the world as our customers; and if we are favored with a favorable gathering in our harvest, we shall have a well-fed, busy population at home to clothe. The number of new mills now building is, perhaps, larger than ever known—so much so, that there is an estimate very generally made that these new mills will require as much as 4,000 bales of cotton per week.

This, added to our present large consumption, will swell the requirements of the trade of this country to at least 45,000 bales per week. Surely, we may ask, where is the supply to come from? Can we expect another crop in the United States of 3,500,000? We shall require 3,700,000, and even that will leave us with a smaller stock at the end of 1857 than at the close of this year. We may turn to India, and ask for a supply from thence. Bread is giving us less rather than an increase. Egypt may furnish us with a few bags more, but it is to the United States alone that we can look for any hope of supply. Truly consumption has outstripped production, and machinery is constructed faster than the raw material can be produced to keep it in motion. No wonder the trade are so anxious to hear of favorable reports of the cotton crop, for they well know the effect of bad weather, insects, bad picking season, or an early frost, all of which the crop is endangered by. The trade require an enormous quantity to keep prices moderate, and it remains to be seen whether their requirements will be supplied. We have seen that the large crop of this year has failed to maintain the stade on a par with last year. What will be the result if any accident to the growing crop?

A wise man being asked how old he was, replied, "I am in health;" and being asked how rich he was, said, "I am not in debt."

Later from Central and South America.

The steamship George Law, from Aspinwall on the 6th inst., arrived at New York on the 14th.

By this arrival we have received Aspinwall and Panama papers to the 3d Sept., from which we extract the following items:

The Legislature and Gubernatorial Election.

The Panama Star and Herald says:

The Legislature met yesterday, all the members, we learn, being present. They will probably be some days in deciding who is to fill the Government chair.

Sr. Calvo has now 4,775 votes of a majority in the State; but the Diaz party are the strongest in the Assembly, and it is therefore probable that the latter will be elected.

The supporters of Diaz have publicly given notice that the Cabrera party (Calvo) will not, if elected, be allowed to take his seat, in which case there will, very likely be a collision, and a general row among the two parties.

Sr. Mariano Arosemena has been elected President *pro tem.* of the Assembly; Sr. Urrutia Anino, Vice-President; Sr. Figueroa, Designado; Sr. Mateo Iturralde, Secretary.

If they should have a fight we hope they will have

The Presidential Succession.

The same paper says:

The vote for President on Sunday last in the city stood thus: For Thos. C. Mosquera 54, for M. Murillo Toto 18. The election was held very quietly.

The Flag Ship Independence.

We learn from the Panama Star that the United States ship-of-war Independence, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Merwin, reached that port on the morning of the 31st ultimo, having made the passage up from Callao in the remarkable short time of fourteen days. Annexed is a list of her officers:

Commodore, Wm. Merwin. Lieutenants, T. B. Hunger, Albert N. Smith, D. A. McDermit, James A. Green, J. W. Hester, W. P. McCan. Fleet Surgeon, W. S. W. Hutchenegger. Purser, Lewis Warrington. Passed Assistant Surgeon, F. M. Gennell. Chaplain, Fitch W. Taylor. Master, Trevett Abbott. Marine Officer, Captain Addison Garland. Second Lieutenant Alban N. Baker. Midshipman, T. O. Selridge, J. N. Miller, J. M. Stribbling. Carpenter, George W. Flint. Sailmaker, James R. Childs.

From Nicaragua.

The Royal West India Mail steamer Dee arrived at Aspinwall on the 21st ult., from Graytown, with dates to th 18th inst.

The following rumors were current at Greytown, but must be received with great caution:

Guatemala is said to be advancing with four thousand men under Carrera, and Costa Rica has notified her intention of again trying her fortune under the same commander. Illvas still holds his position at Leon with seven hundred men, and is fortifying his outposts. If deserters are to be believed, Walker's position at the present is very critical to say the least. The harsh measures he has adopted towards the wifes fighting with him has rendered him distasteful to them as a commander. Provisions and money were both scarce at Granada. Walker tried a senior officer of the name of Tallaya, a Nicaraguan, for treason, and shot him; he belonged to the Rivas party.

South America.

We learn from the Panama Star that the Panama Mail steamship Bolivia, Capt. Henry Wyld, arrived at that port on the 21st ult., bringing dates from Valparaiso to the 1st, and from Callao to the 11th.

The news from the Coast has little or no interest, being more barren than usual.

In Chili the elections were going on, but so far there had only been one vote against the return of D. M. Montt as President of the Republic.

It has been decreed that all merchandise introduced from the Argentine Republic, and deposited in the Valparaiso Custom House, after the 10th of May, is to be exempt from duty, as expressed in the new treaty.

The treaty of friendship and commerce with Sardinia has been concluded.

A project to construct a railroad from Conception to Tulcahuman by Luis Cousino was about being submitted to Congress. The works on the Valparaiso railroad are actively going on.

The Republic is very tranquil. Business is not brisk, arrivals being limited; prices generally steady.

Peru.

It may be said that political agitation is the normal state of that Republic. The National Convention prolongs its session without any success; the country is far from satisfied with its constitutional labors, and Government has not gained popularity by the provisory state it has already maintained during nineteen months.

Government was considerably alarmed on account of the Peruvian refugees' famored expedition, which, it is said they were preparing in Chile, and which had lately acquired a semblance of reality, the Peruvian Minister, Senor Zegarra, having sent from Valparaiso the steamer Fosfore with dispatches to his Government, stating that Generals Echinique, Lafuente and others had sailed to the Peruvian coasts in order to head the reaction which was to take place there. This announcement may have given rise to some troubles, the more to be regretted as these gentlemen are still in Valparaiso, safe from the dangerous projects attributed to them. This steamer will carry to foreign parts the news of the consequences of such an information, as also the results of Deputy Cavero's attempt to arraign the Minister of Finance before the National Convention.

From Africa and Iquique we have the following commercial advices:

Commercial operations during this month (July) have been extensive. The market has been well stocked with merchandise by the last importations, and considerable sales have taken place. Besides this, all fears of disturbance in Bolivia had ceased, and speculators had acquired great confidence.

Bolivia.

Nothing new has occurred in this Republic. There has been a rich discovery of gold diggings in the river Choquemata, which were beginning to produce some sensation in the country. We have not had further details, but we will be careful to reproduce whatever may be known on the subject. The country was in a tranquil state.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—A man calling himself Chas. Wise was arrested at Cairo, Ill., and was brought to town to-day charged with having taken off two negroes belonging to James Mollaston, Esq. When arrested the negroes were with him, he representing himself as their master. Wise and the negroes were committed to jail.

MRS. Antoinette Wilson was arrested, charged with aiding the slaves to escape, and was committed for trial. We understand there are others suspected, and that in all probability they will be detected and brought to justice. [Baton Rouge Gazette, 21st.

THE SIX NEW STEAM FRIGATES.—The following are the whereabouts of the six new steam frigates: The U. S. steamer Wabash has arrived at New York, after a successful trip. The Merrimac is on her way to England. The Colorado and Roanoke are at Norfolk, the Minnesota at Philadelphia, and the Niagara at New York. The Wabash and Merrimac are the only ones in commission. The rest are afloat and in the process of completion.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—On this subject the Claiborne Advertiser says:

Within the last few days we have been blessed with a few partial showers, only enough to settle the dust. A severe drought has prevailed here for the last month, and ruinous indeed has been its effect upon the cotton crop of the parish. Up the 10th or 15th of August the prospect was bright for the best cotton crop ever produced in this section of country, but the protracted drought has blasted all of our hopes in this respect; and we now learn that the crop of the parish has been cut off at least one-half of what it bid fair to be at one time. The top bolls have all fallen off and cotton is now done for this season.

ODD FELLOWS.—The Grand Lodge of the United States assembled at Baltimore yesterday, and presented a full representation. The Grand Sire, William Ellison, Esq., of Massachusetts, being absent on account of sickness, George W. Race, Esq., of Louisiana, the Deputy Grand Sire, presided. We noticed among those present James L. Ridgely, Esq., the efficient Grand Secretary, whose services seem to be highly appreciated. The prominent business of this day is the election of officers of the Order, who do not take their seats until next year. The question of marching the Encampments with the Lodges, it is understood does not meet with much favor. The reports as to the condition of the Order, and especially in regard to the benevolent and educational features of the institution, are stated to have been very favorable and highly cheering to the members. [National Intelligencer, 16th.

It is related of Dr. Franklin that when he was last in London, he was walking one day with a pair of spectacles on belonging to a friend. He kept them on, pretending they would help his eyes. Passing along, a porter ran against him. "D——n your spectacles!" said the coarse fellow; whereupon the Doctor, laughing heartily, said: "There, my friend, you see what I said was true, for if I had not had the spectacles on, he would have d——d my eyes."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate,
Terms, Two Dollars per annum, in advance.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1856.

HAVE YOU ANY MISSIONARY MONEY?—Preachers who have made collections will confer an immense benefit upon the Treasury by sending the money in at once, or if they expect to see the P. E. shortly by paying to him, to be credited on the missionary draft. The last instalments are yet to be met, and it is desirable to pay them out of the collections of the year, without borrowing anymore.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF BATON ROUGE.—Professors Magruder and Potter are a sufficient guarantee for the sound instruction and healthy discipline of this school. The object aimed at in its organization was the "establishment of an Institution in which students can be prepared for any grade they may wish to assume in college."

It numbered during the last year over sixty students. Its seventh Ay in October.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS RIGHT AT LAST.

The Bishop's appointments, as published this week, are correct. The changes in Bishop Andrew's District were not inserted in the list of last week:

PLAN OF EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS FOR 1856-7.

FIRST DISTRICT—BISHOP ANDREW.

Tennessee Conference, at Huntsville, Ala. October 8, 1856.
Holston Conference, at Knoxville, October 22, 1856.
South Carolina Conference, Yorkville, November 19, 1856.
Georgia Conference, at Americus, December 3, 1856.
Florida Conference, Alligator, December 24, 1856.

SECOND DISTRICT—BISHOP EARLY.

Western Virginia, Guyandotte, September 4, 1856.
Kentucky Conference, at Winchester, September 17, 1856.
Louisville Conference, at Elizabethtown, October 1, 1856.
Memphis Conference, at Jackson, October 15, 1856.
North Carolina Conference, at Greensboro', November 12, 1856.
Virginia Conference, at Richmond, November 26 1856.

THIRD DISTRICT—BISHOP PIERCE.

Missouri Conference, at Louisiana, September 24, 1856.
St. Louis Conference, at Charleston, October 8, 1856.
Arkansas Conference, at Batesville, October 29, 1856.
Ouachita Conference, at Princeton, November 12, 1856.
Mississippi Conference, at Kosciusko, November 26, 1856.
Alabama Conference, at Tuskegee, December 10, 1856.

FOURTH DISTRICT—BISHOP PAINE.

Kansas Conference, at Kickapoo, October 10, 1856.
Indian Mission, at Chickasaw Academy, October 30, 1856.
East Texas Conference, at Paris, November 19, 1856.
Texas Conference, at Gonzales, December 10, 1856.

FIFTH DISTRICT—BISHOP KAVANAUGH.

Pacific Conference, at Gilroy, November 12, 1856.
Louisiana Conference, at Waterproof, February 4, 1857.

COME TO CHRIST.

Have you sins, or have you none?—If you have, whither should you go, but to the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world? Have you souls, or have you none? If you have, whither should you go but to the Saviour of souls? Is there a life to come, or is there not? If there is, whither should you go but to him, who only hath the words of eternal life? Is there a wrath to come, or is there not? If there is, whither should you go but to him, who only can deliver from the wrath to come? And will he not receive you? If he yielded himself into the hands of them that sought his life, will he hide himself from the hearts of them that seek his mercy? If he was willing to be taken by the hands of violence, is he not much more willing to be taken by the hands of faith? He that died for thy sins, will he cast thee off for thine infirmities? O! come, come, come!—I charge you come—I beseech you come—come, and he will give you life. Come, and he'll give you rest. Come, and he will receive you. Knock, and he will open to you. Look to him, and be will save you.—Did ever any come to him for a cure, and go away—without it? Thou wouldst find something in thyself; but thou findst nothing—but what thou hast reason to be ashamed of; but let not that hinder, but further thy coming.—Come as thou art; come poor, come needy, come naked, come empty, come wretched, only come, only believe; his heart his free, his arms are open; 'tis his joy and his crown to receive thee. If thou art willing, he never was otherwise.—[J. Mason.

REMOVAL.—Rev. F. G. Ferguson states that his address hereafter will be Tuskegee, Alabama.

The blood of Christ, which satisfied the justice of God, may satisfy the conscience of an awakened sinner.

We may know what Christ hath done for us, by what he hath done in us.

REVIVAL TEST.

This week we publish a number of notices of Revivals. Plodding orthodoxies who seldom have either "excitements" or revivals, may probably ask, "but are they all of the genuine sort?" A friend suggests a test which he applies when passing through a region that has been "blessed with a glorious revival." What evidences are the new members giving of improvement in the culture of their intellectual powers or moral affections? Or do they take a mole-eyed view of duty, and believe that the work of the Spirit has been consummated by the act of their conversion? What number of the Christian Advocate has been subscribed for?

When the young converts are called upon to pray; when their names are put upon the class; a copy of the Bible, Mr. Wesley's sermons and a Methodist Discipline are put in their hands; when they are told that God requires them to give at least one tenth of their annual incomes towards the support of Missions and the cause of Christ, there is a reasonable ground of hope that they will, in time, make good Methodists, and the people and his Master.

A generation of Methodists are now beginning to exist—shall it be a strong or a feeble? Whatever the Methodist Church is worth revivals are worth, for in them she lives, moves and has her being. And in proportion as revivals are improved the church will improve. Unfortunately many of our preachers think that trying to impress cold wax is better than stamping it warm. Dear Brother if God has given you seals to your ministry, see to it that upon inspection of the last day they bear all the lines of the image of your Lord.

CORNER-STONE ADDRESS.

The sixth speech of a series of nine, which were made by the Rev. C. K. Marshall, on laying the corner-stone at Centenary. His speeches suggest to the hearer the saying of Kepler, that that there are as many comets as fish in the sea. As soon think to report a camp-meeting or a Fourth of July oration. May there ever be men of this sort about. The speech given a few weeks since was one of the preliminaries—this is the one that brought the silver, as the strong wind brings down the ripe mast—$23,000. The paragraphs we give are characteristic of the address as printed:

Could archangels obtain a furlough from heavenly engagements, they might be ambitious of filling the office of Teachers, here in the very place deemed by many inferior to their rank and claims.

The obligation to educate the world's young nature is, by the great masses gracefully conceded, and with surprising facility effaced from the catalogue of daily duties. And yet, no higher calling, no more dignified office, no profession or pursuit of equal or comparable importance, is known among us. But there must be many strides of progress made in virtue by the public, and much more light poured into its vision before the masses will be *able*, fairly able, to rise to the ability of such appreciation.

How little the listless thousands know of the acquirements, the self-sacrifice, the industry, the multifarious studies, the daily care, the watchful love, that compose the character of the true Teacher.

I make a broad distinction between the philanthropic Teacher and the coarse school master who follows the calling from a sheer love of tyrannizing over somebody—who esteems his wig a crown, his ferrule a sceptre, the rickety old chair he disgraces a throne, and the school he masters his empire. There he rules and *forrules*—there he issues his decrees in tones as caustic as if his heart were filled with nitric acid. There he ceremoniously performs the task of at once defrauding the untaught pupils and robbing their deceived and thoughtless parents, who vainly imagine that a school *master* is necessarily a SCHOOL TEACHER.

I also distinguish between the *school keeper* and the true Teacher. Many parents never perceive the difference till after the pupil has lost some years of the best part of his life, and some neither know it nor regard it at all. He fulfills all their wishes, it like a good oily drone, he can only manage to keep the children in. So that the pupils are kept from outright quarrelling, and the *school keeper* keeps so many hours in the day, little do they care how they while away the weary hours together. And thousands of unworthy women who deplore the ill-fortune that made them mothers, thank their stars for the wonderful good luck that provided them a *dry nurse* in the character of a *school keeper!*

I would not deem such false coin worthy to brush the shoes of the capable, hearty, honest, intelligent and persevering teacher—the maker of greatness—the moulder of manly character—the author of boundless happiness to the fathers and mothers of christendom.

Such a teacher is among the greatest of men. He is the fit companion of Senators and Sovereigns, and without his offices there had been neither the one nor the other. We esteem and honor him, because he has learned to value and love the young mind and heart, and comprehends its ability of endlessly unfolding its astonishing powers. To him, the young pupil is a priceless and a glorious being. He penetrates the depths of his nature further than others.—He is, consequently, able to comprehend its many sided powers, seize its secret springs and rouse them to harmonious and useful activity. He understands its assailable points—knows its tender susceptibilities, and is prepared to stereotype them into forms of grace and power, and prepare the youth for the battle of life. Such a Teacher is a Christian Philanthropist.

NOTICE.—There will be a camp-meeting at Black Jack, six miles North of the White Sulphur Springs, Cattahoola Parish, La., commencing the 24th day of October. The preachers, both itinerant and local, and the preachers generally, are affectionately invited to attend.

R. PARVIN, P. C.

Christ may have an interest in us, though we may not be able to see our interest in him.

He that thinks he hath no need of Christ hath too high thoughts of himself; he that thinks Christ cannot help him hath too low thoughts of Christ.

REVIVALS.

BUTLER CIRCUIT, Alabama Conference, Sept. 10.

It will be gratifying to the friends of Zion to know that the Great Bishop and Shepherd of Souls has visited his people on this work. The cloud of the Divine presence spreads along the skies and "hangs o'er all the thirsty land." The salvation of God is come out of Zion.—At New Hope we commenced a protracted meeting under very unfavorable auspices, it being just on the eve of the August election, but, notwithstanding the excitement, the minds of the people were turned to religion, the congregation large and orderly, and the result of the meeting was about twelve happy conversions and fifteen accessions to the church. During the year this society has had about thirty additions. They have a flourishing Sabbath-School conducted principally by a couple of devoted sisters, who seem to be engaged heart and hand in the work. Will not some of our enlightened and warm-hearted sisters follow their noble example? The Lord help and urge them on. At Ebenezer our protracted meeting meeting continued eleven days, embracing the fourth and fifth Sundays in August. It seemed to be a set time to favor Zion. The church already had her armor on, all prepared for battle. The religious interest manifested was intense and general. Mourners crowded to the altar for prayer at almost every opportunity, and ever and anon the shout of heaven-born souls, the loud hallelujahs of the people of God, and the sweet songs of Zion, all mingling together to fill the air with heavenly music. Numbers professed having faith in Christ, and sixty-one were added to the church.

Here too we have a flourishing Sabbath-School of about fifty scholars. One of the teachers who also has charge of the every day school in the neighborhood, professed religion during the meeting and went immediately to work among his pupils, many of whom were happily converted and received into the church. What a glorious thing for the church if all our teachers were thorough, holy Christians.

I attribute much of the success of these meetings to the happy influence exerted by the Sabbath Schools. O that both preachers and people were fully alive to this great church interest. Save the cross of Christ, the church has no wider field for usefulness than opens in this department. Through this instrumentality we can have access to children and young people by hundreds, whom we can reach in no other way; and all who love the Lord Jesus Christ ought to be active in developing this mighty machinery of salvation.

GABRIEL HAWKINS.

SHARON DISTRICT, Mississippi Conference.

With gratitude to the great head of the church, I announce through the Advocate, a gracious revival of the work of God on almost every circuit in my District.

The Greensboro circuit especially has been blessed, some seventy five souls have recently been converted to God on that circuit. Starkville circuit is prospering much. We had twenty seven conversions at the third quarterly meeting for that circuit, twenty were added to the church.

Carthage camp-meeting just closed was a season of refreshing. fifteen were added to the church, a number converted and the people of God greatly revived. The camp-meeting for Sharon and Camden circuits was fruitful in good, many precious souls found favor with God. The Canton circuit was recently blessed with a gracious revival at Pearl River Academy.

On the Bankstone circuit some interesting revivals have occurred. I am not able to give particulars. On the Attala circuit there is in many respects a decided improvement though the work of conversion has not been so general. The mission to Robinson's Plantations has been greatly blessed.

I leave home to day to hold a sacramental meeting among the colored people of this charge. There is a general improvement throughout the district, a decided increase I think will be reported in every charge, except perhaps from Vernon and Livingston. The excellent and valuable Brother in charge of this work labours under disadvantages. The people of his charge most of them leave home during the summer months and do not return until it is so late that he does not have the same opportunity to hold protracted meetings and make special efforts that other Brothers have; though under his faithful administration the work is in a healthy condition. Pray for us.

Your Brother in Christ,

H. T. HARRIS.

RANKIN COUNTY, Miss. Con. September 10.

We began a meeting at Andrew Chapel near Rev. J. Y. Parker's in Rankin county, on Saturday before the fifth Sabbath of last month. I have never seen a more precious work of grace, all things considered. Up to Thursday evening we had twenty five conversions and twenty four joined our church. I heard that seventeen professed religion on Friday. When I left twenty three weeping penitents were at the altar for prayer. The meeting was to close on Sabbath evening last. I suppose between fifty and sixty were converted. An educated deaf mute came forward and was satisfied that his sins were pardoned. He felt his load of guilt removed.

Bro. Jaynes, Alford, Harris, Collins, Carr, Parker, Claylaml and wife, and in one word the lovers of Jesus were diligent and abundantly successful in their Divine Master's cause. Eternity alone must tell the good done at this blessed meeting.

GEO. W. STEWART.

WATERPROOF, Louisiana Conference.

Our meeting at Waterproof which commenced September 6th and will close to-day at 11 o'clock, has resulted up to this time in twenty three conversions and the same number of accessions to the church. We are pushing the battle throughout the district to the utmost of our ability. All of our preachers are alive to the work and are in the work fully.

N. A. CRAVENS.

CROCKET, Texas.

Dry weather, very dry season, bad crops, religion is reviving on this circuit. We are having glorious times, a great many conversions and accessions to the church.

JOHN. POWELL.

HARRISONBURG CIRCUIT, La. Con. Sept. 13.

We commenced a series of protracted meetings five weeks since, which had its desired effect. We commenced our first meeting at Black Jack, under very gloomy circumstances, which resulted in the conversion of thirty-one souls, and the accessions of forty to the M. E. Church. We had visiting brethren with us part of the time. Brothers J. Riley, a local preacher, Uriah Whatley and Uriah Riley, who labored with zeal. The meeting continued four days. Our third quarterly meeting resulted in the conversion of eight souls and the accession of eighteen to the church. Our Presiding Elder being present labored faithfully. The meeting continued four days.

We held a protracted meeting at our new church, which has been erected this year near Chickasaw, that resulted in the conversion of twenty-one souls and the accession of eighteen to the church. The meeting continued four days. Brothers T. White and J. F. Scurlock from the Chicot Circuit, and Brother E. W. Yaney, a local preacher, also U. Whatley and U. Riley, were present and labored faithfully. We have just closed a meeting on Front Circuit, which resulted in the conversion of thirteen, and several accessions to the church. Many are shouting the praises of God that hath power on earth to forgive sins. We protracted this meeting four days. The good Lord has blessed us abundantly, and is still sending his blessings. We have taken in 192 members on probation; this year 81 converted; 40 of this number are young. We have three flourishing Sabbath-Schools, and others in view. May the Lord continue his blessings in reviving his work throughout the Louisiana Conference.

ROBERT PARVIN.

WESTVILLE, Mississippi Conference.

For long years great spiritual dearth has prevailed here. Iniquity hath greatly abounded, and the love of many, nearly all, waxed cold. Almost the entire membership of the church had dwindled down to a mere handful.—Class and prayer meetings were wholly neglected; indeed there were not enough of praying members on the circuit to constitute a prayer meeting—that is, not an old fashioned Methodist prayer meeting. There were none to lead and but few to join in singing; and those that would bear any part seemed to be afflicted with weak lungs, bronchitis, or something of the kind—at any rate they made but little noise, either in singing or praying. Weakness of voice, I believe, is incident to a backslidden state.

Round after round was performed without any marked difference in the state of affairs. Again and again the watcher cast an anxious look towards the horizon. The heavens were as brass, and the earth a parched desert. The fountains were dried up, and raging thirst consumed the inhabitants, who were seeking to draw water from wells of carnal pleasure. But look again! There ariseth a little cloud alike unto a man's hand. It increases in size; it overspreads the heavens; there are a few drops; a shower; and then it pours a mighty torrent. The face of nature is changed, being clothed with verdure and beauty.

Old Santer church, so highly honored in the days of other years, was first to receive the vivifying showers. The fourth week in August, we commenced a meeting there which lasted four days and resulted in the renewal of the whole church and the conversion of several precious souls. Three joined the church.

Our third quarterly meeting was held at Skitla, lasted four days, and was a great blessing to the church, though there were no accessions or conversions. Last Friday we commenced a meeting at Mount Zion, which continued six days, and resulted in the most wonderful displays of divine power that I ever witnessed. The house was filled with the divine glory, and the whole congregation was awed into reverence, and moved to tears and sobs. The backsliders were reclaimed, the lukewarm revived, the whole church wonderfully blessed. Never this side of the eternal city, do I expect to witness a brighter manifestation of the divine glory, than was there displayed. Many said, "we have never seen it after this fashion before." For want of ministerial aid, we were compelled to suspend operations until our physical energies shall be revived, but not without first enlisting into the service of Christ and the church sixteen new recruits, making in all thirty four accessions this year.

R. B. WHITTINGTON.

NORTH WARREN CIRCUIT, Miss. Con. Sept. 15.

This leaves us in reasonable health, we have a good work on all this circuit now in progress. Good bye.

Yours, etc.,

J. NICHOLSON.

RAYMOND AND SPRING RIDGE STATION, Mississippi Conference, Sept. 19.

On last Sabbath we closed a protracted meeting at Spring Ridge. There were between sixty and seventy conversions, and with scarcely an exception they were as clear and powerful as I ever witnessed. The accession to the church was eighty one whites and fifty four blacks. Of the whites a very large proportion was composed of men of families, and among the most influential of that community. Were I to stop here in presenting the benefits of our meeting, the people of my charge would regard me as having omitted at least half. For years past the church has not only been in a state of lukewarmness, but, alas, there have been divisions among them, while that whole community has been convulsed with strifes, and in some instances, enmity beyond the hope of reconciliation.—Every effort that has heretofore been made to reconcile the various contending parties, in and out of the church has proved entirely unavailing. Now the church is not only revived, but united in brotherly love, and if there is enmity still existing between any two individuals of that community, I know not who they are. In the language (modified) of a gentleman, who is one of the happy fruits of our revival, "weapons of death have been exchanged for bibles and hymnbooks;" nor can the man be found who would presume to attribute this happy change to any other influence than (under God) that of our revival. I cannot close this already too long notice without expressing my obligation to my Father, to Bro. Drako, P. E., to Bro. Crawford, Baptist, and several other brethren for their efficient services. Bro. Drake excelled himself, and labored as few Presiding Elders are accustomed to do.

Yours truly,

J. S. LIGHT.

GEORGETOWN CIRCUIT, Miss. Con. Sept. 19.

On the 30th of August we began a meeting at Glanna's school house, which lasted four days and resulted in seventeen conversions, and twelve accessions to the church. Here we had no church, some of the people had never heard a Methodist preach.

Much of the good done here, no doubt, is attributable to the labors of a lay brother in a Sabbath-School, which he got up and had been carrying on for months. We held a six days meeting at Bethesda. The first two days of the time our prospects were gloomy. The third day a young lady was converted. The effect was powerful on the congregation. We dispensed with preaching and called for mourners. Many came to the altar and cried for mercy. Seven or eight were converted and one sanctified. On the fourth day they crowded the altar and a number soon found peace in believing in Christ. In all twenty eight were converted, two sanctified, and nineteen added to the church. The local preachers, official brethren, and private members did their duty nobly.

L. ERCANBRACK.

HUMANITY IS NOT CHRISTIANITY.—True Christianity always includes humanity; but the latter may and often does exist without the former. Good natural qualities, and justice and kindness toward mankind, are often confounded with the *spiritual* graces and piety toward God required by the Scriptures. There is much truth in the following rather expressive argument:

"There is a tendency is some quarters, to substitute philanthropy for piety, instead of penetrating it with and governing it by piety; to put kindness for holiness, and give a religion of humanity, charity, liberality, etc., with *God left out*. It is no religion at all.—It is a bold moralism, developing rapidly into Anti-Christ. It affects to abolish the eternal distinction between morality and religion, and then since the only hope of holding fast the Christian element, in popular moral movements, lies in clearly distinguishing between the religious and the moral, it gives us a vapid and strengthless moralism, with the religious element entirely emptied out, and insists that this is all we need. Philanthropy that does not grow out of piety is worth nothing."

Christ satisfied God to the uttermost, and therefore can save sinners to the uttermost.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

ROBINSON'S PLANTATION, Miss. Con. Sept. 16.

The mission to Robinson's plantation is one of the most interesting appointments in the bounds of Sharon district. This kind-hearted gentlemen is determined to afford his servants every suitable opportunity to make their "calling and election sure." The missionary is sent by the Conference to his negroes only, and is promptly and liberally paid without any tax upon the missionary society.

On last Saturday and Sunday it was determined to have all the servants from four plantations, assembled at one place and have two days preaching, the sacraments administered, etc., etc. I reached the place and preached Saturday night. On Sunday morning at 9 o'clock the large congregation was assembled in a beautiful grove, whose ample arrangements had been made to seat them and make every one comfortable. The missionary (Bro. J. S. Harris) spent sometime in catechizing his charge. They answered with great promptness. After this we had a prayer meeting. At 11 o'clock I preached again to the most attentive and orderly colored congregation, I think, I ever saw. Sermon over and prayer, I then proceeded to examine the candidates for Baptism, seventeen adults, I believe, five were baptized at once by affusion. We then adjourned for dinner. After dinner I baptized eleven adults by immersion, and administered the sacrament of the Lords Supper to some fifty or sixty communicants, and concluded the exercises of the day by baptizing twenty seven children.

The work of God has prospered greatly in this charge during the year. Quite a number have been converted and added to the church. It would have moved the heart of any one to see the grateful appreciation of religious privilege manifested on this occasion by all present. The absent master, mistress, and their children, were severally remembered in the prayers of their servants. And there in the true christian spirit the chief steward and the several managers, were remembered in the prayers of plons, faithful, humble servants.

Mr. Culhm, (chief steward,) and the several managers on the plantation were present and participated in the exercises and cheerfully contributed all that was proper to make the occasion one of pleasure and profit to the souls under their care.

The history of this mission proves that where the master does his part nobly and the managers are the right sort of men, that good can be done with the negroes as well as the white people.

H. J. HARRIS, P. E.

SECOND GERMAN MISSION, New Orleans.

At our quarterly meeting on last Sabbath the 21st. Twelve women, seven men, and six young persons joined the church. Nearly all of them had been converted during the week previous.

J. M. HOFER, P. C.

Letter from our Fayre Ladye.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, England, July 26, 1856.

It was a most beautiful, warm, sunny day on which we drove into Stratford-on-Avon, the quiet and quaint old village. I did not realize that this was indeed the spot where Shakspeare once lived, and that through these identical streets he had walked, and that here he had married and died. To my mind Shakspeare had only been an intellect without any body or heart. I had never thought of him as ever living or dying, and it was therefore all the more difficult for me to picture him in flesh and blood, walking as other men through the very places that my eyes were now resting on. But when once the idea had gained room it took full possession of me, and every corner was haunted—and yet the church and his father's house and the little Avon, are all that we can be sure are the same that they were nearly three hundred years ago. Our first pilgrimage was to his birth place. I was greatly disappointed, I confess, although I knew the house was that of a farmer, and that it must be rude, as even king's palaces were then compared to our erections; yet I was not prepared for the low, small house, with its humble aspect. Only two rooms, one now shown, the remainder of the house, which was originally large and lofty for the age, with the gardens attached, is now rented out and has been much altered, and the gardens are all gone. A Shakspeare Committee, who have bought the place, are about to restore the entire house to its old condition, as shown by a print taken before any changes had been made. They wish to purchase all the adjoining property that the house may be entirely isolated, and then enclosed in a mammoth glass case, hoping in this way to preserve it from fire and damp and wind. Is it not a queer idea? The front of the house is like those of Warwick; oak beams with plaster between; there are two small windows in the second story over which is a conspicuous sign-board, informing you that "this is the house in which the immortal Shakspeare was born." Below there is a small wooden door divided into two, and a large open window with a hanging shelf. At this window a watcher used to stand. Think of that. The room we enter is a small, low, whitewashed paved kitchen apparently—with the flags all broken and uneven, and the walls very rough, although scrupulously white.—Next you go into a small ante-chamber as it were, where there is an enormous fire-place, having an arm chair in it, and into this chair I crept and looked up the great black chimney, wondering if ever the poet had sat on the same spot in the summer time, and thinking it very possible, for it was such a quiet and cool sung hiding place where one would never be looked for, although all the time in sight—but enough of such foolish dreaming.

We stop before a little window to write our names, and then mount the stairs—little worn, narrow, modern steps, reminding me of those in grandma's house—and the next movement we are in the birth-chamber. How low the ceiling is—we can all touch it without any other effort than raising the arm, and the heavy beams that support it—and then the small-paned and small-sized windows—they look strong to our New World eyes. There is not a spot in all the room, either on ceiling, door, window or wall, which is not black with names—in many places names upon names, until none could be distinguished. On a little cracked window pane is Sir Walter Scott's autograph, now almost effaced by the scribblings of common names over it and on the wall were Byron's name and Washington Irving's, and many others almost as renowned, all of which are long covered up. You may be sure that we did not add our names to this innumerable list, for might we not in so doing be helping to cover up some "name known to fame?"—Some years ago a very mean trick was played in this room. A party of three or four ladies (by their dress) went into the room accompanied by the old woman, after talking a little they persuaded her to go down stairs, as she must be tired, and they would follow in a few moments; and so they did, but the time the poor old thing went up stairs, she found to her sorrow that one of this party, in all probability a disguised man, had broken out and carried off a piece of the oak beam in the chimney about a foot in length. Since then no one is allowed there alone. And at Ann Hathaway's cottage a similar or rather worse depredation was committed—nothing less than the leaf of record of births and marriages in the family Bible having been torn out—and I am sorry to say by a party of Americans. So foolish a thing too, for it never could be shown, as the name would convict them of theft, and to the world it was invaluable, as by this they traced their relation to Shakspeare's wife.

We did not go to Anne Hathaway's cottage, much as it would have gratified us to have been walking along the same road which the young lover, (for he was only eighteen) trod so eagerly on his visits to his lady-love. Our strength had been severely taxed already, and we could not walk the three miles necessary to go there and back.

Our next expedition was to the church, half a mile away, and this is an object of the greatest interest, for here the dust of Shakspeare lies, and here he used to worship. no doubt often strolled after the service was over in the pleasant summer evenings up and down the banks of the Avon which here runs close to the church walls. A beautiful lawn, sloping down to the river's edge surrounds the church, and a magnificent avenue of linden trees, their branches reaching and meeting overhead leads to the entrance. The church is small but ancient in style, and must be large enough for the place, as there are only three or four thousand inhabitants. But it lacked in the interior the time-stained appearance necessary to lead one's imagination completely astray, and we walked up with only a glance at the edifice to see that which has made it world-renowned, the tomb. A piece of matting was lying on the flagging, and we were standing on it looking at the monument fastened against the wall, when one of our party asked "where does the body lie?" "Here" was the answer, and we stepped hastily back with a feeling of sacrilege as the matting was rolled away, and I found that I had been standing on his very grave. Here we read the lines so often quoted and which have been sufficient to secure his bones lying in peace. I need not repeat them.

The clerk told us that some years ago the Sexton in digging a grave near by, accidentally broke into the side of Shakspeare's, but remembering the malediction he only peeped in and saw the bones and skull, but dared touch nothing. His wife and daughter and son-in-law he near him with inscriptions in quaintly lettered Old English over them. This last effigy resting on a cushion (which at the first glance makes you think he is in a pulpit,) represents him as a large-framed and hearty man, but the head and face are utterly unlike our preconceived notions of him. The forehead, though high enough, is not what that which the busts give him, and is far broader and rounder—the temples are very full—and the chin large and round—the chin very massive, and the nose large indeed. If this be correct, (as they say it is, asserting that it is copied after a cast taken after death) he must have been a man very fond of all extra comforts, given to eating and drinking—in short one in whom the animal balanced the spiritual nature. I was shocked to all the truth, and could not believe at first, but the plaster cast of the effigy shown in the vestry has been examined by many eminent men, Chantrey, the sculptor, among them, and he says it bears every mark of being modelled exactly after the face of a corpse, as one side of the muscles are greatly relaxed, etc. So after this I must believe, and it is sad to blot out all the noble-browed, long-haired and spiritualized Shakspeares we have seen, and substitute this round-faced, ale-drinking, roast-beef Englishman. Still the head is very fine and the more you look at it the more you forget (and forgive) the lower part of the face, and see only the wonderful man of genius before you. One remarkable thing about the head is the great distance back the ears are placed—very low and very far back, as you never see ears now-a-days. This effigy was once colored after life, the eyes a briget hazel, the hair and beard auburn: and the dress was a black sleeveless gown over a scarlet doublet; but now it is all dead white.

The clerk took out of the same spot the long, narrow, brass-edged and clasped books of register in which his baptism and burial are recorded. The ink of some was dim and the writing cramped, but still I could read it, with what feelings I leave you to imagine. How old must be the church of which these books are—over three hundred years old. Shakspeare's own house is not here now, but you are shown the site of it—also the Grammar School to which he went, but above all other places you feel that this is the "Church of the Holy Trinity" is most filled with associations and remembrances of him. And the Avon too, seems to be whispering of him as it glides placidly, just as it did in his time.

Driving from Stratford-on-Avon, we rode through Charlcote, the grounds of Sir Thomas Lacy, made famous by having taken up Shakspeare and some of his youthful companions for hunting his deer. The deer, or their descendants rather, are still to be seen, and the park is most beautiful—grand old trees such as we have in America and the rich English verdure which I wish we had, and a wide extent of country with the lineantlers of deer rising in the distance—and no underbrush whatever. Can you fill up this outline and picture an old English Park? The house we did not see nor did we enter a most picturesque little church at the end, but we carried away most delightful recollections of the grand old trees many of which have stood there since Shakspeare's own time and some were doubtless old and venerable trees even then. One more stop and we shall be in London. We cannot pass through Oxford without spending a few hours in her colleges where so many famous men have studied, so in my next letter you may expect an account of what we saw there. In speaking of Shakspeare's church I forgot to tell you an anecdote connected with the tomb of an old friend of his which first attracted our attention from the resemblance in the dress of the effigy to that of a monk. He was an old miser named John Cromlie who asked ten per cent, and who often had teazed Shakspeare for his epitaph. At last Shakspeare repeated the following lines which so offended the old man that he never spoke to Shakspeare again.

"Ten in a hundred lies buried here,
A hundred to ten his soul is not saved,
If any ask 'who lies in this tomb?'
Oh, oh, says the devil, 'tis my John o'Cromie."

To Secretaries of Conferences.

Mr. Editor:—Please publish the resolution of the General Conference of 1854, in the following words:

Resolved, That the Annual Conferences be, and they hereby are instructed to require their Secretaries to procure and keep for the use of the Conference the Journals of the General Conference as they now are, or may be hereafter published.

The fall and winter sessions of our Conferences are now fast approaching, and it is important to a satisfactory administration that both the Conferences and the presiding officers have ready access as well to the instruction and decisions of the General Conferences as to the Discipline itself; therefore the Journals should be in possession of the proper officer, and always present with the records of the Annual Conference. All these records can be gotten at Nashville or either of our Depositories, and should be procured by the ensuing session, if they have not been before.

Very respectfully,

JNO. EARLY.

P. S.—All our Church papers copy.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday evening, 17th inst., by Rev. James D. Parker, Mr. JOSEPH N. SLAWSON to Miss JANE WRIGHT.

On Wednesday, September 19, at the residence of Judge Ruff, in Macon, Miss., by the Rev. W. P. Harrison, HEZEKIAH W. FOOTE, Esq., to Miss MARY C. FOTE, all of Noxubee county.

On the 11th September, at the residence of Capt. Samuel Sullen, in Jefferson county, by the Rev. J. G. Jones, DAVID McHOA, Esq., to Miss HETTIE F. SULLEN.

DEATHS.

Died—At the residence of her father, in Channenuggee, Ala., on the 5th of September, ANNA SUSAN, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. H. and Anna S. Ellison, aged 19 years.

OBITUARY.

Amiable, lovely and pious, she was an object of endeared affection to her numerous relatives and friends who keenly feel her loss in every circle of social life. She calmly contemplated the transition from death to life, from the cares of earth to the unspeakable bliss of heaven. Long associated with us in the Sunday-School as a pupil and teacher, it is right and proper that we should give a suitable expression of our feelings in this sad bereavement, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Miss Anna S. Ellison, the Channenuggee Sunday School has lost a most faithful member and efficient teacher.

Resolved, That while we bow submissively to this sad dispensation of Providence, "we sorrow not as those without hope."

Resolved, That as a Sunday-School we sympathize most tenderly with the stricken parents and bereaved family.

Resolved, That as a token of our high esteem and respect, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

A. H. PICKETT,
Miss V. L. VARM,
M. J. ROBINSON,
E. H. BLACKMON, } Com.
A. E. FIELD,
V. L. DRIVER,

Died—Very suddenly and unexpectedly, on the 20th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH, consort of Wm. F. Freeman, of Anderson county, Texas.

The deceased was the daughter of Willis and Martha Davis, and was born on the 23d December, 1808, in Tuscaloosa county, Alabama. She was married in 1846, and was converted and joined the Methodist Church the same year. She emigrated with her husband to Texas in the fall of 1850, where she again associated herself with the people of God and remained in communion until death. She named and blessed her babe but a few hours old, sweetly shouted the praises of her Lord, and without a groan or struggle, but with a smile illuminating her features, "she fell asleep." Four little children are left motherless, a husband in gloom and many friends sadly bereft.

ROBERT S. FINLEY.

Anderson county, Texas, Aug. 28, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—*Opelousas District, La. Con.*, Fourth Round, Q. M.—Harrisonburg Circuit at Black Jack—a Camp-Meeting commencing October 24th.

Columbia Circuit at Ouchita Church, November 8th and 9th.

North Rapides at Hudson Creek Church, 22d ult.

Chicot at ——, 29th and 30th.

Opelousas at ——, December 6th and 7th.

Franklin and Pattersonville at ——, December 20th and 21st.

New Iberia Circuit at ——, 27th and 28th.

Alexandria, January 3d and 4th, 1857.

P. M. GOODWYN, P. E.

Notice.—Mrs. Read's Seminary, at Baton Rouge, La., will commence its next session Monday, October 6th. Pupils are particularly requested to be present the first day of school.

Notice.—There will be a Camp-Meeting at or near Black Jack Church, six or eight miles from Gilmore's Ferry, on Little River, Catahoula Parish, commencing 24th October. Let preachers and people come.

P. M. GOODWYN, P. E.
ROBT. PARVIN, P. C.

Auburn College.

Resolved, By the Third Quarterly Conference, Tuskegee Station, Alabama Conference, that in our judgment the contemplated Male College at Auburn is demanded by the wants of the people.

Resolved, That we recommend the Auburn Male College to the cordial support of our brethren and fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That the New Orleans and Southern Christian Advocates be requested to publish these resolutions.

DAVID CLAYTON, Sec'y.

P. S. The amount deemed necessary for the commencement of the building, $75,000, has been secured.

E. J. H.

Notice.—New Orleans District.—Third Quarter.—German Missions, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4—Sept. 21st at Piety street, Q. C., 13th, Dryades street.

Thibodeaux—Sept. 27 and 28th.

New Orleans Circuit—October 5th Algiers, Q. C. 7th to Carondelet basement.

Baton Rouge—October 11th and 12th.

Plaquemine and Pointe Coupee—October 18th and 19th at Grosse Tete—Protracted Meeting at Poydras 18th and 20th.

Moreau Street—Nov. 2d, Q. C., and Love Feast Nov. 3d.

Carondelet—Nov. 9th, Love Feast 10th, Q. C. 11th.

Felicity Street—Nov. 16th, Love Feast 17th, Q. C. 18th.

Wesley, Sonia and Wilkins—Q. C. 11th.

Lafourche and Bayou Black—Nov. 23d at Tigerville.

J. C. KEENEN, P. E.

Notice.—Gainesville District.—Ala. Conference—Fourth Quarter.

Eutaw—September 20th and 21st.

Livingston—September 27th and 28th.

Belmont Colored Mission, October 4th and 5th.

De Kalb—October 11th and 12th.

Parkland—October 18th and 19th.

Warsaw—October 25th and 26th.

Lauderdale and Marion—November 1st and 2d.

Somerville and Colored Mission—November 8th and 9th.

Gainesville—November 15th and 16th.

Macon—November 22d and 23d.

Wahalak—November 29 and 30th.

T. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

Notice—To all whom it may concern. I propose to take into my own house, as members of my family, eight or ten well behaved young men, provided, the terms be complied with.

Parents may rely that their sons' moral character will be vigilantly cared for.

D. C. L. CONNERLY,
Principal Male Department.

Summerfield, Ala., August, 1856.

Notice—There will be a Camp-Meeting at Ouachita Camp-ground, in Pike county, beginning on the first Friday in October, and ending the following Tuesday or Wednesday. Also, a Camp-Meeting at Adams' Camp-ground, in Amite county, beginning on the third Friday in October and ending as above. The preachers, both itinerant and local, and the people generally, are affectionately invited to attend.

J. G. JONES, P. E.

[From the New Orleans Crescent.]

COTTON FACTORY IN LOUISIANA—RAILROADS.

We clip the following from the Mansfield (DeSoto parish) Columbian, of the 13th, with unusual satisfaction:

We are gratified to learn that some of our most wealthy and enterprising citizens have in contemplation the immediate establishment of a large cotton factory in or near Mansfield. One gentleman proposed to take stock to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars, other proposed stockholders range from two to ten thousand. From the spirit already manifested in the enterprise we can see no good reason why it should not succeed. We look forward with no little interest to the time when from stronger developments we may be able to speak more definitely upon this interesting topic, but by all means gentlemen, roll on the good work, and we promise you the little mite we can contribute.

We trust the praiseworthy effort above referred to will be attended with unbounded success. If started right, conducted right, and carried on with skill, industry and economy, proportioned in equal degrees, it cannot fail to succeed. And that very success will crown the projectors of the enterprise with a nobler wreath than any and all the politicians of the parish ever won on a partisan field—for they will have proved themselves the real benefactors of their section, as well as of the State at large, besides setting an example which, if widely followed, will redound more to the advantage and consequent business enfranchisement of the South from the thraldom of commercial dependence, than any and everything else combined.

We, of the South, need never hope for actual independence until we become manufacturers as well as producers. We must fabricate as well as grow, in order that we may sell as much and buy as little as possible. There is no earthly reason why the cotton growing States should not manufacture every article of coarse clothing they require, instead of sending the raw material to Lowell and Manchester, paying all its expenses to those places, and then buying it back in its wrought state, paying the profits of its fabrication and the expenses of its return. No solvent reason exists why we should longer persist in this suicidal policy. Therefore, we hail with lively satisfaction every effort that opens up a prospect that our people are awakening to a practical sense of their own interests. Let our friends in Mansfield put in successful operation and keep in successful operation one extensive cotton factory, and they will have accomplished more actual good than any dozen Southern Rights State Conventions that ever have been held, with their reams of resolutions, full of "sound and fury signifying nothing," and their hundreds of speeches signifying less, if such an expression be deemed allowable.

We must bring the cotton mills to the cotton fields—not send the products of the cotton fields to cotton mills, situated three and six thousand miles distant, as we now do—if we would prosper, grow wealthy and powerful, and come up to the measure of affluence and splendor the dad of nature manifestly designed this section of the United States to enjoy. Massachusetts amasses her annual millions of dollars of profits from the manufacture of cotton and its incidents. Great Britain amasses her annual millions of pounds sterling of profits from precisely the same sources. Both the countries named make more money from the manufacture of slave grown cotton than do the slave holders themselves. This proposition, we take it, will not be controverted by any intelligent man. Is it not about time we should endeavor to save a portion of these profits among ourselves? We think so; and we are glad our De Soto friends are of the same opinion.

Here, we will take the liberty of giving our friends in Mansfield a little bit of useful advice. It is this: Wherever cotton factories have failed in the South, the cause has been distinctly traceable: First, the requisite skill has not been employed. Second, the indispensable virtue of perseverance has been lacking. Third, because profits did not immediately flow in, the projectors of a new and untried business became disposed to throw it up in disgust. And, lastly, a sufficient amount of stock has not been subscribed to and paid in promptly, to place the enterprise upon such an extended footing as would enable it to command success. The projectors of the Mansfield factory must bear these facts in mind if they would succeed. They must employ skill, practice perseverance, not be in a hurry about the profits, and supply an adequate capital to put the project fairly under way. If they do all this, there can be no doubt as to the ultimate triumph of their undertaking.

Railroads and manufactories are what the South most wants to enable her to complete her high destiny. We are rejoiced that one portion of our own State is aroused to the importance of these two necessities. In the Columbian of the same date, from which the foregoing extract is taken, a railroad article appears, the reproduction of which affords us much gratification:

THE RAILROAD SPIRIT AROUSED.—The repeated failures of Red River to supply the wants of the people of North Louisiana, in their appropriate line of trade, have at length had the effect to arouse the dormant energies of our planters and capitalists and spur them on to something like action in the matter of railroad enterprise; and their thoughts have finally assumed a palpable shape in the form of a call for a Railroad Convention, as will appear by reference to another column of our paper. All begin to see the necessity of combined action in order to save the entire planting and commercial interest from complete ruin; and if Pineland Depot can only and soundly demolish Avenue of trade, Red River, will soon have the effect to fully arouse this people from the old fogy notion that, as their fathers did so must they do, they say, let it become a bed of sand as soon as possible, and only bring their products themselves, and until our people put their shoulders to the wheel their hopes in heaven will all end in nothing.

The call contemplates the holding of a convention at Natchitoches, composed of delegates from all parts of North Louisiana to adopt measures to continue the Opelousas road from Washington via Natchitoches and Mansfield to Shreveport. With a little of that spirit of enterprise and liberality which so distinguishes us as a people, the object can be easily accomplished. The lands granted by Congress along the route will, of themselves, be almost sufficient to pay the cost of construction, so soon as they can be brought into market, and the immense appreciation of property along the road will more than compensate our planters and people for the contribution they may be called upon to make, not to mention the saving in the matter of freight and the great convenience of such a public work.

We wish all success to this important enterprise and shall direct our humble efforts toward its completion. Fondly cherishing the hope that no obstacles will be thrown in the way of its progress, with the feelings of delight we look forward to that not distant day when the snort of the iron horse shall resound through our fertile fields, as it comes to gather in the teeming crops of the husbandman and bear his wealth on the wings of the wind to the great marts of commerce—when Mansfield shall be but a suburb of New Orleans!

FIRES AT FRANKFORT, KY.—One whole square of buildings were destroyed in this city on the night of the 14th instant. Loss $30,000, partially insured. There was another fire the same night, during which several other buildings were burned. Loss not ascertained. These fires were supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT LAWYER.—Hon. W. W. Irwin, a prominent lawyer, formerly Mayor of Pittsburg, Pa., member of Congress, and charge d'Affaires to Denmark, during Tyler's administration, died in Pittsburg on the 15th instant.

KANSAS MEETING IN MOBILE.—There was a Kansas meeting in Mobile on Friday night last. It was a very respectable meeting in point of numbers, and several distinguished gentleman made speeches. Resolutions were adopted recommending the appointment of a committee to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of sending a company to Kansas. A committee of four was accordingly appointed. Very little excitement was manifested.

☞ **For the benefit of the invalid portion** of our community, we extract the following from the Almanac of Dr. C. M. Jackson, proprietor of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, hoping it may induce a trial of them:

J. C. NILES says:

SHEFFIELD, Ill., March 19, 1855.

I expect to sell great quantities of your Bitters this year. Many of my customers speak very highly of its good qualities; having proved itself most an excellent Fever and Ague preventative, a great purifier of the blood, and the very best thing on record to aid digestion and create a good natural appetite. In short, I am sure it is one of the very best medicines known for family use; being safe and pleasant for any one to take.

C. L. D. CROCKWELL says:

ANIMOSA, Iowa, May 1, 1855.

The Bitters give unbounded satisfaction to all that have used them, and I do and can always recommend them to all that are afflicted. They have cured many cases of Dyspepsia, some of them where hundreds of dollars have been spent for remedies which afforded no relief, and were considered incurable until they used the Bitters. See advertisement. se27 1m

☞ **A Word to the Ladies.—In recommending** to your use Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, it is but justice to state, that, as a stimulant to the system, in imparting strength and vigor, preparatory to periodical stages, which are oft times attended with much pain and trouble, we know of no preparation more happily adapted to all afflictions consequent upon this cause, and for Pramps in the stomach, cholera morbus, and all ailments arising from over indulgence in the fruits, vegetables, ice creams, etc., etc., it is a certain and almost instantaneous remedy, and no family should be without it. Directions for use on the bottle. Sold by druggists and dealers generally. se27 1t

☞ **We are gratified to announce to our** readers a Chemical Pill, the which see advertisement in our columns, from that justly celebrated physician and chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer. His Cherry Pectoral, everywhere known as the best remedy ever placed to the public for Coughs, etc., has prepared them to expect that any thing from the laboratory would be worthy of attention. As no one medicine is more universally taken than a Physical Pill, the public will be glad to know of one from such a trustworthy source. We happen to know and can assure them that this article has intrinsic merits, fully equal to any compound that has ever issued from his Cincinnatus, and consequently is well worth a trial whenever such a medicine becomes necessary.—Racine Com. Adv.

They are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., and all city druggists. se20 2m

Magnetic Telegraph.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN AT QUEBEC.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The Liverpool and Montreal screw steamship Indian, from Liverpool on the 10th, has arrived at Quebec. Her advices are four days later than those by the Asia.

The Canada arrived out at Liverpool on the 7th inst., the Africa on the 8th, and the Anglo Saxon on the 9th.

Commercial Intelligence.

Our Liverpool correspondent quotes the Cotton market as having closed firm without any change in quotations.

The sales of the three days preceding the departure of the steamer amounted to 25,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken on speculation, and 2,500 for export.

The market was steady, and though holders offered freely, they showed no disposition to press sales.

Our advices from Manchester are favorable. Broadstuffs have declined, and the market closed very dull.

All quantities of flour have declined from 1s. to 2s., and there is very little speculative inquiry. Baltimore and Philadelphia, 29s. to 31s. Ohio, 31s. to 33s.

Wheat, generally, has declined from 1d. to 4d. Old Red is quoted at 8s. 6d. New Red, 9s. to 9s. 3d. Old White, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 9d. New White, 10s. to 10s. 3d. Corn closed dull at a further decline of 1d. Yellow and Mixed, 31s. to 31s. 6d. White, 32s. to 33s.

Provisions are generally unchanged, and the market closed quiet. Bacon is steady.

The Money market is unchanged. Consols for money are quoted at 94.

The weather has been favorable for crops, and the harvest prospects are very fair.

The Indian brings no political news of importance.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Flour is firm. Wheat firm. White quoted at $1 54. Mixed Corn 65. Mess Pork $20 50. Whisky 37c.

CINCINNATI, September 23.—Flour $5 75 to $5 90. Whisky 29c. Mess Pork $18 75.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23.—The river continues to fall.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19.—Gov. Geary delivered his inaugural address at Lecompton, on the 11th inst. He deprecates the continuance of strife, caused by the interference of the citizens of other States; promises justice to all, irrespective of party, and expects obedience to the laws of the Legislature until their repeal.

He has issued a proclamation disbanding the Volunteer Militia and commanding all armed bands to disperse or quit the territory.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—Our Kansas advices are to the 15th. Fifty Pro-slavery men under Robinson had a fight on the 13th, at Grasshopper Falls with a body of Free-soilers. They captured the horses and provisions of the abolitionists. On the next day Robinson's command was attacked by 200 Free-soilers under Harvey, and two hours hard fighting ensued, in which 12 Abolitionists and 3 Pro-slavery men were killed, after which Harvey proposed an armistice of thirty days, which proposition was accepted by Robinson.

It is reported that a force of 2,500 Missourians are before Franklin with a determination to reduce the town.

The advance guard had had a skirmish with the Free-soilers, and a battle was expected soon.

The Free-soilers under Harvey had been captured by a body of dragoons.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Flour is dull. State is quoted at $5 20 to $6 25. Ohio, $6 20 to $6 40. Wheat declining. Corn—Yellow, 67 to 70c. Mess Pork buoyant at $20 to $20 50. Whisky is firm at 37c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Flour has declined. Wheat is drooping and prices are irregular. Corn lower. Mixed is quoted at 65c. Spirits of Turpentine unchanged. Rosin quiet. Rice quiet. Freights are improving.

Steamboat Sunk.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 22.—The steamer Western sunk yesterday about twenty miles below this place, at Allen's Wood-Yard. The water is up to the pilot house. The passengers, crew and books were all saved. Part of the snag run up and broke the steam pipe.

SOUTH-WEST PASS, Sept. 22.—Bark Sarah Bridge, hence for Havre, has returned in distress, leaking. She was cleared by Jenkins, Williams & Co., on the 13th inst.

Talk on Change.—Cotton.

The chief topic Tuesday was the weather. The fine, bracing atmosphere was the subject of remark—the general opinion being that the late storm had not extended far in the interior, and that we shall not have any accounts of damage or losses to record. Possibly it is rather too early to think about frost, even in the most northerly part of the cotton-growing region. There is great activity on our streets; our builders and others of the mechanical arts appear to be very busily engaged; the repairing and furbishing of stores and dwellings keeps a lively demand for labor, which, with the large receipts of merchandise, indicate that one and all will be prepared for the opening or resumption of trade at an early day.

The great feature of the times is the cotton crop; what it will be; how will the prices be in Europe at such a time; with conjectures as numerous as the leaves on one of the venerable live oaks in Attakapas.

The Arabia's mails came through yesterday, with letters from Liverpool of the 4th inst. The following is an extract of our correspondence:

"The fact is, Mr. Bull begins to feel a little feverish about the scant supply of cotton, and while he considers all accounts from the slave States mere bosh, he considers it his duty to his spinners to give them a warning which he disguises under the head of Buchanan and Fremont. He talks of raising cotton in Africa, where it rains six months out of twelve. Mr. Bull in fact has tried all sorts of experiments to release himself from his dependence on the United States for cotton, but the old chap has never yet found the place, and he now feels that he has to pay a high price for the next crop, more particularly if the crop should prove anything under 3,000,000 bales; even with that quantity he will have to pay higher prices; with 2,700,000 very high prices; and 2,500,00 God only knows what the prices would be."

From all the information before us we gather that the stock of cotton in Liverpool is not so large by 100,000 to 125,000 bales as the circulars make it appear. This discrepancy arises from cotton which is purchased on this side for spinner's account, being taken direct from the ship's side by carriers direct to the factories, and being reported on arrival and added to the stock on hand, but not deducted from the stock on going into consumption—spinners forbidding their carriers from reporting cotton so taken.

The arrival of boats yesterday added only 1,148 bales cotton to the stock. The receipts for the corresponding day last year were 4,710 bales. The limited shipments for Liverpool the present month are attracting notice. Since the 1st inst. the clearances for that port have been only 1,486 bales; accordingly there will be low stocks in England as early as the 1st November.

THE ATLANTIC'S MAILS.—The United States mail steamship Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to September 3d, arrived at New York on the afternoon of the 15th inst. Her advices have been anticipated by the Arabia, whose news was telegraphed from Halifax, but from our foreign files we are enabled to glean some interesting details. The London Daily News states—what we have on a former occasion announced—that the Central American question has been satisfactorily settled by the treaty concluded between Great Britain and Honduras. The Times, also, in an article on Walker's prospects in Nicaragua, alludes to the same subject. It was currently reported at the time the Atlantic left, that Hon. C. P. Villiers, brother of Lord Clarendon, had been appointed Minister to the United States; but of this we have no other assurance than newspaper suppositions. The Czar had made his solemn entry into Moscow previous to the coronation ceremonies, and all the intelligence from Russia is centered on this one subject. According to the London Post, the difficulty in relation to the occupation of the Island of Serpents will be shortly adjusted, though Russia is censured for her attempt to violate her treaty obligation. It is semi-officially announced in the same journal that the Allied troops will continue for a time to occupy Greece.

Business and Salt.

We notice the arrival of another cargo of salt, that is a large cargo, say 10,000 sacks. We trust the good ship, with the cargo, escaped the quarantine.

Our latest advices from Liverpool gives the following intelligence regarding salt:

Owing to the excessive demand for salt for the Italian and East Indies, this article has experienced a rapid and sudden advance, and cannot now be bought under 7s. 6d. to 8s. per ton (being a steady increase from 5s. 6d. per ton) and at the meeting of salt proprietors to be held at Norwich to-day, it is expected that higher views will be held. There is no old salt to be had, and shippers to the United States labor under the additional disadvantage of having to contend with the increased price of their sacks, for which they have now to pay 9½d. each instead of 8d. as formerly.

Can any good reason be brought forward why the duty on salt should not be abolished, and this necessary article admitted free. What is the paltry duty of twenty per cent on this necessary article, to the overburdened Treasury of our Government? We do not believe in taxing the necessaries of life. Salt was never considered other than a necessary article. It is not like sugar, which can be dispensed with, though it would cause very hard times for some of us to take our juleps without the saccharine. Salt ought to be admitted on the same conditions as coffee. The domestic salt works cannot manufacture one eighth of the required quantity, and the duty is no protection whatever, because it is not required.

The following were the imports of the article for the past three years: Year ending 31st August, 1854, 543,501 sacks and 111,333 bushels Turks Island, from Liverpool. Year ending 31st August, 1855, 603,298 sacks and 382,298 bushels Turks Island from Liverpool. Year ending 31st August, 1856, 1,033,281 sacks and 735,282 bushels Turks Island from Liverpool.

This shows a rapid increase. Turks Island includes all salt from up the Straits, St. Ubes and other ports, and the article generally has brought higher prices and paid a greater profit than for some years. Though sales at times have been made at less than cost, yet we have not heard that it has been more advantageous for ship loaded with salt to come to on a mud bank at the Balize and throw a cargo or part of a cargo overboard, as being a saving to the owners, and throwing the loss on the underwriters. Underwriters, however, have paid many hard cases in the course of trade and time. If we can get the duty abolished on salt at the next session of Congress, it will be one great good accomplished. Perhaps our delegates in Congress think it is a small business. As we are not of that opinion, we trust, for the good of the great commerce of New Orleans, the several members will take the matter up next December.

The Baltimore Riots.

We published some days since, under our telegraphic head, a short account of a riot which took place in Baltimore on the evening of the 12th inst. We have since received full particulars of the affair, and are sorry to state that it was much more serious than we had anticipated. The Evening Patriot, of the 13th, contains details of the fight, from which we learn that it was one of the most bloody and disgraceful riots that has occurred in that city for years. The Patriot says:

The riots took place on Light and Warren streets, between the Rip Raps Club on one side and a party who had congregated at the Seventeenth Ward House, kept by James Clark, on the other. It appears that the Waupanang Club had been escorted home by the Rip Raps, and had passed Clark's house, which is the Democratic head-quarters for that ward, when they were fired upon from the house, and from which has subsequently transpired, we should imagine that great preparation had been made there for some murderous demonstration. From what we can learn, it appears that when the Clubs passed Clark's in the morning a man was observed at one of the windows with a handkerchief in his hands and in the act of firing into the procession, when police officer Brown approached him and said, "If you fire that gun I cannot be responsible for the safety of the house, for it will be torn down." This remark had the desired effect, and no attack was made at the time, more probably from the fact that all the Clubs were together than from the remark of officer Brown. Between three and four o'clock, as the Rip Raps were passing Clark's house, they were attacked by parties in the house with pistols, guns, rifles, bricks, stones, etc. The sudden and unexpected attack of course caused a general fight, which lasted upwards of an hour, during which time some twenty odd persons were wounded and one killed outright.

The American of the same date says that the house of Clark had since been broken open by order of the authorities and searched for arms. A large collection of pistols, muskets, swords, and a swivel gun were found there. Clark, with a number of his friends, had been arrested.

The same paper notices two other riots that occurred on the same night, in which firearms were used. One between two parties of rowdies on West Lombard street, in which a child six years old was shot in the head while standing on its father's doorstep—and another between a gang called the Plug Uglies and a portion of the New Market fire company. No one was seriously hurt in this difficulty.

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ARRIVAL OF MR. PEABODY AT NEW YORK.—The New York Sun, of the 17th inst., has the following account of the arrival and reception of this distinguished gentleman in that city: Mr. George Peabody, a native of Danvers, Mass., but for many years past established as a banker in London, where his hospitalities to his countrymen visiting there have been the theme of grateful praise, arrived at this city on Monday, in the steamship Atlantic, on a short visit to his native land. The merchants of New York, Boston, Danvers, Baltimore and other places, have appointed committees to afford him a suitable reception. In this city, Mr. Watts Sherman is at the head of the committee, by whom he was escorted on his arrival, to the St. Nicholas, where they had provided splendid apartments for him. He will proceed to Newport, after a day or two, to visit a friend, and then return to New York where a public dinner will probably be got up to his honor. Mr. P., among other civilities, was complimented on the evening of his arrival at the St. Nicholas, by a serenade from a splendid band.

The New York Times thus describes Mr. Peabody: He is a large man—fully six feet high, and quite stout. His whole appearance is that of a fine old English gentleman. His eye bespeaks shrewdness, and at the same time a hearty good feeling.

There were 93 deaths in the city of Baltimore during the week ending on the 13th inst. This shows a decrease of 36, as compared with the deaths during the week previous.

The deaths in New York city, during the week ending on the 13th inst., numbered 476, showing a decrease of 23 as compared with the report of the previous week.

NEW MATERIAL FOR PAPER.—The Cleveland Plaindealer says: The Planet brought down from Lake Superior a thousand pounds of moss for Dr. Terby, of Detroit, who has been making experiments upon it in the manufacture of paper. The Doctor says that moss makes a beautiful white paper, without any preparation of the raw material for the common paper mills. In all respects it is equal to linen rags, and can be found in unlimited quantities on Isle Royale and several other localities in the vicinity at a very small comparative cost.

Too good news to be true, we fear. But, we will wait, watch and hope. It would be a great thing for the publishing interests of the country, if some cheap and good substitute for rags could be discovered. The supply does not equal the demand, and, as a natural consequence, the price of paper has risen correspondingly.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE I. O. O. F. OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing term by the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States at its recent session in Baltimore: Geo. W. Race, of Louisiana, Grand Sire; Timothy G. Sentre, of New Hampshire, Deputy Grand Sire; James M. Ridgely, of Maryland, Grand Secretary; and Joshua Vansant, of Baltimore, Grand Treasurer.

MARINE HOSPITAL AT CINCINNATI.—The Washington Union says that the Secretary of the Treasury has given the contract for the construction of the Marine Hospital, at Cincinnati, to J. W. Hall of the latter city. The contract for furnishing the plumber's work was given to C. F. Colwell, also of Cincinnati. The Union says that there still remains a portion of the work for which bids will be solicited.

RECRUITS FOR WALKER.—The steamship Tennessee sailed from New York on the 12th inst., for Nicaragua, having on board six hundred passengers, who are said to be volunteers for Gen. Walker's army.

Louisiana Intelligence.

FOUND AN LAST ISLAND.—The Franklin Journal, of Thursday last, has the following:

A gentleman has handed us some articles of jewelry recently found upon Last Island. A lady's breastpin of gold, large in size, and of considerable value. One other breastpin of smaller size, and inferior quality, with a blue set. Also, one car-ring of not much value. They may be seen by calling at this office.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—We learn from the Concordia Intelligencer of the 19th, that there was a general jail delivery at Harrisburg, Catahoula parish, a few days since.

The way it was accomplished, says the Intelligencer, was this:

Some one of the gang of negro stealers who have had such a dangerous combination in Catahoula parish, had given Nelson, lately captured and brought from Arkansas, a pistol, which he drew upon the jailor when he brought them breakfast.

The cocked pistol drawn upon the disarmed jailor, compelled him to keep silence until the prisoners had turned the key upon him and a prisoner who refused to escape. They then, four in number, took to flight. The alarm being instantly given, pursuit was made, and Nelson, who soon broke down in his flight, was recaptured.

Three others, Smith, Hudson and Wiggins are still at large.

We also extract the following item from the Intelligencer:

SOME CORN.—We have received from Tobias Gibson, Esq., of Concordia parish, a long ear of corn, rather short, but making up in breadth. It has twelve hundred and sixty kernels. Judge Bullock, of Natchez, declares that he can beat that brag. We shall see.

THE RIVER.—The Mississippi, at Vidalia, is at low water mark. The "inland sea" shows more of its bottom than its top, and some long-legged gentlemen speak of attempting to wade it.

CHARITABLE DESPOTISM.—The Mansfield Columbian has the following on this subject:

In this parish very large crops of corn and cotton are made on the river lands. On the uplands some of our planters will make from eight to ten bales to the hand, but the crops generally fall considerably short of this. The corn crop is far below average. Many persons throughout the parish will soon finish the gathering of their cotton; others will be compelled to hire additional hands to enable them to save their crops in seasonable time.

Mr. Sebastian informs us that the crops on St. Patrice in this parish have suffered seriously from the ravages of the boll worm, and that all the cotton crops in his neighborhood will be cut short at least one-half. They have not made their appearance in any other portion of the parish. He also states, that the damage has been done within the last week or two.

RED RIVER.—The Alexandria Democrat, of the 16th, says:

Since our last publication old Red has risen about three feet and is still rising. This has most auspicious event for our planters and merchants. The most singular part of the matter is the cause of this queer freak of our eccentric river. As high up as we have been able to hear from there has been no rain to cause this rise. From whence does the water come? It must be a tremendous fall of rain in the mountains, we suppose, but we will leave the weather-wise, or rather the water-wise to settle that matter.

THE WEATHER, RIVER, ETC., AT NATCHITOCHES.—The Chronicle, of the 13th, has the following:

We had a very refreshing shower of rain to-day, (Friday,) which, together with the news that the river is rising rapidly above, has caused considerable animation among our citizens, particularly the merchants, who are anxiously awaiting a rise in the river to bring up their fall supplies. Some, however, are receiving fall and winter goods, notwithstanding the low stage of water.

The Shreveport Gazette, of the 13th inst., has the annexed items:

FIRE AT SHERMAN.—We were informed on Monday, by H. C. Griswold, that about two weeks since, the warehouse of C. Jackson & Co., at Sherman, Texas, was wholly consumed by fire, with all its contents. Loss estimated at $25,000. It was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as it occurred about two o'clock in the morning, and was fired from the outside.

IMPORTANT ARRIVALS.—The dull monotony of our town was agreeably interrupted on Tuesday morning by the whistle of the steamer Financier, which came tugging up, twenty days out from Alexandria. On Tuesday evening, the Delta arrived, thirty-five days from Alexandria.

The same paper has a letter dated Rowland, Texas, September 3, from which we extract as follows:

Old Red has taken a strange freak. Without any rains here to affect it, it has gone up at least fifteen feet plumb water, and perfectly red; must be from heavy rains at least two hundred miles above this place. Some of our planters have suffered from drouth, still the crop will be an average one. The country is remarkably healthy.

A CASE OF BRUTALITY IN BALTIMORE.—The Clipper, of the 15th, has the following:

On Saturday night last, as Mr. Hull, one of the proprietors of this paper was on his way home, about 8½ o'clock, when crossing Eutaw street, at the foot of the Lexington Market, he was stealthily approached from behind by some villian and knocked down by a blow on the back part of the head. As soon as he recovered himself sufficiently to rise, he saw the villain running towards the New Market engine house; to a gang of desperadoes who lounge about there he, no doubt, belonging. When it is considered that Mr. H. is in ill health—laboring under the effects of a stroke of paralysis for over two years—the mean and cowardly nature of the assault will be at once seen. The fellow is even unworthy of being recognized by his villainous associates. The scoundrelism of this attack upon a feeble and disabled man exceeds anything that we have been called upon to record for a long time.

Whether this attack was made on account of politics, (which we very much suspect,) or whether on account of exposing in The Clipper the outrageous doings which have been carried on under the guise of the New Market Fire Company, is immaterial. We shall not spare any violations of the peace coming from that quarter, but shall continue to show them up in all their deformity, in the hope that a day of terrible retribution will soon be at hand.

SARATOGA.—The Philadelphia North American says:

The watering season at Saratoga Springs, this year, has proved quite profitable to the hotel keepers. At the leading establishments there were in all 20,171 visitors, and including the smaller concerns, the whole number would probably reach 30,000.

THE PRINTER.—The printer, in his folio, heralded the world. Now comes tidings of weddings, nunneries, entertainments, jubilees, wars, fires, inundations, thefts, murders, massacres, meteors, comets, spectrums, prodigies, shipwrecks, miracles, sea-fights, lawsuits, pleas, proclamations, embassies, trophies, triumphs, revels, sports, plays; then again, as in a new shifted scene, treasons, cheating, tricks, mysteries, enormous villanies of all kinds, funerals, burials, new discoveries, expeditions, now comical, then tragical matters. To-day we hear of new offices created, to-morrow of great men deposed, and then of fresh honors conferred; one is set loose, another imprisoned; he thrives, his neighbor taketh bankrupt; now plenty, then again dearth and famine; one runs, another rides, wrangles, laughs, weeps, and so forth. Thus we do hear such like, both public and private news. [Ibid Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy.

WHAT ADVERTISING CAN DO.—Mr. Bonner, the proprietor of the New York Ledger, a weekly literary paper, issued in New York city, has run the edition of the paper up to one hundred and seventy thousand copies! a larger number than any other New York weekly newspaper. The quantity of paper used weekly for the New York Ledger is three hundred and forty reams, of five hundred sheets per ream. The forms of matter are duplicated for each number, by electrotype, and a large number of presses are kept constantly at work, night and day, to turn off its enormous supply. It is said that the proprietor has expended $42,000 within the last year in advertising his paper, and when we see how liberally he uses the columns of the largest circulated dailies, the above amount does not appear to be over-estimated. The result shows what a man may do towards promoting his business by using the power of the press judiciously as well as liberally.

ACCIDENT ON THE JACKSON RAILROAD.—The Holmesville Independent of Thursday last says:

We learn from a number of our citizens returning from Magnolia, that on Tuesday evening last, the locomotive attached to the freight train, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, run over a bull, when about four miles below Magnolia, on the upward trip, throwing both engine and tender off the track in opposite directions, and making a complete wreck of the former, besides injuring the track to a considerable extent. No personal injury, however, was s

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The Point of Death.

BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

Now softly I loved thee, O, Varana Vane,
How madly I loved thee, God only can know;
Thy late hath covered my past with pain,
Thy hate hath shadowed my life with woe.

A fair golden haired bride with curls bedight—
I stood and worshipped thee from afar,
As art in the hush of the drowsy night
I have worshipped Heaven's most distant star.

I have stood and worshipped thee! Was it right?
Was it right to love thee, the pure, the young?
While the cursed vows of thy marriage plight
Like the dirges of Hell through my bosom rung?

No, "it was sin," so the world hath said;
A terrible sin," groaned the Father, who sold
To the iron heart, and the dotard head,
His beautiful child—sold her for gold!

I tenderly loved thee, O, Varana Vane,
Yet loved thee not more than thou loved me;
Thine eye followed mine with a look of pain,
Thy soul followed mine, it was plain to see.

It was hard to love him, at cold Duty's call:
And what to thee were the arabesque dome,
Or the frescoed room, or the sculptured hall,
'Twas thy poor young heart that wanted a home.

I know it was hopeless—knew as in part:
Knew that thy being I never could win;
Yet I held thee once to my panting heart,
And held thee my love, it was in sin!
Was it a sin? All the angels smiled;
The white stars smiled down the line above;
But the world, the world, would have crushed thee, child.

Had it known of thy passing to bear of my love.
Not knowing, it blamed; it said thou wert cold;
Said such a sun should never have wed;
Nor cared that the fresh young life was cold,
To the iron heart and the dotard head.

It is well with thee now, O, Varana Vane!
It is well with thee, deep and sweet is thy rest,
The wearnly heart once aching with pain,
Lies quiet at last, in thy heavenly breast.

O, beautiful art thou my Varana Vane!
In thy death robes of virginal loveliness;
Thy bloody awakens no torture of pain,
As when wreathed in the pearls of thy bridal dress.

Now I hear a voice that I understand—
A low, sweet voice—when my heart is still—
I feel the light touch of a tremulous hand,
Till my pulses leap with their olden thrill;

I see in the gleam of a seraphim face,
The young, fair face that pan never grow old;
See a maiden's form of willowy grace,
See the shifting sheen of her hair's wan gold—
O, Varana Vane, in deathless embrace
I enfold thee! Our love can never grow cold.

Thanks for Rain.

"Bless God for rain," the old man said,
And wiped away a pearly tear;
"That we may have our daily bread
"He drops his showers upon us here.

"Our Father, thou who dwell'st in heaven,
"We thank thee for the pearly shower;
"The thirsty present then hast given
"To man and beast, and bird and flower."

The dusty earth with tips apart
Drank up the precious drops the clouds distill'd.
The smiling grass to fresh and green,
The brooklet swells its song again;
Rainbirds an angel's wing is seen
A token of love that brings us rain.

I tenderly loved thee, O, Varana Vane,
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Thy soul followed mine, it was plain to see.
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Another Fallen Star.

Another followed her,
And a book was in his hand,
Filled with the deeds of daring thought
That are known in many a land;
But the child of genius quailed to hear
Death's pitiless demand—

"Here that book cannot enter with thee
For the bright flash of genius is nothing to me."

Next came a maiden fair,
With that eye so deeply bright,
That cities within you strange sweet care,
Should you meet on a summer night;
But death, are the gentle maid passed through,
Snatched away its light—

"Beauty is power in the world," he saith,
"But what can it do in the Pass of Death!"

A youth in hearty mien
Followed in thoughtful mood
Whose heart was filled with love to God
And all the kindly brotherhood;
But still the world not quench the heart
That lived for nothing good—

"I own," cried he, "the power of love,
I must let it pass to the realms above!"

Varana Vane.

BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

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Now I hear a voice that I understand—
A low, sweet voice—when my heart is still—
I feel the light touch of a tremulous hand,
Till my pulses leap with their olden thrill;

I see in the gleam of a seraphim face,
The young, fair face that pan never grow old;
See a maiden's form of willowy grace,
See the shifting sheen of her hair's wan gold—
O, Varana Vane, in deathless embrace
I enfold thee! Our love can never grow cold.

Thanks for Rain.

"Bless God for rain," the old man said,
And wiped away a pearly tear;
"That we may have our daily bread
"He drops his showers upon us here.

"Our Father, thou who dwell'st in heaven,
"We thank thee for the pearly shower;
"The thirsty present then hast given
"To man and beast, and bird and flower."

The dusty earth with tips apart
Drank up the precious drops the clouds distill'd.
The smiling grass to fresh and green,
The brooklet swells its song again;
Rainbirds an angel's wing is seen
A token of love that brings us rain.

The Last Stitch—A Story for Boys.

BY PHILLIP BARRETT.

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.—*Longfellow.*

About a hundred years ago, there lived in the city of Oxford, England, a boy whose name was George. He was very poor, so much so that he was compelled to clean the boot of the students at the University to obtain money with which to buy the necessaries of life. His countenance was one of no ordinary appearance. His eye was keen and piercing; his forehead noble and lofty; and every feature of his face was perfectly developed. By his easy and polite manners, his obliging disposition, and his warm and generous nature, he soon won the confidence and esteem of many of those upon whom he waited. The poverty of clothing served better to show the richness of a mind which only needed cultivation to make it one of the brightest in the whole country. The students of the University seeing such noble qualities in their lowly and humble boot-black, determined to educate him, and many of them devoted no little share of their time to that purpose. They found him ready, willing and studious. He lost not a moment of his precious time; but applied himself diligently, perseveringly, to his studies, and soon became an equal, if not a superior to some of his instructors.

His advancement was very rapid; so great was it that numbers were unable to recognize in the great gifted and talented young man, the once poor and needy boot-black. About this time there was a great change in the religion of England. There arose a sect, which from the peculiar habits of its members, their strict observance of the Sabbath, their faithful reading of God's word, and their frequent and stated engagements in prayer, was called Methodists. With this party George immediately connected himself, and soon became one of the ablest and most consistent members. The youths who once sought his company, now treated him with sneering contempt.

Those who once considered him a young man of extraordinary abilities, then considered him a reckless fanatic, and avoided his society as they would have a worthless drunkard. All this did not move him. He was as firm as a rock. Nothing could change him. Like Moses, he preferred a life of Christian consistency to the enjoyment of sin for a season. His unchanging conduct won for him many warm and ardent admirers, and numbers who formerly branded him as a fanatic became his best friends. I have not the time, children, to say much more concerning the character of this interesting young man. It will be sufficient to add, that he soon became one of the most pious and talented preachers in England, and such numbers flocked to hear him that the largest house in London could not contain them.

He preached in the open fields to thousands upon thousands; and the great amount of good which he did, eternity shall tell. Dear boys, do not mind the sneers of your companions. Do your duty, let the consequences be what they may. Be industrious, energetic. Don't mind difficulties. They only make your arm stronger, and your heart braver. If this poor boy could arise from the lowly position of a boot-black to that of one of the most pious and eloquent preachers England ever produced, cannot you go and do likewise? You have an idea what you can do till you try. Energy combined with earnest prayer will accomplish the most difficult task.

Boys, would you like to know the name of the boy who blacked the boots of the students at Oxford University? It is GEO. WHITFIELD.

Bob Crandall's Swimming.

Bob Crandell visited England last summer. While stopping in the metropolis, he happened to drop into a coffee-house, where a lot of cockneys were speaking about the swimming powers of different individuals. One gentlemen said his friend William could swim five miles in forty minutes. Another allowed that Tibbetts could do more than this—Tibbetts in some fifty-three minutes and seven-eighths. Just here Bob asked if he might "offer a remark."

"Yes, certainly," replied they.

On this being decided, Bob opened:

"Yoor friend Tibbetts is some swimmer, gentlemen, but his performance would be considered nothing in America. On the Mississippi men swim with such rapidity that they go ahead and pilot steamboats."

"Nonsense!"

"No nonsense at all. To show that I'm not joking in this matter, I'm willing to make a bet with any person who will take me up."

"What is it?"

"That I can outswim any man in England, and give him an hour's start."

"For what sum, sir?"

"Anything; from fifty pounds to a California gold mine."

"Well take that bet, sir, and stake a hundred pounds that you can't beat Mr. Mullins, and give him that start."

"Very good; I will take the bet, gents, and here's twenty sovereigns to bind the bargain."

"When will the swim come off?"

"Now—this instant."

"That's preposterous, the day is too far spent."

"Day? Why, my dear sir, I intend to swim a whole week. In the United States it is considered nothing to swim that length of time."

"Possible?"

"Yes, sir. Harry Slocum, of New Orleans, once swam from Charleston to Cuba. But this is wasting time. Let us proceed to business."

"Where do you wish to start from?"

"Land's End."

"Why there?"

"I intend to swim around the Island, and want lots of sea-room."

The idea of swimming around Great Britain was something that Cockneydom never heard of.

"Such a pull would kill a 'one,' said Mullins; but Bob was used to such things. Mullins persisted, however, in his refusal to undertake anything so absurd, in consequence of which Mullins' friends had to come out with a forfeit in the shape of a basket of champagne. During the remainder of Bob's stay in England he was looked upon as "the Merican prodigy—the man who talked of swimming from Lunnun to Nova Scotia."

Curious Facts in the History of France.—

1794 was the darkest period of the French Revolution. Now, if these figures be added together
1 they will make the last figure of the year of grace, the re-
9 sult will be 1815,
4
1815 the year of the downfall of Napoleon the
1 First. These added again in the same man-
8 ner to the last figure of 1815, give us the year
1 1830,
5
1830 the year that saw the downfall of Charles the
1 Tenth. Add together 1-8-3-0 in a line, in the
8 same manner as previously, when the combina-
3 tion produces 1842,
0
1842 the year when the due d'Orleans was killed
1 by being thrown from his carriage. Lastly,
8 these figures put to the same test, give us
4 the year 1857,
2
1857 when Napoleon III. had better look out for breakers.

Homeopathic Globules.—A headache is one of the pains and penalties of over-indulgence.

There is just as much intemperance in drinking physic as drinking anything else.

It is a great pity there is no Maine Liquor Law for medicine.

The first time a Quack feels your pulse may be an accident, but the second should be a re-pulse.

No man ruins his health without bringing the consequences down upon himself. Like Sampson, he destroys the temple and buries himself in the ruins.

When a doctor cannot make you worse he hands you over to another. [Punch.

Crampton Re-Knighted.—The Anglo Saxon, a paper published in Boston, states that Mr. Crampton, the late British Minister at Washington, is to be knighted, *by the express desire of the Queen.* As nobody but her Majesty has the power to confer a knighthood, it is very likely that, if done at all, it will be by her wish; and as Mr. Crampton so thoroughly belogged her by his dispatches from Washington, she probably thinks it would be a very appropriate compliment to be-knight him.

Titles or Firms.—One of the best titles for a mercantile firm that we have ever seen is "Call & Settle," which is painted in golden letters on a sign in one of our Eastern cities. Customers are reminded every time they pass of their outstanding accounts. "Neal & Pray" is the name of another firm. But the following beats all. "Twn attorneys," says an old newspaper, "in partnership in a town in the United States, had the name of the firm, which was '*Catchum & Cheatum*,' inscribed in the usual manner upon their office door; but as the singularity and ominous juxtaposition of the words led to many a coarse joke from pasters by, the men of law attempted to destroy, in part, the effect of the old association, by the insertion of the initials of their Christian names, which happened to be Isaiah and Uriah; but this made the affair ten times worse, for the inscription ran:

"I. Catchum & U. Cheetum."

On the failure of two bankers in Ireland, named Gosling and Going, some one wrote:

"Going and Gonne are now both one,
For Gonne is Going and Going is Gonne."

The other evening a gentleman pointed out a dandified looking individual to his friend as a sculptor.

"What!" said his friend, "such a looking chap as that a sculptor? Surely you must be mistaken."

"He may not be the kind of one you mean," said the informant, "but I well know that he chiseled a tailor out of a suit of clothes last week.

Money is said to be the root of all evil, and that because men make an ill-use of it; it would, on the contrary, be the root of all good if they would use it well.

Transatlantic Telegraph—Capt. Berryman and the Arctic.

Lying at anchor off Queenstown for the last few days may have been observed a small, unsightly, ill-painted, rusty-bottomed screw-steamer, without one point of attraction about her, except the stars and stripes fluttering in the breeze. Yet that boat and some of the officers she contains have been the world's wonder for a season, and have just now concluded a task which is the forerunner of an event more wonderful still.

The Arctic was the vessel sent to rescue Dr. Kane, who had previously been sent to rescue Franklin. She was successful, and brought home Dr. Kane and his crew, who had been obliged to abandon his ship and search. She was then a light-ship on the American coast. She is now the bearer of Lieut. Strain, of Darien notoriety, and Capt. Berryman, who has before and now again crossed from Newfoundland to take soundings of the whole Atlantic, from St. John to Valencia, with the view to ascertain the probable success with which a telegraphic cable may be laid between these points. The result is most satisfactory.

For some 50 or 60 miles from St. John, and again on this side, is a bank, varying from 25 to 120 fathoms. Between these there is a plateau nearly level, the bottom soft, composed of shells so fine that only the microscope can discover them, each shell perfect in its minute beauty, proving the absence of currents at the bottom, and, with due deference to Stephenson and others, the want of that vast pressure which was to be so dreaded, and exhibiting at every point not only a capacity, but the most perfect capacity, for the very use for which it is required. The whole apparatus for arriving at these facts is most perfect. Steam power, separate from that of the ship, works the axle from which the sounding-line is "paid out." Soundings have been taken to the depth of 27,000 fathoms. By a neat contrivance each sounding shows not only the depth but the nature of the bottom which is brought up in five quills, and the temperature of the water, the latter being given by the expansion or contraction of metallic spiral ribbons placed round a center pin, fixed at the top, and attached at bottom to a needle and indicator, the latter remaining fixed after the other has ceased to act showing the exact varintion between the surface and the bottom. Careful drawings have been made by Mr. Van Den Berg, (to whom has been assigned the special post of draughtsman,) of the soundings, showing a profile of the bottom of the sea with the greatest accuracy.

There can be no doubt that telegraphic communications between Ireland and St. John, a distance of 640 geographical miles, may be regarded as a certainty. It is in the hands of a small American company, but though small, if its members possess but a little of the energy of their representative, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who is also here making every inquiry, it will be enough to overcome every difficulty. Capt. Berrymen laughs at laying the cable. He asks but a ship large enough and he will undertake to do it at 10 miles an hour right across. The company have already obtained the sole grant for erecting telegraphs throughout the whole of Newfoundland, and have already some 1,700 miles at work, or will have in a few days, which is in connection with the American lines.

The difficulties and trials of temper in taking these soundings have been tremendous. Repeatedly after "paying out" tens of thousands of fathoms of line, and getting all up within some sixty or eighty, it was snapped and all had to be done again. Six and eight hours have been occupied in getting one sounding only, and these have been made nearly every half degree the whole way across. From the captain to the cabin boy, each has given his willing aid. No trouble was thought too much—no time too long; each appeared to feel the honor of his nation at stake and proud in every way to advance the object in view. They have done their work well. Nature has granted all we could ask; art will soon do its part, while nature, science and art, worked out by man's hand, will produce one grand whole to benefit mankind.

[Cork Reporter.

A Very Tough Story.

The following story is told by the renowned wag, John Phœnix, of the California Pioneer. The reader will see that it records the verdict of a "coroner's inquest," and in other particulars bears a strong resemblance to some of the tough stories which politicians have circulated against their political opponents in Eastern States:

Mr. Tushmaker was never regularly bred as a physician or surgeon, but he possessed, naturally, a strong mechanical genius, and a fine appetite; and, finding his teeth a great service in gratifying the latter propensity, he concluded that he could do more good in the world, and create more real happiness therein, by putting the teeth of the inhabitants in good order than any other way, so he became a dentist.

He was the man who first invented the method of placing small cog wheels in the back teeth, for the more perfect mastication of food; and he claimed to be the original discoverer of the method of filling cavities with a kind of putty, which, becoming hard directly, causes the tooth to ache so grievously, that it has to be pulled, thereby giving the dentist two successive fees for the same job.

Tushmaker was one day seated in his office, in the city of Boston, Mass., when a stout old fellow named Byles presented himself to have a back tooth drawn. The dentist seated his patient in the chair of torture and opening his mouth, discovered therein an enormous tooth in the right hand side about as large, as he afterwards expressed it, as a small Polyglot Bible. "I shall have trouble with this tooth thought Tushmaker, but he clapped on his heaviest forceps and pulled. It did'nt come. The he tried the turnscrew, exerting his utmost strength, but the tooth would'nt stir.

Go away from here, said Tushmaker to Byles, and return in a week and I will draw that tooth out, or know the reason why.

Byles got up, clapped his handkerchief to his jaw, and departed.

The dentist went to work, and in three days he invented an instrument which he was confident would pull anything. It was a combination of the lever, pulley, wheel and axle inclined plane, wedge and screw. The castings were made and the machine put up in the office over an iron chair, rendered perfectly stationary by iron rods going down into the foundations of the granite building.

In a week old Byles returned. He was clapped into the iron chair, the forceps connected with the machine firmly attached to the tooth, and Tushmaker stationing himself in the rear, took hold of a lever four feet long.

He turned it slightly—old Byles gave a groan, and lifted up his left leg. Another turn—another groan, and higher went old Byles' right leg again.

"What do you raise your leg for?" asked the doctor.

"I can't help it," said the patient.

"Well," said Tushmaker, "the tooth is bound to come now."

He turned the lever clear round with a sudden jerk, and snapped old Byles' head clean and clear from his shoulders, leaving a space of four inches between the several parts!

They had a post mortem examination—the roots of the tooth were found extending down the right side through the right leg, and turned up in two prongs directly in the sole of the right foot.

"No wonder," said Tush, "that he raised his leg."

The jury thought so, too, but they found the roots much decayed, and five surgeons swearing that mortification would have ensued in a few months, Tushmaker was cleared on a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

He was a little shy of that instrument afterward; but one day, an old lady, very feeble and flaccid, came in to have a tooth pulled, and thinking it would come out very easy, Tushmaker concluded, just by way of variety, to try the machine.

He did so, and at the very first turn drew the old lady's skeleton completely and entirely from her body, leaving her a mass of quivering jelly in the chair.

Tushmaker took her home in a pillow case. She lived several years after that, and they called her the 'India Rubber Woman.' She had suffered terribly with the rheumatism, but after this occurrence, never had a pain in her bones. The dentist kept them in a glass case.

After this the machine was sold to the contractor of the Boston Custom House, and it was found that a child three years of age could, by a single turn of the screw, raise a stone weighing twenty-five tons.

Smaller ones were made on the same principle, and sold to keepers of hotels and restaurants. They were advantageously used for boning turkeys.

There is no moral at all to this story, and it is possible that the circumstances may have become slightly exaggerated: Of course, there can be no doubt of the truth of the main incidents.

Novel Benevolence.—At a beautiful villa, near Paris, was lately given a charming fete. Pretty women by scores were present, and the loveliest among the party was Madame T., always eminently in the fashion.

At the commencement of the ball, a young gallant, the flower of the sporting clubs, hastened to be the first to ask her to dance.

"With pleasure, sir," replied she, "if is twenty francs."

"Madame!" replied the puzzled cavalier.

"I said twenty francs!"

"I beg your pardon, madame," replied he smiling, "there is a misunderstanding. I had the honor to ask your hand for a waltz."

"Ah! you are right," replied the lady quickly, "there was a misunderstanding. I thought you asked me for a quadrille, but since it is a waltz it will be forty francs."

More puzzled than ever, the gentleman waited in explanation, which she gave him with a gracious smile.

"Do you not understand sir," that I am dancing for the benefit of the inundated? It is one louis for a quadrille, two for a waltz, and no reduction in the price."

At this rate, Madame T. had no lack of partners, and bravely and charitably danced till the close of the ball. Who but a French woman would have dreamed of such a source of revenue?

Handsome.—Mr. Hal Farnum, of Beverley, N.J., has given a building, with convenient grounds, valued at $25,000, for a Normal School, and has agreed to pay the expenses of the school for the first year. This is a handsome and most creditable gift.

Resignation of an Army Officer.—Capt. Theodore O'Hara, of the Second Regiment U. S. Cavalry, has resigned. He originally entered the army from Kentucky as Assistant Quartermaster in 1846, but was disbanded after the close of the Mexican war in 1848, and received his late commission in March, 1855 when the regiment was formed. He is from Kentucky.

The cultivation of flowers is, of all the diversions of mankind, the one to be selected and approved as the one most innocent in itself, and most perfectly devoid of injury or annoyance to others.

Covington Female Seminary.

Located at Covington, Tipton county, twelve miles North of Sharon Depot, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad.—

The fourth session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in August, 1856.

The past session our school numbered 101 pupils. During the summer vacation we shall make arrangements for the ample and satisfactory accommodation of all who may favor us with their patronage. We can speak confidently that our school offers superior inducements to parents seeking a quiet healthful home for their daughters during their term of study.

The decided healthfulness of Covington is a fact attested by all who have known our village from its earliest settlement.—From the commencement of our school there has not a single death occurred among our pupils. Our location removes us from exposure to those epidemics which so frequently and so fearfully prevail in towns located farther South or on the river.

Our retired situation and limited population are well calculated to preside habits of extravagance, and furnish that freedom from excitement which is most essential to successful study.

The different denominations have stated services in town every Sabbath. Sabbath Schools are well sustained and are within the reach of all. We promise every effort on our part to inculcate habits of pure morality, and a profound respect for the Bible and Religion. While we would look to the parent and preacher the inculcation of sectarian dogmas, we deem it our prerogative and duty, day by day, to testify to the value of experimental religion.

Any information in regard to the plan of study, method of instruction or general regulations of the school can be gained by addressing the subscriber at Covington, or the editor of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, to whom a package of catalogues will be sent.

EXPENSES.

Board, including washing, fuel and light, $8 per month.
Tuition in English branches $10 and $15 per session of five months. The usual charges will be made for music on piano or guitar and the ornamental branches.

B. T. ALLING, Principal.
Covington, Tipton co., Tenn., July 1, 1856. m29

Centenary College, of Louisiana.

The next term of this Institution will open on MONDAY, the 6th of October, 1856.

FACULTY:

Rev. John C. Miles, M. A., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
Rev. William H. Seales, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
A. B. Richmond, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language.
C. H. Wiley, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language.
Thomas S. Jones, M. A., Professor of Natural Sciences.
T. P. Calcoett, B. S., Professor of Modern Languages.
Rev. A. O. Miller, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Tuition per session of five months, payable in advance:
In Preparatory Department.....$21 50
In College Department.....31 50
A matriculation fee on entering College or Preparatory, $ 00
Board can be obtained at the Steward's Hall or in private families, at prices varying from ten to fifteen dollars per month.
The Institution having as its Faculty, extensive buildings, large libraries, cabinet and apparatus, classes itself to all desiring a thorough classical or scientific education.
Seventeen College cadets located at Jackson, La., twelve miles East of Bayou Sara.
For information apply to Rev. H. N. McTyeire, No. 42 Camp street, up stairs, New Orleans. JOHN C. MILES,
President.

Mothers who see with alarm

their children wasting away, and becoming listless, feverish, and debilitated in consequence of the presence of worms in the stomach or bowels can remove all the trouble immediately, by administering WINKS'S NATIVE VERMIFUGE, which discharges them without pain, and leaves the digestive organs in a vigorous condition. There is no mineral ingredient in this preparation.

Be particular and remember the name "Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. For sale in New Orleans wholesale and retail by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole proprietors.
☞Sold by all the Druggists. m27 1f

Bascom Female Seminary,

BRENADA, MISSISSIPPI.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of five months each, opening on the first Monday in September and February.

Tuition per Session, from $10 to $20; Music $25 50; Languages, any ancient or modern, $12; Vocal Music $1; Incidental fee $1; Use of Piano $30.

No deduction is made for lost time, except in cases of protracted sickness.

Special attention is paid to the elements—the ground-work—of a thorough education.

The discipline is strict, but enforced by appeals to the moral sensibility and self-respect.

The Music Department is particularly attractive.

Personages will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass under a department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient progress in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath and recite a Bible lession on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July; at which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, etc., to be made to the President of the College.

TRUSTEES,

Wm. Crosby,	Daniel Brown,
R. T. Johnson,	Henry Moss,
W. W. Bell,	R. H. Carruth,
B. R. Donaldson,	J. D. Wemple,
H. Stone,	W. E. Doty,
S. H. Rives,	L. Phillips,
John Burrus,	Jones Persons,
J. D. Wilder,	W. H. Terrill,
A. M. Campbell,	C. C. Burns,
H. Phillips,	W. W. Harper,
John Jordan,	E. T. Hibbs,
J. M. Williams,	B. W. Pearson,
	J. H. Mumford. m30 1f

Miles Owen & Co.,

Cotton Factors and Receiving and Forwarding Merchants, No. 17 Carondelet street, New Orleans. m30

Booth & Co.,

Arcade Hat Store, No. 45 Magazine street, New Orleans. Established in 1845. Manufacturers and jobbers at wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

For the accommodation of our friends and the public we have opened a retail department on the same premises. m30

The Poetry of Physic.

Ayer's Pills glide, sugar-shod, over the palate, but their power, although cooped up so there, rattles with giant force on the very foundations of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not wear their diseases if they knew they could be cured for 25 cents. Try Ayer's Pills, and you know it.

Purify the blood and disease will be starved out.

Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.

Take this, best of all Purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sidesache, Jaundice, Rheumatism, derangements of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, all the ranglements and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure—suffer no longer. The remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine for a Cough in use among the whole world, and that AYER'S PILLS are the best of all Pills, is known to those who have used them.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by every respectable druggist in the world.

J. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents.
m30 3m

15,000 Acres of Land for Sale.

The lands are situated in Moorhouse parish, Louisiana, and front on the Mississippi river. They are of the richest quality of alluvial soil, unsurpassed in fertility by any lands in the South, and fully capable of producing from one and a half to two bales, or fifty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre. They border the Punchita and Bend rivers—good navigable streams—and likewise the most eligible distance of the route of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, now in course of construction, and hastening to a rapid completion. A portion of these lands are highly improved and in a flourishing state of cultivation; the country in which they lie is very healthy, the water is excellent and abundant, and altogether they will be found to possess great advantages and present inducements to purchasers than any lands now offered for sale in the Southern or the most favorable terms. Title perfect.

For further particulars address the undersigned either personally or by letter, at the corner of Magazine and Poydras streets, New Orleans, or at Bayou Sara, Louisiana.

m30 1y WILLIAM BRIDGES.

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m30 1y WILLIAM BRIDGES.

Marion Female Seminary,

MARION, ALABAMA.

FACULTY—Rev. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal and Professor of Moral, Mental and Natural Sciences.
Mons. JULES BRADY, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.
Mrs. ELLEN C. ADRIAN.
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.
Miss HELEN B. WEYMOUTH.
ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS.
Miss ANNIE HOPKINS.
Mrs. H. C. PARISH. MUSIC.
Miss ELEANOR MOORE.
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
Mr. ——.
STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.
JOHN F. BONHURANT, Esq. and lady.

The ensuing scholastic year will commence on Wednesday, the 1st of October.

The Institution has entered on its sixth session under the auspices of the same Principal. A corps of duty, interest and pleasure reside in the fraternal connexion with the institution permanent and perpetual.

The apparatus, Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical, is large and well selected.

There is a numerous cabinet of minerals and fossils in connexion with the Seminary.

There is a library of more than one thousand volumes accessible to the pupils, which will shortly be increased several hundred volumes.

The number of musical instruments, pianos, harp, guitars, etc., is always sufficient to meet the wants of the department.

The institution is furnished with a stamp and excellent collection of maps, charts, diagrams, globes, etc.

The grounds of the Seminary have been enlarged and the entire premises tastefully enclosed.

UNIFORM.

The Trustees and Principal at a meeting lately held, adopted a uniform for the following reasons:

1st. To secure economy in dress. It is impracticable to secure it otherwise.

2d. Our young ladies are of diverse pecuniary conditions, as is but to be expected where such a number are thrown together, and this diversity is published to the world by the different styles of dress worn by the several pupils.

3d. On public occasions we have often, as well as the young ladies, been mortified to hear this diversity remarked.

4th. Without a uniform, there being no rule in the article of dress, the rapidity with which fashion changes will be a source of trouble of satisfying these endlessly diverse fancies in every article, a burdensome and annoying in the extreme. For the above and other good reasons, we have adopted a uniform, and commend it to our patrons and the public. It must be regarded as a law of the institution.

FOR WINTER, BROWN OF NEWMAN SHADE.

Dresses—Brown Merino and brown calicos, made and trimmed plain.
Bonnets—Plain straw or thick braid, lined; trimmed cherry ribbon and bouquets for school.
Shoes—Thick sole high-quartered kip, calf, goat or kid.
Mantles—Same material and color of dress.
Gloves—Brown kid or brown woolen.
Collars—Plain.
Handkerchiefs—Plain linen cambric.
Aprons.
Umbrella—A lady's small umbrella.

SUMMER, BLUE.

Dresses—For school, blue calico or plain blue chambrey and gingham. For church, plain blue muslin or lawn, made and trimmed plain. For special occasions, white, made and trimmed plain.
Bonnets—Plain straw or thick braid lined, trimmed with blue. Crape bonnet for afternoon.
Shoes—Thick sole, high-quartered kip, calf, goat or kid.
Mantles—Blue barege.
Gloves—Plain kid or plain silk, for special occasions.
Collars—Embroidered collars, narrow, fans, umbrellas. No jewelry, except a bosompin.
Catalogues containing all information concerning the school, will be promptly sent on application to the Principal.

Marion, July 22, 1856. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, Principal.
m23 3m

University of Louisiana.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Annual Course of Lectures in this department will commence on MONDAY, November 17th, 1856, and will terminate on the second Saturday in March, 1857.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.
J. L. Riddell, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
A. H. Gaines, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
Gustavus A. Nott, M. D.,

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

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ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from our Fayre Ladye.

OXFORD, England, August 7, 1856.

Many were the pictures we drew in our minds, while riding in the railway, of this old and renowned city and its colleges. I supposed there were three or four colleges at most, and none of them particularly beautiful, but only worthy of being visited from their associations. But how disappointed I was. There are nineteen colleges, five halls and sixteen parish churches, besides the Radcliffe Library and other public buildings to adorn the city and to be visited, and all the the time we could possibly spare was four hours. The first feeling was one of despair—the next that "we would make an effort" and see how much four hours increasing exertion could do—and we were astonished at the result. The strain upon the mind was very severe, however, and I believe that I was never so fatigued, but rather thing tales even the little we saw, I would have gone through any labor. Our first duty was to engage a guide, and in this we were fortunate in getting an old man who had for many years lived here, and who would take us by the shortest route to the most famous and noticeable colleges—but I was almost sorry that he knew so much. Such an incessing stream of talk I never heard, and every word was knowledge. So between the effort to understand his strange intonations, and to remember, and to see everything and keep going on, I was never so bewildered, and college, dates books, trees and walks, ran an inverse round in my head, each blundering into the other in inextricable confusion. Now after three or four weeks calm reflection I begin to see my way a little clearer, but still if my words are confused, sometimes you will know it, because the idea itself is but vague and dim. I shall make some mistakes I dare say, but the general impression will be true, and that is all one can hope for in such rapid work.

Our first walk was to the entrance gateway tower of Pembroke College, where Dr. Johnson was educated, and where we only stopped long enough to admire a beautiful projecting window in the second story, just over the gateway, which belongs to the great lexicographer's private study. From a little way on we stopped at an arched Gothic gateway in a tower, forming the centre-piece of a fine range of buildings which compose one side of a square or will of rooms, enclosing a beautiful court-yard, beautifully green and solemnly quiet, (for it is vacation and not a soul is seen,) inviting you to loiter and lounge—but alas! our guide's tongue begins to dispel all idle dreams, and we are told that Cardinal Wolsey commenced the tower through which we entered, and that there hangs the "great bon," as the bell has been christened, in itself a wonder, as its weight is 17,000 pounds. But we think only of the poor Cardinal, who, in the hey-day of his power, obtained from Henry VIII the papers empowering him to found and build this noblest monument to his name that could have been desired, but, even in this grand deed he was thwarted. After his downfall the King took all the credit to himself, and after seizing all the revenues Wolsey had designed for its maintainance, and after mutilating the original plan and changing his most august mind two or three times, at last, in 1532, built part of the present edifice, and 1551 gave it its present foundation and name, Christ Church, partly academical and partly ecclesiastical. The tower Wolsey had begun Sir Christopher Wren completed, and the size of the quadrangle, as the enclosures and their enclosing buildings are called, is the same that Wolsey designed—it is 254 feet square—the largest in Oxford, and I expect in the world—certainly in all my knowledge. The buildings are very noble in appearance, being of a grey, ancient looking stone, with carving and grotesque shapes and time-worn facings to the windows and doors—the whole quite one's ideal of a place to study and dream in while the world outside was unheeded and forgotten—where one could grow grey-headed unconsciously digging out Greek roots and writing elegant Latin verses, while all the cry for help and effort from suffering humanity with its burden of hard-pressing realities and sorrows, would come to the ear only as a far off dream.

The desire to yield to this sweet temptation and abandon all the anxious thoughts and restless longings of our day—all its turmoil and hard-solved problems of duty and labor—and let one's self glide back into the past with its quiet dreams and legends and noble fancies—this temptation was greatest in walking through the park of Magdalene College, a park of one hundred acres planted in noble trees, with the rich velvety English grass lying below and fine deer lying about. It was so beautiful, and only to look at it for a moment and then go forever away with only its memory! As we strolled down a long straight avenue of noble trees, once Addison's favorite walk, and called after him, I began to understand a little how he could write such pure, elegant, yet perfectly simple English. Here, with the souls of the "noble dead" communing through their works with his, with all the sweet influences of our Great Teacher Nature—no distracting visions—no adverse influences—it would have been more of a wonder if he had, written otherwise. I almost felt as if could here write too!

But I have wandered very far away from Christ Church College, where I was just going to take you up into the dining hall. The entrance to this is very beautiful, worthy of a church instead of a mere dining-room. Over head is a very fine carved stone ceiling, fan-like tintings with drooping points, the whole supported by a single massive pillar. The room itself is 115 feet long, 40 wide and 50 high. It is not suitable for a church. The walls are covered by portraits of celebrated students, some in their plain gown, others in their full robes as "Knight of the Garter" or "Chancellor of the University," and very gorgeous these dresses were. That of Knight of the Garter I think I can describe: Short purple breeches with white silk stockings and buckled white satin shoes, a long gracefully folding blue velvet cloak lined with white satin, lace, ruffles and a frill shirt, and round the knee the garter buttoned, and on the left side the ribbon and star. This is all I can recall of it, but it will give you some idea of this strange and picturesque costume. The ceiling here was of carved oak and bears the date of 1529, and like everything here was a wonder for the patience and time that it must have taken to carve it. There is not a spot about these colleges where ornament could be put that there is not most minute and elaborate carving. The perseverance of those English ancestors of ours is astonishing, and almost overwhelming to my mind, accustomed as I am to our great quickness and slightness of erection.

The next point of interest was the Cathedral, connected with this college. It used to be a Saxon Church, and what Cardinal Wolsey spared of it was built in 720. Here rests the body of St. Frideswide, after whom the Saxon Church was named. His tomb was most elaborately carved, but until very lately it was all hidden under a thick, smooth coat of plaster, put on no one knows when; but now it gives a strange look of freshness and whiteness to the stone that has been there over 1180 years—and it looks, too, quite out of keeping with the dark, grey stone all around. This ceiling too is a great wonder from its rich and lavish carvings, the work of Wolsey, it seems incredible at the first glances that it is hard unfeeling stone, and that the patient chisel and slow tap of the hammer, guided by a careful hand, were the only agents in this complication of arch and point and leaf and face, and every conceivable shape which here meets you at every turn. Were the workers at this most tedious and monotonous labor uplifted by a consciousness of working for posterity, or were they true artists loving to produce the wonders that grew under their hands? It surely must have been more than the ordinary impulse to labor that has produced such results as these. We entered the quadrangle you remember through the Great Tour Gate, but in going out we passed through Canterbury Gate, which Canterbury College once stood of which, as Thomas Moore was a student, and Wickliffe, of Bible memory, a Warden. All the old buildings were removed in 1770.

The walk on the banks of the Isis, a narrow little stream, but made famous notwithstanding, is very beautiful. A grand arch of elms as old as the Christ Church College to which it belongs, and the spot from which the spectators view the racing in boats with which the students amuse themselves. It is said to be a very fine sight indeed, and I know it must be deeply interesting in term time to walk about these grounds and see the crowds of students in their square-topped flat caps and long silk gowns. Now we go next to New College, built in 1385, and chiefly visited for its most beautiful chapel with its ancient stained glass windows, and its more modern ones painted, after enstoomby Sir Joshua Reynolds. I cannot tell which I admired most, the softness and mildness of the old glass or the beautiful designing of the new. Some of the designings in this are most lovely. Here too is another scene of beautiful carving and a series of sketches in raised marble adjoining the side of the altar by Westmacoth. Some of the old windows are Flemish and said to be painted after designs by Reuben's scholars—they represent martyrs and saints. In the gardens, for every college has its own grounds, are some fine remains of the old city wall, upon part of which this college was built. I plucked a little leaf growing in a crevice of one of the bastions and walked away in a dream, wondering if good old King Alfred had ever visited this wall when he lived here and so on.

We passed next University College, an erection of Charles First's time, but the old original foundation of King Alfred. Now we are entering All Saints College, where are portraits of Bishop Heber, Jeremy Taylor, Dr. Young of the "Night Thoughts," and busts of Sir Christopher Wren and Blackstone—all in some way connected with the college. Bishop Heber has a beautiful mild face, with an eye like Mr. Hamilton's, and Jeremy Taylor gives you an idea of a man wrapt and engrossed in thought. We stop a moment at Oriel College to see the window of Dr. Newman, now of Puseyite fame, and then for the schools, as the halls which belong to all the colleges are called, and connected with which is the Bodleian Library, in itself a wonder. We go through it with a sinking at the heart and a longing for a life time of leisure to be spent here. There are half a million of books in all languages and of all ages, one very old and curious specimen of Arabic, and and another of Sanscrit were out being read, which otherwise we would have seen, and all this mass of knowledge is free of access to any student here. Then above this is a gallery of paintings and many models of renowned buildings, the Pantheon, the Arch of Constantine, and many others, one of the most curious being that of a subterranean palace in Guzerat, so built that in the heat of summer a cool spot can always be found. Below the Library is the Convocation House, chiefly beautiful from its roof, wonderful even here for its carvings. Near by is the Divinity School, once used in the time of the great plague in London as the sitting room of the House of Commons. Here it was that Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley were tried and condemned—and from here we went to see the memorial erected to their memory, in one of the principal streets. We were shown a little cross of stone in the centre of the paving of one of the streets, said to be placed where they were burnt, but it is not certain. We know enough in knowing that they gave a noble testimony to the faith.

Of Oxford I can only say it is a beautiful city, with an air of quiet and restabout well suited to its honors as being the City of Colleges. The number of students here at one time is about 1290 and Christ Church has nearly 988 of these. We left the old city so rich in the past and richer yet in the present and reluctant—sad that we have no such aids to knowledge—reluctant because we had seen but little of its many wonders.

K.

The love of Christ hath a height without a top, a depth without a bottom, a length without an end, and a breadth without a limit.—[Eph. iii, 18, 29.

Christ's sorrows, griefs and sufferings can be paralleled with nothing but his love.

God hath no sons that are unlike himself.

None are so easily acquainted, so close knit together, and so much endeared to one another, as real christians.

One true christian differs from another without breech of charity, as friends love one another, though in different garbs.

Heart-work is better than head-work; and it is better temper to be fervent in charity, than in disputes.

Better be a melancholy saint, than a mad sinner.

If good men are said, it is not because they are good, but because they are not latter.

Whom God chooses, the world refuses.

God's gold is the world's dross.—They, of whom the world is not worthy, are counted not worthy to live in the world.

He is neither afraid of dying nor living; he desires to go to heaven to see Christ, yet, is willing to stay upon earth to serve Christ.

If the children of God did but know what was best for them, they would perceive that God did that which is best for them.

A true christian lives like a saint, and begs like a sinner.

Christ is to be a believer's Judge, and if he was to choose his Judge, he could not choose a better friend.

As God glorifies Christ in heaven, so the Spirit glorifies him on earth, in the hearts of believers.

A believer's comfort in living is to live to Christ; and in dying it is that he shall go to Christ.

A child of God had rather ten thousand times suffer for Christ, than that Christ should suffer by him.

ITEMS OF CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA CAMP-MEETING.

Dear Brother McTyeire:—I have often had occasion to admire the manner in which our itinerancy adapts itself to circumstances, as it wends its aggressive way upon the powers of darkness. In its pioneer operations, in which it has achieved its greatest deeds of glory, by some means or other it will have access to the people. It hunts them up on creeks, rivers, valleys, hills and mountains. It does not wait for the rebel against God—the captive of Satan to send for the Ambassador of Peace and offer him a consideration to come; but in obedience to the Divine command it goes into all the world and preaches the gospel to every creature.

I have often been amused and edified at the brethren in this country saying to me, "I am going to have a camp-meeting at such a time and in such a neighborhood. I hope you will come to it and help us?" "I would say to them: What, have you a society of such strength in that neighborhood as will enable you to hold a camp-meeting?—Such societies are usually very rare in the country in California. The reply usually is about to this effect." Well, we have one, two or three members, or perhaps none at all, but there are some very clever people in that neighborhood. One gentleman of the neighborhood says that he will give me twenty-five dollars, another has promised me fifty, and another says he will give me a hundred. Others have promised me beeves and sheep. If I can get five or six hundred dollars, that will enable me to hold the meeting, and I have no doubt but I can get that sum." But what are you going to do with the money? "Purchase lumber to make the tents, the pulpit, tables, etc., to hire a cook or cooks, buy provisions and meet incidental expenses." Well, I will, the Lord permitting, go to your meeting. The time arrives—I am on my way.—

The first I attended was in the month of May, near a little mining town called Vallecita, in Calveras county. In fifteen or twenty miles of the place I meet in the towns and on the roads a large and striking advertisement, headed in large letters "camp-meeting," giving the place, time of commencement, some items of expectation, and then in bold, black letters, "boys, bring your blankets." This being a mining country the boys appreciate the propriety of the hint. I arrive in the town. A brother of the church kindly entertains me for the night. In the morning my excellent brother, R. W. Bigham, comes with his buggy and horse and takes me to the camp-ground. I find it located at the foot, or rather on a foot hill of a mountain, but slightly on the rise of the hill. A neat pulpit for such an occasion standing on the lower side of the ground, with a beautiful arbor in the front of it. Two tents on each side erected for the public accommodation. The one assigned to ladies and married gentlemen, and the other to single gentlemen. Ample provisions were made for the public accommodation in food and in the services of a hired cook. The public were informed that we all had equal rights at the table, and were invited when they saw a vacant seat at the table to occupy it. The congregation had it announced to them that there would be no police to watch them—that it would be taken for granted that every man was a gentleman until his conduct proved the contrary. And although the adjacent town was a very wicked one, and various miners surrounded them, occupied by numerous young men, some of whom were wicked enough to discredit sin itself, yet the meeting, day and night, (and it was, except the Sabbath, most numerously attended at night,) was even remarkably orderly. It is not material whether the camps at these meetings are covered with brush, cloth or plank, as there is no rain in this country in the latter part of the Spring, or at least but very seldom, and none through the summer and early part of the fall. Hence many of them are very imperfectly covered.

This meeting was a successful one. There were many souls converted to God and several backsliders were reclaimed, and a good impression made on the neighborhood. The indefatigable Dr. Cannon is in charge here.

I present you this meeting as a specimen of the California camp-meetings, and especially as they are gotten up and conducted by the members of the Pacific Conference of the M. E. Church South. Our brethren of the M. E. Church conduct them a little differently; nor is there uniformity except in a general way with our camp-meetings.

It is a remarkable item in the history of these meetings that early in August some very reputable gentlemen, the most, if not all of whom, were from Missouri, and one of them the son of the late Rev. Milton Jamison a while of Kentucky and afterwards of the Missouri Conference, and none of whom were members of the church, concluded that they would get up a camp-meeting, and forthwith purchased a considerable amount of lumber, erected their tents, made the seats and tables, built the pulpit, made ample provision for feeding and lodging the people, called upon the preachers for their services, and had one of the most important meetings that has been held in California. Their neighbors who in regard to religion were as themselves, tendered to them any amount of provisions they might need. The meeting wound up with an addition of forty two members, and nearly as many conversions. The most of these gentlemen avowed a purpose to seek the salvation of their souls, and some of them gave themselves to the church, and to God. They lifted a collection on the Sabbath of a hundred and seventy dollars for the support of the preachers on the circuit and fifty or sixty dollars to defray the expenses of others, and before the meeting closed raised a subscription of four thousand dollars to build a church in the neighborhood. This meeting was held in the Valley of Suisun, in A. M. Bailey's district, with Bro. Davis in charge of the circuit.

Another camp-meeting soon followed this in the Badega country. Both of these are near branches of the San Francisco Bay, and in the midst of an extensive wild oat country. This was on the circuit of which brother Sanders late of the Florida Conference has charge. It was a meeting of glorious power; some thirty odd souls were converted, and more than that number joined the church. The impression on the community is said to be deep and general and most wholesome.

This leaves us in good health. Mrs. K. is now in more vigorous health, than she has been since early last spring. The annual Conference of the M. E. Church of California closed here last night. Bishop Scott presiding. More of this hereafter.

As ever Yours,

H. H. KAVANAUGH.

All God's children have received God's spirit, whereby they are made humble, believing and holy; humble in regard of their sins, believing in regard of Christ, and holy in regard of their conscience and care to keep all God's commandments.

A good deal of the trouble of God's people ariseth from a mistake and misapprehension of God: They judge of God by their sense, not by his promise; by their own frame, and not by his constant nature.

If believers are condemned by the world, let them remember that they shall not be condemned with the world. Sin may live in a believer, but a believer cannot live in sin. It may lose its dominion, though not leave its habitation.

The imperfection of a believer's sanctification, makes him continually depend on Christ for his justification.

When a child of God thinks he can go alone, he is nearest falling.

A true christian may be weary in serving God, but God is never weary of serving him.

As saints have groanings mutterable, so they have joys unutterable.

A christian is what he is between God and his own soul.

The blood of Christ upon the heart is the greatest blessing; upon the head is the greatest curse.

We hated God without a cause, and he loved us without a cause.

Our love to God is the reflection of his love to us; 1 John iv, 19. We love him because he first loved us.

If God's earthly presence is so good, what is his heavenly presence?

The nearer we are to Christ, the nearer is God to us.

If the love of God set us on work, the God of love will pay us our wages.

They that deny themselves for Christ shall enjoy themselves in Christ.

Christ's strength is the christian's strength.

Christ made himself like to us, that he might make us like to himself.

They that will not fear God in prosperity will be afraid of him in adversity.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO.

The steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool on the 10th ult., arrived at Philadelphia on the morning of the 24th. She brought files of London and Liverpool papers as late as the day of her sailing.

England.

The London Times has a leader on the suspension of the Royal British Bank. It considers that the bank has broken in a most disgraceful manner.

A boat from the ill-fated emigrant ship Ocean Home has been picked up, containing Edward Harvey, the second mate, Frederick Snow and James Monaghan, seaman, and one passenger, name unknown.

An arrangement has been come to between the Bank of France and the Bank of England, by which the former will draw gold from Britain only as it receives, instead of at uncertain intervals.

France.

The smoothness of remarkable events which has characterized French politics for some time still prevails. The Emperor's sojourn at Biarritz, which was to end on the 10th of September, will be extended to the 1st of October. Commercial letters from Paris state that the badness of the past week was very quiet and without change. Parisian manufactures were dull of sale, but considerable activity is expected in all descriptions by the end of the month or first of October. In the corn trade the late enormous arrivals at Marseilles had caused owners to abate their extensions, and prices were declining.

Italy.

The report that France will permit its Minister at Naples to withdraw for a time, and that England will not appoint a successor to the late Sir Wm. Temple, has been confirmed.

The papers furnish confirmation of the report that the insurrection of Naples has been suppressed.

Spain.

Affairs in Spain appear to be more unsettled. Madrid advices say that O'Donnell's tenure of office was fast drawing to a close, and that it was expected Narvaez would once more become the ruling statesman of the country. With a view to maintain his position near the person of the Queen, we are informed that O'Donnell has brought forward a scheme, authorizing a decree to restore to Queen Christina all her property in Spain, upon which sequestration was laid after the revolution of 1854. In this project the regnante is declared revolutionary and unjustifiable, and all that was done against her at that time is designated as iniquitous. The project, we are told, was agreed to unanimously; the self-styled Progressistas in the Cabinet, including Senor Calludo, who encouraged and aided with his purse the revolution of 1854, finding nothing to say against it. The document has been sent to Queen Christina for approval, and as soon as an opportune moment arrives the decree will be promulgated.

The latest telegraphic advice from Spain contains nothing of peculiar interest. It states that the Cabinet is unanimous and possesses the entire confidence of the Queen. Gen. Alesgo has been named as Commandant-General of the Philippian Island. The Madrid journals contain the official justification of the decree by which the Cortes have been dissolved. The Ministers declare that this assembly has overstepped the limits of its powers, and that it has behaved regardless of the restrictions which were originally put upon its mandate by the decree of the convocation.

The price of corn is falling in Madrid.

Russia.

Two important facts are related with regard to Russia—the coronation of the Czar, and the evacuation of Kors. According to our latest advices from Moscow the former pageant was passed off to the entire satisfaction of all parties interested. The Emperor Alexander has been most enthusiastically received by all classes of his people. His entry into Moscow was more akin to the triumphal processions of ancient Rome than anything ever seen in these kingdoms. The stream of gold and silver—the immense display of sparkling and costly diamonds—the parade of splendid troops, equipment in the most costly style—all convinced the spectator that no matter what may be the character of his Government, the Autocrat of Russia has not an equal among the potentates of the earth—one who can display such pomp, power, magnificence and grandeur.

Kars has been evacuated by the Russians, who have retired to Adrianople. The ceremony of surrendering this renowned fortification took place on the 19th of August. Three of the English officers attached to the British commissary with the Turkish army in Asia were present at the surrender, not in their official capacity, but as spectators. Their stay was celebrated by festivals with streams of champagne and numberless toasts, among them that of Gen. Williams with a salute from the guns of the citadel.

Le Nord publishes the Russian reply respecting the Isle of Serpents. Russia declares that she cannot concede except to the joint powers.

Switzerland.

Further details of the insurrection in Switzerland are to hand. Two clergymen have been arrested on a charge of having been connected with the plot, and we learn that Colonel de Meuron and MM. Montmolin and de Gollinc, who escaped by water from Neufchatel, have been captured in the canton of Friburg. With regard to the punishment which these prisoners will receive, it is said that they will be sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and to pay the expenses of the damage they have occasioned.

Letters from Berlin mention that the defeat of the loyalists in Switzerland has caused the King of Prussia some uneasiness, but he does not regard that principality as entirely lost to his crown.

Austria and Turkey.

The intervention of Austria in the contests between Prince Danilo of Montenegro and the Turks, is talked of as impending. To the announcement of the display of the military force on the Montenegrin frontier, which has been resolved upon at Vienna, we have now to add the assertion of a German paper, that instructions for an immediate diplomatic interference with the Sultan, have been sent to the Austrian Ambassadors at Constantinople.

Greece.

The Greek government has recently appointed a Governor of Piraeus, but the French Admiral refused to recognize him. The Prussian and Bavarian Ministers protested against it, but the British Minister supported the decision of the French Admiral.

From the Sandwich Islands.

Our dates from Honolulu are to the 31st of July. A new steam propeller has been built for the government and launched. Joseph Jackson, Esq., has been appointed Post-Master of Honolulu. Abraham Fernandez has been appointed Enumerator for the District of Honolulu.

ANOTHER SEX CAUGHT.—The Lexington (Va.) Star, of the 11th inst., states that for some time one Daniel Price has been hanging about that place, telling negroes fortunes and giving them incendiary advice. On Tuesday night week, several young men of the place treated his face to a coat of varnish and lamp black, and packing up his possessions, ordered him to leave town, which he did. The Star adds that he was a resident of Richmond last winter.

CROPS IN SOUTHWEST GEORGIA, MIDDLE AND WEST FLORIDA.—The Thomasville (Ga.) Enterprise, of the 23d ult., says:

All through this region, and the scope of country bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, the late storm has destroyed at least one-third of the crop.

ILLNESS OF A CELEBRATED POET AND WIT.—The New York Evening Mirror, of the 23d ult., says:

We regret to hear the continued and increasing illness of John G. Saxe. The stroke of paralysis which afflicted him during the last winter, seems to have terminated in a complete prostration.

THE STEAMSHIP BLACK WARRIOR.—We find the following item in relation to this well-known steamer in the New York Commercial Advertiser of the 23d ult:

The steamship Black Warrior, 1660 tons, was this morning taken on the balance dock for repairs; she will be recaulked and newly painted.

The Washington (Ark.) Democrat, of the 16th inst., says:

The river continues to rise, and at that time lacked but eight or ten feet of being even with the banks at Fulton. The Clarksville stage-driver reported considerable luck water in the Cossetot and Little River, and Red River above is overflowing the low places.

MURDER IN FLORIDA.—At St. Marks, Fla., on the night of the 14th inst., says the Wakullar Times of the 17th inst., Edward Burke, an Englishman, steward on board of the schooner Julia M. Hallock, was killed by George Williams, a seaman on board the brig E. Remington. Burke was said to be intoxicated, and challenged out and all of the seamen of the Remington to come on to the wharf and fight. Williams, seconded by John McCairn, another of the brig's crew, went on to the wharf, where Williams knocked Burke down, then taking him by the hair, he thumped his head against the planking until Burke was dead.

Williams and McCairn were taken to Tallahassee jail on Tuesday when they are to await their trial.

Later from California.

By the Empire City, which arrived here on Saturday last with the California mails, we have received full files of San Francisco papers to the 5th inst.

We clip the following summary of the preceding fortnight's intelligence from the True Californian, of the 5th:

The news of the past fortnight is not of great variety or importance.

The Vigilance Committee has quietly disbanded: the members of the different companies, however, as a general thing, retained their arms, ready in case of need to re-assemble in their pristine efficiency and strength. On the 27th of August the Executive Committee issued a lengthy address to the members of the General Committee through the newspapers.

On the 21st of August the rooms of the Committee, on Sacramento street, were thrown open to the admission of the public, and for three days were visited by an incredible number of ladies and gentlemen.

At the Democratic primary election, on the 22d of August, in this city, nearly all the candidates who succeeded were known opponents of the Vigilance Committee; this is accounted for by the fact that the people generally have made up their minds to throw parties overboard this election, and vote for the Reform Ticket. Few cared, therefore, to vote or take part in the Democratic primary movement.

Highway robberies still continue numerous in the interior of our State.

On the 23d August, the District Attorney of this county informed the Court of Sessions that there were no prisoners then confined in the county jail awaiting sentence.

On Monday, 25th, six men were put to labor upon the public streets, in chains, as a punishment for crime. This is the first chain gang ever known in this city since the organization of the municipality under the State Constitution. The measure is having a most beneficial effect.

The Supreme Court of the State met again on Monday, 25th of August, Chief Justice Murray and Associate Justice Terry upon the bench. A number of cases were decided.

The Republican State Convention was held in Sacramento on the 27th and 28th of August. Nominations were made for a full State ticket.

A grand sail boat regatta took place in our harbor on Sunday, the 1st September. Twenty-six boats were entered. The run was from Vallejo street wharf down to Fort Point and back. The Star of the South won the first prize—fifty dollars, and a new suit of sails.

A fire occurred on the morning of September 1st, at Martinez, destroying eleven buildings valued at $25,000.

The Grand Jury for the U. S. Circuit Court have indicted John L. Darkee and Charles E. Rand, the men who took the State arms from off the sloop in the bay by order of the Vigilance Committee, on the charge of piracy. Both these men are now in prison—a motion to admit to bail having been refused. This matter has created no little excitement.

The American party held their State Nominating Convention on the 2d, 3d and 4th September, at Sacramento. There were present a very large number of delegates. The following ticket was nominated: For Congressmen, J. Whitman, of Solano; A. H. Dimble, of Nevada. For Clerk of Supreme Court, A. Skinker, of Sacramento. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, Henry H. Janes, of San Francisco. For Presidential Electors, Baile Peyton, of San Francisco; J. L. Pitzer, of Trinity; R. N. Wood, of Amador; and O. C. Hall, of Sierra. For Alternates, C. D. Temple, of Colusi; J. Winston, of Plumas; J. M. Williams, of Santa Cruz; and Manuel Castro, of San Louis Obispo.

We extract the following from the summary of the Alta Californian of the 5th:

Mining, the great leading interest of our State, is, as a general thing, in a prosperous condition. This is especially the case upon the rivers; which, owing to the unusual drought, are lower than ever before. This, while it cuts short the supply of those dependent upon ditches, facilitates operations in the beds of the streams, which are being conducted on a more extensive scale than during any preceding year. The yield from this source will be immense before the close of the season; especially should the rains hold off late. The working of quartz, although not always attended with success, is, as a whole, satisfactory, and the prospect encouraging. In many parts of the country but little can be done for want of water. Works supplying this want are in great demand, and offer the best opportunities for investment. In fact, we know of no other kind of improvement that holds forth such inducements to capitalists; it being safe, permanent and profitable. We hope the moneyed men of the East, and elsewhere, will turn their attention to this new and extensive field of investment.

Highway robberies, of the most daring character, are matters of daily occurrence in the interior of the State. We scarcely open an exchange from that quarter, but it contains one or more accounts of some fresh outrage of this kind, often accompanied with the shedding of blood, and sometimes with the loss of life. The increase of this particular crime is owing in part, no doubt, to the great number of rascals driven out of this city by the Vigilance Committee, and in part to the stringency of the times; leaving no other resource to the gambling and thieving gentry than to engage in honest work, or to go upon the road. The former alternative being out of the question, they adopt the latter, by force of necessity.

As the Camptonville stage was on its way to Marysville last week, with a large amount of treasure belonging to one of the Express Companies, and a full load of passengers, it was stopped by a gang of highwaymen, who, drawing their pistols, ordered the passengers not to make any resistance at the peril of their lives. One of the Express messengers, however, at once commenced firing on the rascals, which led to a general engagement, during which some twenty shots were discharged. Two of the passengers were wounded—one, a woman, dangerously. Some of the assailants also were wounded, but how many or how severely, could not be ascertained, as they fled, making their escape on horseback. They were pursued, but as yet they have not been overtaken.

Later from Central America.

By the arrival of the steamship Empire City we have dates from Nicaragua as late as the 30th ult., and from Panama and Aspinwall to the 19th inst.

Nicaragua Intelligence.

We extract the following summary of Nicaragua Intelligence from our files of the *Nicaraguense*:

President Walker gave his first levee on the 9th ult. The assembly was quite large and included members of nearly all the old Spanish families residing in the city, together with several American ladies. The representatives of the fair sex of the two races met for the first time at this levee, and seemed mutually pleased with each other. In describing this affair, the *Nicaraguense*, of the 16th ult., says: At about half-past 8 o'clock the military band began to play, and that any of the music might not be lost a quadrille party was shortly on the floor. The dancing continued until about 11 o'clock, and was participated in by the natives as well as the others, when the party retired to partake of an excellent lunch. The people retired at midnight. The President did not dance much, to the regret of many present, but confined himself to agreeable conversation with all who sought the honor of his company.

On the 13th of August the Cubans in the Nicaragua service commemorated, by a supper, the gallant victory gained by Gen. Lopez over the Spanish troops, at Las Pozas, Cuba, in which he had defeated seven hundred Spaniards, under Gen. Enna, with but two hundred and fifty Cubans. Gen. Walker was present at the dinner, and there were a great many patriotic toasts drank, the most significant among which was the following, given by Lieut. Col. Laine: "The hope of Cuba—Gen. Walker."

The *Nicaraguense*, of the above mentioned date, publishes a long inventory of cacao haciendas, stock ranches and dwelling houses in the cities of Rivas and Granada, which have been confiscated by the government. Among others we notice the haciendas of Patricio Rivas and sons.

Capt. Bradley, of the Isthmus Rangers, during the early part of August, seized nineteen wagons loaded with cacao, together with twenty-one mules, which belonged to the Costa Ricans. This property was, as a matter of course, confiscated by the Government.

The first American marriage that has taken place at Nicaragua came off at Granada on the 21st ult. The parties were Col. Alexander Jones and Mrs. Mary H. Musgrove, and the ceremony was performed by Col. J. H. Wheeler, U. S. Minister.

About 150 recruits for the army arrived at Granada on the 20th ult.; the majority of them were from San Francisco.

HACIENDAS FOR SALE.—The Nicaraguense of the 23d ult., says:

In the course of three months the estates which have been forfeited to the Government in the various parts of the country, will be sold to the highest bidder for cash or military script. The greater part of them are in good condition, and those most out of repair will require but a small outlay to put them in order. Many of the haciendas have been kept in repair of late by the Government, on account of the valuable crops of cacao which they are constantly producing. A large number of the cacao estates are capable of producing at the present time a revenue of from one to five thousand dollars per month, and this, with not much greater expense than what would pay the interest on such per annum. The haciendas range in value from one thousand to one hundred thousand dollars, but will not in all probability, bring anything like what they are worth. Some of them may be irrigated by never-failing streams of water, which, by art and nature have been made to run through almost their entire extent. There are buildings already erected upon them, in which the laborers can live, and on several are edifices fit for the residence of princes.

People who have never lived in a country like this cannot form any idea of the beauty of a well-cultivated farm here, nor can they form any conception of their productiveness. Here there is a perpetual summer, and a never ceasing reproduction of crops. The country yields abundantly all kinds of fruits and grains, and labor is much cheaper here than in any other part of the world where wages are paid for a day's hire. A man expending a few thousand dollars in the purchase of a farm in Nicaragua may sit down the remainder of his life, as, from the natural productiveness of the soil the yield is most abundant, even where no more labor is applied than what is necessary to scatter the seeds over the surface of the ground.

TRADE.—Speaking of trade, that paper of the same date says that mercantile matters seem to be reviving in the most satisfactory manner, and those who are willing to receive accepted orders on the Government treasury, soon dispose of all their goods.

We say those who are willing to accept government paper, for it must be considered that it is not every merchant who can afford to wait two or three weeks for his money. However, there is no want of confidence in any department of trade; and the merchants generally speak of doing a tolerably fine business. Clothing, boots and good household goods are mostly in demand at present, with good prices. Groceries and provisions are scarce in the market, in fact, we may say there are none for sale. The Government is a ready purchaser for all such supplies, and any importations which may come into the State will meet with prompt and profitable returns. Liquors, with the exception of aguardiente, meet with a poor sale at present. The establishment of a regular line of steamers, and the starting of a line of schooners to coast about the lake and transport produce from the islands, will have a still greater effect to increase the business of this port.

Don Pedro Eugenio Selva, a very accomplished gentleman, has been appointed attache to the Nicaraguan Minister in the United States.

A new paper has been started at Massaya, under the management of Lieut. St. Levy, formerly of this city.

THE HON. PIERRE SOULE.—The *Nicaraguense* of the 30th ult. has the following paragraph relating to that gentleman:

We learn that the Hon. Pierre Soule returns to the United States by the next steamer. We would regret this much were it not that we infer from his purchase of the Mercedes Incienda that he will shortly make Nicaragua his place of permanent residence.

SCHLESINGER AGAIN.—This notorious traitor and coward has written a proclamation which he has caused to be circulated among the soldiers of Walker's army. This document is published in full in the Nicaraguensa of the 30th. In it he advises his late comrades to follow his example and desert Walker's cause, and accuses Walker of treachery and murder, etc., etc. It is just such a document as might be expected from Schlesinger, and has had no effect.

President Walker has established a judicial tribunal called the Court of First Instance. The following gentlemen have been appointed its officers, says the Nicaraguense, of the 30th:

Judge, Hon. Thomas Bayes; Clerk, O. G. Venable; Deputy Clerk, A. H. Wheeler; Marshal, W. S. Stone; Deputy Marshal, C. W. Lamb. Members of the Bar—Capt. M. A. Fraser; Col. J. A. Jacques; Lieut. J. T. Coleman; Col. E. J. Sanders; John Tabor, Henry C. Cook, Mr. H. Kane, and Mr. Titus.

THE LATE TRANSIT COMPANY.—President Walker issued the following decree on the 26th ultimo:

Whereas, it has been well and duly ascertained by the commissioners appointed under the Decree of 19th of February last past, that the late Accessory Transit Company is indebted to the Republic of Nicaragua in a sum exceeding three hundred thousand dollars; and

Whereas, by a fair and just valuation of the movable property of the late Transit Company, consisting for the most part of steamers on the lake and river, said property does not exceed in value the sum of two hundred thousand dollars: and

Whereas, the late Accessory Transit Company has, for the last six months, either abandoned its property or attempted to place it in the power of the enemies of the State; therefore, in virtue of the authority in me vested, it is decreed:

Article 1. All the steamers and other moveable property within the territories of the State are hereby declared to be the property of the Republic of Nicaragua; and the Receiver appointed by the commissioners is ordered to take and retain possession of the same in the name of the Republic.

Art. 2. The Receiver shall return to the Minister of Relations a true and correct account and inventory of all property administered by him and taken into possession for the State.

Another decree, dated the day following, announces that the above-mentioned property had been sold to Messrs. Charles Morgan and Cornelius K. Garrison for the sum of $100,000 in cash, and orders the officer who has it in charge to deliver the possession of the same to the agent of said Morgan & Garrison, together with the free travel of the macadamized road between San Juan del Sur and Virgin Bay.

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—The Panama Star and Herald, of the 18th inst., has the following summary of the preceding fortnight's news on the Isthmus:

The past fortnight has been one of greater excitement in Panama than we have had for several years. The State Legislature met on the 1st inst., not so much for the purpose of regulating the affairs of the State as for settling personal quarrels among the members, and, from the commencement of the session up to the present time, scarcely any real business has been done.

On the 9th a law was passed by the opposition party to prevent the election of a new Governor at the time provided by the Constitution, with the object of getting their candidate, whom they had nominated as Vice-Governor, to fill the office. This was protested against by the Ministerial party, and opposed by the present Governor on the ground of its being unconstitutional, and a petition was drawn up and signed by numerous citizens to be presented to the Assembly on the 14th inst., together with the Governor's objections to the bill, praying that it might be cancelled.

In order, however, to avoid the presentation of those documents, the opposition members would not attend the House on that day, which so enraged the friends of the Ministry, that they talked of carrying their object by force if necessary.

This led to the belief that we would be favored with a general fight on the 15th, and consequently a great deal of excitement and consternation prevailed among our citizens. Every one who did not leave the city was armed, stores were closed, houses barricaded and in fact there was a general stampede. The United States vessels of war in the harbor were ready at a moment's notice to punish any attempt that might be made to attack their countrymen residing here, and the whole affair ended in smoke.

The President of the Assembly, Mariano Arosemena, who is the ringleader of the opposition party, fearing the results, fled the city, seeking refuge on board the St. Mary's, and his followers were kept in out-of-the

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

Terms, Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1856.

Personal.—The Editor has got to his work, after a two weeks pretty hard spell of bilious remittent fever. This is his apology for neglecting his personal correspondence: Especially of those friends who have invited him to camp and protracted meetings.

Health of City.—Dr. Baldwin, the polite Secretary of the Board of Health, has furnished the detailed report of last week, which we publish elsewhere. Quarantine has been raised. Everything and body wears a healthy air. The morning of October 1 was rosy and crisp. Mercury at 46. Some early risers profess to have seen frost.

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

To our pleasant astonishment we saw, on Tuesday, the building nearly finished off. It is a tall building, 50 by 76 feet, admirably adapted to its purpose, and an architectural ornament to the city. The lecture rooms will accommodate 250 students or more. A Dispensary, a new and much needed thing, is arranged for, where the poor and those not ready to lie up in the Hospital, can have medicines prescribed and given them. One or two students will serve their turn each week as druggists. The dissecting room gives one the horrors at the contrast between its airiness and gas light—and its purposes!

The building, when stuccoed, will be of the appearance of brown stone. Right across the street is the Charity Hospital, where disease in all its forms may be seen. We know of no place in the States offering such advantages to students of medicine as New Orleans.—Students begin to find it out, and we trust another College will have to be built for their accommodation. The science, more than any other is local, and ought to be got where it is to be practiced.

Dr. Fenner, the Dean of the able faculty, showed us through the apartments, and pointed out their designs—not omitting liberal arrangements for a Museum. The lectures will open by 17th November, though as the city is very healthy and there are some preliminary instructions, students would do well to be on hand by the middle of October.

Death of Rev. J. Hughes.—Rev. R. Trippett writes, September 16th: "I have just heard of the death of Rev. Jeptha Hughes, a supernumerary preacher of the Louisiana Conference. He died on Bastrop Circuit, last week."

Funeral of Rev. J. Twitchell.—On Sunday afternoon last, Rev. N. G. North preached an appropriate funeral discourse. It was by request of the Presbyterian Church on Felton street, Fourth District, where Mr. T. had long officiated. The house could not contain the crowd that came to hear. It was affecting to hear of the difficulties and afflictions of that church, organized in 1843. All of its ruling and teaching Elders are dead. Yet the church lives, and we hope will have heart and faith to go on, and that God may prosper them greatly.

Our "K" Letters.—In behalf of our readers we thank Bishop Kavanaugh for his favors, so racily descriptive of California life and manners. A church can hardly fail, pushed on by such working preachers as he introduces us to this week.

And while Bishop K. brings us face to face with the new of the new world, "Our fayre lady K." does the same with the old of the old world.

Florence Wesleyan University.—See the Advertisement. The facts therein given speak for themselves. It is far beyond the line of an experiment. Our "Florentine" correspondent has been idle sometime. We hope she will renew. We understand the absence of the dormitory system works well.—Citizens of every class open their houses for boarding students—even the wealthiest who do not need it as an economy, do it for the sake of the cause.

Liberality.—Our Presbyterian friends who have been struggling to sustain Oakland College near Rodney, Miss., have got a lift—timely and strong. They deserved it well. We see a paragraph in the Mississippi papers that David Hunt of Jefferson county has made lately a donation of $50,000. Would there were more such men in every church.

Believe firmly, hope joyfully, love fervently, pray earnestly, walk humbly, work diligently, and wait quietly, and all this will be graciously considered.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Human Physiology, Statistical and Dynamical, or the conditions and course of the Life of Man, by John W. Draper, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology in the University of New York. Harper & Bros., N. Y.

The ample field of the phenomena of organized life has of late years been cultivated with extraordinary diligence and success by the Naturalists of every country; and an immense store of facts has been amassed by the combined labors of different classes of philosophers during many ages. The magnitude of the task of producing a treatise on Physiology within readable limits is increased by the success of those previous efforts. The abundant material which the writer has had to manage can be seen by running the pages rapidly through the fingers. The modern improvements of optical science have revealed the secrets of the structure of the most diminutive objects of creation. And while the microscope has pushed the investigations of science to the farthest edges of matter, the photograph has recorded its observations with the impartial accuracy of light.—It is in this photographic record of the discoveries of the microscope, consisting of three hundred plates, that this work, we imagine, surpasses all of the the kind that have preceded it.

The elements of the inorganic world are few, and the combinations they present in most cases are easily unraveled; but living nature is characterized everywhere by boundless variety, complexity, and a perpetual mutation. We can hope to comprehend the nature of the subtle and pervading principle, by the agency of which all these wonderful phenomena of life are produced only from the successful cultivation of the science of physiology. It is in the treatment of this branch of his subject that we think Mr. Draper has placed himself beside Roget, Paley and other eminent writers who have traced through the manifest evidences of design these phenomena to their final cause, the Creator. By the lucid discussion one can almost see the fine points of matter where the soul and the body come together; where the impressions are made upon the material substance of man by his own extraneous intellect. But we must let the work speak for itself:

Throughout this work I have constantly assumed the existence of an intellectual principle, spirit, or soul, whose links of connection with the external world are the sensory ganglia and the cerebral hemispheres. We may now profitably inquire whether any argument in behalf of the existence of such agent may be gathered from the anatomical and physiological facts just presented or whether we must assume it as a postulate relying for proof on evidences of a totally different character to those which are presented by the science now engaging our attention. It is to be greatly regretted that evidence drawn from structural arrangement has hitherto, by very high authority, either been totally cast aside or held in very light esteem. It is still more deeply to be regretted that those who should have known better have conceded the argument that from no consideration based upon anatomical or structural arrangement could proof be obtained of the existence of an immaterial principle. Even by such, the study of physiology has been designated as leading to materialism, and, with an injustice which can not be too emphatically reprobated, the scandal has often been quoted, that where there are three physicians there are two atheists.

But what if it should turn out that, from the study of the cerebral mechanism, distinct proof can be obtained on this point—proof of just as cogent a nature in support of the doctrine of the existence of the soul as that which we have of the existence of the external world, and of precisely the same character.

Given the nature of light, to determine what must necessarily be the construction of the organ of vision; or, Given the construction of the eye, to determine what is the nature of light; and the same might be said of the organ of hearing. This inverse method of treating natural agents is still in its infancy, because of the extreme imperfection of our knowledge; but doubtless what has been said will recall to the mind of the reader the parallel example which is furnished by astronomy, and which, within a few years past, has yielded such a splendid result. The mass of a planet being known, the perturbations which it can cause in another are capable of direct computation, but it was reserved for Leverrier to discuss the inverse problem, and from the perturbations to find the place of the planet. The discovery of Neptune was the result.

Now the problem we are dealing with is of this inverse kind. It may be stated, Given the structure of the cerebrum, to determine the nature of the agent that sets it in action. And herein the fact which chiefly guides us is the absolute analogy in construction between the elementary arrangement of the cerebrum and any nervous arc. In it we plainly recognise the centripetal and centrifugal fibres, and their convergence to the sensory ganglia, the corpus striatum and optic thalamus; we notice the vesicular material at their external periphery as presented in the convolutions of the human brain; and if in other nervous arcs the structure is merely automatic, and can display no phenomena of itself, but requires the influence of an external agent—if the optical apparatus be inert and without value save under the influences of light—if the auditory apparatus yields no result save under the impression of sound—since there is between these structures and the elementary structure of the cerebrum a perfect analogy, we are entitled to come to the same conclusion in this instance as in those, and, asserting the absolute inertness of the cerebral structure in itself, to impute the phenomena it displays to an agent as perfectly external to the body and as independent of it as are light and sound, and that agent is the soul.

We are more than ever convinced that the truth of Revelation has nothing to fear from science. It is in the reign of ignorance and imperfect science that doubt maintains her strongest hold. She seems most threatening in the Dendera and Esneh wastes of discovery, where the dim zodiac affords to French savans and their followers an occasion for objecting against the Divine revelation, by investing with a preposterous antiquity a temple of the reign of Claudius! The successful conquests of science are the march of faith.

Memoirs of Celebrated Characters: By Lamartine: Harper & Bros, 1856.

This is the third volume and with the picturesque variety of Lamartine sets forth Tell, Autar, Madame De Servigne, Milton and Bossuet! Each a representative character. Bossuet is his model *Priest*—"could have been nothing but a priest—born a high-priest—not a man but an oracle." Is not the reader satisfied? We are.

Signs of the Times: Letters to Arnst on the dangers to religious liberty in the present state of the world; by Bunsen: translated from the German by Susanna Winkworth: Harper & Bros, 1856.

In these familiar letters to a friend Bunsen sums up the case, rather gloomily, between freedom of conscience and persecution—gives the retrograde forces and the progressive. His observations are on a wide field—Christian Europe, and he gives dates, incidents and characteristic facts—"signs of the times." He says, "It is now the atmosphere if not the era of 1617." In Germany, Italy, France, and even England, he sees bad signs. The spirit of coercion and restraint now growing "must lead to religious wars which will overthrow or shake to their foundations many thrones lending themselves to it." He is grieved as a politician, a philosopher, and a christian, at the attitude Lutheranism is taking towards sects and schismatics—denying its own principles, and yielding to that intolerance which is latent in every organization whose human selfishness is not counteracted by true religion. The party headed by Professor Stahl and the transactions of the Kirchentag of 1853 against Baptists and Methodists, he severely reprobates.

The Old Regime and the Revolution: By De Tocqueville; Translated by John Bonner: Harper & Bros, 1856.

The causes and objects of the Revolution—its religious element—what was really achieved—How irreligion got to be a ruling passion of Frenchmen and its influence upon the revolution. These points indicate the scope of the philosophical Essayist who thinks the present Franco has more of the ideas and spirit and habits of the old ante-revolutionary France, than is generally supposed.

Modern Greece: By H. M. Baird: Harper & Bros, 1856.

The past Greece, with its renown and traditions, obscures the present. Yet there is a Greece now—with the old language slightly modified—having their university and trade—religious rites—and strongly marked social habits; living on the old domain—in the old houses and towns.

For the fathers' sake they must be honored. Mr. Baird passed sometime there as a student—took his time in walking over the ruins. Gives us the living, breathing generation with a back ground of broken columns and mouldering temples. There are sixty wood cut illustrations. We have been much interested in the work. It is in plain narrative style, unambitious (something rare on such a soil and subject) and as full of *news* as a book on Central America.

The Mystery of Evil and Good: By J. Young, L. L. D. (Edin.) Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co. 1856.

Another wrestle with the old question—how came evil into God's world and how is it to be reconciled with his attributes? Mr. Young takes an Arminian view of the will and holds it consistently, and gives us more satisfaction than his predecessors. The Edwards' view he brands as absurd and in its consequences blasphemous.

The conditions called for an intelligent, moral, responsible being. All created intelligence is *necessarily* fallible. Moral evil, not from any limitation of Divine power or goodness, but in its own nature and from the essential constitution of a responsible being, was *irrerentible*. The intelligent being may be blotted out—but continuing to be what he is, his will cannot be necessitated—the prevention of its abuse is therefore impossible. We do the author the justice of quoting a few sentences—pp. 205-6:

"Is there a limit to the power of the Almighty? Can His own creature successfully withstand him?—That inscrutable mystery, a human will, the power of choosing for himself, with which the human being is endowed by his Maker, is this able to resist the Most High? Hath He, in this, created a faculty which even He cannot compel?

It must be suggested that if even this were the case, it would involve no limitation of the Divine power. Omnipotence, potence, of whatever kind, finite or infinite, has no relation to the action of the will. We might as well doubt the force of an argument because it could not raise a weight from the ground, as think to detract from physical strength because it can have no effect on a moral principle. In his Almightiness God could in a moment quench the light of reason and of conscience, extinguish the will, annihilate the being. But his power over the will, as an active principle, cannot be physical, but must be moral; that is to say, it can be exerted only through the conscience, the understanding and the affections. The very utmost power which can be exerted through these channels must belong to him, but the very utmost power of this kind, we have already found, cannot *necessitate* a choice."

Perhaps some will still ask, "If moral evil be simply the abuse of moral power, might not the exercise of this power by man, have been placed within such conditions and under such protections as to have rendered its abuse impossible?" To which our author would answer:

"No thinking person imagines that it is any way derogatory to the Most High that he cannot effect impossibilities—cannot make a square a triangle or a triangle a square. These things do not belong to the sphere of power. * * The necessitation of the will from without is an impossibility, a contradiction in the very nature of the thing; it is destroyed, it no longer exists, if it be necessitated. No limitation therefore of the power of God is involved in the fact that even He cannot necessitate the will; for He Himself has so constituted it that it does not admit of being necessitated. * * Moral power continuing (that is intelligent, moral, voluntary beings existing,). He could not from the very necessity of its nature, have prevented its abuse."

Notwithstanding, it is held and abundantly shown that God sets himself against moral evil, and is directing the physical evils which are its consequences to its restraint and correction, besides a vast moral machinery at once the admiration of men and angels, and the occasion of displaying his glorious attributes.

We are indebted for these volumes to Mr. H. D. McGinnis, No. 36 Camp street.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Who may Marry?---Query.

Mr. Editor:—Is an unordained Local Preacher in the Methodist E. Church, authorized by the Church to perform the marriage ceremony? If not authorized, does the Church on the other hand forbid it, and does such Local Preacher become liable to censure for performing the said ceremony? Please give such information, upon the subject as you may be able, and thus enlighten many

ENQUIRERS.

The Editor is not the authorized expounder of law. But an answer may be given to the above, as Bishop Capers used to say, without going behind a door or into a corner. Whether Local or Traveling, if a preacher be unordained, the Church gives him no authority to solemnize the rites of matrimony. It appertaineth to the office of a Deacon—ordained and not merely elect—to none under that.—Other practice would be confusion, ecclesiastically and civilly.

We should suppose any preacher, Local or Traveling, liable to severe censure, who should, without authority from his church, intrude himself into such offices. If he be a Magistrate as well as Preacher, that alters the case. In this State, marriage licenses are directed to "any authorized minister of the gospel, etc." A person presuming to perform the marriage ceremony as a minister, but without authority in that character, would lay himself liable to the civil authorities as well as to Church Discipline.

PANOPTICS AND ACOUSTICS.

BEST SHAPED ROOMS FOR SPEAKING AND HEARING.

This is a matter so important in its bearing on strained lungs and strained ears, the wonder is that more attention has not been given it. The construction of churches calls for the aid of science. At the meeting of scientific men at Albany, New York, Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, read a paper on the science of sound, as applied to the construction of buildings for public purposes. It is a learned paper, investigating the whole theory of the reflection of sounds, and the proper shapes of rooms to be used for public speaking. He has applied the result of his investigations to the construction of a new lecture room in the Smithsonian Institution, a description of which is given in his lecture, and which may serve to illustrate the leading ideas to which he has arrived.

The room is in the second story, one hundred feet in length; and by occupying part of the towers a width has been secured of seventy five feet. The ceiling is twenty-five feet high, smooth and unbroken, with the exception of an oval opening above to admit light on the platform. It thus powerfully reflects the sound of the speaker's voice to the hearers, and being so low, this reflection blends with the original sound and simply re-enforces it:

The general form of the room is fan shaped, the speaker being near the handle of the fan, on one side of the room. The walls behind and near him are smooth lath and plaster, giving a powerful, but short resonance, which simply strengthens his voice. Not being parallel they produce no reverberation, but send the sound out from the speaker to increase the volume of his voice until it reaches the farthest part of the gallery. The multitude of surfaces directly in front of the speaker—gallery, pillars, stair screens, and the seats, or the audience—utterly prevent reverberation there. The seats are curved, so that each spectator faces the platform; and the floor is also curved, so that the back seats rise above the front—not quite so much as he wished, and as is required by the panoptic curve of Prof. Bache, but as much as the size of the room would allow. The gallery is in the form of a horse shoe.

The architecture of this room is due to Capt. Alexander, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, who varied his plans until the required conditions of theory were as nearly as possible fulfilled.

Happy Crickets.—The North Carolina Christian Advocate in noticing and commending generally Dr. Cross's "Head lands of Faith," puts in the following *but*:

"In noticing books, we intend to keep good faith with the public; and we therefore advert to certain defects in this volume which might be easily removed in future editions. While the argument in every chapter is clear, strong, elegant and convincing, the fine passages, the exhortations after the sermons, if you please, are quite overdone. A specimen of what we mean is found on page 18. It is toward the close of an admirable chapter on "The Supreme Existence," by which the author means The Existence of God. He says, "The bird sings to Him among the branches, and the cricket answers 'Hallelujah' from the hearth." It strikes us that if the cricket did get so high as that, he would disturb the repose of the family, and provoke the purchase of certain specifics which are said to be death to cockroaches and other domestic insects.

REVIVALS.

Waterproof, La., September 16, 1856.

Assisted by Brother Riley and local brethren of Boeuff Prairie Circuit, we commenced a meeting at Winsborough, Saturday, 13th inst. The citizens generally assisted in making preparations, by fitting up in real camp-meeting style (except tents) in a beautiful holly grove in the edge of the village. The pulpit was neat and well constructed. The seats comfortable and commodious.—The altar large and well arranged, and in the absence of straw and moss, pine bushes or tops supplied us with a neat substitute.

The size and attention of the congregation on Saturday indicated that a deep interest was felt for the success of the meeting.

At the intermission we found that in the supplies furnished us well as preparations made, the citizens shared the excessive without regard to their religious preferences or business pursuits. The venders of ardent spirits closed their houses, and were with us on the consecrated ground, and people of town and country mingled together as one family. It was not strange that God should own and bless his word under such circumstances, and indeed I may say the truth, it was one of the best meetings we have had on the District this year. Other and indispensable duties compelled me to leave Monday, after the morning services.—Up to that time thirty-seven persons had joined the church, and many had professed faith in Christ. The meeting was continued by Brother Riley, assisted by local brethren and Brother Straten of the Presbyterian Church.—May God grant them abundant success.

Yours in Christ,

N. A. CRAVENS.

Brandon, Miss., September 23, 1856.

I am gratified to report to the friends of religion and Methodism especially, that in almost every part of Mississippi the most gracious revival influences are abroad. I have been for three weeks past with H. J. Harris, P. E. of Sharon District, attending his quarterly meetings. At every appointment we were blessed with a gracious work.—These meetings I suppose he will report, but one or two facts connected with his quarterly meeting for Starkville Circuit, he may not report, and as they are a little out of the common order of things I state them here. The meeting was held at a little wildwood village, Silvani in Oaktobbeha counties, just on the border here between the Memphis and Mississippi conferences. The Methodist having no house of worship here, our Baptist brethren gave us theirs.

The meeting was continued for ten days, and when forced by engagements at other points to close, the interest was unabated. Our Baptist friends joined heartily with us, and many were converted. Several members of the Baptist Church came to the mourner's bench as seekers of religion, and were happily converted, declaring that they had never before experienced religion, though for years in the church. I may mention one case in particular. The daughter of the Baptist minister, long a member of that church, was most powerfully awakened, and after seeking earnestly, with "strong cries and tears and groans," was gloriously converted. For once the Methodists had to yield the palm to the members of another branch of the church for loud shouting. The experiences were marvelously strange to many, to see such perfect reunion between the members of the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches, and stranger still than all that old members of another church should come to the altar enquiring the way of salvation. We have been often ridiculed for receiving unconverted persons into our church, but it seems that others have to plead guilty to the same impropriety. Of the converts at this place twenty-seven joined our church, as many others perhaps will join the Baptists, and a few the Presbyterian Church.

I am now laboring in a wonderful revival meeting in Branden. A meeting held for a week four miles from this place, at which there were fifty-seven converts, was adjourned to the church here, and has been progressing about twelve days. Almost every family in the village has been reached by the revival influence—all classes seem deeply concerned, and scores are seeking with penitential tears and earnest prayers the pearl of great price. Nearly fifty have joined our church, and about the same number have been converted. The meeting will be continued for another week and you shall hear of the final results.

Yours truly, H. T. LEWIS.

Monroe and Ouachita Circuit, La. Con. Sept. 16

I am pleased to inform you that we have just closed a very interesting quarterly meeting at Chapel Hill. The Lord was present to convict sinners and convert mourners. About twenty-five were justified, and many of the followers of Jesus were much revived and encouraged to press onward to the land of rest.

We had twenty-three accessions to the M. E. Church, South, and among them two old men upwards of seventy years of age.

We commenced on Saturday, September 6th, and continued from day to day until Sunday evening, the 14th.—Brother Sanders was with us the two first days doing good service—(very sorry he had to leave so soon.)

Brother Hodge and myself continued the meeting until its close. Many were in attendance from a distance, and I never saw congregations so solemn and attentive—convictions so deep and frequent—conversions so clear and powerful. The congregations meet early each day with baskets of provisions to last till night. The services were opened with a prayer meeting, then a short sermon was preached, after which the auxions were invited to the altar—then conversation, prayer and praise continued until one o'clock. Then we had an hour for refreshment and general religious conversation. Like exercises were continued at evening and also at night.

It was in deed and truth a glorious time. The meeting was marked throughout with an unusual manifestation of Divine power, and a solemn and holy influence is moving upon the minds of the people. Brothers Dr. Young, Williams and others labored with much acceptability.

We trust the way of the Lord is being prepared, and a wider and more effectual door opened for the word of eternal life. While we pray thy kingdom come, let heaven rejoice and earth be glad. To God be all the glory.

We are laboring and looking for greater manifestations of God's converting grace. Pray for us that God may send us a gracious revival this year, for it is much needed in Monroe and Trenton. REYNOLDS TRIPPETT.

Webster, Miss., September 16, 1856.

We have just closed a protracted meeting at Webster, Lonisville Circuit, at which God's presence was gloriously seen and felt among the people. Our meeting continued nine days—fifty-seven were added to the church, forty-two whites and fifteen blacks, and a goodly number were happily converted. The membership were much revived, and some who had grown cold were renewed in their first love. Brother Morehead, a local preacher, was with us all the time and preached with power. Dr. Glenn, the last day of the meeting preached a big sermon. Brothers Ames, Glenn and Mason all preached with power, and God blessed us. The good people of Webster were kind and supported the meeting well.

W. P. DICKINSON.

MINISTERIAL SECULARIZATION.

The resignation of Rev. J. Evans of his place as one of the Book Agents carries with it a practical protest of the ministerial conscience against secularization, that, we trust, will be awakening and valuable in its results. He talks like a book, in the following which we extract from his letter of explanation to the Southern Christian Advocate. Hear him, ye that are up to your eyes in serving tables and ye that wish to be. While laymen could do the work as well or better, and leave you free to go and preach the gospel:—

No, my brother, let none misjudge in this matter. The ease and honors of my position have been presented as considerations to remain. But the voice of God sounded in my ears from day to day, "go preach my gospel." I believe in a divine call to the ministry. And that God has separated me from secular business to this work. You speak correctly when you say that "he could not bring his conscience to feel that he should so far secularize himself, as to give all his time to book publishing and selling."—This is the point with me. The work of the Book Agency is almost entirely a financial business from morning till night, and from Monday till Saturday.—The Book Editor should be a minister. He presides over the Theology and Literature of the Church. Moreover his reading falls in the line of his ministerial studies, and furnishes him with matter for the pulpit; so with the Editor of a religious newspaper. But the Agents have to consider the financial bearing of the whole question. Will the book sell? What sort of paper, binding and type shall it be put in to make it take? How stands the stock of material, the stock of books on hand? Is there anything with which to pay that Bank note, that draft, that account? Do the men in the various departments attend to their business correctly, etc., etc. These, and a thousand other matters occupy his mind all the time. And while at it from day to day, the voice of God has peeled upon me like sevenfold thunder, "what doest thou here Elijah?" Cannot a Layman, never called to preach, do this work better than you can? I cannot forbear to add that I think our policy wrong on this subject.

Perseverence.—Hold up, hold on, hold out, hold fast that which you have received; still watch, still pray, still believe; fight and run, that you may obtain; 'tis but a little while, and he that comes will come, and will not tarry; 'tis but a little while, and your warfare is accomplished, and your iniquities shall be everlastingly separated from you"; your sin and sorrows, tears and fears, fled and gone, gone forever; and you meet with an unspeakable reward.

Revision of the Rituals of the M. E. Church.—The superintendents have appointed, in accordance with the action of the last General Conference, the following committee to revise the rituals of the Church: John M'Clintock, Chas. Elliot, Francis Hodgson, David Patten, F. G. Hibbard.

It matters not who are our accusers if Christ be our advocate.

THE BANKING SYSTEM OF LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana State Bank.

Perhaps there is not a better devised system of banking in the world than that engrafted on the statutes of Louisiana; so well defined, so well conceived in its original conception, so many checks, so many restraints, so many curbs, on immoderate and over-banking were never embraced in any banking law within our recollection. No individual did more towards incorporating the banking law of 1842, than the late Albert Hoa, representing the parish of Orleans in the legislature of Louisiana.

When the act reviving the charters of the banks of this State was under debate before the Legislature many of our oldest bankers and financiers expressed great doubts that it would be of any utility or that any in our city could perform the functions of banking under its provisions. Time and experience have proved, what then, (in 1842,) was deemed theoretical and illusive, to be one of the most admirable and beneficial statutes that was ever enacted by any assembly for commercial, financial or social purposes.

The most happy results have followed the movements of the banks working under this law. The most prominent features of its requirements are that every bank must keep on hand, at all times, in specie alone, an amount equal to one-third of its circulation, deposites and other cash liabilities; the other two-thirds to be represented in satisfactory paper or for change, payable in full within ninety days. A loan of currency to consist of three persons was also organized by the statute, which is still in force, though greatly modified.

Under the provisions of the act only four banks of sixteen then trying to do business in our city could comply and carry on business, and others paid in conducting the financial operations of the great emporium. These four banks were the Louisiana State Bank, the Bank of Louisiana, the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, (or rather the Canal Bank,) and the City Bank.

We propose giving a short sketch of the Louisiana State Bank—the oldest institution in this State, and we believe in the United States, excepting one or two institutions in Philadelphia, and two or three in New York. The charters of those in New York have, however, all expired, and been re-formed or reincorporated under the general banking laws of the State.

The Louisiana State Bank of New Orleans was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, in May, 1818, over thirty-eight years ago, to endure till the year 1870, with a capital of two millions of dollars. Books of subscription were opened on the 15th May, 1818—the terms of subscription being one-fifth in cash or in notes, payable to the Directors at such time as they required—two-fifths in one year after the bank commenced business; the other two-fifths at such time as directed by the Board of Managers. This would be considered a very easy mode of organizing a bank in these times. At the time alluded to, however, banking and stock-jobbing had not become a science.

The terms of the charter required that the bank should establish, specially, five branches in different sections of the country, and also authorized it to increase the number of branches. This clause in the charter grants and sustains the branch now on Carondelet street, and, moreover, the bank has a right to establish another branch in the Third District, the Fourth District, or any where the Directors think proper. However, there is no probability the privilege granted will be used, particularly as country branches of all our banks have proved an incubus. Subsequently the Legislature authorized the bank to close the branches required in the original charter.

The Louisiana State Bank then commenced business in the fall of the year 1818, in the two-story building known as No. — Conti street, between Chartres and Levee streets, under the Presidency of Dusuau De la Croix, and the cashiership of Mr. Reid, the present incumbent of the office, who has faithfully and honorably fulfilled the duties of this time, say nearly thirty-eight years. There but few instances of such unremitting devotion to interests and welfare of an institution so successfully administered; so satisfactory and stringent directed towards the public for so long a period; so much fidelity and faithfulness to stockholders, the general interest of a public institution, as in the present instance by Mr. Reid. During the period of thirty-eight years, we believe he has not sent only one summer, and for sixty-four years has been a permanent resident of our city, and although we now presume him to be about four score years of age, he every week makes out with his own hand a statement of the bank for the Board of Currency required by the law reviving the charters of the banks of the State.

After the retirement of the first President, Mr. Lacroix, which was subsequent to the year 1820, the presidency of the bank was filled by Mr. Bernard Duchamp, (of the house of Duchamp & Kenner, who continued till the fall of 1832, when he fell a victim to the cholera on its first appearance in this section. He was succeeded by Mr. B. S. Cahn, who held the office till 1844, when he was succeeded by Mr. J. B. Vignie, who retained the office till an entire change was made in the direction of the bank, which resulted in placing the late Samuel J. Peters at its head. At this time, say seven years ago, its capital was deficit $221,000.

The energy, zeal, talents and skill of Mr. Peters instilled into it new life, extending its operations, encouraging the timid of its friends and well wishers, adding to its credit, enlarging its sphere of operations, and soon the community and the stockholders had the pleasure of witnessing it take a stand among the soundest, most reliable institutions of the country.

During the last seven years it has made its customers good, paid eleven dividends of five per cent each, and one of four per cent; and has now to the credit of profit and loss account $561,000.—

Since its organization in 1818 it has paid the stockholders sixty-four dividends, amounting in all to eight millions, three hundred and seventy-three thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars. It must, however, be taken into consideration that the full amount of capital was not paid up for three or four years after it went into active operation.

Of the original branches in the State, which were five, viz: one at St. Francisville, one at St. Mary's ville, one at Donaldsonville, one at Alexandria, one at Baton Rouge, all have been closed except the one at Baton Rouge. This branch has been retained as much for the benefit and convenience of the State as for any other purpose, it being the depository and custodian of the State's money: and it has at times been of very great advantage to the State treasury and the financial interests of the public.

At various periods there have been many reports from the Legislature regarding the branch of the bank in this city. As there is not a shadow of doubt regarding its legality, it is presumed it can give its usefulness to the commercial community without any attempted interference from the action of the Legislature. No person conversant with the thriving trade of our city will deny its great utility, or the great ability in which it is conducted for the general prosperity of our city.

By the terms of the charter the bank is authorized to increase the capital stock four hundred thousand dollars per annum, provided the increase should not enhance its capital stock beyond four millions of dollars. Whether the time has not arrived when permission to increase may not be used to the general welfare and prosperity of our State, is a matter for grave consideration. In our opinion the result of this year's product of sugar will require the attention of the financial interests to some plan of ameliorating that important branch of agriculture, and call into requisition the best intellectual minds the talent and learning of the most influential citizens of our State. [Crescent.

New Line of Atlantic Steamers.—The Sonoma, the pioneer of a new line of Atlantic steamers to ply between St. Johns, Halifax, Portland and Liverpool, sailed from Portland, Me., on Tuesday. She is a fine screw steamer, with excellent accommodations, and will carry first class passengers at the charge of $60. The increasing trade between Europe and her American provinces, which will be stimulated by the various internal improvements in progress in the latter, will doubtless give a liberal support to the line, while the low rate of passage and freight will attract considerable patronage from the United States.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

LIST OF REMITTANCES

Received at the Office of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, for the month of September, 1856.

A.	
T Armstrong	$2 00
M A Auld	2 00
B.	
F J Broadon	3 00
J W Beach	2 50
G R Brashear	2 00
W P Barton	25 00
J M Barker	2 00
C.	
T J Carver	10 00
S Cowgill	2 00
S H Cox	10 00
D.	
Dr Dowling	2 00
Mrs. Deason	2 00
D M Dunlap	5 00
M H Deason	8 00
E.	
G F Ellis	12 00
J M Elliott	2 00
R Elliott	2 00
D Eubank	2 50
J English	5 00
F.	
B S Finley	5 00
G.	
Dr Gaskell	5 00
C M Goldsby	2 00
H.	
H C Hearn	2 00
A Hartman	2 00
D M Hudson	21 00
B Hughes	2 00
J.	
W B Johnson	10 00
Mrs. Jones	2 00
J Joiner	2 00
K.	
J Knight	2 00
S J Kelly	10 00
W G Kearney	6 50
L.	
H F Larrabee	5 00
D W Lewis	2 00
M.	
N Manly	2 00
A McBride	6 00
J C Milliken	2 00
J S Moore	15 00
P.	
L A Powell	8 00
T C Parrish	2 00
R.	
U Riley	2 00
J Y Register	5 00
L M Richardson	2 00
B Robinson	2 00
H E Roberts	2 50
J S Radford	1 00
S.	
J F Scurlock	21 00
F M Stovall	2 00
W.	
J Whittington	2 00
R Weatherly	2 00
J H Waters	6 00
S Weeks	2 00
J L Wright	1 00
J M White	2 00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—*Opelousas District, La. Con.*, Fourth Round, Q. M.—Harrisonburg Circuit at Black Jack—a Camp-Meeting commencing October 24th.
Columbia Circuit at Onchita Church, November 8th and 9th.
North Rapides at Hudson Creek Church, 22d 23d.
Chicot at ——, 29th and 30th.
Opelousas at ——, December 6th and 7th.
Franklin and Pattersonville at ——, December 20th and 21st.
New Iberia Circuit at ——, 27th and 28th.
Alexandria, January 3d and 4th, 1857.
P. M. GOODWYN, P. E.

Notice.—Mrs. Reid's Seminary, at Baton Rouge, La., will commence its next session Monday, October 6th. Pupils are particularly requested to be present the first day of school.

Auburn College.

Resolved, By the Third Quarterly Conference, Tuskegee Station, Alabama Conference, that in our judgment the contemplated Male College at Auburn is demanded by the wants of the people.

Resolved, That we recommend the Auburn Male College to the cordial support of our brethren and fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That the New Orleans and Southern Christian Advocates be requested to publish these resolutions.

DAVID CLOPTON, Sec'y.

P. S. The amount deemed necessary for the commencement of the building, $75,000, has been secured.
E. J. H.

Notice.—New Orleans District.—Third Quarter.—German Missions, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.—Sept. 21st at Piety street, Q. C., 10th, Bryanles street.
Thibodeaux.—Sept. 27 and 28th.
New Orleans Circuit—October 5th Algiers, Q. C. 7th in Carondelet basement.
Baton Rouge—October 11th and 12th.
Plaquemine and Pointe Coupee—October 18th and 19th at Grosse Tete. Protracted Meeting at Poydras 25th and 26th.
Morgan Street—Nov. 2d, Q. C., and Love Feast Nov. 3d.
Carondelet—Nov. 9th, Love Feast 10th, Q. C. 11th.
Felicity Street—Nov. 16th, Love Feast 17th, Q. C. 18th.
Wesley, Soule and Wimans—Q. C. 14th.
Lafourche and Bayou Black—Nov. 23d at Tigerville.
J. C. KEENER, P. E.

Notice.—Gainesville District—Ala. Conference—Fourth Quarter.
Eutaw—September 20th and 21st.
Livingston—September 27th and 28th.
Belmont Colored Mission, October 4th and 5th.
De Kalb—October 11th and 12th.
Forkland—October 18th and 19th.
Warsaw—October 25th and 26th.
Lauderdale and Marion—November 1st and 2d.
Sumterville and Colored Mission—November 8th and 9th.
Gainesville—November 15th and 16th.
Macon—November 22d and 23d.
Wabash—November 29 and 30th.
T. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

Notice—To all whom it may concern.

I propose to take into my own house, as members of my family, eight or ten well behaved young men, provided, the terms be complied with.

Parents may rely that their sons' moral character will be vigilantly cared for.

D. C. E. CONNERLY,
Principal Male Department.
Summerfield, Ala., August, 1856.

☞ The statistical tables of mortality shows a reduction in the country of the proportion of deaths from pulmonary diseases. Dr. Ayer attributes this result to the effect of his Cherry Pectoral. He also asserts that the cures from his Cathartic Pills give reason to believe they will, as they come into more general use, materially reduce the mortality from those particular diseases for which they are designed. From what we know of his preparations, we think he has grounds for his claims, and if he has, it is an attainment of which an Emperor might be proud. Rarely is it permitted any one man to know that his skill is bestowing health and life to the masses of his fellow-men.

Such a reflection is worth working for, even though he had only the reflection for his reward.—[Springfield Courier.

☞ Read This—For all Bowel Diseases. Cholera, Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Constipation and General Debility, we know of nothing better than Dr. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. One wine glass taken three times each day, before meals, will be a sure cure for all the above diseases, will remove all heaviness from the stomach, keep you free from costiveness, assist digestion, give a good appetite, and impart a healthy tone to the whole system. Every family should keep these Bitters on hand during the summer season as a family medicine. For sale by all principal druggists and dealers generally. 4t 10.

☞ For the benefit of the invalid portion of our community, we extract the following from the Almanac of Dr. C. M. Jackson, proprietor of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, hoping it may induce a trial of them:

J. C. NILES says:

SHEFFIELD, Ill., March 18, 1855.

I expect to sell great quantities of your Bitters this year. Many of my customers speak very highly of its good qualities, having proved itself most an excellent Fever and Ague preventative, correct purifier of the blood, and the very best thing on record to aid digestion and create a good natural appetite. In short, I am sure it is one of the very best medicines known for family use, being safe and pleasant for any one to take.

C. L. B. CROCKWELL, says:

ASHPOLA, Iowa, May 1, 1851.

The Bitters give unbounded satisfaction to all that have used them, and I myself can always recommend them to all that are afflicted. They have cured many cases of Dyspepsia, some of them where hundreds of dollars have been spent for remedies which afforded no relief, and were considered incurable until they used the Bitters.—Prairieville Herald.

☞ We are pleased to announce to our readers a preparation, one whole sea advertisement in our columns, from that justly celebrated physician and Chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer. His Cherry Pectoral, everywhere known as the best remedy ever offered to the public for Coughs, etc., has prepared them to expect that any thing from his laboratory would be worthy of attention. As no one medicine is strong universally taken than a Physical Pill; the public will be glad to know of one from such a trustworthy source. We happen to know and can assure them that this article has intrinsic merits, fully equal to any compound that has ever issued from his Cathartic, and consequently is well worth a trial whenever such a medicine becomes necessary.—Baptist Com. Adv.

They are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., and all city druggists.
sep 29 3m

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th of September, by the Rev. H. J. Hunter, Dr. WM. T. GARNETT to Miss MARY S. VARMEE, all of Coosa county, Alabama.

On Monday evening, September 17th, by Rev. R. A. New, Mr. THOMAS W. JONES to Miss. MARY P. RANKIN.

On the 4th inst., by A. V. Levert, Mr. W. T. COLLIER to Mrs. E. R. GREGORY, daughter of Rev. Isaac Gregory, all of Pickens county Alabama.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Silas H. Cox, Mr. JESSE H. HOOD to Miss MARGARET H. KING, all of Pickens county, Alabama.

DEATHS.

Died—At her residence in Marengo county, Alabama, on the 6th July, Mrs. ALTONA S. THOMPSON, wife of Wm. C. Thompson, deceased, and daughter of Mr. James T. Terrell, of the above place.

Her attack being violent the scene of her sickness and death was soon past. Her dying chamber was "quite on the verge of heaven," for there it was that angel bands linger around the bed of the loved one waiting to escort the pilgrim spirit to her home. We gazed upon her as she entered the cold waters of Jordan and there was no fear, for her home had been set in order. She said to those around, "Oh sing to me of heaven," and when kindred and friends, with her much loved pastor, Rev. J. T. Heard, failed from emotion to carry the tune, she joined and led in singing that favorite hymn, "I would not live always, I ask not to stay." Happy in God, and sensible almost to the last moment, our beloved Altona has passed away, having survived her dear companion and children a little over two years. Well may we mourn her loss, for she was among the foremost in every good work. Though not quite twenty-five years of age, and amply possessing the means to enjoy life in all its luxury and ease, she regarded it a reasonable service to present herself a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God. She loved the church and labored for its prosperity—she forgot it not in her death, as the legacy of $12,000 to the Alabama Conference will testify. How mysterious the providence of God. In the past three years our church in Dayton has lost three of its strongest pillars—the choicest flowers are plucked from our midst.

Sister Thompson was a close student of the Sacred Scriptures—a punctual and ready attendant upon the Bible Class. As a Sabbath-School Teacher she was prompt, and so much beloved by the children that some were reluctant to return to the school after she had been taken from them. She was regular in attending upon the various means of grace, class and prayer meetings and the sanctuary. For near three years previous to her death she was the subject of much bodily and mental suffering, but she bore it all with remarkable patience. The writer of this tribute to her memory knew her in the various relations of life—through her school days, her married life and widowhood, and in each sphere of action she was lovely, but nowhere did she appear more interesting than with humble penitents at the altar, where she labored earnestly to point them to Christ. Her own soul would catch the fire of God's love as she agonized in prayer for them, and often would she praise the most high in holiest strains. But she has gone from our midst, and though her aged father is called to mourn the loss of his loved Altona, he fondly anticipates a happy reunion after death. May God sustain him and all her kindred and friends in their sad bereavement, and bring us to unite with him forever in the skies.

D. B. T.

Dayton, August 15, 1856.

Died—In DeKalb county, Alabama, September 9th, at his father's residence, JOHN M. SANDERS, eldest son of Ephriam and Anna Sanders.

The deceased was born in Jones county, Georgia, January 10, 1828, being at the time of his death 28 years 8 months and 10 days old. In the year 1846 he connected himself with the Reform Methodist Church, of which he ever after lived a consistent member.—Brother Sanders is gone, a lovely husband and affectionate brother, a dutiful son, and in short one of our best citizens. Just before he died he said to his friends who stood by "Let's all die together." He called to his mother saying, "Ma, tell them all not to weep for me, for I shall be happy after I die; if I live I shall have many trials on earth." After which he prayed with a feeble tongue, afterward he called to his poor old father, saying: "To-day pa, is the day of judgment, oh what a glorious day, it is a day of pentecost." Then he repeated this hymn:

"Jerusalem my happy home,
Oh how I long for thee."

Poor John was our brother in Christ, a dear brother too, but he has gone to glory. He delivered many exhortations just before he died, and in one of them he exclaimed, "Oh if I had strength I could make the gospel ring from the highest mountain to the lowest valley, and to all nations."

JAS. A. PARKER.

Haw Ridge, Ala., Sept. 12, 1856.

Died—In North Port, Alabama, July 11th, after a short illness, CHARLIE BIDWELL, infant son of Louisa S. and Elbe Persinger, aged 11 months.

"The circle is broken,
A bud from the tree of affection is shaken."

Died—In Tuskegee, on the 16th September, Mrs. H. R. LIPSCOMB, wife of Rev. Dr. A. A. Lipscomb.

Tribute of Respect to Wilbur M. F. Divine.

At a regular meeting of Magnolia Circle No. 29, held in the Temperance Hall on the 9th of August, the following preamable and resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be published:

Wilber Minter Fisk Divine, late a member of this circle, one greatly endered to us by his many noble virtues, high social qualities and generous impulses, has been suddenly called from our midst, leaving a void in our hearts and in our circle and one which cannot be filled by another as by him. His life was not marked by a single deviation from the pure principles of our order. In a spirit of "Kindness, Love and Peace," he went faithfully forward in the performance of every duty. Temperance was the polar star of his life—integrity guided his purposes and controlled his actions, and to be truly good was his highest aim. A strange visitor, before whom our sentinels fell back, has entered unheralded into our midst and from our social band has hurried a much loved brother to his final home.

Resolved, That while we lament the loss of our ever-faithful brother, our hearts are comforted by the full assurance that he had a good hope through grace, of immortal and eternal life.

Resolved, That we tender to his aged parents and other relatives, the warmest sympathies of our hearts.

Resolved, That we observe the usual custom of a badge of mourning for thirty days.

J. M. PUGH, C. G.

W. N. BLEDSOE, R. S.

Sharon, Miss. September, 1856.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.—A Cincinnati dispatch of the 18th inst. says that the Railroad Convention resolved last night that the fare from New York to common points in the West should in no case exceed two cents and a half per mile through. An advance of about six per cent. was agreed on, to continue from November 1st to April 1st, and a slight advance in freights from the 1st of October until the adoption of the winter rates. The Convention then adjourned to meet in Cleveland on the first Wednesday of October.

FROM YAZOO RIVER.—The steamer Linda, Capt. Main, arrived yesterday morning from Lerlore, with 685 bales cotton. This is the first arrival from that tributary for many months. Capt. Main informs us that there were four feet water from Lerlore out. Very little cotton as yet has been received at the various shipping points on the Yazoo.

FROST IN PIKE COUNTY, MISS.—We learn from the Holmesville Independent, of the 25th inst., that frost made its appearance in that neighborhood on the 24th.

THE BANKING SYSTEM OF LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.

NUMBER I.

The good effects of the act of our Legislature revising the charter of the banks, are strongly elucidated in the promptness, punctuality and soundness which the banks working under its provisions have maintained in the paper circulation of our State, with the extended and general benefits and advantages they have conferred on the agricultural and commercial pursuits connected with the commerce and prosperity of our city.

The day is past to undertake to prove that banks are unnecessary, and are not essential to trade and the general interchange of the commerce of the world. It may be contended that they are great evils. If so; they are necessary ones. That they are like all things which owe their invention and organization to human ingenuity, liable to abuses, and some of them of the greatest kind, cannot be denied. The millennium may be said to have arrived when anything can be found which is not subject to complaint.

The grand feature of the Banking statute of Louisiana is the organization of a Board of Currency, the members of which must possess the following qualifications:

1st. To be a citizen of the United States, and of the State of Louisiana, and to have resided four consecutive years therein.

2d. Not to be a director or commercial partner of any bank director or officer of a bank.

3d. Not to be a money broker.

The duty of this Board of Currency is to take care and guard that the paper money issued by the banks be not depreciated. For this purpose they are vested with the following authority:

To supervise the charter and by-laws of all banks; to thoroughly examine the affairs of any bank whenever they may deem it expedient to do so; to require of the president and cashier the following statement: Capital realized: amount of dead weight under the respective heads of real estate, loans on stock, long loans, and all assets beyond ninety days; movements of the banks, which are loans or paper payable at maturity and intended to meet the two-thirds of cash liabilities not represented by specie; circulation, deposits and other cash liabilities.

This statement from each bank has to be regularly filed in the office of the Board of Currency every week, and on the last Saturday of each month a general statement has to be completed, signed by the President of the Board of Currency, and published on the first Monday in each month. The Board have also many other powers delegated, which we shall notice hereafter; so that there cannot be any violation of the bank act without it exhibits itself immediately. This places the banking system of Louisiana on as safe a foundation and security to the public as can well be devised.

Of sixteen banks which were in existence on the passage of the bank act, five only were in a condition to sustain themselves and comply with the requisitions of the law, and which survived the inquisitorial mandates of that power, the Board of Currency.

These five banks were the Bank of Louisiana, the Louisiana State Bank, the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, the City Bank, and the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. The Union Bank made an attempt to work under its provisions, in fact made a good rally, but inable prejudice had been so strong against the banking system after the year 1837, that the managers deemed it advisable to place it in liquidation, which they did subsequently to the passage of the act. The movement turned out well for the State and stockholders.

The banks which were placed in liquidation, or rather were forced to close, as much by the increasing demonstrations of the public as by the requirements of the law, were the Citizens' Bank; the Consolidated Association of the Planters of Louisiana, (another institution founded on the bond and mortgage system, which system owes its origin and introduction into Louisiana to the late Jean B. Monsseir) the Commercial Bank, alias the Water-works; the Exchange and Banking Company, alias the old St. Charles Hotel; the Improvement Bank, alias the St. Louis Hotel and Steamboat Association; the Gas Light Bank, alias the Gas Light Company; the Atchafalaya Bank, alias the Atchafalaya Railroad; the Merchants' Bank, the tender and subsidy of the United States Bank of Philadelphia; the Carrollton Bank, alias the Carrollton Railroad Company; and the Bank of Orleans. The charter of this last bank ought to have been saved.

In enumerating these banks we are reminded of a splendid constellation of financiers for a ten party.

Among the banks which received more than an ordinary share of denunciation and wrath, was the Canal Bank; at that time and often since has it had the maledictions of those who did not agree with its mandates, or perhaps who were sore that they parted with the stock that they held in the institution at very low prices.

To understand the question of the Canal Bank it is necessary to go back some years anterior to the passage of the famous bank act of 1842.

It is not unknown to the commercial history of New Orleans, during the territorial government of the territory of Louisiana, that a charter was granted and a body politic created under the title of the Orleans Navigation Company—the rights of which were, full and unlimited authority over the natural water course known as the Bayou St. John, with a capital of $200,000 to *endure forever*. This company thus duly incorporated, commenced its operations by excavating and making the basin and canal which has its location on the line of Toulouse and Basin streets, and the Canal Carondelet, so called from a Governor of the province before the cession to the United States. This canal was completed about the year 1813.

Tonnage duty or fees for using the Bayou from the mouth to the Bridge, one dollar per ton for each measured ton, and from the Bridge to the Basin via the Carondelet Canal, the further sum of one dollar per ton; and the charter only required the Company to maintain a depth of water not over three feet. The United commerce of the city paid these exactions for several years, which about the year 1820 the rate for the entire route was reduced to one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton. Subsequently it was reduced to seventy-five cents, at which rate it was maintained for years.

Towards the year 1828, this tax had become an extortion from the difficulty vessels had in entering and getting through the bayou and the canal. Among the old navigators of that day who was largely engaged in the trade with Florida, was our old and respected citizen Capt. James Forsyth.

The exactions of the Company continued to increase as it were by the increase of the trade with Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and our Lake parishes. Remonstrances and petitions were presented to the Company, but no redress whatever was obtained; insult was added to injury, and the public defied. The charter of the Company was perpetual. In the year 1830, the late Maurice W. Hoffman conceived and brought forward a project for a railroad to the Lake, which resulted in the incorporation of the present Pontchartrain Railway. But the Orleans Navigation Company, secure in its charter, was not to be frightened by a railroad, particularly as this was only the third railroad projected in the United States.

About this time (1831) the late Samuel Livermore, an influential citizen, a stockholder and director in the Bank of Louisiana, and the late Benjamin Story, had a difference which resulted in Mr. Livermore's withdrawal from the bank, and the taking of measures, for the incorporation of another institution, as much to check the influence of the Bank of Louisiana as any other cause. It was conceived, however, that a charter for improving the intercourse with the Lake parishes, to obviate the exactions of the old Orleans Navigation Company, extend the trade and commerce of the city, promote and increase the general prosperity and welfare of our inhabitants, reduce the onerous charges and do away with the impositions of the company, could be readily obtained with the additional powers of banking privileges; provided, that the charter of such an incorporation be inhibited it from exacting more than thirty-seven and a half cents per ton for the use of any canal or water course that might be undertaken and constructed.

Under these preliminary conditions the Legislature, in the year 1831, granted an act establishing a company with a capital of four millions of dollars for the purpose of constructing a canal from some part of the city or suburbs of New Orleans, above Poydras street, to the Lake Pontchartrain. This introduced to the commercial and financial world the institution which heads this article. The commissioners appointed by the Governor and Senate to open books, receive subscriptions and effect the incipient organization, were—Beverly Chew, Archibald H. Taylor, Samuel Livermore, B. F. Barthe, James Foder, Jr., Manuel White and Charles Bendel—all good and sterling men, and all have passed to their long home except the last two named gentlemen.

The first cashier was Mr. Beverly Chew, who had been collector of the customs for thirteen years, having received the appointment to that office from Mr. Monroe, and removed without any cause other than rotation in office in 1829. Mr. Archibald H. Taylor was selected as the first president.

The space required for completing this history compels us to defer the subject for to-day. [Crescent.

Business and Cotton.

The cool, bracing weather of Tuesday has imparted a high degree of liveliness in all circles. The receipts of cotton yesterday up to 6 o'clock were mostly from Memphis—being, by the H. M. Wright, 1,015 bales; Ingomar, 2,725; Chonteau, 155—total, 4,795 bales. The receipts in the corresponding day last year, that is, on the 30th or last day of September, were 7,021 bales.

The telegraphic advices by the Baltic have had no influence on the market. There are several discretionary orders for cotton for France, to be governed by the state or apparent prospects of the crop, its probable extent, and the quality of the early receipts.

We received from one of the most intelligent sources, the following communication:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1856.—The steamers now due from Liverpool are looked for with much interest as it is expected that the sunshine John Bull will begin to realize the probable effect of the changed position of the grain for cotton crops. Their stock is now rather restricted, but as a consumption will continue upon present large basis until prices advance to a parity with your opening figures, perhaps. A very large reduction will be realized ere any new supplies can reach from this side; the more so that your market prices are now effected to offer and bidder meet for early coming. The demand for Liverpool would be good if your currency were 1, in ¼ of cent. lower; but some movement of most magnitude on the other side, ere parties here can place themselves and commence enough to shift in the face of bad lines.

The New Yorkers are now busy thoughts of an advance in Liverpool at an early day, and should they be disappointed, I know not what is to move your crop on present basis of 7d. to sell at Liverpool.

The estimates of crop are generally about 3,200,000 bales—some larger and some smaller.

The spinners did not manage to have some on hand when gas obtain business animation. The very hard work to corner the John Bull manufacturers.

Trade is usual in Manchester, but 1-8d advance in cotton would check business very materially. Money will be lost on your currency.

From this we can judge that it is the purpose of spinners in England to refrain as long as possible from entering the market. The stock in Liverpool will reach low figures by the first of December, under the average weekly consumption of the year. The exports from this port for Liverpool, for the month ending yesterday, were 5,163 bales, and most of the vessels now taken up or loading for England will not reach there much in advance of the first of December. It will be a contest between the spinners and dealers on the other side, and the factors and planters on this. As our money market now stands, this side has the advantage. In December and January, when payments accumulate and heavy disbursements are required, the bears may, as often before, carry the day. *Mais nous verrons.*

The Canada, to leave Boston to-day, will carry out greatly reduced estimates, and we shall have the results about the middle of November. The following is an extract from a circular which was forwarded by the steamer from Boston on Wednesday last, dated New York, 23d inst.:

The accounts from the South are still unfavorable as to the prospects for the incoming crop. The complaints during the month of August, and the impression is becoming more universal that the planters are against 3,500,000 bales, even with an open season and a late frost.

Many Southern writers express very confidently their conviction that 3,000,000 bales will be a full average, on a common year.

Regarding other items of commerce in New York, we have the following:

The produce markets are rather less firmer, with a fulness of demand superinduced by the advices from Liverpool for the 6th of flower prices three to 5 cents higher. Cotton has met with a fair demand for home use.

Groceries quiet and active. An auction sale of 10,000 mats Java coffee brought 11½ and 3,850 bags of Rio brought 9¾ to 12c, an average of 29 92 @ 100 lbs. Hogshead sugars are active at 8 to 9 cents. [Crescent.

Talk on Change—Business.

After the passing off of the miniature storm of rain Monday morning, a lively and cheerful feeling was evinced in all circles. Of the great thoroughfares, particularly, there were proofs that the fall trade had actually commenced. The close of yesterday was like one of those beautiful autumnal days which belong only to the sunny South. The general interchange of views regarding business on the street, on change, and here and there, was rather confining on one of the material and controlling points, that is cotton. The bulls and bears in the cotton trade are wide apart in their views. The buyers for the English market seem to think that the spinners can hold off and work on a greatly reduced supply, rather than to submit to the present prices, or rather to pay from 12 to 12½ cents for middling cotton. We are all aware that Mr. John Bull is stubborn and obdurate. The advices by the Baltic, if the telegraph be correct, do not aid either bulls or bears, though we shall have to wait some few weeks to see what effects the opening of the New Orleans market will have in Europe. The advance in, and firmness of freights, is against the cotton interest.

The receipts since last Saturday up to 6 o'clock last evening were, by the Laurel Hill, from Bayou Sara, 811 bales; three upper river boats, 310 bales: Southern Belle, from Grand Gulf, 2,203 bales; Princess, from Vicksburg, 3,467; Capitol, from Morganza, 1,575; Linda, from Lerlore, 689; Virginia and Falls City, from Memphis, 1,232 bales. Total, 10,517 bales. For the corresponding days last year the receipts were 13,258 bales.

The late killing frost accounts have had great effect on tobacco. Sales have been made of Kentucky leaf at 15 cents per pound, which is the highest figure ever obtained in this market; far beyond the great speculating period of 1825, when it went up to 18 cents, and cotton three pounds for a dollar, or, perhaps, for middling 25 to 30 cents per pound. In Western produce there is a good business doing, and every description sells readily and at good prices; and, if freights to foreign ports do not rule too high, we shall have a heavy increase of Western trade, particularly when the railroads from the West to the East are blocked with ice and snow, of which, the telegraph indicates, there may be an early interruption from these obstacles. Thousands of barrels of flour have recently been received here from the West, to be forwarded to New York and Boston.

This is proof positive that our city has yet the control of the Western trade, and, with a slight rise in the waters of the Western rivers, our levee, our warehouses, our merchants, one and all, would be crowded with business. There is not a doubt on our minds but what the mercantile community of New Orleans can do business at lower rates, or rather, work cheaper than any of the Atlantic cities. This is manifest from comparisons of accounts of sales of produce made here and in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, the difference being from 20 to 25 per cent. in favor of New Orleans. Push on the column.

[Crescent.

DIED.—Mr. Charles Rowcraft, late British Consul at Cincinnati, dismissed by Secretary Marcy, died on the voyage home to England. Mr. R. was an excellent officer and high-toned gentleman. We have always had our doubts as to whether President Pierce acted right in revoking his exequatur.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Concord Patriot says President Pierce intends visiting New Hampshire early in October, and that arrangements are being made at Concord for a public reception.

GLASS BALLOT-BOXES FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—We learn from the New York correspondent of the Baltimore Sun of the 23d inst., that one hundred and fifty of the newly invented glass ballot-boxes, ordered by the city of San Francisco, were sent out by the George Law, to be ready in time for the November elections.

BANKING IN AUSTRALIA.—There are eight chartered banks in Australia, having an aggregate capital of $25,000,000. Their profits have been enormous, some of them having paid dividends as high as 30 per cent. last year, and most of them as high as 20 per cent.

FROST IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.—We learn from the Montgomery Advertiser that there was a frost in that town on the 23d inst.

COLD WEATHER IN VIDALIA.—We learn from the Concordia Intelligencer, of the 26th inst., that the weather had been quite cold at that place during several days previous, and that fires were quite necessary to individual comfort.

Magnetic Telegraph.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP BALTIC.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The United States Mail steamship Baltic, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 17th inst., has arrived at this port. Her advices are four days later than by the Canada. The Africa arrived out at Liverpool on the 21th.

Commercial Intelligence.

There had been little change in the market since the sailing of the Canada. Cotton closed quiet but steady. The business had been quite moderate, but quotations were unchanged. The sales of three days amounted to 17,000 bales, of which 2,500 were taken on speculation, and 2,300 on export.

The Manchester markets were without notable change, with a moderate business doing.

Flour was firmer. Southern White Wheat was active, and firm qualities had advanced 2d. to 3d.

Provisions closed quiet and steady.

Consols for money closed on Tuesday at 93¾c. to 93⅞c., but after the official close of the market an advance of ⅛c. was quoted.

The News.

The news is generally unimportant. Affairs in Naples are growing worse.

General Bravo is spoken of as the new Minister from Spain to Washington.

The Swiss and Russian difficulty concerning Neufchatel is being settled.

The failure of Wetmore & Co. at Canton is confirmed. Their liabilities amount to $300,000. Their assets are reported as ample.

The London Star, in an article on the politics of the United States, warns the Southern States not to dream of annexation to England.

An European Congress is to be held at Paris during the winter, to settle the difficulties arising out of the Paris treaty.

Algeria is quiet.

Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29.—Three large brick buildings on Bullitt street, and three on Fourth street, were burned this morning.

H. H. Newcomb & Bros. loss amounted to about $100,000, on which there is an insurance of probably $75,000.

A. S. Morehand's warehouse for merchandise in transitu from and to the East was among the destroyed. This loss is very heavy, and the amount of insurance uncertain. The residue of the losses are small.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Flour is advancing. State, $6 20 at $6 60. Ohio, $6 60 at $6 70. Wheat—closed firm; White, $1 70 at $1 80. Lard dull. Whisky, 28½.

SWINDLERS ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Two of the parties who were connected with the great Northern railway swindle of Evans were arrested here to-day, and the amount of 70,000 francs recovered from them.

FREESOIL MEETING DISTURBED.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—Cassius M. Clay spoke in the Court-house last night. The meeting was much disturbed.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Cotton is steady. Steamer's news had no effect upon the market. Sales of to-day amounted to 700 bales. Flour has advanced. Ohio $6 70 to $6 80, Southern $7 10 to $7 45. Wheat is buoyant. White $1 70. Red $1 50. Corn is dull. Mixed 68c. Spirits dull. Rosin steady. Rice is quiet. Freights are firmer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The steamship Philadelphia arrived here to-day from New Orleans.

Havre Cotton Market.

By the Baltic we have advices from Havre to the 15th.

Cotton has been dull during the week, but had improved at the close.

The sales of Saturday amount to 1200 bales, at an advance of 1 franc. The sales of Monday were 1200 bales, the market closing steady. Orleans *Tres Ordinaire*, 99.

Washington Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The U. S. Government will demand a reparation from New Granada for injuries received at the late riot at Panama.

Kansas Affairs.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—We have private advices from Kansas to the 18th. Everything was quiet.

The border was closed against emigrants from the free States. Col. Harvey had captured the famous lone star flag of the South Carolinians.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—Flour closed dull. Superfine is quoted at $5 80 to $5 85. Whisky unchanged. White Wheat, $1 75.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION IN CINCINNATI.—This Convention, previous to their adjournment, which took place on the 20th inst., adopted the following tariff of fares:

That the fares between New York and common points in the West, shall in no case exceed 2½ cents per mile through—and of this sum the roads between Crestline and New York shall receive 1 49.

Under this resolution the fare shall be as follows:

New York to Columbus	$16 25
" Cincinnati	19 80
" Chicago	22 10
" St. Louis	27 75
" Terre Haute	22 00
" Indianapolis	20 00

That these rates shall continue from the 1st day of November to the 1st of April, after which the fare shall be left for future adjustment. That Second Class tickets be received only on one train.

The following rates were established in regard to freights Westward, bound from New York *via* the New York Central, New York and Erie, Pennsylvania Central, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads:

	Class—1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
New York to Cincinnati—all rail	$1 60	1 10	95	70
New York to Cincinnati—part rail and part water	1 30	1 05	90	65
New York to Columbus—all rail	1 35	1 05	90	60
New York to Columbus—part rail and part water	1 25	1 00	85	55
New York to Indianapolis—all rail	1 50	1 20	1 00	75
New York to Indianapolis—part rail and part water	1 40	1 10	95	70

Cincinnati to New York—Flour, $1 25 per bbl—4th class, 65c per 100 pounds.

Indianapolis to New York—Flour, $1 50 per bbl—4th class, 65c per 100 pounds.

The Convention is to meet again on the 1st day of October, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Rev. Mr. Stuggins said: "I am a charitable man, and think every one entitled to his opinion—and never cherish malice against my foes, not even against Mr. Mulberry, who has indirectly called me a sinner; but still, if the Lord has a thunderbolt to spare, I think it would be well bestowed upon dear brother Mulberry's head."

THE LARGEST MERCHANT SAILING VESSEL YET.—The Ocean Monarch, the largest merchant sailing vessel in the world, will be launched at New York in a short time. She is intended for the Liverpool trade. Her length on deck is 240 feet, extreme breadth 40 feet, and depth of hold 30 feet, with flat floor and sharp ends, having a capacity equal to from 7,000 to 7,500 bales of cotton.

The "Acklar," of Algiers, in comparing the meteorological facts published in the journals, states that during the month of August, which is considered as the warmest in Africa, the thermometer has not yet risen above 75 and 78 Fahrenheit, whereas in Paris it has reached 90 to 93 in the shade.

VERDANCY.—A countryman trading at a dry goods store in Bedford, a few days since, refused a bill of the Charter Oak Bank, in change, on the ground that the Charter Oak having fallen, the bill was perfectly worthless.

"A KNOWING HORSE.—"I engaged," says a traveler, "a chaise at Galway to conduct me some few miles into the country, and had not proceeded far, when it pulled up at the foot of a hill, and the driver coming to the door, opened it. 'What are you at, man; this isn't where I ordered you to stop,' said I. 'Whist, your honour, whist!' ejaculated Paddy, 'I am only desaving the baste. If I bank the door he'll think you're out, and he'll cut up the hill like a devil.'"

SURVEY OF THE CASPIAN SEA.—At the request of the Grand Duke Admiral, the Russian government will next year fit out an expedition for a hydrographical survey of the Caspian Sea. The work will be one of more than ordinary difficulty. In comparison with its extent—350,000 square versts—the Caspian Sea has an immense coast line, in consequence of which an actual survey of 50,000 versts will be necessary. An idea may be formed of the magnitude of the undertaking from the fact that for the last twenty years a force of between fifty and sixty officers and two hundred men, with forty to fifty boats, have been engaged in the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Sea, and have to that time surveyed but 18,000 square versts. The importance of the commerce between Russia and Persia, which has recently, as it were, sprung into existence, renders an official survey absolutely necessary.

Later from Havana.

The United States Mail steamship Empire City arrived at this port on Saturday evening from New York via Havana. We copy the following report of her trip from the memoranda kindly furnished us by purser Denison.

The steamship Empire City left New York on the 17th inst., with a heavy freight for New Orleans and one hundred and forty-four passengers, of whom fifty-four were for Havana. Arrived at the latter port at daylight on the morning of the 24th, and was followed in by the Quaker City from Mobile. The Empire City found at anchor awaiting her arrival, the United States Mail steamship Orenada, with the California mails and fifty-four passengers for New Orleans. These left San Francisco on the 5th inst., on the steamship Golden Age, which steamer brought down to Panama one hundred passengers and two millions of treasure. The Golden Age arrived at Panama on the evening of the 18th, her passengers leaving next morning by the railroad. Arrived at Aspinwall at 2 o'clock, P. M., the same day.

The steamship Illinois, Capt. Rogga, was to have left Aspinwall on the 19th for New York, with the treasure and passengers for that city.

Among the passengers by the Empire City are Col. Morgenau and Secretary, from Nicaragua.

The Colonel made the voyage from Greytown to Aspinwall—280 miles—in an open boat, in order to take the first steamer, and succeeded, as he desired, in getting on board the Orenada. He brings important dispatches from the United States Minister at Nicaragua, and a mail from Grenada.

The passengers by the Golden Age report that owing to anticipated disturbances on the part of the native population, arising from the election for Governor on the 15th, the day of her arrival, they were detained on board till next morning, 19th, and then landed under the guns of the sloop-of-war St. Mary's and with the escort of her boats which were detailed for that duty, and were accompanied in the railroad station with a force of marines. The American residents had been previously warned and advised to

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The Dying Boy to his Mother.

Mother, it is not hard to die,
Weep not around my bed,
For angel hands are hovering nigh,
To bless you when I'm dead;
Can you not see those snowy hands,
Outstretched to bear me home?
Can you not see those flowery lands,
Where I in joy shall roam?

There are bright temples lined with gold,
Pillars and domes emparadised;
Where Infant spirits ope the gates—
Types of that glorious world.
Within its vivid-hued halls
Are steps with diamonds laid;
And hope's fair mantle softly falls
Round each believing head.

They tell me that immortal wreaths
Shall rest upon my brow;
Mother, I see their angel forms,
And hear their voices now;
They'll fan me with their wings of faith—
With angel care they'll show
The holy paths of peace and truth,
And teach me where to go.

They say that crystal rivulets
Shall bathe my brow and feet,
That throngs of seraph ones shall bend,
A trembling child to greet;
That on the borders of those streams
Rich gems in plenty lie;
That all around a radiance beams—
O, for this bliss I sigh.

I see bright birds, of rainbow hue,
Trees with ambrosial fruits;
And I shall join Heaven's minstrels, too,
Yes, I with song and lute;
Then mother, dearest, smile again,
Look up and kiss the rod;
I go to rest all free from pain
In Paradise, with God.

The Lily of Heaven.

BY DR. T. H. CHIVERS.

Now in her snow-white shroud she lies—
(Her lily lids half veil her eyes)—
As if she fooled with wild surprise
Up at her soul in Paradise.

Her hands lie folded on her breast—
Cross'd like the cross that gave her rest;
She looks as if some heavenly guest
Had told her that her soul was blest.

She lies as if she seemed to hear
Sphere music breaking on her ear—
Breaking in accent silver clear—
In concert with her soul up there.

Her body was the Temple bright
In which her soul dwelt full of light,
Triumphing over Death's dark night—
High heaven laid open to the sight.

Raising with pure seraphic love—
Veil'd in the meekness of a dove—
Her soul, now all things pass to prove,
Looks down on me from Heaven above.

For her Religion grew more bright,
The darker grew the world's dark night—
Filling her soul with such pure light,
High Heaven seem'd open'd to her sight.

The calmness of divinest ease
Rests on her brow—upon her face—
Expressive of the soul's release
From this dark world to one of peace.

Her pale, cold, silent lips, compress,
Speak out to me most manifest,
A silent language, of the rest
That she now feels among the blest.

I wept warm tears upon her face,
As she lay there in Death's embrace;
Whereon no passion could we trace—
But calmness—meekness—heavenly grace.

With saintly, pale face thus she went
Out of this world's great discontent,
Up through the watery firmament,
Into the place of Pure Content.

The Gambler's Wife.

Dark is the night! how dark! No light! no fire!
Cold, on the hearth, the last faint sparks expire;
Shivering, she watches by the cradle side
For him who pledged her love—last year a bride!

"Hark! 'tis his footstep. No! 'Tis past! 'Tis gone!
Clock, clock. How wearily time crawls on;
Why should he leave me thus? He once was kind,
And I believed 'would last. How mad—how blind."

"Rest thee, my babe; rest on. 'Tis hunger's cry!
Sleep—for there is no food; the fount is dry;
Famine and cold their wearying work have done
My heart must break. And thou!"—The clock strikes one.

"Hush! 'tis the dice box. Yes, he's there—he's there!
For this—for this he leaves me to despair;
Leaves love; leaves truth; his wife; his child! for what?
The wanton's smile—the villain—and the pot.

"Yet I'm not quite lost. No, 'tis all in vain;
'Tis long to wait, but sure he'll come again;
And I could curse and bless him but for you,
My child; for child! O, fiend!"—The clock strikes two.

"Hark! how the sign board creaks; the blast howls by;
Moan; moan; a dirge swells thro' the cloudy sky!
Ha! 'tis his knock; he comes; he comes once more!"
'Tis but the lattice flaps. Thy hope is o'er.

"Can he desert me thus? He knows I stay
Night after night, in loneliness, to pray
For his return; and yet he sees no tear!
No, no—it cannot be—he will be here.

"Hustle more closely, dear one, to my heart;
Thou'rt cold—thou'rt freezing! But we will not part!
Husband, I die! Father! It is not he;
O, God, protect my child."—The clock strikes three.

They're gone; they're gone; the glimmering spark hath fled,
The wife and child are numbered with the dead!
On the cold earth, outstretched in solemn rest,
The babe lay frozen on its mother's breast!

The gambler came at last—but all was o'er—
Dread silence reigned around!—The clock struck four!

The Franklin Statue.

At the Franklin celebration of the 17th, at Boston, in honor of the erection of Greenough's bronze statue of the great patriot and philosopher, the following ode, by J. T. Fields, the publisher, was sung:

Give welcome to his sculptured form!
Art's splendid triumph here is won;
There let him stand, in light and storm,
Our sea-girt city's greatest son.

His lineage sprung from honest Toil,
Swart labor trained his youthful hand;
High with the brave who freed our soil—
Where first he breathed let Franklin stand.

His genius stamped the Press with power;
His glance the glowing future saw;
His science curbed the fiery shower;
His wisdom stood with Peace and Law.

The world his story long has shrined—
To fame his spotless deeds belong—
His homely Truth, his ample Mind,
His Saxon taste of human Wrong.

Room for the gray-haired patriot sage!
For here his genial life began;
There let him look from age to age,
And prompt new Thought ennobling Man.

Americans Rally.

BY SUBIE.

Bound the flag of freedom rally,
Hearts of fire and hands of might,
From each mountain, hold and valley,
Gather to the coming fight.

Sires and sons, 'tis not for glory,
Not for fame, your swords you wield,
Yours should be a brighter story,
Battling thus on freedom's field.

Hunters, from your dark green moutains,
Old Kentucky's fearless ones,
Swift as rush your native fountains,
Haste and free your future sons.

Hearts of fame and hands of iron,
To your country's rescue come,
Sternly strike the invading Lion,
For the altars of your home.

Strike! and ye are free forever,
Strike for your dear verdant sod;
Link your hearts to sunder never—
On! for Liberty and God.

[Baltimore Clipper.

One good turn deserves another.

A poor man went to hang himself.
But treasure chanced to find;
He pocketed the miser's pelf,
And left the rope behind.

His money gone, the miser hung
Himself in sheer despair;
Thus each the other's wants supplied,
And that was surely fair.

Louisiana Intelligence.

MURDER AT LAKE PROVIDENCE.—We learn from the Lake Providence Herald that a most brutal murder was committed in that town on the 25th ult., on the person of Mr. Geo. W. Lester, by an overseer named John Ammonette. Lester was stabbed in two places near the breast, and only survived his wounds a few moments. Ammonette, after providing himself with a double-barrelled gun, took to flight, and had not been taken up to last accounts.

The same paper notices the fact that there was a heavy white frost experienced in the town and neighborhood, which it was hoped would kill all the cotton-worms, whose ravages had become general in that and adjoining parishes, especially those near the river. At Bunch's Bend, above this, says the Herald, we are told the destruction is terrible, not one-third of a crop being expected. At Milliken's Bend, in Madison parish, the destruction is also very great.

The Richmond Journal, of the 25th ult., says:

On Wednesday morning last the house-tops and fences gave unmistakable signs of a visit from Jack Frost. The weather had been extremely cold for the season for several days, making fires and winter clothing necessary to comfort. There was no harm done by the frost.

We have heard of a great deal of sickness during the last week or two. It is not of a serious character, however, being mostly chill and fever, but very sensibly interfering with the operations of our planters.

THE RISE IN RED RIVER.—The Shreveport Gazette, of the 20th inst., states that the river at that point has risen twelve feet up to that time, and was still rising.

The Gazette also publishes a rumor to the effect that there had been a desperate affray at Waco, Texas, on or about the 4th or 5th inst., at a political meeting, in which two speakers killed each other simultaneously, after which a general fight ensued and seven men were killed, and fifteen men and three ladies wounded.

The same paper publishes letters from different points on the river above, which go to prove that the rise has been general and will be lasting.

A correspondent writing from Laynesport, Ark., under date of the 6th inst., says that the river was higher there than it had been for two years, and that they had water enough for the largest sized boats.

Another, writing from Rocky Comfort, Ark., 11th inst., chronicles a rise of twelve feet at that point and the water still rising. The arrival of boats was impatiently awaited.

FIRE IN DESOTO PARISH.—The Mansfield Columbian, of the 20th inst., says;

We regret to learn that on Friday, the 12th inst., Mr. J. R. Allen, residing about seven miles from this place on the Natchitoches road, had his dwelling house and entire contents consumed by fire. Nothing was saved, not even a second suit of clothes. It is supposed the house was struck by lightning.

ARMY WORM.—The Columbian further says:

The army worm have made their appearance on several plantations in our parish, and are eating the leaves of the cotton very rapidly; but, owing to the long contracted drought, the cotton has matured very early, and instead of their doing much damage, it is believed by some that they will be a benefit to the cotton, particularly on the high lands.

CROPS ON RED RIVER.—The Natchitoches Chronicle, of the 20th inst., has the following on this subject:

The yield of cotton in this parish, and so far as we can learn, in North-western Louisiana, will fall short of the worst anticipations of our planters when the picking commenced. The protracted drought during the early growing season prevented the plant from attaining its usual size and vigor, and imparted to it a sickly character and yellow color, from which it has been unable fully to recover. The cotton, especially on old lands, was too feeble to retain many of its forms as fully to perfect its bolls.

We learn that the crops on the new lands on upper Red River, which were not so seriously damaged by drought, have been visited by the cutterpillar and completely stripped of leaves. The cutterpillar has visited some plantations in this parish, but as yet have done no serious injury. The weather, so far, has been unusually favorable for picking, and our planters are handling their cotton with great care.

WEATHER IN POINTE COUPEE.—The Echo, of the 27th, says:

During the whole of the present week we have been enjoying most delightful fall weather. On Saturday last we had a shower of rain, during which the wind veered to the North and has continued blowing from that quarter up to the time of writing, bringing into requisition various articles of winter clothing, and making fires quite comfortable. As the week advanced it continued growing colder, and on Wednesday morning quite a white frost was visible. This, for the month of September, is something quite unusual.

LATER FROM KANSAS.—The St. Louis Republican of the 22d inst. has the annexed items of Kansas news:

The steamer David Tatum arrived yesterday afternoon from St. Joseph. She left that port on Wednesday last. At Kansas, she took on board about 350 citizens of Missouri, who, in obedience to the proclamation of Gov. Geary, had given up their military organization and returned to Missouri. They were principally from the counties of Howard, Boone, Cooper and Franklin. Lawrence was in possession of United States troops, by whom 90 of Lane's men had been made prisoners. Lane fled from Lawrence with the remainder of his ragamuffins, and was in Nebraska.

Gov. Geary was at Lecompton with one thousand United States troops, and determined to maintain the peace and execute the laws. Under his orders ninety men had been taken prisoners at Lawrence. The report of Lane and his band having fled to Nebraska is confirmed. They are said to have stolen property sufficient for them to live on during the coming winter, if they can keep together so long. There was a report last evening that several lives were lost on each side, at Lawrence, but this is believed to be incorrect.

LAFOURCHE ITEMS.—We clip the following items from the Thibodaux Minerva, of Saturday last:

The body of the late Col. John C. Beatty, together with that of his youngest son, Arthur, who perished at Last Island during the memorable gale of the 10th of August, were brought up from the Island on Monday and deposited in their last resting place, the Episcopal Cemetery, in this place, on Tuesday 23d. They were followed to the grave by a large concourse of our fellow-citizens.

Jack Frost paid us a visit on Wednesday night, merely a slight remembrance of his existence. His advent has left the air cool and bracing, and made "woodenu" a commodity. Our citizens have absolutely become plethoric and rosy cheeked under the influence of the delicious coltness of the air by day, and the refreshing inspiration of the breezes when the sun is gone—aided, we presume, by generous diet, light potations, and consciences moderately easy.

NAVAL.—The Norfolk Herald, of the 23d inst., says:

Commodore French Forrest arrived here on Sunday morning in the steamer from Baltimore. He will hoist his flag on board the frigate St. Lawrence and go out in her as commander of the squadron on the Brazil station. The following is a correct list of the officers of the St. Lawrence:

Captain, J. B. Hull; 1st Lieut., P. U. Murphy; 2d Lieut., J. H. Parker; 3d Lieut., J. D. Beall; 4th Lieut., Wm. P. Buckner; Master, Wm. H. Cheever; Purser, Samuel Forrest; Fleet Surgeon, samuel Barrington; Pass'd Ass't Surgeon, George Deck; Ass't Surgeon, Francis L. Gall; Pass'd Midshipmen, Wm. H. Dana, A. C. Izard, Wm. A. Kirkland, A. J. McCartney; Midshipmen, R. L. Phythian, Rush R. Wallace, Geo. S. Shyrock, Wm. E. Evans; Coumodore's Secretary, Geo. L. Brent; Boatswain, Wm. Smith; Gunner, Asa Curtis; Carpenter, Wm. F. Leighton; Sailmaker, Geo. Thomas.

The U. S. steamer Engineer, Lieut. Commanding Lovell, arrived here on Saturday with a detachment of marines under command of Lieut. A. W. Stark, for the St. Lawrence.

A CURIOSITY.—The Baltimore Patriot says:

There was recently brought to this country from the Island of Java, on board the United States frigate Macedonia—and has since been brought to this city—a curiosity known at the Mouse Deer, the first we have ever seen, and probably the first that has ever been seen here. When full grown they are about the size of the ordinary rabbit of our forests, and shaped like the American deer. The limbs are very delicate, and the hoof, which is cloven, is almost transparent. In colors they are a reddish brown with white breast and stomach. From the nose and extending back to the ear, is a tan colored stripe on each side, and under the lower jaw a white stripe, forming a trident. They feed like cattle, and chew a cud like that species of the animal creation. They are easily domesticated. The eye is large and projecting, but the ears are short and oblong. They are said to be very swift, and their appearance would indicate it, as they are formed precisely like the red deer of this country.

LARGE LOAD.—The Mobile Tribune, of Sunday, says:

The two trains which arrived here on Friday night from Macon, Miss., brought in 1,472 bales of cotton. The special train had on 1,100 bales and the regular train brought the balance. Last night's train is supposed to have about 350 bales more. These receipts will indicate what the prospects will be in the future of the business on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

"Wiggins, what era in the world's history do you regard with the deepest horror?"

"The chol-era," gasped Wiggins, with a spasmodic shudder.

Affairs in Kansas.

THE WAR ENDED—*All Parties Satisfied with the Peace.*—The St. Louis Intelligencer, of the 25th ult., says:

We have dates from the border of the 19th, the particulars of the last days of the war in Kansas, and circumstances attending the final treaty of peace at Franklin.

The Missourians, true to their word, marched from Westport to attack Lawrence, on the 13th. The army was composed of one regiment of foot and two of mounted men—in all 2,000 men, attended by four pieces of artillery. Gen. Heiskell was in command. On the 13th and 14th, the army marched forty miles, reaching Franklin, three miles from Lawrence. When about four miles from Franklin, the advance guard was fired on by the picket guard of the Lawrence army, and one man killed. The main body was hurried up as rapidly as possible, for the purpose of attacking Lawrence that evening. By the time it reached Franklin, however, it was night, and the contemplated attack was postponed. The army encamped at Franklin, intending to make the assault next day, the 15th.

At midnight, however, an express arrived in camp with the information that Col. Cook, with a large force of U. S. troops, had taken up a position in front of Lawrence for the purpose of protecting it from the proposed attack. Col. Cook communicated notice of his resolution to defend the town, in a note to Gen. Heiskell, warning him of the consequences of an attempt on the place. It is said that Col. Cook had been sent by Gov. Geary, who was urgently solicited by the people of Lawrence to interpose for their protection. On the 15th Gov. Geary arrived at Franklin, and had a consultation with the officers of the invading army. He told them that he was prepared to enforce the laws, to arrest offenders, to crush insurrection and suppress disorders with the aid of the troops placed under his command, and that the interposition of the Missourians under Gen. Heiskell was no longer necessary. As an evidence of his ability to enforce the laws, he told them he had just arrested ninety or a hundred outlaws, who would be properly tried by the legal authorities. In view of these facts, the Governor urged the Missourians to disband and abandon their projected attempt on Lawrence.

Gen. Atchison, Gen. Reid and Col. Titus addressed the meeting and urged compliance with the Governor's proposal. The Governor then withdrew from the conference to afford to the Missourians an opportunity to act among themselves on his suggestion. A meeting was instantly organized by calling Gen. Atchison to the chair. Resolutions were passed declaring that, relying on the protection promised to peaceable settlers by the Governor, they (the invading army) would disband and return to their homes—requesting the Governor to organize and distribute over the Territory a force of militia to protect the settlers from marauders and robbers—and recommending that Col. Titus be made commander of the militia of the Territory. The Missourians then broke up camp and returned home, except those who intended to settle in the Territory.

The ninety or one hundred men arrested by Gov. Geary belonged to the company of Col. Harvey, who made the attack on Capt. Robertson, at Hickory Point. They were captured at Grasshopper Mills, opposite Lecompton, on their return from Hickory Point to Lawrence. It is said that in the attempt to arrest them, one United States soldier and fourteen of Harvey's men were killed.

Lane is not to be found in the Territory. He left Lawrence on the approach of Gov. Geary with the United States troops, and went towards Nebraska. All is quiet in the Territory now.

Foreign Items.

AN ECCENTRIC WRITER.—We translate the following from the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, dated Brussels, August 29:

"In the streets of Brussels may be seen, from time to time, an old, poorly clad man, with snow-white hair, a fine, expressive face, and beautiful, intelligent eyes. His black dress coat is threadbare, and his cap so weather-stained that it would be impossible to tell the color of the cloth. His form is bent with gout, and yet he always walks very briskly, cane in hand. Sometimes he has a loaf of bread under his arm, a bottle of beer, or a little butter on a cabbage-leaf. Every time I pass him, I bow to him, though personally I do not know him. The man lives in a miserable garret in the *Rue du Marais*, where there is no fire in the winter; a poor bed, a few chairs, an old secretary, books and manuscripts, comprise his furniture. This man is Joachim Lelewel, now 70 years of age, the most celebrated Polish writer of modern times, who, during the Polish revolution, was Minister of Public Instruction, and since 1833 has lived at Brussels. He refuses all sympathy, from friends as well as admirers, but lives in self-imposed poverty, from the scanty income derived from his literary labors. A professorship of history, which the Belgian Government, and afterwards the University, had offered him, he refused to accept. An old lady of noble birth died recently, who esteemed the learned Polish refugee so highly that, though not knowing him personally, she left him a legacy of six hundred francs a year. I don't know whether he has accepted it."

DISCOVERY OF ANTIQUITIES IN FRANCE.—The same paper has the following:

The excavations executed near Narbonne, on the site intended for the railway station, have led to the discovery of some interesting antiquities, now deposited in the museum of that town. Among them are a white marble statue, of excellent workmanship, representing Silenus, vases of black terra-cotta and of glass, styles, medals, three inscriptions in Hebrew, and three in Latin of the sixth century. One of the latter is peculiarly remarkable, the first part being in Roman and the rest in Greek characters. It is the epitaph of a man named Domelius, aged 37, of the village of Toanza, and who died under the consulate of Hasilens-Mavortius: "*Obiit Kalendas junias, indictione quinta, Mafortio viro clarissimo, consuls.*" This consul assumed his functions in 527, and is remarkable for having caused copies to be made of the works of Horace.

A SPANISH GENERAL IN TROUBLE.—A correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, writes from Madrid, August 27th:

"I have hitherto abstained from speaking of a very grave matter, of which I am enabled to give you details hitherto unpublished. If I had sent you this news before, the moderado journal, with their habitual insolence, would have cried 'calumny.' Now they cannot. Before the revolution of 1854, and under the moderate government, General Ortega, an intimate friend of Narvaez, was Captain-General of the Canary Islands. One of the richest proprietors of the colony died, leaving a wife, the sole heir to this immense fortune. General Ortega, in confederacy with two superior officers, set up some false heirs, with whom he shared a great part of the deceased's property. The moderado government would have winked at this iniquity, for it was itself guilty of the most shameful practices. Happily the revolution of July broke out, and Espartero's government lent a willing ear to the complaint of the rightful heiress. An inquiry was ordered, and the court-martial has only, within the last few days brought its investigation to a close. I am assured that the Auditor-at-War demands a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment, in irons, against Ortega. It is even said that the government is disposed to ask the French government for the extradition of Ortega and his accomplices. Marshal Couchea has taken immense trouble to hush up the affair, but all his efforts have been ineffectual. He went personally to the Auditor-at-War, and said to him: 'It is impossible that a Spanish general can be guilty of so serious a charge.' The Auditor only replied by showing him the papers and the Marshal was forced to admit that the accusation was well-founded. Marshal Serrano also took steps to procure an acquittal, but desisted when he saw the evidence."

The *Weser Gazette* and other German papers announces that the Poles who returned to Russia on the faith of the Emperor's amnesty, have been arrested.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA IN MADEIRA.—*Fears of Famine.*—The Baltimore Sun of the 23d inst. says the cholera, which at last advices was subsiding, has created great distress at Madeira. A letter from there, dated August 21, says:

It seems to be gradually creeping round the island in a westerly direction. Funchal is decidedly the worst place. For some days, I cannot venture to say how many have died, but perhaps not less than 150 per day, near the beginning of this month. On Sunday, the 3d of August, about 150 lay unburied on the burying-ground, and nobody to do the work. The soldiers were obliged to compel the people to do it, whilst they burnt tar in great quantities to stifle the effluvia.

At Canico the disease has been dreadful—the people dying right and left, without any one to give the slightest assistance or advice.

This epidemic has chiefly been among the working classes and poorest people, but many of a better class have perished. Medicines and mustard for plasters have failed. For the latter turpentine plasters have been substituted.

Another letter says "the amount of suffering that must ensue from the sweeping pestilence is fearful to contemplate; apart from its present ravages, being at a season devoted to agricultural pursuits, want and famine must follow in its train. Many women left widows, and children left fatherless, are thrown upon their own resources, in an impoverished island, formerly so flourishing and beautiful. Medicines and doctors have been sent to the Island by the Portuguese and English governments.

Several gentlemen in New York, as we learn from the Journal of Commerce, are engaged in obtaining relief for the sufferers.

Santeuil, the French poet, used to tell the following story: "I was one day seated in a confessional chair; a lady came and kneeled by me, and gave me the history of her whole life. Fearing that I did not make any answer at the conclusion of her recital, she demanded absolution. 'Do you take me for a priest madam' said I. 'If you are not,' replied the lady, 'why did you listen to me?' I will go and inform against you at the police.' And I, madam, will go and inform your husband."

Report of Commissioner Corwine on the Panama Massacre.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, of the 22d, furnishes that paper with the following information on the above named subject, in a dispatch dated Washington, September 21st:

Mr. Corwine, in his report, states that the riot was commenced by a colored native, who fired a pistol at an American passenger, who was intoxicated. The subsequent attack upon the railroad depot, and the firing upon the passengers, was in pursuance of a plan deliberately formed in advance, in which the authorities of Panama were actively concerned—the police being parties to the plot—and that the ill-mute with the passengers was merely seized upon as a pretext for commencing the assault.

He states also that the military authorities of Panama failed utterly in their duty—that they did nothing to suppress the riot—that they connived at the attack of the police and mob upon the station-house—and were themselves to a very great extent responsible for the massacre.

As the conclusion of the whole matter, Mr. Corwine reports that the Government of New Granada is utterly unable to maintain law and order, and incompetent to the protection of passengers and property crossing the Isthmus. He refers to a variety of incidents within the past few years to sustain this position.

He also recommends the immediate occupation of the Isthmus, from ocean to ocean by the United States, as absolutely necessary for the purposes of securing safety and tranquility to the transit, unless New Granada, after the proper representations shall have been made, and the necessary demand made upon her, in pursuance of treaty stipulations, can satisfy us as to her ability and inclination to afford the proper protection and make speedy and ample atonement for the wrongs inflicted upon our countrymen by the people and officials of the State of Panama.

These recommendations are backed by strong arguments, and are accompanied by elaborate statements of the amount of business done across the Isthmus, and of the extent to which American lives and property require protection.

The report engages the attention of the President and Cabinet. A strong disposition is evinced in some quarters to act immediately upon its recommendations. It is probable, however, that nothing decisive will be done until after the Presidential election. The effect of an immediate movement upon the result of the canvass is feared.

You may rely upon it, however, that Mr. Corwine would not have urged so lofty a policy as this unless certain of being backed up by the Government. He has been appointed Consul at Panama, and unless supported by the Administration, would be very likely to have his exequatur refused by the New Granadian Government for such a recommendation.

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Isaac F. Casey, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

Septimus P. Rice, A. M. Professor of Pure Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

Rev. A. R. Ewin, D. D., Professor of Mixed Mathematics and Natural Science.

J. DeSoto, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages.

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Sold by all the Druggists. au 31

COVINGTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

LOCATED at Covington, Tipton county, twelve miles North of Stanton Depot, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad.—The fourth session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in August, 1856.

The past session our school numbered 104 pupils. During the summer vacation we shall make arrangements for the ample and satisfactory accommodation of all who may favor us with their patronage. We can speak confidently that our school offers superior inducements to parents seeking a quiet healthful home for their daughters during their term of study.

The decided healthfulness of Covington is a fact attested by all who have known our village from its earliest settlement.—From the commencement of our school there has not a single death occurred among our pupils. Our location removes us from exposure to those epidemics which so frequently and fearfully prevail in towns located further South or on the rivers.

Our retired situation and limited population are well calculated to restrain habits of dissipation, and to afford freedom from excitement which is most essential to successful study.

The different denominations have stated services in town every Sabbath. Sabbath Schools are well sustained and are within the reach of all. We promise every effort on our part to inculcate habits of pure morality, and a profound respect for the Biblical and Religious. While we would leave to the parent and preacher the inculcation of sectarian dogmas, we deem it our prerogative and duty, day by day, to testify to the value of experimental religion.

Any information in regard to the plan of study, method of instruction or general regulations of the school can be gained by addressing the subscriber at Covington, or President of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, to whom a package of catalogues will be sent.

EXPENSES

Board, including washing, fuel and lights, $8 per month.
Tuition in English branches $10 and $15 per session of five months. The usual charges will be made for music on piano or guitar and the ornamental branches.

T. J. ALLING, Principal.
Covington, Tipton co., Tenn., July 1, 1856. 29

MEDICAL CARD.

W. RODENHAMER, M. D., would respectfully inform his friends in the South and Southwest, that he has permanently located himself in the city of New York, where he will continue to devote his whole attention to the medical and surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Lower Bowel—such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, etc. He has devoted a number of years to the treatment of those diseases in Louisville, Ky. and Newark, Ia., and for the success attending his peculiar practice, as well as other information on the subject, he refers to his work on those diseases, lately published by J. S. Redfield, of New York, especially addressed to non-medical readers, and for sale at the book-stores of B. M. NORMAN and J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans.

Letters can be addressed to Dr. W. Rodenhamer, 46 Fulton street, First street, New York. my5 M 6m

BOOTH & CO.,

ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine street, New Orleans. Established in 1843. Manufacturers and jobbers at wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

For the accommodation of our friends and the public we have opened a retail department on the same premises. au30

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.

AYER'S PILLS glide, sugar shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is there, and like well planted force in the very foundation of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not bear their plasterers if they knew they could be cured for 25 cents. Try Ayer's Pills, and you know it.

Purify the blood and disease will be started out.

Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already. Take this, beat of all Purgatives, and scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Stomache, Jaundice, Biliousness, derangements of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, all are helped from like darkness before the sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they can cure, suffer no more—the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

That AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is the best medicine for a Cough, is known to the whole world—and that AYER'S PILLS are the best of all Pills, the knowledge of those who have used them.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by every body everywhere in the United States.

WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents.

MARION FEMALE SEMINARY,

MARION, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.—Rev. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal and Professor of Moral, Mental and Natural Sciences.

Mons. JULES BRADY, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.

Mrs. ELLEN T. ADRIAN,

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Miss HELEN B. WEYMOUTH,

ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS.

Miss ANNIE HOPKINS,
Mrs. H. C. PARISH.

MUSIC.

Miss ELEANOR MOORE.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

JOHN F. BONDURANT, Esq. and lady.

The ensuing scholastic year will commence on Wednesday, the 1st of October.

The Institution has entered on its sixth session under the auspices of the same Principal. A sense of duty, interest and pleasure leads his fellow-countrymen with the Institution permanent and perpetual.

The apparatus, Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical, is large and well selected.

There is a numerous cabinet of minerals and fossils in connexion with the Seminary.

There is a library of more than one thousand volumes accessible to the pupils, which will shortly be increased several hundred volumes.

The number of musical instruments, pianos, harp, guitars, etc., is always sufficient to meet the wants of the department.

The building is furnished with a large and excellent collection of maps, charts, diagrams, plates, globes, etc.

The grounds of the Seminary have been enlarged and the entire premises tastefully enclosed.

CATALOGUES.

The Trustees and Principal at a meeting lately held, adopted a uniform for the following reasons:

1st. To secure economy in dress. It is impracticable to secure it otherwise.

2d. Our young ladies are of diverse pecuniary conditions, as is but to be expected where such a number are thrown together; and this obviously is published to the world by the different styles and quality of dress on all public occasions.

3d. On public occasions we dress often, as well as the young ladies, been mortified to hear this objection remarked.

4th. Without a uniform, there being no rule in the article of dress, the region of whims and caprice is left boundless, and the trouble of satisfying these continually diverse fancies is every article, is burdensome and annoying in the extreme. For the above and other good reasons, we have adopted a uniform, and commend it to our patrons and the public. It must be regarded as a law of the institution.

FOR WINTER, BROWN OF MEDIUM SHADE.

DRESSES—Brown Merino and brown calicos, made and trimmed plain.

BONNETS—Plain straw or chick braid, lined; trimmed cherry cape or bonnets for school.

SHOES—Thick sole high-quartered kip, calf, goat or kid.

MANTLES—Same material and color of dress.

GLOVES—Brown kid or brown woolen.

COLLARS—Plain.

HANDKERCHIEFS—Plain linen cambric.

APRONS.

UMBRELLA—A lady's small umbrella.

SUMMER, BLUE.

DRESSES—For school, blue calico or plain blue chambrey and gingham. For church, plain blue muslins or lawns, made and trimmed plain. For special occasions, white, made and trimmed plain.

BONNETS—Plain straw or chick braid lined, trimmed with blue. Cape bonnets for school.

SHOES—Thick sole, high-quartered kip, calf goat or kid.

MANTLES—Blue de berge.

GLOVES—Plain kid or plain silk, for special occasions.

COLLARS—Hamburg embroidered, sprouts, lisps, jumbrelles. No jewelry, except a breastpin.

Catalogues containing all information concerning the school, will be promptly sent on application to the Principal.

Marion, July 22, 1856. au23 3m

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this department will commence on MONDAY, November 17th, 1856, and will terminate in the ensuing March.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.
J. L. Riddell, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
A. H. Dupaquier, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
Gustavus A. Nott, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
J. P. P. Wedekrandt, M. D. Professor of Anatomy.
Thomas Hunt, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
Gilbert S. Vance, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The commencing Dissecting will be open on the third Monday in October.

The Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital, and attend this institution from November to April.

The Students accompany the Professors to their Visits, and free of expense, enjoy extraordinary practical advantages.

There are during the season about eight hundred persons prescribed for daily.

Preliminary to the Course, lectures will be delivered daily in the Amphitheatre of the Hospital, from the first Monday in November, on Clinical Medicine and Surgery, Auscultation and Percussion, and other subjects, without any charge to students.

THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Dean.

The Administrators of the Charity Hospital elect annually, in April, fourteen Resident Students, who are maintained by the institution. au23 10t

CRAWFORD INSTITUTE,

Van Buren, Crawford County, Ark.,

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September next. A large and commodious College edifice, with all the improvements of modern school architecture, will then be ready for occupancy.

EXPENSES.

Expenses, including Tuition and Board, Academy, per Session of five months..... $40 50
Expenses, including Tuition and Board, College, per Session of five months..... 50 00

Pupils or guardians in reducing one or more to science, and wishing to select a moral, healthy and retired locality, will find this College one of the best and cheapest institutions west of Mississippi river.

For additional information or Circular, address

P. S. WOOD, A. M., President.
Van Buren, August 9, 1856. 109 3m

CENTENARY INSTITUTE,

Summerfield, Ala.

THE next session of this Institution will open on the first Monday in October. It is of the highest importance that pupils be present at the beginning.

FACULTY,

FEMALE COLLEGE.

A. H. MITCHELL, D. D., President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science.
Rev. B. F. LABARRIEE, M. A., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
W. C. L. RICHARDSON, M. A., Professor of Natural Science.
J. E. GLEFFER, Prof. of Music, (Vocal and Instrumental.)
Miss FANNIE COLLINS, Teacher of Music.
Mrs. M. C. GLEFFER, Teacher of Drawing, Painting and Wax Work.
Mrs. M. A. CURTISS, Matron.
Mr. and Mrs. A. SEXTON, Steward and Stewardess.

MALE ACADEMY.

Rev. D. C. B. CONNERLY, M. A., Principal and Professor of Languages and English Literature.
J. J. HUTCHINSON, Jr., B. A., Professor of Mathematics.

Notwithstanding the past success of this Institution, yet during its recent anniversary it received a new and mighty impulse. A prospect of far higher degree of usefulness opens before it. We confidently ask public confidence.

R. A. BAKER, President of the Board.
R. J. HARRISON, Secretary. jy26 4m

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.

FACULTY—Rev. H. C. THWEATT, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Belles Lettres and Ancient Languages.

Rev. D. PITTS, A. M., Vice President and Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. HEBERT, M. D., Professor of the Physical Sciences.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER PLAGGE, Professor of Music.

Miss L. RATES, A. M. Instructress in English Literature, Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, etc.

Mrs. AGNES PLAGGE, Instructress in Music and the French Language.

Miss MARY E. CROWDER, M. E. L. Instructress in Academic Department.

Miss E. K. QUARLES, M. E. L., Instructress in Primary Department.

Timely notice will be

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI--NUMBER 30. WHOLE NUMBER 290.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1856.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE--26 CAMP ST.

THE ENGLISH VERSION.

The following letter of Dr. Cumming, in the London Times, is worthy a careful reading:

SIR:—Both here and in America, there has sprung up among some Divines and zealous Christians, a desire to have a new translation of the Holy Scriptures. In America, a new revision is being published, and I must say, judging from the only specimen I have seen, (that of the Book of Job,) my desire to see a new translation in this country is by no means increased. The subject at all events is very much discussed. Some parties, holding peculiar doctrinal views, are very anxious to see the project carried out. Much very plausible evidence of the necessity of it is adduced. It may not be useless or unreasonable, in such circumstances, to adduce a few facts not unlikely to make reflecting minds more satisfied with what we have, and less likely to urge acquiesce in the necessity of what I venture to call a very radical and questionable change.

It appears to me very improbable that so learned, impartial, and judicious a body of translators as the authors of the version of 1611, can be brought together in the 19th century. Their names are dear to every scholar.

Launcelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, intimately acquainted with seven languages; Overal, Dean of St. Paul's, whose scholarship alone raised him to eminence; Adrian Seravia, a first rate linquist; Richard Clarke, celebrated for his profound acquaintance with Hebrew, Greek and Latin; Bedwell, the very first Arabic and Oriental scholar of his day, to whom Lightfoot acknowledges the deepest obligation; Kidy, Regius Professor of Hebrew, at Cambridge, pronounced by a competent judge to be the "very chiefest of those who were the flower of the University, for Knowledge of Tongues;" Dr. Rainolds, described in Wood's Athenæ Oxon, as "prodigiously read in all kinds of learning, and most excellent in tongues;" Kilby, renowned for his Hebrew and Rabbinical learning; "Miles Smith, as he says Wood," was so conversant as an expert in Chaldaic, Syriac, and Arabic, that he made them almost as familiar as his native tongue." Brett, Rector of Quainton, was according to the same competent judge, "a famous man for learning as well as piety, and versed in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac and Ethiopic tongues"; Ward, a learned friend of Usher and Bois, reputed to be the first Greek scholar in Europe. These are a few specimens of the profoundly learned, judicious, and pious men who executed the translation of 1611. Let me now adduce several impartial testimonies to its excellence, its accuracy, and faithfulness.

Seldon says, "The English translation of the Bible is the best translation in the world."

Pocock, the highest authority in Oriental literature and languages, describes our version as "being so agreeable to the original that we might well choose among others to follow it, were it not our own."

Dean Swift says: "I am persuaded that the translators of the Bible were masters of an English style much fitter for that work than any we see in our present writings, which I take to be owing to the simplicity that runs through the whole."

Bishop Lowth says: "The vulgar translation of the Bible is the best standard of our language."

Bishop Horsely observes: "Their reference to the Hebrew idiom is supposed at once to have enriched and adorned our language."

Lord Monboddo,—"I hold the English Bible to be the best standard of the English language we have at this day."

Bishop Middleton,—"The style of our present version is incomparably superior to anything which might be expected from the finical and perverted taste of our own age. It is simple, it is harmonious, it is energetic; and, which is of no small importance, use has made it familiar, and time has rendered it sacred."

Dr. Whittaker,—"It may be compared with any translation in the world, without fear of inferiority. It has not shrunk from the most rigorous investigation, and in spite of numerous attempts to supersede it, it has hitherto remained unrivalled in the affections of the country."

Dr. Adam Clark,—"For accuracy and general fidelity, competent judges allow that this translation greatly exceeds all modern versions, either English or foreign."

Geddes, a learned and laborious Roman Catholic, candidly admits, "If accuracy, fidelity, and the strictest attention to the letter of the text, be supposed to constitute the qualities of an excellent version, this, of all versions, must in general be accounted the most excellent. Every sentence, every word, every letter, and point, seem to have been weighed with the nicest exactitude, and expressed, either in the text or margin, with the greatest precision."

Dr. Newman, whose earliest and purest creed was drawn from it, thus writes of it, as if the miserable contrast to it presented in the Douai and Rheims had awakened all his better feelings, sympathies and recollections: "Who will not say the uncommon beauty and marvellous English of the Protestant Bible is not one of the great strongholds of heresy (Protestantism) in this country. It lives in the ear like a music that can never be forgotten, like the sound of church bells which the convert hardly knows how he can forego. Its felicities seem to be almost things rather than mere words. It is part of the national mind, and the anchor of national seriousness. The memory of the dead passes into it.—The potent traditions of childhood are stereotyped in its verses. The power of all the grief and trials of a man is hidden beneath its words. It is the representative of his best moments, and all that there has been about him of soft, and gentle, and pure, and penitent, and good, speaks to him for ever out of his English Bible. It is his sacred thing, which doubt has never dimmed and controversy never soiled. In the length and breadth of the land there is not a Protestant with one spark of religiousness about him whose spiritual biography is not in his Saxon Bible."

Trench, who quotes and admires these words of Newman, himself a master of the English tongue, speaks of our version as "having the happy wisdom, the instinctive tact with which its authors have steered between any futile mischievous attempt to ignore the full rights of the Latin part of the language on the one side, and on the other any burdening of their version with such a multitude of learned Latin terms as should cause it to forfeit its homely character, and shut up great portions of it from the understanding of plain and unlearned men."

It is also worthy of remark that if all the defects in our version were remedied, the great truth embodied in the articles, creeds, and confessions of the Reformed Church would stand out in brighter and more prominent relief; but the danger of beginning to alter in the present state and temper of parties does seem so real, that, as long as there can be secured a learned and honest ministry, it is better to leave slight mistranslations to their living correction. With a severe logical mind, our early, deep, and inveterate associations with its very letter may go for very little.—But human nature is not all understanding, and its only nutriment is not hard logic. Few of us are aware how small a share pure reason has in the formation of some of our deepest and most decided convictions. The words of our English version have been wrought into the very substance of our speech, our thoughts, and household terms. They ring like sweet chimes in our hymns, our prayers, our best sermons. The best and purest literature of our country has its roots in that noble version; and never does orator speak with such force, or poet sing with such pathos, as when they find fit vehicles of their thoughts in its imagery, its text, and homely Saxon.

It is no slight apology for retaining our present version that it is the common anchorage at this moment of all the sections of the Protestant Church. Here they ride out many a heavy storm, and feel nearer and more akin to each other as they look at, and love and study their common heritage. The Catholic tongue of Protestant Christendom is here, and our various denominations, after talking in their respective dialects and peculiar provincialisms, return and are refreshed by speaking their common mother tongue. Here is the broad quiet field where all Christians may feel, after they are weary with jostling in the narrow paths of sectional differences, a freshness and dewy purity in the air, and a fragrance and a music all around that must serve to deaden and diminish.

Should you have space, and I have time, I may venture to add in another paper a few comparative proofs of the vast superiority of our common version to the trim, new-fangled version now issuing from the American press—the miserable so named "improved" version of the Unitarian body, and the heavy and distorted production of the learned men of Douai and Rheims. Meanwhile let the importance of the subject, the recent propositions of Mr. Heywood in Parliament, and the late agitation of it out of doors, plead my apology for this communication. I am, sir, your obedient servant. JOHN CUMMING.

Wednesday Aug. 13.

GERMAN MISSIONS.

To the Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South:

Dear Brother:—It is a long time since we gave you our last report of the missionary work among the German people in New Orleans. Our silence has, however, not been occasioned by a spiritual drought. No, thank God, during these long and hot summer months we have had copious showers of mercy and grace to fructify this portion of God's moral vineyard. The missionaries and their families, as well as our people, have graciously been spared from sickness, with the exception of a few that have had the typhus fever.

Our work has been going on uninterruptedly, and God has smiled upon us and blessed our labors.

The work is gradually going forward in the First Mission. There has been no revival of a special kind, but the Missionary has been attending to his work faithfully. He preached the word in season and out of season. He has practically carried out the injunction of the Apostle Paul, "Reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long suffering and doctrine."

Some of the material for building a spacious brick church for this mission has been purchased, and had there not been such a painful scarcity of funds, the building would have been put up this summer. We trust, however, that in the superintending providence of God, the means will be forthcoming to erect and finish this so much needed edifice.

In the Second Mission we have had a glorious time ever since our conference. There has been a continual revival up to the present time. We have received sixty into the Church on probation since Conference, fifty of these we have reason to believe were happily converted to God. The largest number of these converts were born and reared within the pales of the Roman Catholic Church; they have now firmly and forever renounced the soul-destroying errors of Romanism. One of them was a daughter of the old stock of Israel, but has now become a *Christina Mary Magdalena*, (the name given to her at her baptism,) a happy follower of Jesus Christ.

A number of these new converts have wonderful tales to tell of their former religious career in superstition and sin, especially of their priests, under whose dominion they were; who not only blinded their spiritual eyes with their damnable superstitions, but tried also to weaken their natural understanding and make them believe that the cohabiting of a holy Priest of the holy mother Church of Rome, was the greatest temporal blessing a pretty looking girl, or even a married young woman could receive. But the fathers and husbands were not quite so eager to covet such a blessing, their eyes began to open, and they emerged from the gross darkness of a priest-ridden Church into the marvelous light of the Son of God.

Our Beer-Garden Chapel has already yielded the interest of the few hundred dollars that were spent in building it. Would that all our friends could have been present on last Sunday at the Sacramental meeting that was held in it.—Our beloved Presiding Elder, Dr. Kenner, preached to a well filled house on the words: "Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."—Math. 25:34. Although the greatest part could not understand all the preacher said, nevertheless all were blessed, for the spirit of God was in it.

The Lord's Supper was a feast to all. About one hundred partook of it. Among all this number there were perhaps not ten whose eyes were not suffused with tears of joy and gratitude. At the close of the meeting we opened the doors of the Church, and twenty-six came forward, old and young, and surrounded the altar to give us their hands and names, and we trust to God their hearts. Publicans and sinners are among the number.

So then dear friends of Christ and his missionary cause, whilst we assure you that, aided by your willing gifts, we were enabled to erect this Chapel in a very destitute part of the city, we can also publish to you that already the hymns of praise go up to God from it, and the shouts of new-born souls ring within its walls to the praise of our glorious King Emanuel.

A very interesting young woman was led to this Chapel to hear us preach, merely to amuse herself, but the word of God became too strong for her, and her amusement was turned into weeping. Last week she was hopefully converted to God, and thereby rescued from a house of ill-fame.

Thanks to God, whilst pleasure-seekers went out of the city to spend, as they no doubt anticipated, happy moments of choicest pleasure at those resorts of [illegible] vanity, we were made to experience pleasures far superior to those that the worldly-minded ever may experience in having been instrumental in leading and guiding precious immortal souls to the kingdom of heaven. Whilst hundreds of those pleasure-hunters are now numbered with the dead, and a large number have lost all they possessed, we still enjoy good health, are strong in body, and are rich in the reception of our daily bread. The aid and co-operation of our beloved Brother Jacob Uber, Local Preacher, has been very valuable to us. May God bless him and raise him up to take his stand as a regular soldier in the regiments.

The Third and Fourth Missions have been kept alive, the Missionary has tried hard to maintain his ground. From the recent success we have had, of coming into possession of two new Chapels in that department of our missionary work, we take courage, and hope that we shall finally succeed. In the Fourth District, a neatly built Chapel, standing on a lot of ground 64 feet front, and well lifted up, was deeded to our Church by the Trustees of the United Disciples of Christ Church. The property is valued at $3,000, and $700 must be paid on it yet as a debt resting upon it. There is a fine prospect in this part of the city (on Sixth street,) to gather a large congregation.

In Carrollton a very neat Chapel was built this summer with a steeple to it, which is now ready for dedication.—May God move upon the hearts of his people, and cause them to aid in the cancelling of the debt contracted in building it, which amounts to about $1200. We hope that this house will, by the blessing of God, be the means of drawing a larger number of hearers and of increasing the Society. May those that love Christ and the Missionary cause still remember us and aid us with their means and prayers.

J. M. HOFER, Missionary.

New Orleans, Sept. 27, 1856.

Death of Two Ministers.

UNION CHURCH, Miss., September 26, 1856.

Another minister has fallen. Rev. Stephen Regan, long and well known as a pious and useful Methodist preacher died of Dropsy at his residence in Marion county, Mississippi, August 10, 1856, in the 60th year of his age, and 30th of his christian ministry.

Bro. Regan was born in North Carolina in 1796. When quite young came to Marion county and settled a farm, where amassed quite a competency for his family. When at the age of seventeen he was aroused to a concern about the salvation of his soul: he shortly afterwards found peace in believing in his Saviour and attached himself to the M. E. Church, which church he served with faithfulness and zeal until he came to this county, when he felt it impressed upon him to preach the gospel. He conferred not with flesh and blood, but immediately asked and obtained a license to preach from the Water Holes church, where he lived a pattern of christian piety, beloved and venerated as a man of God and a christian minister.

Bro. Regan was never connected with the regular itinerant ministry, yet he sometimes labored much within his reach. Though he possessed a good order of talents he was not altogether free from weakness, still it pleased God, to honor him above many of his fellows. When he spent the thirty years of his ministry and when he ceased to work, even with his armor bright. Though his health was often very bad, for many years he was ready to work, to meet and help the circuit preacher, and take him to his house, where he found a home, a resting place, and one ever ready to cheer and comfort him in his toil and labor of love.

He loved the church, he knew and loved her doctrine and discipline. It was his delight to study the word of God, to instruct and correct the errors of his neighbors and brothers. He was a man of prayer, "and ordered his family aright before the Lord." He never withheld from them his prayers and Godly counsel.

For many years before his death he was so severely afflicted with Asthma as not to be able to labor but little, yet he maintained his integrity. For several months before his death could not go out of his house, yet he would labor there around his dying bed, exhorting his family and friends to live right and fear God, for his work was now done, he could not stay with them longer to counsel them.

Bro. Regan was a man sound in judgement and doctrine, though some what peculiar in some of his notions, yet he feared God and loved his church. He had the practical views of heartfelt bible religion and loved to talk of its enjoyment "for the secret of the Lord was with him."

During his illness he spoke often and freely to the writer of this sketch of his sufferings, and we rejoiced together while speaking of meeting his father and children in heaven. He blessed the Lord that his long and severe suffering would soon be over.

His death though sudden was indeed triumphant. He exhorted his wife and children to be faithful and meet him in heaven for said he, "I soon will be there." His last hours were calm and full of peace. As he neared the turbid waves of boisterous Jordan, he asked his wife not to leave him for Jesus is here. He suddenly but sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

JOHN B. DAWEN.

BAYOU BARTHOLOMEW, La., September 24.

Bro. McTyeire:—It was my lot to stand by the bedside of our Bro. Jeptha Hughes and see him breathe his last on the 11th day of this month, about quarter past eight o'clock, P. M. Bro. Hughes, as you know, was a preacher on this (Morehouse) circuit, with Bro. J. Pipes. Bro. Hughes was a man of no ordinary preaching abilities, he lived right and died right. He said a short time before he died, he had no fears of death. He talked but little for some days before he died, but seemed to be conscious of every thing. Even when he was evidently dying, he turned and looked at me and I asked him if he knew me, he motioned his mouth and nodded his head. I have no doubt but Bro. Hughes is now reaping the reward of his many years labors, as a Methodist preacher, and an humble follower of our Lord. He has left an affectionate wife and four children as well as a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. But our loss is his gain.

Yours truly,

E. K. W. ROSS.

Confession of Sin.

Confession of sin, and its relation to the forgiveness of sin, is a subject of great practical moment. There is in the Bible, now and then, a startling prominence given to Confession, as though it were all that is *necessary* to the soul's forgiveness. It is true that the Bible assigns great prominence and importance to the humble and thorough confession of one's sins, the individual bringing, as far as practicable, everything forth into the light. And it is not difficult to conceive and assign some reasons for this.

By this course, evidence is furnished that a process of faithful dealing is begun with the soul. The way of confession involves the essential idea of thoroughness, because it is a separating, analyzing process—a taking up of the parts, going through the books, item by item. Very much as the merchant does, if he would know how he stands. A rough lumping and guess will afford no satisfaction to a creditor of his.—But when he takes up the details, then he means to know, and those concerned shall know all about it.

By this accuracy of detail involved in the idea of confession, separating our sins, looking at the items and parts of our sinning, we gain the most vivid conception or realization of the amount of our sinning, the enormous bulk and magnitude which grows up from the sum total of our sinning. By entering into the minuteness in question, we are helped to understand how great sinners we are, just as going over the parts, or running separately to pass before the mind the parts, which go to make up some enormous material bulk, brings us the nearest to an adequate conception of that bulk. How imperfect our idea of the size of the earth, from reading the figures—25,000 miles around it. But when we begin and survey in detail, with the number and dimensions of each, the continents, islands, peninsulas, oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, which go to make up the earth's size, we have then, impressively mapped to our vision, the greatness of the world we inhabit. Just so it is, we approximate, in thought, toward the bulk, the vast aggregation of our sinning.

Another important service confession renders, is, that the particularity so essential to it, affects the heart. It is a law of our nature that specific views and statements move us, whilst generals are remote and cold. By confessing sin, the heart becomes more sensibly affected with the evil—the unmixed hatefulness of sin. It is the remark of one in the olden time, that, "while sin sits close in the heart its baseneess is hid; we cannot see it, till we cast it forth by confession; as a man cannot see the corruption that is in his stomach till he spits it out." In this way, by a course of thorough, faithful confession, one attains to utter, is ever constrained to utter the patriarch's self-abhorring formula—"Behold I am vile." In this way, he comes into a state to receive, and become a partaker of the promise couched in the Apostle John's pregnant words: "If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and cleanse us from all unrighteousness." The same authority tells us in the immediate connection, that it is not the confession, but the blood of Jesus Christ his Son that cleanseth us from all sin. Another Apostle tells us, that this *only* cleanses, "Without the shedding of blood there is no remission." It is not worth the while to go into an argument to show, that according to the Scriptures, the blood, the atonement of Christ is the ground, the procuring cause of the pardon, the cleansing, not the confession. The confession is connected as a condition; a fit and reasonable, still only a condition. It is the blood of Jesus Christ, his Son which cleanses us from Sin. We cannot then more fitly close these remarks than by exalting, in connection with the confession, and infinitely above it, the Blood which cleanseth.—[Independent.

Later from Havana.

By the arrival Monday morning of the United States Mail Steamship Black Warrior, Capt. Hulloch, from New York via Havana, we have dates from the latter place to the 3d inst., from which we extract the following items:

A forged check on the Industrial Bank at Havana, for $10,400, was paid by that bank a short time since. It was presented by a mere youth, who succeeded in escaping with the money, although his residence had been ascertained and searched.

The passengers of the British mail steamer Tay, whose wreck we have previously noticed, arrived at Havana on the 27th, on the British steamer Amphion. They reported the Tay as being a total wreck, nothing being saved but a few sails and boats, the passengers' baggage even being lost.

The schooner Mary W., Capt. Thomas, from Rio, bound for New Orleans, was totally lost off Cape Corientes, on the night of the 29th August. The captain, his wife and the crew barely escaped with their lives, as the vessel sunk in deep water, two minutes after she struck. They landed in an uninhabited part of the Island of Cuba, and after suffering many hardships arrived safely in Havana. They speak in the highest terms of the kindness which they received at the hands of the people in the towns through which they passed.

Yellow fever had almost entirely disappeared from the Island, and business was rapidly improving.

Wian and Chauncey, the American seamen who had been sentenced to the chain gang, had been sent to the Isle of Pines.

The American Consul at Havana publishes in the *Diario de la Marina* that the rates at which tobacco will be in future received into Mexico.

Insurrection from Northern Mexico.

By the schooner Chrysolite, Capt. Ackerly, which arrived on Sunday, from Brazos Santiago, we have received copies of the Matamoros *Libertad Extra*, of the 16th and 17th ult. From these we learn that the troubles which for some months have been threatening Nuevo Leon with civil war, had at last reached the culminating point.

The troops of Nuevo Leon who adhered to Gen. Vidauri, have been defeated while attempting to invade the State of San Louis de Potosi. The battle took place at a town called Matahuala; it was a total rout.

Several other divisions of Vidauri's army have been defeated; one under command of Col. Martin Zayas, at Villagrave, and another consisting of 500 men, while attacking the town of Mier.

The *Libertad Extra* says:

The troops with which Don Vidauri wished to open the campaign, have been destroyed by toe defenders of the government. The ex-general in chief of the army of the North will surely not triumph in Tamaulipas, for the people of the State defend it with bravery, in defence of liberty and reform, which the Executive of the Republic wishes to establish in conformity with the plan of Ayutla. The people of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila will not continue to spill their blood to carry out the caprices of one whose only aim is absolute dominion on the frontier. This we hope, from their good sense, and the convictions that peace and order are the first necessity of the country.

The same paper also publishes the details of the capitulation of Vidauri's partisans after their defeat at Mier. Vidauri's troops were to retire with their arms, on condition of not serving against the Government on any future occasion; the prisoners were to be liberated, the dead buried, and the wounded attended by the government surgeons.

Louisiana Intelligence.

WEATHER IN CONCORDIA PARISH.—The Vidalia Intelligencer of the 2d inst., says:

Ever since Sunday week up to the present writing, the weather has been remarkably cold for a Southern September.

On Sunday, the 21st of September, there was a cold equinoctial rain-storm which ceased on Monday, but left cold dreary clouds behind; and cold wintry mornings has been the order of the weather clerk ever since.

There was frost last week, but there has been a more powerful one on Tuesday night of the present week.

The ground on Wednesday morning, as we have authentic information to state, was whitened with frost from Natchez as far west as Trinity.

IN OUACHITA.—The Ouachita Register, of the 27th ult., says:

On Wednesday morning last, the 24th inst., we had the pleasure of taking a chilly look at Jack Frost, whose advent here so early has caused some astonishment.

IN WEST BATON ROUGE.—The Sugar Planter, of the 4th inst., says:

Jack Frost, that hoary-headed individual, has come in good earnest. On Wednesday morning last, he spread himself intensely. The grass and house-tops looked as if a small snow storm had taken place.

Mississippi Intelligence.

FIRST ANNUAL FAIR AT GRENADA.—The Agricultural and Mechanical Association of this flourishing town announce their first annual fair, to be holden on "The Fair Grounds," at that place, and commence October 22d. The articles for premiums are comprised under the general head of "American Manufactures," "Agriculture," "Live Stock," and "Written Articles on Agriculture and Horticulture."

Nothing that grows in the South or is made by human hands here, but can come into competition for a premium at this fair.

FROST IN NATCHEZ.—The Courier, of the 2d inst, says:

There was no mistaking the white frost yesterday morning—it was apparent to any and every one that sallied forth before sunrise—It was on the hills and in the valleys, wherever the eye might be directed. Yesterday, the first day of October, we had a severe white frost! One that the tender plants must have felt, and one that will doubtless prove of great injury to them. We could not refrain from the reflection, that while the fever was prostrating our people last year on the first of October, what a blessing of hope such a demonstration would have been to her citizens.

SHIPWRECK.—The Philadelphia Ledger, of the 1st instant, publishes the following special dispatch:

Atlantic City, Sept. 30, 1856.—Bark Kirkland, of Baltimore, Robert Benthall, master, from Rio Janeiro, bound to New York, laden with coffee, came ashore last night, about four miles south of Absecom. Vessel a total loss; crew saved.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC AT NEW YORK.

The United States Mail Steamship Baltic, Comstock, commander, arrived at New York on the morning of the 29th ult. She left Liverpool on the 17th.

A demonstration of welcome to John Frost, the Chartist, was made in London on the 15th. A procession moved along the streets to Primrose Hill, where the meeting was constituted. Ernest Jones occupied the chair. The exercises commenced by the singing of a democratic ode to the air of "God save the Queen," after which various speakers addressed the assemblage. The proceedings were characterized by good order and moderation. About 10,000 persons were present.

The London Times, in a leading article, ridicules the Chartist demonstration, calls it a complete failure, and requests the attention of its respected friend King Bomba, to the fact that in the capital of Great Britain a set of foolish fanatics are at full liberty to parade the streets and prate at their will about the destruction of our religious and political superstitions.

A meeting of the National Sunday League was held in St. Martin's Hall, London, and a resolution adopted that the music in the Parks of the metropolis and in the towns of the Kingdom on Sundays, has been pro-

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says:

As yet no preparations are making for the Congress to be held at Paris this winter, and which is to consist of the second representatives who assisted at the Congress last spring; but there appears to be no doubt that such a meeting will be held, with a view to settle, with the least possible delay, questions arising out of the treaty of Paris.

In reference to the rumors that have been so long afloat concerning the Emperor's health, the *Independance* says:

The Emperor, as to whose health so many exaggerated and even ridiculous reports are in circulation, is very well. There is, in fact, nothing the matter with him but some indolmable, flying gout pains, for which he went to be cured at Plombieres, and which will prevent him from taking so much horse exercise as he has been accustomed to.—Dr. Barthe, from Paris, is now attending his Majesty.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News writes:

I have just learned a piece of news which may perhaps be considered very important. The Prussian Ambassador, Count de Hatzfelt, accompanied by his lady, left Paris this morning for Biarritz, where it is said they are to stay a week. This looks very like an *entente cordiale* between the French Emperor and the King of Prussia on the subject of Neufchatel.

In the Paris correspondence of the London *Post* we find the following paragraph:

I believe I may inform you that the French and English Governments are under the impression that the conduct of the King of Naples will oblige them to withdraw the members of their respective missions, and break off all diplomatic relations. At the present moment I am assured Austria is using every effort to prevent such a proceeding, but the next few days must, I now think, bring this long pending question to a crisis.

The Cologne *Gazette* states that the new collective note which the Western Powers intend sending to the King of Naples, and which, it is said, has already been forwarded, dwells on the necessity of carrying out the following four points: 1. Suppression of the arbitrary authority of the police and of punishments arbitrarily inflicted by that body. 2. An amelioration in the political administration, and a modification in the exercise of justice in what relates to judicial proceedings previously to trial. 3. The creation of credit establishments, so as to give an impetus to commerce and manufactures. 4. Permission to all emigrants and exiles to return to their country, and their restoration to their civil rights and former position, provided they sign an act of submission.

The affair in Kabylia, Algeria, which took place on the 2d inst., is detailed in a report to the French Secretary of War. The crops of the French had been gathered, and were heaped up around the village of Dra-el-Mizan, when 6,000 Kabyles came down to burn it, one battalion of the 45th regiment, and a squadron of Chasseurs d'Afrique. The natives were put forward in advance and the regulars remained in concealment. The Kabyles came on furiously and drove back the native contingent, but suddenly found themselves charged with the bayonet by the battalion of infantry. Notwithstanding the superiority of discipline and arms on the side of the French the great disparity of numbers rendered the contest severe and its result, for a time, doubtful, until the Chasseurs d'Afrique charged finally with great effect, and the enemy fled. On the 5th the mountaineers came down again, but they had not reckoned on the considerable reinforcements the French had received in the interval, and they were driven back with loss. It is said that an expedition against the Kabyles will at once take place. Any operations that the French have contemplated against the Riff pirates are for the present postponed.

Count Berkenhoff, it is expected, will arrive in Madrid shortly for the purpose of announcing to the Queen of Spain the accession of the Czar to the throne, as a first step towards the establishment of diplomatic relations between the courts of St. Petersburg and Madrid.

It is stated that Gonzales Bravo is to be appointed Minister of Spain at Washington.

There is nothing new politically from Spain.

Accounts from the Canary Islands mention that the state of siege was proclaimed there on the 8th, on receipt of orders to that effect from the home Government.

The Spanish Government had received dispatches from the Captain-General of Cuba, dated 12th of August, announcing that the island continued to enjoy tranquility, and that its sanitary condition had improved.

Details of the Czar's coronation at Moscow are received, and correspondents all rm the pageant to have been on a most extraordinary scale of splendor. After the ceremony was performed, an important ukase was issued, by which an amnesty was accorded to the political offenders of 1820 and 1831, and in other respects a foundation has been laid for great practical reforms.

The *Suisse* journal announces that the Federal Council had replied to the note presented to it by the Prussian representative, M. de Sydow, in reference to Neufchatel, in which note the Prussian Government reserved its right of sovereignty over the canton. In reply, the Federal Council declares that it cannot admit the right claimed by Prussia, for the reason already expressed in the negative reply of the Federal Directory of the 1st and 6th of March, 1848, and the Council expresses regret that events, in every way deplorable, should have given a motive for the renewal of this protest.

According to the same journal, M. de Sydow had an interview with M. Stompfli, President of the Federal Council, from whom he demanded that the prisoners should be treated with kindness, and that the judicial inquiry and trial should not be too hastily conducted, as such a course might complicate still more the diplomatic relations of Prussia with the confederation, and might create fresh difficulties. M. Stompfli replied that Switzerland was the last country to which such observations ought to be addressed, since its legislation with respect to political offences and crimes was the least severe that existed. Justice, he added, should take its course, and the confederation was firmly determined to reject all diplomatic intervention.

Letters from China have come to hand. At Canton is reported (as was announced by telegraph per Canada,) the suspension of the long-established firm of Wetmore & Co. Their failure was quite unexpected. Liabilities are stated at $324,000, and assets at $318,000. The amount due to foreigners on the spot is calculated at $50,000, and to Chinese about $30,000.

Dr. Parker, U. S. Commissioner, was at last accounts at Foochow, but had been unable to get an interview with the Viceroy.

The U. S. steamer Jacinta broke down on her way to Simoda, Japan, with Consul Townsend Harris on board, and had put back to Whampoa for repairs.

The Indian mail brings intelligence from Foochow, July 24th, of an unfortunate affair which occurred there, and by which an American gentleman, Mr. Howard Cunningham, lost his life. A street row occurred between some of the Canton men belonging to an American firm, and the people of the place. Mr. Cunningham attempted to disperse the parties, and was stabbed.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.—The New York Times' Washington correspondent, in a dispatch dated Monday, 29th ult., gives the following interesting items of Washington news:

It is said the Administration will make a demand on New Granada for speedy and ample atonement for the wrongs inflicted on our countrymen by officers and people of the State of Panama—and meanwhile our naval forces will exercise more vigilance than heretofore for the protection of our citizens of the Isthmus.

Court-martial will be ordered to try certain officers of the brig Bainbridge, upon charges of immorality and conduct detrimental to the naval service, on the arrival of the Savannah from the Brazil station, which is daily expected at New York, there being on board of the latter vessel several material witnesses of Government.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate,

Terms, Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1856.

Bishop Paine's Appointments—A Correction.

Aberdeen, Miss., October 3, 1856.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire—Dear Brother:—It seems impossible to correct the errors which have got into our Advocates respecting the times of holding the sessions of the Conferences. In your last issue, now before me, I observe repeated errors which I thought I had corrected long since. And as they may mislead the members of the Conferences I make this last attempt to prevent such results. I copy from the only *official plan* which I have published. I am on the eve of starting to the first named:

Indian Mission, at Chickasaw Academy, October 23, 1856.

East Texas Conference, at Paris, November 5, 1856.

Texas Conference, at Gonzales, December 3, 1856.

Will the Nashville Christian Advocate

R. PAINE.

New Dress.—In a few weeks we expect to present the New Orleans Christian Advocate to its patrons in a new dress—plain as a Quaker and as neat. The present type of the third and fourth pages and that in which extracts are set on the first and second pages will be enlarged. And other wholesome arrangements introduced. As to the sheet itself, there will be a better material of paper, but no enlargement, at least not until the beginning of a new volume.

New Books.—We are indebted to the publishers Garrett & Co., New York, through the politeness of Mr. Norman, Book Seller and Stationer 14 Camp street, for the following volumes just from the press:—

Magdalen Hepburn: by Mrs. Olyphant. This is a story of the Scottish Reformation, so rich in heroic material—by the author of "Zaidee"—which the readers of Blackwood will accept as a sufficient recommendation.

Life and Learn.—A convenient and well devised guide for all who wish to speak and write correctly; instructions in the practice of punctuation and how to write for the press, etc. We recommend this little red book.

Rev. J. M. Bonnell, says the Christian Advocate, passed through Nashville, last week, *en route* for Tuskaloosa, to take charge of the Female Seminary in that place. He informs us that on the eve of his leaving Frankfort, Ky., the Methodist church in that city was consumed by fire. Vigorous measures were instantly initiated to erect a new and better building.

A Wise Donation.—Mr. Farmer, M. P. a munificent British Methodist, had each member of the late Wesleyan Conference presented with a copy of "The Tongue of Fire," at his own cost. We should like to be able to give away a few thousands, in the same way, at the approaching Conferences of the M. E. Church in America.

Dr. Smith's Book.—The lectures of the President of Randolph Macon College, Virginia, on the Philosophy and Practice of Slavery have been booked neatly by our Book Agents and a copy is before us. We have prepared a somewhat extended notice for next week's paper. It is a book *ad tempora*. If we had a depository here it seems to us we could sell a large edition of it, within the next few months. It is bold and honest—sound, sensible and Southern.

Cost of Episcopacy.—The papers of the Protestant Episcopal Church are trying to stir up the members of that communion to endowing their Diocesan Episcopacy. New York and Pennsylvania have large funds, the others have little or none. The Bishop throws himself upon the Parishes along with the pastors. Alabama has 1100 communicants. The assessments on the Parishes made in 1854, for the support of the Bishop, were about $2,400, or more than $2 for each communicant! The salary of the Bishop, we observe, is $2,250 per annum.

British Wesleyan Finances.—The leading financial interests of the Wesleyan Methodists, as reported at the late Conference, are in excellent condition. The contributions for the year stand about as follows:

Foreign Missions	$000,000
Home Missions	00,000
Chapel Building and Loan Church	000,000
Theological Training of Students	11,000
Education of Ministers' Children	15,000
Day Schools for the Poor	22,000
Sabbath Schools	40,000
Trust Society	18,000

The devil tempts industrious people; but idle people tempt the devil.

MORAL ABILITY AND INABILITY.

THE GREAT QUESTION DODGED.

The Puritan Recorder broaches in an editorial series a theory on the "Incorruptible Seed," in which is put forth the latest phase of metaphysical Calvinism. It maintains the idea that the life which springs up in the soul at regeneation, has its seed in the word, or thought, of God, effectually conveyed, then for the first time, to the mind. This *rationale* the Editor thinks throws light on the vexed question of ability and inability. Regeneratiou is wrought by God's effoctually speaking his own thought into the mind. Every human mind has an ability to receive what God gives, when he brings in his gift with a strong hand, over all obstructions that the carnal mind interposes.

We give an extract from the Recorder September 25, touching the general application to this new view:

It shows us, in the next place, the inutility of some of the disputes about human liberty in regeneration. Some earnestly insist, that in regeneratioo, the mind has "a liberty of contrary choice," or a "self-determining power." Such questions, however, may be left to be settled by metaphysicians, and the truth in this case may all be saved to us without the labor of settling them at all. If God regenerates the soul by that thought becomes the spark to kindle the new and divine life, then we see not why the recipient of of the thought stands not as free in receiving it, as men do in receiving a new thought from any other source. The question of a liberty of the contrary choice has no place in our process of receiving the communicated thoughts of other minds, since really no choice is exercised in that intellectual act. All that God's power, exerted in the case of our receiving his thoughts, does, is to remove the obstructions existing in our minds—insensibility and death. The whole is embraced in his effectual conveyance of his own thoughts to the sinner. The liberty of our will seems to be neither infringed nor exercised in the case. The intellect acts, of course, in taking the idea, after all obstructions of heart and will are removed. When, under such circumstances, God speaks, the soul hears, and God's idea is taken before the will acts, and it becomes the cause of the will's subsequent action. God's idea, so presented to the mind, is as sure to be received by the understanding, as the image of an object presented to the eye is sure to imprint himself on the retina. To an open eye the light of heaven insures an effectual conveyance of the image, without an act of will. So when God opens the eye of the mind, by removing all the blindness of the heart, his own light insures the impress of his own idea upon it, without an interference of the will *pro or con*. He simply conveys his own idea to a mind now not unwilling to receive it.

So it comes to this; that the Calvinistic theories of power of choice and inability are thrown overboard altogether. They can't stand. They won't hold out. Their advocates, weary of their weakness and contradictions and difficulties, are resorting to a theory that leaves out the will and dodges the whole question.

THE EXPURGATED OVID.

We liked the plan of Professor Brooks' Ovid, as far as we had leisure to examine it, on its appearance a few years ago, and so spoke of it. A critical friend has gone over it carefully and we take pleasure in laying his opinion before those of our readers who take interest in such matters.—[Ed. Adv.

Books' Ovid.—Notwithstanding the highly attractive tate rior of this book, and the declaration in the preface that it is an expurgated edition of the Metamorphoses of that fascinating poet, I amsorry to be compelled to caution teachers who hove not read the work thomselves, against adopting it. Expurgated edition indeed! So far is this from being the case, that there is no small amount of morni filth in it, insomuch that it is altogether an unsuitable book to be introdnced into boys' schools, much less those for girls. I read it through with a pupil myself last year, and was mortified on finding so much corruption in what professed to be undefiled. There is much poetry and mythology in the notes, but hardly any critical matter; and seldom does the author attempt to explain for the pupil passages of real difficulty; so that, on the whole, I cannot but regard it as not ooly deficient, but otherwise as highly objectionable.

W. McCALLEN.

Washington county, Miss.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Greensboro, September 15, 1856.

I forward you my fourth report, from German Creek, Colored Mission, Alabama Conference. I have received twenty-four by certificate, seven on probation, baptized ten adults, and have had ten conversions. Though we are not able to report a large number of conversions, yet the Lord is in our midst. We have good attendance on the ministration of the word, and many seem deeply coheerned.

A. R. RAMEY.

Leaf River Mission, September 10, 1856.

Bro. McTyeire:—As I have the names of some subscribers for the Advocate to send you, I will now write a line or two on the prospects of our mission.

Since we wrote last, the membership is a little revived. We have had more singing and praying, and some shouting with the old members. On the 14th inst., at Zion, a new house now occupied in the stead of the one called Hollfields, we had a melting season. All of the congregation were very serious, and several wept much. One male and three females were admitted on probation; and one sister into full connection. In the afternoon at Sister Trists God was graciously near; when Wm. B. and Richard C. Trest offered themselves for probation, also one servant. Oh! it was a glad time with christians, while some sinners looked sorry and seemed to mourn.

Pray for us, and may the God of missions hear and answer speedily, in behalf of this mission, the prayers that are offered for it. Yours, etc.

J. H. MASSEY.

Our Judge, instead of condemning us, stept from the Beuch and died for us.

The Southern University—$200,000 Subscribed.

The noble work, is going forward.—Though of quick growth as Jonah's Gourd it promises to have the durability of Jupiter's Oak. This is a happy combination of qualities and desiderated by the present wants of the Church and country, and their duty to future times. The University was planted in a generous soil. We long to see, in the history of our educational enterprises, one full grown Minerva, at birth. Such the University at Greensboro, Ala., promises to be.

Dr. Wadsworth gives us, in private correspondence, such good news, we wish others to share it for encouragement and emulation:

Greensboro, Ala., Sept. 26.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire:—Our great educational enterprise here is progressing steadily. Our industrious agent has been much encouraged in his work, and we confidently expect to have a University in this rich and populous country, which shall be liberally endowed at its birth and shall go on through many ages in the great work of education. The funds now exceed $200,000, and are increasing every month. The workmen are now digging out the foundation, and they will begin to lay the brick walls on the 15th of October. The Trustees, who reside here, are giving much of their attention to the work assigned them. We have been delayed by the want of the carpenter work. We made a satisfactory contract for the brick work several months ago, but the carpenters in this region are so generally and profitably employed in the erection of private dwellings, as to make it very difficult to secure such workmen and make such a contract as we judge to be suitable. We are now waiting for more bids, after many advertisements in papers in different parts of this State, Georgia and Mississippi.

VINDICATION OF BLOUNT CIRCUIT.

We have received from A. M. Gibson, a long communication in reply to certain expressions of Rev. F. G. Ferguson in the Advocate of June 21st, under the caption of "Making Tracks." The expressions objected to were in connection with the mention of Rev. Levi Moore, who died on that Circuit last year. The writer thinks they do injustice to the people of the Circuit, and says they have been the cause of much complaint. Certainly we would not do the Circuit injustice, and exceedingly regret that any grievance should have been felt.

The length of the communication forbids our publishing it in full—nor do we consider it necessary to any of the parties so far as they have been implicated in our columns. We give the material point of the charge and the vindication:

But I come now to that part of Brother Ferguson's article which merits the most minute reply, hear him: "How he (Rev. L. Moore,) was paid or rather supported, and how the last red was exacted from his widowed wife and fatherless children for Doctor's bills and the decencies of burial, I will not tell." I am very sorry indeed that if the facts in the case [illegible] It would have saved the feelings of the people of this Circuit who have seen his article from insult, and me the necessity of writing in reply.

From the Steward's book and other sources of authentic information, I have learned that Brother Moore's claim against the Circuit for the year was—

For allownnce	$404 00
Traveling expenses	36 75
Table expenses allowed by Steward	200 00
Total	640 75
He received, table expenses	$200 00
" Traveling expenses	36 75
" Quarterage	119 70
" Rent of house, worth	40 00
" Mrs. Williams, schooling	25 00
	$722 45

Leaving a balance in the hands of his family of $81 70 over and above the full amount of his claim, and that too beside those perquisites, gifts and favors to him and his family, which those in the itinerancy so generally receive. That is the way in which "he was paid," or as Brother F. says "rother supported!" And that too in a year of very peculior scarcity of provisions and distress among the people generally.—Indeed so liberal had the people of the Circuit been to him, considering all these things, that Brother Moore freely on many occasions, expressed himself as being well pleased and well satisfied with the people, and desired if he had lived, to be sent back on this Circuit another year. His family too, no less than himself, often expressed their thonkfor appreciation of the kindness of the people of Blountsville. And when by force of circumstances they were compelled to leave their once happy home among us, they hade farewell with kindly expressions on their lips and tears in their eyes, to a people who were endeared to them by reciprocal kindness and mutual affectiou. I am at a loss to imagine from what source Brother F. could have drawn the materials to make the many offensive insinuations contained in his article on this subject. It would be unnatural to suppose that Sister Moore would forfeit the good opinion entertained of her by the people of this Circuit, by making unfounded statements to their prejudice.

But to resume: "how the last red was exacted," etc., "for Doctor's bills and the decencies of burial." I am at a loss to know just what Brother F. means by this. Was it the "last red" which the family had? In that sense it is not true, for Sister Moore carried off with her from this place about two hundred dollars in cash. Was it the last red cent which was due? Neither is that correct as far as "Doctor's bills" were concerned. As I am informed neither of the Physicians here who practiced in Brother Moore's family charged one red cent for such practice. Brother Lewis, who is also a preacher in the Methodist Church, was the family Physician of Brother Moore during his stay on this Circuit, whose rule of life has ever been to practice gratuitously in the families of Ministers of the gospel, as can be fully proven wherever he has lived. Soon after Brother Moore's arrivil at this place, it was agreed between them that inasmuch as Brother Lewis would not make a professional charge for practice in Brother Moore's family, he should at least accept pay for the medicines used in such practice. He had visited and prescribed for Brother Moore and his family in sickness, during the whole time of their sojoura in this place—and the value of his medicines used by them during the year was eight dollars and fifty cents. Of this Brother Lewis on settlement deducted five dollars, and the balance $3 50, was cancelled by books he had received from Brother Moore in his life-time. So that "the widowed wife," did not pay him a solitary "red." P. M. Musgrove, a Baptist preacher and Botanic Physician, was called in (in the absence of Brother Lewis,) during the last illness of Brother Moore. For his services I am informed he did not charge, but accepted five dollars from the widow as a voluntary payment on her part.

So far as the decencies of burial were concerned, the Brother who made the coffin informed me that after voluntarily purchasing the necessary trimming, he charged only five dollars for all his labors—which was a very moderate bill. He was a poor man and had a larger and far more helpless family of children to support than our deceased Brother left behind him. He was not therefore able to bestow his labor for nothing.

HAVE FAITH IN REVIVALS.

The best sign of the times is the Revival Spirit now graciously and generally prevailing. Christian congregation—Christian pastor let not your charge be an exception!

The Chicago Christian Advocate has some excellent thoughts on this theme and to the times:

The word revival implies its beginning place. It intimates the existence of some religion, and the means of its promotion. It intimates the existence of spiritual things, though they may be ready to die. It intimates that the revival must commence in the church, and may exist even without resulting in the conversion of souls. The word is scriptural. And yet there are those who look upon revivals as not a necessity—view them as a kind of abnormal condition. Such brethren do exceedingly err, and they will be seldom favored with revivals for their want of faith in them. We would, if it were possible say something that would increase the confidence of all in revivals, and that would induce Christians continually to work for them—to work out not merely their own salvation, but, as it were, the salvation of the church, and others. If we glance at the history of revivals, we will find them of Bible origin, and that they breathe in the prayers of the church; that they murmur among the strings of the prophet's lyres, and make up a large portion of the burden of Bible promises. What means such praying as this, "Turn us, O God of our salvation, and cause thine anger towards us to cease. Wilt thou not revive us again, that thy people may rejoice in thee? Show us thy mercy, O Lord, and grant us thy salvation." Again: "Return, we beseech thee O God of hosts; look down from heaven and behold and visit this vine and the vineyard which thy right hand hath planted, and the branch that thou madest strong for thyself." Again: hear the prophet Habakuk: "O Lord, revive thy work. In the midst of the years make known; in wrath remember mercy."

Now, let us consult the prophets of the Bible concerning revivals. If we talk with these holy men, they will tell us stories of revival transformation, and rise before us in revival transport.

Much is said about the danger of undue excitement in revivals of religion. With some, it is feared as the sin of witchcraft. As Methodists, we have never been as fearful and unbelieving on this subject, as some of our neighbors. We have always believed that excitement is essential to revivals, and have not, from our experience, been induced to be so very apprehensive as to its consequences. The case might be very different, were we like many of our neighbors, embarrassed by our creed, in the case. Our Calvinistic friends, however, who would guard against excitement in revivals as if it were an epileptic fit, have not been always able to do so. With nature and their creed at variance, the former has often triumphed, and revivals, with sobs of distress, groans of anguish, and even shouts of joy, have richly favored their sanctuaries. Sometimes, the fearful and fastidious preacher has become alarmed at other times angry, but much oftener has he melted under the divine visitations, and flowed with the flood.

So far as it concerns the compactness, the emphasis, the outspokenness, and the social warmth and adhesiveness of Methodism, it is no more than *regenerated human nature acting itself out naturally*. We put on it no Procrustean trammel to conform it to a creed, nor does our sense of the befitting—our views of etiquette—close its lips to the loud "roaring" of penitential sorrow, or exultant shouting when pardon bring relief. We view religion as an exciting theme, as one of the most exciting in the universe, and to yield to men without let or censure, the privilege of becoming exceedingly excited on minor topics of the day, and to contend for the absence of excitement on the all-momentous topics of religion, seems to us in absurdity. But it may be asked, whether extremes or extravagances have not occurred under such a system? Well, in reply, we say, singular, as it may seem, extremes and extravagances have occurred among our neighbors, just about as often in proportion, to the powerful revivals they have had, as among ourselves. They are probably, then, unavoidable, even with the exercise of the most prudent foresight. We honestly confess to their frequent existence, and have never seen a convulsed body under religious excitement, without more or less pain or apprehension. It has often turned out, however, much better than our fears, while the good that has resulted from revivals, even where these extravagances have been prominent, has so far exceeded the evil, that we have looked up to the latter as spots on the sun. We would not, however, discourage the exercise of a prudent discipline here. There has, probably, been among us, the workings of a superstitious fear. We have fearful to curtail extravagances, lest we quench the Spirit.

The church has always progressed, as it were, by revival steps. Especially true is this of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Take away that part of her history which appertains to revivals, and you have about annihilated her history. Methodism moves forward by revivals with as stern a necessity, if not in as strict order, as doth the husbandman acquire his wealth by preparing for and then gathering his harvest in its season. Methodism without revivals! Methodist preachers who do not believe in revivals! Both are solecisms.

Were we to glance at the history of revivals since the great one under Luther, we would find that the pure faith of the gospel caught in France, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, the low countries, the mountains of Scotland, and north of Ireland, and in Britian, by the revival law. And such has continued to be the facts in those countries ever since. At an early day—in this country, under the ministrations of Whitefield, Coke and Asbury, and their coadjutors; also, Brainard, Edwards, Davies, and the Tennants, the church was saved from all the icy horrors of formalism by means of revivals. And but for the revivals that have characterized the first half of the present century, where had been the evangelism of America? Could Methodism spare the moral wealth, the spiritual spoils, which she has gathered in revivals the last half century? Take them from her and she would have nothing left. And when Methodism seeks not, by the most direct means, the promotion of revivals—when her attention shall be so directed to the externals of the church, the mere scaffolding, as to forget these weightier matters of the law, then is Ichabod written upon her walls. Her glory is departed, and given to another. Yes, we say, given to another. For Methodism in some form, and under some name, will continue to exist."

REVIVALS.

Pickens Circuit, Alabama Conference, Sept. 25.

Our time has come in which we should say something to the friends of Zion in relation to the dealings of God with us. Nearly all the year there has been a revival influence on the Pickens Circuit, and more especially since the middle of July. It was about this time we began our two days protracted meetings, and it pleased the Lord to bless them all more or less, with the outpourings of his Spirit. Sinners have been awakened, mourners comforted, backsliders reclaimed and the Church strengthened.

At one of these meetings we had about 20 conversions, at another about 30, and at another about 40, and at each a number of the most humble penitents I ever saw, nearly all of whom pledged themselves at the close of the meetings never to give over the struggle until pardon should be obtained through Christ. We have taken in one hundred and fifty on probation. Our collections have been very good. Pickens, you know, carried off the banner last year in missionary collections, and she will make the best paying circuit work for it this year. About $1500 has been paid for the Bible and Tract cause, and $20 paid and sent to the Treasurer for the purpose of defraying the expenses of those who are preparing for the ministry. We have also raised all of our Conference assessments. A little better than Brother Clements.

We expect to send up two or three of the right sort as candidates for the Itineracy.

My colleague's health (Brother Cox) is rather feeble, but I hope that he may live many years to come. Many have reason already to bless God that he has been sent to labor with and for them.

Yours in Christ,

A. V. LeVert.

Gainesville District, Alabama Conference.

Rev. T. Y. Ramsey, P. E. writes 25th September: "So far, our missionary collections on this District are much better than they were last year. We are trying hard to raise the amount assessed to us. The cause of religion is looking up, in some places. The Holy Spirit has been poured out on Eutaw, Gainesville, Schooba, and some other points, and many converted."

Greenville Circuit, Alabama Conference.

Permit me to say, after mourning over the barren state of our Zion for some seven or eight months, that some two weeks ago the Lord graciously blessed us at a three days' meeting at Asbury Church, so that we protracted it six days. At the commencement the Church was blessed and sinners powerfully convicted and came to the altar like a weeping Mary and cried aloud for mercy. There were some twenty-five conversions and thirty accessions. During the entire services there was a marked power of God's Spirit manifested, so that there was not one that attended but what acknowledged it was the hand of the Lord. The meeting was closed for the want of laborers with fifteen or more at the altar. To God be all the praise, amen.

We also closed yesterday a four days' meeting of great interest. The Church was greatly blessed and we had some four or five conversions. We have held several good meetings at other places. Oh that this may be only the beginning of good times.

John W. Broxson.

Brit Hill, Miss., September 29, 1856.

We begun a meeting on last Saturday at Concord, on Hillsboro Circuit.—Though it rained almost all day on the Sabbath, we had a good congregation and through the influence of the grace of God, we were enabled to protract the meeting nine days. The [illegible] were increased more and more until the church were revived into dilligence and duty. Many backsliders were reclaimed, and twenty-seven joined our church. We started a subscription to build a large and better house in which to worship. There is little if any doubt but that the friends will succeed in having a good church. The neighborhood is increasing in population and making progress in the right direction. Bro. Day who has charge of the circuit and his excellent wife, Bro. F. Alford, Bro. James Harris and the lay members generally, worked in good earnest and success.

Your Brother,

Geo. W. Stewart.

Lowndesboro District, Alabama Conference.

Rev. A. S. Dickinson, P. E. writes October 2:—"The Lord is with us in mercy on the District. On nearly all the circuits there is a gracious revival. The District is doing finely in her collections—the missionary collections especially. I think we shall double the amount of our assessment."

Bienville Parish, La., September 27.

The Cumberland Presbyterians received six from the labors of that meeting at Arcadia, of which Rev. W. A. Smythe wrote an account, closed the 27th of August. One week after we commenced a meeting at Terryville, Claiborne Parish, which lasted seven days and six nights—result, 22 conversions and as many on probation. In both meetings one black joined. At the last meeting the conversions were clear and powerful in most instances. The very remarkable exercise of a shouting laugh prevailed more or less. At the close of each of the above meetings there were many mourners at the altar for prayer. Some three hours since, I returned from meeting (only adjourned until to-morrow) at a new church we dedicated last Sabbath, called Soule Chapel. Our meeting on last Sunday was well attended, although the weather was most unfavorable. At this last meeting only Bro. Smith and myself as preachers. The Lord poured out his Spirit abundantly, result, 9 conversions, 6 joined the church. The singular exercise of the shout laugh prevailing to a considerable extent. At this place as well as Terryville, all the probationers who had not obtained regeration were converted.

R. C. Goodgion.

Bayt Parish Circuit, La. Conference.

[The P. E. gave some account of this meeting last week, but left before its conclusion. We therefore insert the more detailed account of the P. C.:]

The 13th September found us pleasantly situated in the town of Winsborough, beneath the thick shade of a grove of evergreen that wove its branches in picturesque beauty over our heads, and thus sheltered us from the rays of the sun.

The grove, filled with the melody of the songs of Zion, warbled forth from the spirits and hearts of many sweet singers. Brother Cravens, our P. E. in the stand, we prayed for a descent of the Holy Spirit. But we were not left long to muse on the probability of a revival, for our meeting opened with a revival influence, and with marked evidence that God was there.

We had several local preachers in attendance, who did their duty well, but as we suppose they wish to give God all the glory, we shall not herald forth their names with strings of eulogy that sometimes tangle the future path. However, duty and Christian respect compels me to say of Brother Stratton, (a Presbyterian minister resident of this place,) that he gave us much valuable aid during the whole time of our meeting, and thus won the esteem and affection of the Church generally. May the Lord continue to own and bless the labor of this minister of our common Saviour.

Our meeting continued with deep interest for six days, and resulted in seventeen conversions and the Church converted over. Our Presiding Elder, Rev. N. A Cravens, left us on Monday, at 11 o'clock, but the Lord carried on the work until Thursday, when we were compelled to stop on account of rain, though there were a number of penitents at the altar.

There is a general waking up of the people here on the subject of religion. Almost every one you meet seems anxious to enquire the way of salvation. Indications are favorable for a more extensive revival throughout this whole country. The Lord move on the work thus commenced.

We had occasion to say to the citizens of Winsborough, during the early part of our ministry this year, that the wickedness of the place had almost become proverbial, and to urge them to reform. This gave offense to some, though not meant as such to any; but now we rejoice to say that men have gone to Winsborough to get religion. How changed! We say to the credit of the citizens of Winsborough and surrounding country, we have never seen their hospitality in supporting a protracted meeting surpassed, and seldom equaled. Every door was throwa open to those in attendance of the meeting, and these were not a few. All met with a quiet, cordial welcome that gave [illegible] unmistakable evidence that we were in the midst of a generous and warm-hearted people. Entire good order prevailed during the whole progress of the meeting—a thing not always met with in country villages. We hope ere long to erect a good brick church in this town, which shall be an ornament to the place and a safeguard to the future religious interests of this pleasant village.

We still pray the Lord to carry on his work to the consummation of all sin in these ends of the earth.

Uriah Riley.

Biloxi, Mississippi.

An excellent meeting was held at this appointment last month—Pastor Rev. E. R. Strickland. Several visiting brethren aided. About thirty were converted and added to the church.

Camden District, Ouachitta Conference.

Rev. W. Moore, writes October 1st: "We are having gracious revivals on all this District and the church doing well in every respect."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

THE THIRTY THOUSAND.

Can we raise it within the bounds of the Alabama Conference? We pledged ourselves individually at the last Conference to use every exertion in our power to do so. For one I feel like redeeming the pledge. An increase of one-third on last year's report, will settle the bill. But some of us had cranqd up the liberality of our people to the highest notch last fall, and therefore we cannot be confident of an increase from that quarter. Yet there are others who were either afraid to urge the cause, or else were ignorant of the means and disposition of the Lord's Stewards, and in consequence, they made very meagre reports. Such as these, should double and treble their former contributions this year.

I am glad to be able to say that the people of Macon, Miss., are fully alive to the missionary interests of our Church. On Sabbath last, I presented the subject to their consideration. Our congregation was not very large. We had no non-resident help—we are not a rich people, and yet we succeeded in raising a subscription of $441, and we have a prospect of an increase sufficient I hope to reach $500.

The amounts contributed are as follows:

For general Missionary purposes	$155 50
For the Kansas Mission Conference	105 50
Twenty dollars by the Pastor to make Brother John J. Beach a life member	20 00
Twenty dollars by the Pastor to make Brother E. M. Sadler a life member	20 00
H. W. Foote, John M. Black, J. J. Beauchamp and James Eckford $5 each to make Judge Reuben Ruff a life member	20 00
Mrs. A. P. McCaskill, E. M. Sadler, J. J. Beauchamp and E. Bismukes $5 each to make Rev. W. P. Harrison a life member	20 00
Mrs. R. A. E. Beauchamp, Miss Maria Davies, E. M. Sadler and John J. Beauchamp, $5 each to make Mrs. Elizabeth J. Harrison a life member	20 00
W. P. Harrison, R. Ruff, T. P. Harper and Miss Maria Davis, $5 each to make Miss Rebecca Callaway a life member	20 00
E. M. Sadler, W. P. Harrison, James Eckford and E. P. Daves, $5 each to make Mrs. R. A. E. Beauchamp a life member	20 00
H. W. Foote $10, E. M. Sadler $5, Mrs. Eliza Lucas $5, to make Mrs. Henrietta Clemens a life member	20 00
Total	$141 00

Last year we reported $210, so that we have doubled our offering this year, and nobody is hurt by it in the least.

My stay among this people will not be long. The past two years have been marked by the vicissitudes of ministerial life. Perhaps I am too deeply inoculated with Methodist doctrines to suit the taste of some good people of other churches, and too much prone to defend the cause I love to please some others, but I shall leave this work in these respects with a clear conscience. I shall carry no resentment with me, whilst I leave very many whom I love in the gospel.

W. P. Harrison.

Macon, Miss., Sept. 30, 1856.

Nothing grieves Christ more than to have his love slighted; nothing pleaseth him more than to have it accepted.

In regard of natural life, we live in God; in regard of spiritual life, Christ lives in us.

Presumption abuses Christ, despair refuses him.

Be lively but not light; solid but not sad.

Creatures die that our bodies may live. Christ died that our Souls may live.

The lowest reverence is due to the highest Majesty.

The love of Christ is stronger than death, sweeter than life, and better than wine.

The more we fear God the less we shall fear men.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

DEATHS.

Died—In Jonesborough, Alabama, on the 6th September, SARAH TARRANT, wife of Samuel Tarrant, in the 83d year of her age.

She was born in Virginia. While quite young her parents moved to Greenville District, S. C., where she was married to Samuel Tarrant, in the year 1801.—She professed the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ and joined the M. E. Church in 1814. She fully embraced the principle and doctrines of our holy religion after the manner of our old-fashioned Methodism. To serve God in every thing and at all times was her chief concern. She enjoyed much of the pure and undefiled religion which prompted her to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction," in every possible way to administer to their comfort. For more than a quarter of a century she cordially shared the joys and sorrows of her excellent companion, being more than ordinarily devoted to him and his welfare. As a mother no sacrifice was too great for her to make for her children, and as they became scattered in different States, she at times, even in old age, would almost hazard her life in passing from one to the other. She "set her house in order" made arrangements for her funeral, and gave ample evidence to her companion, children and friends that she believed she had presentiments that her dissolution would be sudden. It pleased God however to confine her to her bed of affliction for over a year, during which time she had repeated paroxysms of apoplexy. But in the intervals she was meek, patient and feared no evil, heartily joining in all the religious exercises with which she was often favored in her sick room. She suffered inexpressibly from pain, being forty-eight hours in conflict with her enemy. The last hour she was calm and easy.—No doubt she sleeps in Jesus. R. PHILIPS.

Died—On Wednesday, 10th September, at the residence of Dr. Walker Chamming, in Clark City, Miss., Brother SAMUEL THOMPSON.

The deceased has been a faithful member, filling regularly at different times the office of Leader and Steward. The Church in him has lost one of its most faithful members, society an ornament, the country a good, peaceable and orderly citizen, and his family their chief support. Our Brother leaves a wife and eight children, together with a numerous host of friends and relatives to mourn his loss, but not as weep not as those who have no hope, for his was the most triumphant death that has ever been witnessed in this county. I might dwell upon the amiable traits of character which marked his career, but forbear by simply saying he was the embodiment of them all. I never knew a better man.—Since fourth Q. C. for the Enterprise Circuit held in Louisiana, Rev. G. Garrett presiding, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the providence of God, our beloved brother Samuel Thompson, one of the Stewards of the Circuit, has been taken from the Stewardship here below to a more enduring reward, to a better and higher land. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Q. M. Conference, deeply deplore his loss, and hereby tender our sincerest sympathies to his bereaved family, commending them in their affliction to the protection of Him who hath declared that he would be a father to the fatherless and a husband to the widow.

Resolved, That we send a copy of the above to the N. O. Christian Advocate, and request its publication. W. C. TURNER.

Died—In Carroll County, Miss., on the 4th of August, 1856, in the 45th year of her age, MARY TURNER, wife of John T. Turner.

She was born on the 11th of September, 1811. At an early age she remembered her Creator and sought to seek the Lord whom she found precious in forgiving. At the age of twelve or fourteen she found peace in believing, and joined the Methodist Church, in which she remained in full acceptance until her marriage with Brother T., at which time she resolved that his people should be her people. Accordingly she united herself with the M. E. Church. She seemed much attached to the Church and her latter choice and loved to dwell upon the evidences of experimental salvation. She was devoted and consistent. She was zealous in the fear of the Lord, and served God, not with eye service, but with fidelity of body, soul and spirit, which she considered as St. Paul "as but a reasonable service." It has been the lot of but few of the afflicted on earth to suffer so excruciatingly as sister T. Her disease was original, was of the most painful character. She lingered long in the agonies of nervous disease, but the Lord whom she professed to know in health, was her help and stay in affliction's gloomy vale, and her comfort in the dark shades of the valley of death.—When interrogated touching her prospects, she replied God's grace was her support and her all-sufficiency. And as she neared the land of gloomiest hue, calling her unconverted son and daughter to her dying couch, she besought them to prepare to meet their mother in heaven." She addressed her husband, children, kindred and friends in the language of the dying Christian "meet me in heaven." After which she leaned her head upon Jesus's breast and quietly laid her life out sweetly there. Write, "blessed are they that die in the Lord."

JAMES G. CARLISLE.

Died—On the 26th September, 1856, Sister SARAH SHIVERS.

She was born in Richmond county, Va., in the year of our Lord 1756. She was born again in Auburn, Jessamine county, Alabama, in 1845. Her friends mourn not as those who have no hope. L. A. REED.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Acknowledgements.

Received by the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans, of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South:

September 29, from Rev. R. A. New, Shreveport, La.	$10 00
October 2, from the Rev. L. Encanbrack, " A Stand to the China Mission"	20 00
October 3, from Rev. L. A. Reed, Intouchie, La., Estate of Thos Pugh	$31 00
Col. W. Robertson	50 00
Collection at Tigerville	8 35
	88 35
October 5, through Dr. Summers	40 50

Notice.—The New Orleans Directory for 1857 will be published December 25th. Persons who have changed their residence or place of business since their names have been taken will please give notice to W. H. Rodney, Box No. 223, or at 49 Camp street. [nl12m] A. MYATT & CO.

DEATH OF A TALENTED LADY. — Mrs. Ellen K., wife of W. E. Channing, Esq., died in Boston on the 9th ult., at the residence of Dr. Walter Channing, at the age of 36 years. The deceased was a sister of the late Margaret Fuller, Countess Ossoli, the noted writer, and Mr. Eugene Fuller of this city. She was a lady of uncommon ability.

☞ Hostetter's Bitters.—At this season of the year, when the digestive organs are weakened and debilitated by a sudden and over-use of vegetables and fruits, it is necessary that a good and pure medicine should be used to expel chills and the usual Fall Fevers. A new stimulus is needed; it must be a genuine, invigorating tonic and we are very confident there is nothing in the whole catalogue of medicines that can compare with Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters. We are glad to be able to say that the principal drug stores in the city of Louisville keep it in store. A great remedy.

Louisville Times.

☞ For the benefit of the invalid portion of our community, we subjoin the following from the Almanac of Dr. C. M. Jackson, proprietor of HOOFLANDS' GERMAN BITTERS, hoping it may induce a trial of them:

SHEFFIELD, Ill., March 19, 1855.

Dear Sir: I have to sell great quantities of your Bitters this year. Many of my customers speak in the highest terms of their qualities. I myself have used a great quantity of the Bitters, and the very best thing I ever took for a diseased liver and Ague prostration. I feel as well as I ever did in my life, and have a good natural appetite. In fact I eat a little more than is healthy. I have no doubt but your Bitters are the very best in all cases known for debility, and, being entirely pleasant for any one to take.

C. L. D. CADICK & CO.

ASAMSA, Iowa, May 1, 1851.

The Bitters give unbounded satisfaction to all that have used them, and I do and can always recommend them to all that are afflicted. They have cured many cases of Dyspepsia, some of which had hundreds of dollars have been spent for remedies which afforded no relief, and were considered incurable until they used the Bitters. See advertisement page 3m

[From the New Orleans Daily Crescent.]

THE BANKING SYSTEM OF LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.

[CONCLUDED.]

The amount of stock requisite for the organization of the bank was readily taken, and at the meeting of stockholders the first board was comprised of the following persons, all at that time in high credit and occupying the most influential positions commercial, financial and social: Archibald R. Taylor, John Linton, James Foster, Jr., Julius Mintura, Thos. Dixon, Isaac Ogden, Samuel Livermore, Charles Gardiner, Peter Laidlaw, Ed. Yorke, Jas. Purdon, H. F. Barthe, H. F. McKenna.

Thus duly organized, the Company commenced business in the building on the southwest corner of Magazine and Common streets, owned by the late Benjamin Story, and occupied by him as his family residence and office. It may be well enough here to remark that in times gone by it was the custom for the leading merchants of the day, in New Orleans and other cities, to have their places of residence with their counting rooms and stores in the same building. The first merchants in fact the first men of the country, followed this course. Also, the custom was then, and is still followed, for a bank to furnish its cashier with a dwelling, which was generally over the banking room of the bank; for instance, like the Louisiana State Bank, where its venerable cashier has resided since the year 1820.

The Canal Bank, duly organized, commenced its operations under the most favorable auspices. The Company purchased the property forming the southwest corner of Magazine and Gravier streets, and erected a very comfortable and commodious banking house, with all the appurtenances of a first rate dwelling for the cashier, Mr. Chew. To this location it was removed, where it continued till the revolution in banking occurred in 1842, when it was demolished, and the present buildings which occupy the ground were erected by the bank. The bank, about this time, had become so hopelessly involved that its best friends and largest stockholders seemed inclined to abandon it to the fate which had befallen eleven of the banks of the city, and only reserved for its use the limited privileges in the building known as No. 39 Magazine street, and occupied by R. H. Thorn & Co., at this time as an exchange office.

To give the full details of the immense success and benefits which the charter to this bank has conferred on the commercial, the agricultural—in fact, the general interests of certain sections of the State, though it has not been sectional in its privileges and returns—we must go back to the years 1831 and 1832, when the contract was made with Ben. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, (an individual not unknown in the political world,) to excavate and construct the canal and basin which has tended to increase the value of property of every kind above Canal street, and which we may assert has been the means of producing greater local benefits and greater good in the rear of the city than any undertaking of the present century.

The canal and basin of this Company which has received a good share of wrath from individuals entirely unacquainted with the time and the conditions which brought it into existence, cost the round sum of one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It disbursed over one-third of the subscribed and paid up capital of the bank. At the time the bank commenced business, estimates from the best engineers of the day—among them was Lieut., now Major Delafield of the United States Engineers—that the cost of the canal and basin would not exceed three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In fact, a distinguished scientific engineer from France, estimated the cost as low as two hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars. Of course, these estimates were encouraging, and led the public to believe that an outlet for the important trade of the Lakes would be available within twelve months after the organization of the bank. It is not our purpose at this time to comment on, whether the digging of the canal and basin was or was not at the time a secondary object with the managers of the bank. The most of them at that time, in fact, all with three exceptions, have been called to their final account. But suffice to say, from the failure and inability, including the great Cameron, of contractor after contractor, the year 1836 arrived, and the canal and basin which was to have been completed within six months from the fall of 1831, was wholly unnavigable for navigation; and with the portentous clouds hanging over the commercial horizon, the prospects for the success of the measure were indeed gloomy, and the inevitable bankruptcy of the company was apparent. But still, in an association or incorporation of this character, there are always to be found some members of an energetic and confidential disposition, who are willing to sink or swim with the results.

We have alluded to the first President of the Bank, Archibald Ritchie Taylor. He was a model man as a merchant and citizen. He died, we believe, in the summer of 1832, and was succeeded by Mr. Chew, then Cashier, who held the office till 1834, when he was succeeded by John Mintura, Mr. Chew resuming the office of Cashier, which had been filled for two years by N. N. Wilkinson. He, Mr. Wilkinson, going into the cotton factorage business. [He was supposed to be a man of abilities, from having been the receiving Teller of the Branch Bank United States for some years, and well versed in finance.] Mr. Mintura was a Quaker by birth; who came to this city from New York in the year 1818. He held the office of President for two years when the Merchants' Bank, we may term it the bank of renown, was incorporated, to which he was elected President. This bank was rendered famous by its intimate connections with the Bank of the United States and the United States Bank of Philadelphia; all our old residents will recollect the circumstances. Mr. Mintura was supposed and believed to be a good financier, though the manner in which the Merchants' Bank was forced to suspend has not to this day been satisfactorily explained after having withstood the revulsion, and never suspending payments in specie through the famous era, from 1837 to 1842. Mr. Mintura had large contracts with the city for the paving of the streets, and his name, figures in bonds of the city, at various times, to the amount of half a million of dollars directly, how much indirectly we cannot say.

Mr. Mintorn was succeeded by Hugh Pa McKenna. He was followed by George B. Ogden, a connection of Isaac Ogden, a great cotton operator of those days, and who wielded a great influence in the general affairs of the Bank. Mr. Ogden held the Presidency from 1837 to 1842, in which year he lost his life in the neighborhood of the shell road whilst out riding in business connected with the company. His death was never accounted for. His body was found in the canal some days after the occurrence.

In 1842 the great Bank act which takes precedence of any enactment of the kind ever engrafted on the statutes of any State or government was passed. It found our banks in a sad condition, and as heretofore noticed, ten out of the sixteen banks were compelled to liquidate. From 1836 the Canal Bank had been gradually declining. The canal had already cost four times more than its original estimate. One million and three hundred thousand dollars of the capital had been invested in four branches located, viz: One in St. Francisville, with $400,000; one in Alexandria, with $400,000; one in Franklin, with $250,000; and one in Donaldsonville, with $250,000. This sum, with one million dollars then expended in the canal and basin, afterwards ran up to $1,350,000, was eating out the very vitals of the institution. $300,000 had been taken, misapplied, (or, perhaps, harsher terms may be found for the defalcations,) by officers of the Bank, the stock declined to fifteen or twenty dollars per share, or over 75 per cent. discount. It was certainly a bold and enterprising man who would undertake to conduct the bank through the crisis then impending. So little confidence had the large stockholders in its sustainment, that they all appeared at that day willing to have abandoned it to the mercy of commissioners. We find that in 1843 the Board of Directors only held the following amount of stock: Geo. B. Ogden, 15 shares; Jas. L. Bogert, 10 shares; Edwards Ogden, 10 shares; Jas. B. Bellin, 10 shares; J. W. Lastamand, 10 shares; Jas. B. Bellin, 10 shares; Wm. A. Read, 10 shares; Wm. M. Beal, 10 shares; Edwards Ogden, 10 shares; A. B. Wallace, 10 shares; E. H. Lammeyer, 10 shares—Total, 95 shares.

And the general distribution of the stock was as follows: Owned in Louisiana, 3,916 shares; in New York, 8,533; in Philadelphia, 7,15[illegible]; in Boston, 100; in Europe, 20,167—Total, 40,000 shares.

In taking a cursory view of the financial condition of the city at the period alluded to, and calling to our aid the general statistics stored up as it were in our memory, with some figures which are on record, we find that the citizens of New Orleans, perhaps we may as well embrace the State of Louisiana, were indebted to the sixteen banks of New Orleans in January, 1838, the round sum of *fifty-two millions four hundred and seven thousand dollars*. In the name of the great Jehovah was this not sufficient to ruin any community of modest or limited pretensions? At the same time the sixteen banks of the city had specie on hand to the amount of $2,726,983, and a circulation of $7,558,168. The line of deposits was a trifle over $7,000,000; the amount of capital paid up, was $39,-[illegible],000; the nominal capital was $52,000,000. The amount of indebtedness due from the community, the illusion and we may say the delusion of the day, created the impression that our good city reached its culminating point about the time of which we write—that it was hopelessly and irretrievably ruined, that there was nothing to redeem or reinstate it in the world of commerce, finance and trade. In 1838 the value of sugar and cotton received in New Orleans was $34,000,000, of which $1,500,000 was sugar, leaving $29,500,000 as the value of cotton; how much was the product of Louisiana is difficult to say. It will be observed that the indebtedness of the people was near fifty per cent of the entire value of the two great staples. In 1842 the whole value of the produce of all kinds received at New Orleans was $53,000,000. Compare this amount with the amount of the season just closed, and croakers and agitators, with the despondings, if there are any of this latter among us, can decide whether our city is retrograding.

In 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840, the average line of deposits of the Canal Bank was from $126,000 to $150,000. The canal was not making any returns, nor did it till after 1843; in fine, it had been and was then a real mill stone to the working and movements of the bank. In fact, the bank was in a state of collapse. The incalculable benefit and advantages to accrue from the canal, began to be manifest during the eventful year of 1837, at which time it was opened for business. The results to the bank did not redound to its good—it was not receiving the least return or equivalent for the immense outlay. The public at large, the commercial, agricultural interests, the navigation of the lakes, the social relations of other districts and other States, were the recipients of the vast good and benefit derived from the completion of the canal and basin.

The year 1842 brought into existence the famous law reviving the charters of the banks, for our Legislature had previously declared that every bank in the city had forfeited its charter and privileges. Still they were suffered to go on from 1837 to 1842, becoming every year more hopelessly involved, paralyzing the energies, corrupting the morals, and setting at defiance laws and statutes of the land. The Legislature and the Executive of the State could not harmonize on a course for the relief of the people. The notes of the various banks were estimated and sold for coin at from 10 to 50 per cent. discount. Public meetings were held to deliberate on the monstrous and gross perversion of credit, justice and faith which led to a forced compulsion to coin payments. Two of the banks, the Bank of Louisiana and State Bank, commenced to redeem their issues in specie, but could not receive deposits of the notes of other banks only to be returned or paid in kind. It will at once be observed business could not prosper or move on under such state of affairs—two or three banks doing business legally, and a dozen more illegally and unjustly.

The generally vitiated position of the currency, the growing depreciation of all interests, commercial and social, required strong measures to aid in redeeming the general credit of the country. This was felt by the Legislature of Louisiana. Several of the most prominent financiers contended that a return to coin payments on the part of the banks could not be effected without the aid and co-operation of a national bank, and some managers seemed determined to wait for the incorporation of one by Congress.

It will thus be seen what a state of chaos and confusion the general financial and commercial interests of our State were in at the time of the passage of the Bank act.

The act itself was severely denounced, being considered arbitrary and unjust. "Old financiers, old bank managers, asserted that the banking institution could move or work under its provisions. Results, however, have proved that they were wrong in their views, lastly in their conclusions—no statute has conferred more good on Louisiana than this Bank act.

The bank act, as before remarked, found the Canal and Banking Company in an insolvent and apparently hopeless condition. A majority of the stockholders, at a meeting to decide on accepting the act, deemed it advisable to accede to its provisions. An entire change in the Board of Directors was considered requisite, which resulted in making Mr. Wm. A. Gasquet, one of the largest stockholders then and now in the bank, President of the Board. He found the affairs of the institution in such desperate circumstances, that he retired after a brief administration. The current report of the day was that he was discouraged at the position of affairs. In fact, there was not an individual stockholder who felt disposed to take the responsibility of relieving the bank or to bring it out of the cloud of insolvency which hung over it.

However, at the solicitations of Northern and resident stockholders, and the desire of the Board of Directors, Mr. Glendy Burke, then occupying the highest commercial position in our State, with a great array of friends, strong credit, and large social influence, accepted the Presidency, and it was but a short period before the bank, the community, one and all, began to feel the results of his administration of its affairs. Instead of confining the business of the Bank to the contracted office on Magazine street, with one or two clerks, the building where it is now located was purchased from the Commercial Water Works, there removed, and in a short time the good effects of Mr. Burke's administration were manifested in the increase of business of the Bank; growing credit, enhancement of the value of the stock, together with an entire revolution in the management of the canal and basin of the Company, which resulted in a revenue of 4 per cent. on the $1,000,000, denominated in the dead weight of the bank as public improvements; and really and truthful can the outlay be called public improvements, and more such as were never undertaken and completed by any banking association in the country.

The Bank is commended for the perseverance and energy displayed in fulfilling the requirements of its charter. It has continued to perform its duties to the public, though at times its administration, like all public institutions, has been censured. If any incorporation is closely identified and interwoven with our community, it is the Canal Bank. Its largest stockholders are among the most extensive owners and proprietors of real estate in our city, some six or seven of them particularly so, and it is extremely hard to create the belief that individuals so deeply interested in the general welfare and prosperity of New Orleans can have any other but the most liberal intentions and feelings towards its citizens, its merchants, and the planting interests of our State.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.—*The Late Inundation on St. Martin Parish.*—We learn from the Courier of the Teche of the 27th ult., that there was a large meeting in the town of St. Martinville, for the purpose of taking measures for relief, required by the present unfortunate and destitute state of that portion of the citizens of that parish who had suffered from the late inundation. A committee was appointed to solicit contributions, and the ladies were requested to get up a fair for the purpose of raising money.

FROM RED RIVER.—Capt. J. Jennings, of the steamer Camden, which arrived yesterday, reports having left Jefferson on Saturday last, 30th ult. Water in the lake and upper Red River falling; water at Shreveport falling; three and a half feet on falls; thirty inches in Old Riverand cutting. Brought out five hundred and seventeen bales of cotton, lot of hides and sundries, and about sixty or seventy passengers. Reports that the cotton on board caught fire at Grand Ecore, and had to throw over twenty-five or thirty bales to save the boat. Cotton but slightly damaged.

☞ We are gratified to announce to our readers and the public that we have purchased one of the most popular and valuable medicines ever offered to the people, from that justly celebrated physician and chemist Dr. J. C. Ayer. His Cherry Pectoral, every where known as the best remedy ever offered to the public for Coughs, etc. has the best remedy ever offered to the public for Coughs, etc. has proved itself to effect it for any thing from his knowledge of one from such a trustworthy source. We happen to know of one from such a trustworthy source. We happen to know of one from such a trustworthy source. We happen to know

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

...My God.

...my God, when daylight breaks
...
...
...

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For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Motives Again—Misrepresentations Corrected.

In a late review of my article on motives, Brother Harrison made several misrepresentations which I propose to notice.

1. "Every man commences life an unfallen Adam; every woman commences life a sinless Eve." This quotation from an article signed "Ignatius Jr." Brother Harrison lifts out of its original connection, and thus alters its sense so as to place the writer in a hostile attitude with Art. VIII of the Discipline. The sentence is quoted from a fragment headed "Spiritual Death, and Christ as Life-giver." Starting with the received axioms of Christian theology, "God alone has life in himself," and "all Spiritual life must flow from God," the writer proceeded to state the entire dependence of Adam on God for life. Adam lived *because* he was in union with God. Spiritual death ensued by a natural law on the disruption of this union.

Man, disjoined from God, became a source of life to himself; was in a state of actual atheism, without God and without hope in the world. "The sin of the fall was too disastrous to be accounted for by a wave of sin troubling the outer edge of his being. It was a shaft of lurid lightning, shot from hell into the heart of humanity." Disjoined from God, the tendency of our race was downward to deeper chambers of spiritual death. Christ counteracts this deathward tendency of our race, and by his atonement places every man in a sufficiently living relation with God to recover his lost position in the universe. He calls upon us to acknowledge this redemptive life as coming from God. If we refuse, we repeat in ourselves the sin of Adam, and again become spiritually dead. "Every man commences life an unfallen Adam," i. e. innocent of the sin of Adam, and made capable, through divine grace of achieving final redemption. "Every woman commences life a sinless Eve," i. e. innocent of the sin of Eve," etc.

Brother Harrison isolated the sentence commencing "Every man," etc., and thus placed the writer in a hostile attitude with his church. A criticism so unfair and regardless of the sequence of thought, would convict of heresy every writer, from Moses to my respected reviewer.

Two facts are evident from the above, viz:

1st. The fall of man is too broadly stated to render me obnoxious to the charge of Pelagianism.

2d. Upon a dark back-ground of spiritual death, the atonement is pronounced as the only hope of the world.

But suppose for a moment that Brother Harrison *does* understand "Ignatius Jr," then it follows he does not understand Pelagius, for Pelagius utterly denied the fall of man, and thus vacated the atonement. He received Christ as a Teacher, and rejected him as a Lawgiver; accepted him as light, rejected him as life. (See Wiggers "on Pelagianism," page 84. Neander C. H. vol. II, page 603. Hase C. H. page 122.)

My reviewer is therefore in error any way it can be fixed. The fragment on "Spiritual death, etc." is extracted from a sermon on John 1:12, showing, against modern Pelagians, that Christ must be received as Teacher and as Law-giver, as Light and as Life, before we can become Sons of God.

II. Brother Harrison asks, argumentatively, "Has love in a solitary instance aroused the sinner or converted his soul?" No, we reply, "fear and hope are factors of the moral government of God preparatory to the Christian life of love." They arouse the sinner. Brother H. assumes that the point at issue between us is just what he chooses to make it. He here chooses to make me utterly exclude hope and fear from the divine government, but my words stand recorded, and I am not accountable for the fancies of my reviewer. An unsanctified logic may change the point at issue to suit every varying circumstance, and lead the whole universe of truth to the support of contradictory propositions. This sort of sophistry is so common with those who deal in controversy, that we set it up in syllogism, the more clearly to exhibit its deceptive fallacy:

The divine government desiderates the conversion of souls.

Without fear and hope as elements of the divine government, souls could never be converted.

Therefore, whatever theory excludes fear and hope from the divine government makes it a failure and is absurd.

This is a potent syllogism against any one that excludes hope and fear from the divine government, but who does? Only the fancy theory of Brother H., which falls prone beneath the relentless logic of its own father.

III. "Love is the substance of experimental religion. But what motive leads me to seek it? I should say with the Discipline, a desire to flee the wrath to come." But Brother Harris says love is the motive. That is to say that love is a motive before we possess it; at once cause and effect.

It will be seen that this argument rests upon the assertion, "Brother Harris says love is the motive." But I deny having said so; on the contrary I have given fear and hope a pedagogical position as schoolmasters to bring us to Christ.

In other parts of his review Brother H. gives me credit for saying "Fear and hope are preparatory to the Christian life of love." Why not remember it here and meet my position with a manly candor? A misrepresentation so gross merits stronger rebuke, but we will only restore the argument of our respected reviewer to its truthful form:

Religion is love. To say that love is the only motive that leads up to religion, is to confound cause and effect and therefore to be absurd. Brother Harrison's fancies say this, therefore Brother Harrison's fancies are absurd.

IV. "God hath declared, the soul that sinneth, it shall die. But if the Christian is in danger of sinning, he knows that God will be angry with him if he does it, and just so long as a possibility exists of his incurring penalty, just so long will a fear of that event influence his Christian character and course. Then fear must be a motive, a moving cause, etc."

The partial truth contained in the above argument gives it an appearance of solidity—the diffuse language in which it is written hides its fallacy.—But we think the premise is strained and pushed to an unjustifiable conclusion, which will appear on throwing it into logical form:

Whoever is in danger of dying is the subject of fear.

Whoever is in danger of sinning is in danger of dying, and is therefore the subject* of fear.

The Christian is in danger of sinning, therefore the Christian is the subject of fear.

The premise cannot be pushed further without violence. To say with Brother H. "therefore fear is a motive of the Christian life," is to open an impassable chasm between the premise and the conclusion. The argument would overthrow my theory if I excluded hope and fear as emotions; but it is written, "I do not exclude them as emotions, I do as motives." Hell is necessary to the evangelism of the world, and to the bringing home of the sons of God, yet its mighty threatenings reach not the bosom of redeeming love. The kingdom of God is girt with an adamantine wall of faith and love that strikes back its mighty undulations of terror.

V. One suggestion of our reviewer is both ingenious and profound, and merits a more generous treatment than the above noticed misrepresentations, viz: "The *ultimate truth* of the gospel is eternal life." To secure it, it is the controlling *motive* of the christian life." "To recover man's lost inheritance (eternal life) is the *object* of the gospel." Let it be observed that three terms are here predicated of eternal life. For the sake of distinctness we will number them in our own order:

No. 1. It is the "ultimate truth" of the gospel.

No. 2. It is the "object" of the gospel.

No. 3. It is the "motive" of the Christian life.

Eternal life is most certainly the "ultimate truth" of the gospel in two senses, viz: 1st, In its relations with the *designs* of God in the scheme of redemption. See John 3:15, "For God so loved the world, etc." 2d, Historically it is the ultimate truth (fact) of the gospel, for eternal life is the grand ultimation towards which Christianity as an historic force moves. See 1 Cor. XV. In these two senses it is also the "object" of the gospel, and thus the first and second terms, (Nos. 1 and 2,) predicated of eternal life, become identical, and are conceded to be valid.

But let us not be deceived, we have not yet decided the fate of the third term, (No. 3.) It is still an undecided question, whether eternal life be the "*motive*" of the christian life. Our respected Bro. Harrison confounded the three terms, and thought that in settling Nos. 1 and 2, he had also settled No. 3. We would respectfully suggest that the third term predicated of eternal life be kept totally distinct from the two other and identical terms. Eternal life is most certainly the object of the gospel: that object is to be attained by a life proceeding from what motive? We have said love, and refer the reader to our article on "Motives," and especially to the criticism Mat. xix., 16, etc. for a fuller discussion.

Our Saviour requires us to love him so ardently as to hate our own lives if we would enter into the eternal life. John xii., 25.

We leave the subject with two hints. First, Religion is directed exclusively to the cultivation of man's moral nature. It does not trouble itself about his physical and intellectual condition, but only about his moral. But man's moral nature is confined exclusively within the sphere of motive. Does it not follow that religion also is confined exclusively within the sphere of motive? Or, to express the same thing in different language—inasmuch as religion is conversant exclusively with the moral life, and inasmuch as the moral life is conversant exclusively with motive, it therefore follows that religion is conversant exclusively with motive, and that to define religion is to define the motive of religion. And since love is admitted to be "the substance of religion," in the language of Brother Harrison, it follows also that love is the only motive that leads up to eternal life. It follows also that to call eternal life the motive of the Christian life is to confound subject and object, means and end, religion with object of religion, the means of eternal life with eternal life.

Men have alternated between the icy fields of Unitarian theology and the silent cells of contemplative mysticism in order to avoid that religion which is conversant alone with motives, and is therfore a stern and living fact; but there is no medium between religion as motive, religion as love, swaying the sceptre of God over the life of man, and the moralism of the Jew, or the verminous piety of a monk.

Second.—There are four circles of moral life, or four moral conditions, through which, according to Methodist teaching, we must pass, before we can be said to be proper representatives of the religion of Jesus, viz.:

1.—Repentance in which the soul trembles before an "uncapped hell."

2.—Justification by faith, in which the voice of redeeming love excites a *feeble* return of *love*.

3. Regeneration, in which the soul opens her infant eyes upon the glories of a new creation in Christ Jesus, and is moved to more *ardent love*.

4. Sanctification, or, in the appropriate technology of our own church, *perfect love*, in which the soul stands a complete representative of the religion of Jesus.

Let it be remembered that this is a correct sketch of the development of christianity in the individual, according to the Methodist chart. It flashed on the soul of our founder when he was reading the chapter on Intentions (motives) in Taylor's Holy Living and Dying, just in the line of thought we have been pursuing.

The progress of love marks the advance of the soul towards the eternal life. Love gradnates the evolution of christianity in the individual life; imperfect love, imperfect christianity; perfect love, perfect christianity; this is the formula upon which Methodism hung the hopes of her children and the evangelism of the world, yet,

VI. We are charged with preaching doctrines "contrary to the truth as taught by the Methodists." Father, forgive them, they know not what they do. We love methodism so far as methodism loves the truth, and that is as far as we know. Beneath her symbols and with her keen quick blade, the holiest truths are fighting against the infidelities of the age. Her friends are often her real, though unconscious foes. In the beginning she raised her voice against ecclesiasticism; efforts are now being made to ecclesiasticise her, that is, to consolidate her as a church system. In the beginning she humbled herself beneath the insignia of a sinless life; now, her oldest children, as they near the tomb, speak back to the enquiring young, words of discouragement as to the possibility of a life of *perfect love* in Jesus.

She was once an evangelical church. She is fast becoming an orthodox church, that is, a church of fixed doctrines without variation or shadow of turning, instead of a church of vital piety. Yet she is a young giantess, upon whom depend, to some extent, the hopes of the world; not because of her doctrinal superiority, for doctrines have but little to do with the hopes of the world; but because of her energy, her adaptiveness, her independence of antiquity.

If I depart from her precepts, so long as her precepts are heaven's, tell me of it, and I will kneel in tearful sorrow, and invoke forgiveness. I have only desired to call attention to the truths that nursed her infancy. Love is the substance of religion; the living motive of religion, perfect love as perfect christianity, expressed in the beautiful words of that most holy man of God, John Wesley,

"O grant that nothing in my soul
May dwell, but thy pure love alone.
O may thy love possess me whole,
My joy, my treasure, and my crown;
Strange flames far from thy heart remove,
My every act, word, thought, be love."

We have so much faith in the self-denying courage of methodism, that we believe, unlike other church systems, (e. g. the Papal, Anglican, etc,) she will be willing to die and be decently buried when her time comes; that is, when she shall have sunk into consolidation, and become a self-centred system, working for her own perpetuity as an influential church, instead of the glory of God and the salvation of souls; when the already begun centralization, manifested in the gathering together of her mighty men at large cities, shall have been completed; when her lithe limbs shall have become palsied with ecclesiastical pride and sectarian bigotry. May God avert the doom! Let the followers of Wesley,

"Be bold for Truth, tho. all the world despise;
Be strong for Right, tho. all the world oppose;
Be free in Love, tho. all men are their foes;
And God WILL bless the sacrifice."

WALTER C. HARRISS.

NOTE.—I think Bro. H. wrote too hastily, as is indicated by the diffuseness of his style and the laxness of his thought. He did not intentionally misrepresent me, I hope. As to the taunts and boasts of "camp-meeting theology," "seedy adjectives," "German mysticism," etc., such cant looks ashamed of itself in print, and reminds us of the quaint old Montaigne, who put his capricious thoughts down in black and white, to see if they would'nt get ashamed of themselves. W. C. H.

* The word "subject" in the above syllogism is used phenomenally, and not in the sense of rule, as the soldier is subject to his General.

The "John Johnsons."

A correspondent of the Christian Times who attended the last session of the Hudson River Association North, where Dr. Welch was Moderator, states that during the session there was an interchange of views on the permanency of the Pastorial relation. After some discussion of the point, brother D——, arose and related the following anecdote:

"When our Moderator was Pastor of a church in Albany, a brother minister from the South, who was in quest of a location, called upon our Moderator, for some advice. Having stated his business Dr. W. inquired, "why not remain where you have labored?" "Oh I have a man in my church by the name of John Johnson who causes me much trouble."

The Dr. replied, "I have a John Johnson in my church, and have had for a long time, but I do not think it best to leave on that account." Next the brother went to New York, and sought direction from Dr. Cone.

Having stated his object to Dr. Cone, he was asked, "why not stay where you are?" "Oh! I have a man in my church by the name of John Johnson, who is very troublesome."

"I have always had two or three John Johnsons in my church," said Dr. C., "but I never mind them."

Not yet quite satisfied, the brother went to Boston to consult Dr. Baldwin. Having stated his errand, Dr. B. inquired; "Why not stay where you are?" "I have a man by the name of John Johnson in my church, who makes me a world of trouble."

"Well, says Dr. B., "I have some John Johnsons in my church too, but I remain notwithstanding."

Our opinion is, that these John Johnsons are a perfectly ubiquitous race; and he who expects to be entirely rid of them, must needs go out of the world.

President Edwards' Resolutions.

Among the excellent resolutions adopted by President Edwards, were the following:

Resolved, That I will live so as I shall wish I had done when I come to die.

Resolved, Never to do anything that I so much question the lawfulness of, as that I intend, at the same time, to consider and examine afterwards, whether it be lawful or not, except I as much question the lawfulness of the omission.

Resolved, I will act so as I think I shall judge would have been best, and most prudent, when I come into the future world.

Resolved, After afflictions, to inquire what good I have got by them.

If there never was to be but one in the world at a time who is properly a complete Christian, in all respects of a right stamp, having Christianity shining in its true lustre, appearing amiable from what part and under what character soever viewed.

Resolved, That to act just as I would do if I above with all my might, to be that one who should be in my time.

Reader, will you reflect on these resolutions and make them your own?

Sinners, if you will not hear God call to-day, you will harden your hearts to-day. And if you harden them to-day, God may harden them to-morrow. If you will not set about repentance to-day, God may justly deny you his assistance to-morrow.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A Texas Camp-Meeting.

Anderson county, Texas, September 10.

Dear Brother McTyeire:—I have just returned from a Texas camp-meeting, the first I have attended in the State, and as a brief account of it will doubtless interest many of your readers in the old States I proceed to give it.

It was held in Cherokee county, two miles from Jacksonville, in a most enchanting grove of tall oaks adjacent to "much water," a fine spring, where your correspondent baptized twenty-seven persons at one time. Immersed none.

The meeting commenced on the 4th and ended on the 15th September.—There were ten or twelve tents built after the usual style, and a large number of cloth spread out in various directions, whitening hill sides to a considerable distance.

The congregation was large all the time, but much larger on the last Sabbath than at any former time. It was variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000 persons.

The good work of awakening and conversion began on the first Sabbath, and continued with increased momentum to the very last service, which was held at 12 o'clock, on last Sunday night. That service I would that you could have witnessed it. The horn sounded precisely at midnight. The multitude came streaming down from every direction to the very centre of attraction, the altar. One of the ministers arose and announced the programme of the exercises. They were to march in procession around the public square twice, the preachers in front, the singers with lamps or lights in the hand next, the multitude of believers next and the mourners in the rear. There were many of the last class yet lingering at the altar.

The signal being given they were soon in motion to the unearthly strains of the choir as they loaded the clear, still atmosphere with "I am on my way to Canaan." My Brother, I have heard your city choirs in full blast, but never have I been so enchanted with holy song as on that memorable night.

At the end of the first evolution the procession halted, profound silence reigned for a moment, they all knelt, and a Brother who was placed about the centre of the square led off in prayer, with trumpet voice and melting pathos. The prayer ended, they arose and were again in motion. Onward they moved, the procession full 200 yards in length, all Christians and penitents, as none others were permitted to join them, the latter in tears and many of the former holding a tight reign to keep down rising shouts.

A second evolution and prayer and they advance to the door of the altar, the singers with lights in hand, and there were many of them, face each other and make two paces backward, forming an avenue through which the procession empties itself under the arbor in good order.

All seated, the preacher arose and announced his text—Revelations 7th chapter, 14th verse. "These are they that come out of great tribulation," etc.

His theme was the present and future state of Christians. In about thirty minutes the voice of the preacher was lost amidst the shouts and rejoicings of perhaps one hundred converted souls, together with the old membership, who had nobly fought and gloriously won a signal victory for their Master.

It is impossible to tell how many men were converted. I give it as my opinion that there were 140 at least; 115 joined the Church, and if any of the number left without conversion I am ignorant of it. A large number of the converts were heads of families, men of position and influence. Some were previously infidels.

THREE INCIDENTS.—An old gentleman who had not been to church in seven years, owing to his infidelity, was among our brightest conversions.

An unbeliever who was present at the camp-ground on Sunday and Monday, died suddenly in town on Tuesday.

A man left the camp-ground about the middle of the week and visited a grog-shop a few miles off and was shot dead by the grocery-keeper. The murderer was arrested near the camp-ground, and was to have his trial on last Monday. Truly the way of transgressors is hard.

This camp-meeting lasted eleven days. It was in Texas. Sinners were in attendance by hundreds if not by thousands, and yet, will you believe it, there was not the slightest disorder. No whisky jugs—no cake wagons—no peddlers of any sort—no reproof from the pulpit—no cause for it.

Brother McTyeire do you not wish you had been there? I do most cordially invite you to come over to our next. I'll promise you a long list of new subscribers, and the privilege of preaching at least ten days in succession to a multitude of noble-hearted Texians.

ROBERT S. FINLEY.

REMARKS.—We thank Brother F. cordially for the invitation. It is good—from a good source—to a good work. The two-fold inducements he holds out are great. The result of the meeting was glorious. But we fear that, in the triumphant midnight procession, we, going from this wicked, wicked city, might not be numbered with the *believers*, but should have to fall into the rear.—[Ed.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO AT NEW YORK.

The United States Mail steamship Arago, Capt. Lines, with French and English mails to the 24th ult., arrived at New York on the morning of the 8th inst. We condense from our exchanges the following summary of the news:

The *Journal de Constantinople* says that a serious conflict had taken place at Trebizonde. Eight Turkish sailors tore down the Russian flag from a merchant ship. They threw the Russian sailors in the sea. The Russian consul had demanded the dismissal of the captain of the port. The sailors who made the attack were publicly bastinadoed.

The German journals are full of conjectures as to the course Prussia will pursue with regard to Neufchatel, but it is certain that no step will be taken until it is seen what is the final treatment of the prisoners in the hands of the Swiss Confederation.

The intelligence from Naples is becoming more interesting. The knowledge of the withdrawal of the English and French Legations, and of the sending thither of a naval squadron, had produced a fall in the funds of about 4 per cent. The Times correspondent, although he considers the abave statement unfounded, considers, also, that it may probably prove a shadow of coming events, especially as regards the interruption of diplomatic intercourse with the Neapolitan government, which it was thought will assuredly take place. It was generally thought that the appearance of French and English ships in the bay would cause an insurrection, and the king was taking every precaution in anticipation of rebellion against his government. It is said that the place of rendezvous of the English and French forces is Ajaccio. This naval movement, together with an announcement of the attempted evasions of Russia in connection with the settlement of the Bessarabian frontier, the British fleet had been ordered to remain in the Black Sea, had an effect upon the money market which caused business to be very flat. A report was also circulated of probable difficulties with Austria, whose military agents in Lombardy, Tuscany and Parma, are stated to have thrown into prison thirty-one officers and men of the British-Italian Legion, on their return home after their discharge from Malta.

Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, of America, and his son, says the *Journal du Havre* of the 20th ult., are expected in a few days in this town, where apartments have been taken for them. Mr. Jerome Bonaparte is about to embark on board the Arago for the United States.

Intelligence from Constantinople via Marseilles states that Austria wishes to occupy the Principalities until the month of November.

The failure of the Royal British Bank continues to absorb great interest in England. On the 20th ult., an angry meeting of the shareholders was held in London, at which it transpired that the loss to be made up was £210,487. On the testimony of the accountant, it was shown that the account of Mr. H. Brown, the member for Tewkesbury, and until recently a director of the bank, exhibits a debt of £70,908. Mr. Jno. McGregor, member for Glasgow, and founder of the concern, £7,362. Mr. Cameron, late manager, £23,000, the utmost worth of the securities against which is £3,000. Mr. Mullens, late solicitor, £7,000; one of the auditors £2,000. Other persons connected with the bank had also devoted to their own uses various sums, looking in all a total of £121,000. Some works in Wales had involved a sum of £106,453, but they were considered to be at least worth £40,000. According to the balance sheet, the entire liabilities of the bank are £539,131, while the assets, taking the Welsh property into consideration, are estimated at £128,644 for the whole. The prospects are worse than at first expected, which will be further exaggerated by the costs, which will probably be increased by the Court of Chancery.

Intelligence from Madrid states that a severe engagement took place on the 9th September between the garrison of Melella and the Moors of the environs, in which the latter had suffered a serious loss. The Spanish troops had ninety killed and seventy wounded.

The ball at Moscow on the 14th ult. is described by the correspondents of the English journals as a most brilliant affair. Lord and Lady Granville, and other members of the English embassy, were present. French cooking and French fare were the arrangement of the cuisine department.

Later intelligence from South America has been received. Little business had taken place since last advices. St. Vincents had suffered immensely from cholera, also the islands of Madeira and Porto Santo.

The Times publishes an unusually severe but highly justifiable article upon the conduct of the directors of the Royal British Bank. It considers that such "crimes" should be visited with penal servitude for life, and that there is more reason for pity for the highway robber, the burglar and the pickpocket, than for a class of men such as those who are connected with the downfall of the Royal British Bank.

The Emperor of Russia has confirmed the organic statutes of the three steam navigation companies destined to facilitate trade throughout the ports of the south of Russia and the Mediterranean.

THE TREATY WITH HONDURAS.—The Liverpool Albion published a copy of a communication from Don Leon Alvarado to the Governor of the Republic of Honduras, advising him of the conclusion of the negotiations with England, and specifying the terms of a treaty. The letter is dated "Legation of Honduras, London, September 15, 1856, thirty-fifth anniversary of the independence," and intimates that the negotiations with England are concluded. Although claiming the Bay Islands, Honduras was willing to leave them free to the enterprise of the world, on condition that her sovereignty were recognised, and the Mosquito territory were returned to her. The United States accepted these conditions, and England saw in them a means of getting out of a disagreeable question. The ambassador then announces that the treaties are concluded, as follows:

1. The restitution of the sovereign rights of Honduras over the islands of Ruatan, Bonacca, etc., and declaring them free territory, governed by its proper municipality.

2. Acknowledges the territorial limits of Honduras marked in the map by the Hon. George Squier, say from the river Wans o Segovia to the river Negro.

A tribunal of reference, composed of one citizen of Honduras and one British, if necessary, an impartial third of any nation, will fix the boundary, indemnify the Mosquito Indians for the losses which they suffer, and adjust all claims whatsoever.

3. Memorandum of the basis of negotiations.

Senor Minister: True wisdom teaches that a nation should march with the circumstances of the day. Honduras enters a new political life; her steps should therefore be to declare

1. That she knows no enemies or parties, and forgives all past offences;

2. Cultivate friendly relations with all who will accept them;

3. To avoid all compromises, offensive or defensive leagues, so common in America, and so disastrous;

4. To form no league, diet or confederation;

5. Invite all her neighbors to regulate territorial limits, and to examine the claims made by Copan on the part of Florida, and that in six or eight months the titles should be exhibited;

6. Prohibit or abolish from the public press all politics, give regulations for education, etc.

In announcing this treaty, Don Leon Alvarado expresses his thanks to Mr. Marcy, to Lord Clarendon, to Mr. Dallas, to Mr. William Brown, M. P., to Mr. Squier, etc. for their several shares in effecting this treaty.

ARREST OF ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—We learn from the New York papers that James Dowe was arrested in that city on the 6th inst., on affidavit being filed by C. P. Duane to the effect that said Dowe was a member of the late San Francisco Vigilance Committee, by which he had been banished from that city to his great personal loss. Dowe was released on giving bail for $1,500.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Charles Morgan on Saturday morning, from Galveston and Indianola, we have received full mails from all parts of Texas to late in dec.

The Charles Morgan also brought the melancholy intelligence of the burning of the steamship Perseverance, which event took place whilst she was taking in cargo at Powder Horn on the 24 instant. The particulars of this disaster will be found in the annexed memorandum of Capt. Sheppard, the commander of the ill-fated vessel:

POWDER HORN, FRIDAY, October 3.—About 4 o'clock P. M., while engaged in taking in a cargo of cotton and hides, smoke was seen coming out of the after hold. The alarm of fire was immediately given, and the people set to work throwing water in the hold. Opened all the seams connected with the engine to let in water, in order to fill the ship. In the meantime, assistance had been obtained from shore, and every effort was made to put the fire out by sinking the ship and throwing water on the flames with the hose and buckets from above. The ship was then shoved off from the wharf and anchored; in a few minutes she brought up on the bottom, there not being water enough to cover the lower deck. By this time the flames had increased so rapidly that the men were compelled to abandon the after passage. The fire increased so rapidly that it was impossible to save anything from the ship; the boats and [illegible] were destroyed before they could be lowered, the fire increased so that all hands were compelled to abandon the vessel, the flames driving the men over the bows. At 12 at midnight the ship had burned to the water's edge.

The merchants and citizens of Indianola have sent us the following card for publication. It contains a well earned tribute to Capt. Sheppard, which all who know him will readily endorse:

INDIANOLA, Texas, Oct. 8, 1856.

To the Public: The burning of the steamship Perseverance on the 3d inst., occurring so soon after the melancholy fate of the Neptune, will doubtless cause emotions of fear and apprehension in the public mind in reference to the safety of the gulf travel.

It is only necessary to state the steamers of the Southern Steamship Company are substantial, commodious, and commanded by officers of great experience and nautical ability. Capt. Henry Sheppard, of the late unfortunate steamer, has long been known and esteemed by the citizens of this place. For a series of years he has commanded vessels sailing from this bay, and by his uniform gentlemanly conduct he has drawn to him the friendship and confidence of all who know him.

We feel it due to him to state publicly that he has ever been an officer of the strictest discipline and the most watchful care. We therefore take pleasure in endorsing, in the fullest and most cordial manner, his character as a gentleman and a commander. In the hour when the flames wrapt and devoured his vessle [illegible] he was seen everywhere to direct and animate his crew, and when all efforts to save her were unavailing, he was the last to leave her. Honor to such a man, and though the catastrophe has marred his happiness, yet he has the satisfaction of knowing that hosts of friends tender to him that generous sympathy so soothing to a sensitive mind.

How the fire originated is not known. She was lying at the wharf receiving a cargo of cotton, hides, etc.

In a short time she burned to the water's edge, and all that is now seen of the noble steamer is a charred and blackened mass of wood and iron, which will long remain a sad monument of her fate. No lives were lost.

JOS. T. Baldridge, Com. Perkins, R. H. Wilson, J. T. Austin, John A. King, A. J. Walker, Mr. D. Brannan, Jos. H. Bailey, H. N. Pendestar, A. H. Schield, Bernd Lorenz, Mrs. Lorenz, John H. Dete, A. H. Beatty, W. Johnson, T. O. Johnson, Capt. N. Hreesmon, Cleveland & Mills, Robert J. Clay, R. Kyle, J. N. Holdridge, Wm. M. Cook, Wm. Kelley, N. Caldwell, Jas. Ashworth, W. H. Woodward, J. D. Wheeler, J. D. Bunga, V. F. Rogers, J. H. Duncan, O. B. Hubbell, Wm. P. Kirby, Wm. G. Womble, Geo. S. Martin, R. B. Blessamen, C. McCrea, A. A. Bergman, J. C. Motley, J. K. Stanley, A. Oliver, D. M. Rhapp, Samuel Turner, P. Villepire, Aug. Fromut, John A. Haley, R. O. Sarrill.

We have been informed by Messrs. Harris, Morgan & Co., that it is not their intention that the interests of the public should suffer by the loss of this steamer, and that they will put the staunch and fast-sailing steamship Atlantic, which recently arrived here, in her place, immediately.

We are exceedingly glad that such is the fact, as there is an immense amount of freight always at this season for Galveston and Indianola, to say nothing of the inconvenience it would occasion travellers. Messrs. Harris, Morgan & Co. deserve the thanks of the community for their promptness.

Mr. N. G. Sprague, an old citizen of Galveston, was drowned on the 6th inst., through the upsetting of a pleasure boat off Pelican Island.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The papers notice that there had been general rains throughout the State, which had proved beneficial to grazing lands and gardens, but was too late to do much good to the general crops: Range for stock for the coming winter is expected to be good. In the western portion of the State, the farmers have hardly made corn enough for food, and many not even as much as that. Serious thoughts are entertained by a great portion of them of removing to the eastern part of the State. Cotton picking is not making much progress, and the crop was estimated to be exceedingly light. The sugar crop will be better than was expected. We learn from the Columbia Democrat that there will be fully 1,000 hogsheads made in that county alone.

LANDS.—The Houston Bayou City says that a gentleman from Chappel Hill informs them that unimproved land is selling in that neighborhood for $12 per acre, and improved, from $15 to $25 per acre.

The Liberty Gazette, of the 6th inst., says Judge Griffin, the collector appointed and qualified in that place, under the late River and Harbor bill, has obtained subscriptions to the amount of $1,350, of which five per cent. has been paid in. The paper says if other counties will do as well, the $50,000 from the State treasury will easily be secured to the Trinity. In no portion of the State are the people more deeply interested in this law than those residing in the Trinity Valley, and we cannot, therefore, suppose the result of their action at all doubtful.

The Houston Telegraph, of the 8th, says:

We hear of several horses having been stolen from the vicinity of this city during the past week. Nothing positive is known, however, but from the mysterious disappearance of horses already, it would be well for the owners of such animals to be on the look-out.

We learn from the San Antonio Texan that Capt Pope and his command arrived at that town on the 20th, en route for Washington. It will be recollected that Capt. Pope is the author to whom was entrusted the important expedition for the purpose of testing the practicability of boring Artesian wells in the great Western Salt Desert, or, as it is called, Llana Estacado. The Texan says:

From what we have been able to learn, his examination as to the practicability of Artesian wells on the Llano Estacado, as far as he has proceeded, has proved successful, far beyond the most sanguine expectation of its most ardent supporters. * * * * Capt. Pope, owing to the complete success of his efforts thus far, will no doubt be sent back in the spring to complete his labors, and establish a line of these wells across the "Staked Plains," on the line of 32 degrees of latitude, which will, as certain as day succeeds night, be the *great railroad route* to the Pacific. Much valuable information has been obtained by Capt. Pope and his party on the subject of the soil, productions, climate, &c. * * * *

We learn from the Dallas Herald that the commanding officer at Camp Cooper, whilst bathing in the Clear Fork of Brazos, some three or four weeks ago, was shot by four Indians belonging to the Camanches. Four or five soldiers who were at a short distance, immediately came to his relief, killed two of the Indians, and captured the other two. The Herald learns these facts from a gentleman recently from Fort Belknap.

By the arrival of the steamship Mexico, John Y. Lawless, commander, yesterday morning from Galveston and Indianola, we have dates from those points as late as the 11th inst.

We learn from the Galveston Civilian that the city council have a night police, a measure much needed in that city for the protection of property.

The bark Ocilla, Capt. Ashby, arrived off Galveston bar on the 7th inst.

The attempt was made in Corpus Christi, a short time since, by a party of Mexicans, to liberate one of their friends who had been arrested and imprisoned for horse stealing, which resulted in the death of the father of the thief by the hands of one of the guard.

We learn from the San Antonio Herald that business is improving in that town, and since the Quartermaster's Department has resumed payment, which had been stopped on account of the difficulty in getting the Army Appropriation bill through Congress, money matters have become more easy.

The same paper notices the fact that thefts are becoming quite common in that town.

The Austin Times, of the 8th, says that the corn crop of Travis county is short by one-half. There are no emigrants arriving in that portion of the State. The failure of the crop and the hardness of the times will prevent many from making the trial. The same paper says that there is a good yield of pecans this season. They are just beginning to ripen.

The Waco Statesman has the following item:

We learn from a gentleman just from the upper counties of this State that there will be at least [illegible] acres of wheat sowed in those counties this year, against one last year. Wheat is considered a safe crop there, and no crop will more readily command the cash under any and all circumstances.

The Galveston Civilian has the annexed item in regard to the Honduras and Mexican Gulf Railroad:

It seems that a survey is now going on between Pine Island Bayou (a tributary of the Neches,) and Woodville, Tyler county, a distance of forty-one miles. Should this road be completed to Henderson in any reasonable time, the Opelousas Railroad Company will connect with it, and the whole country be brought into connection with New Orleans.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

N. O. Christian Advocate.

Terms, Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1856.

1000 NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Wanted. Our Publishing Committee have bought a [illegible] power press; a fount of new type, clear, and readable, is on hand; the new office is being fixed up. All [illegible] at a cost of $2000. The [illegible] the Advocate has been printed by contract. Though we have been fortunate in our contractors, the [illegible] had its objections. But it was cheaper—and we had to consider that. Now we set up business for ourselves. Will you sustain us? We want 1000 new subscribers between this and first February. Begin to get them now.

THE QUARTERLY REMOVED.—The Book Agents, believing that the circulation of the Quarterly Review might be greatly increased if printed at the Publishing House, and that it might be done at much less expense than to hire its publication at Richmond, have, with the advice of the Book Committee, and the approbation of the Editor, Dr. Doggett, determined to remove it to Nashville. The January number of the Quarterly will therefore be issued at the Publishing House. Let us one and all, come up to the Quarterly. We need it—cannot do without it.

CARONDELET STREET.—The Pastor, Rev. L. Parker, has been holding for two weeks a series of night meetings, that have been much blessed. Congregations good. About 25 conversions and 23 additions to church. The meeting is still in progress.

REV. J. E. EVANS.—Our esteemed friend, the Ex-Book Agent complains of what appeared in the Advocate touching his resignation. Of course, his letter shall be published—next week.

SOUTHERN METHODIST ALMANAC FOR 1857.—Twenty Thousand just issued from the press—price 5 cents. Send your orders to Nashville.

OROPOSA CAMP MEETING.—A visiting lady friend gives us an interesting account. We learn that there were fifty conversions or more.

THE INFLUENCE OF METHODISM.—Many of our brethren think hard of it, that all who are converted in and by our church, do not become members. Something must be allowed to family associations and influences. If, in other communions, our converts become active and shining, our labor has not been lost. It has ever been so.

The Ladies Repository, speaking of John Wesley, says well:

> The results of the labors of this man of God and his coadjutors are not comprised in the statistics of Methodism; they are not to be weighed by the millions already brought home to God through its agency, nor by the hundreds of thousands enjoying the benefits of its communion. The reformation was so near the heart of Christianity itself, that every vein and artery of the whole Christian Church felt its impulse; so that it may be difficult to determine whether the good of Methodism lies more in its organization than in the general impulse it has given to genuine evangelism; yet it is not doubted that its organization was necessary in order to perpetuate that impulse. The essential doctrines of Christianity, revived by Methodism, even where they are not adopted pro forma, are regarded with increasing favor, and exert a corresponding influence.

SHIBBOLETHS.—A correspondent of one of our exchanges opens an article as follows:

> "A witty divine has been heard to say that you can tell by the first sentence of his first sermon from which of three seminaries a new licentiate has come. If honored Princeton was his alma mater, he begins, 'This beautiful passage of Scripture;' did Andover send him forth, his opening paragraph is, 'The exegesis of these verses;' but has Dr. Taylor become responsible for his theological furniture, and was New Haven the port of his departure, he will give us "The natural capacities of the human mind."

PROTESTANT CONVENT.—Professor Stahl is about to establish a Protestant convent in Prussia. The project affords matter for a very animated conversation in many of the Berlin circles, this being an institution which belonged until now, exclusively to the Catholic Church. The convent in question is to be at once a refuge and a kind of seminary for youth. It is to be called "The Beaconage."

REV. J. MORRIS PEASE died in Chicago, Illinois, 29th September. His disease began in intermittent bilious fever, ran into typhus and terminated, after three weeks, in hemorrhage of the bowels.—He was forty five years old and in the twenty third of his ministry. His death was in great peace. Mr. P. was well known and favorably in the South, for his earnest and judicious efforts in the Colonization cause. He had devoted his best days to it, and measures were on foot for his personal exploration of the interior of Africa. In his last unsuccessful attempts to speak, he enunciated a sound which his wife thought was an effort to say *Africa*.

PHILOSOPHY AND PRACTICE OF SLAVERY.

Dr. Smith has consented to give the public the substance of Lectures on Domestic Slavery which, for several years, he has delivered to his classes in Moral Science, in Randolph Macon College. The volume* (12 mo. pp. 328) has been issued by our Book Concern and does credit to it.

He uses Wayland's text book; but the famous chapter on Slavery is made the basis of exceptions rather than a standard.

Long before his connection with the College Dr. Smith was known to have studied this subject thoroughly—in its scriptural, social, political and economical aspects. He was the principal defender of Southern Methodism in the division General Conference of 1844.

The first sentence of the book squarely faces the question—"Is the institution of Domestic Slavery sinful?"—

> "The position I propose to maintain in these Lectures is, that slavery, per se, is right: Or, that the great abstract principle of slavery is right, because it is a fundamental principle of the social state; and that Domestic Slavery, as an *institution*, is fully justified by the condition and circumstances, (essential and relative) of the African race in this country, and therefore equally right."

There is nothing of *apology* here. Indeed Dr. Smith has no sympathy, hardly patience, with those who are in the habit of admitting Slavery to be "wrong in the abstract," but say they can't help themselves! Fatal admission in argument. Is any man obliged to own slaves—compelled to sin? All such attempts of pseudo-friends at defence of the South are characterized as "flimsy and ridiculous:" nay worse, they yield the vantage ground to her enemies, weaken her hands, demoralize her conscience and invite an endless agitation. The institution is right or wrong. If wrong, abandon it; if right, it needs no apology.

Alluding to the compromises in church and state wherein Domestic Slavery is put down as "a great evil," Dr. S. says:

> "No doubt Messrs. Doddridge, Rives, Clay, Webster and many others—illustrious names, who have substantially used this language in various connections—only meant to deprecate the evils of slavery in strong terms, that they might propitiate a more favorable consideration of what they had to say in its defence. But if we be correct in the position already postulated, it is quite time our politicians, no less than our ecclesiastics, had learned to chasten their language on this subject. The fountains of public thought and feeling have, to a great extent, been poisoned—that is, the abstract opinions and religious sentiments of the people have been corrupted and perverted."

A phenomenon is to be accounted for:—That, while the North has had the making of our books, from primer to philosophy; while teachers and texts have been imported, unfavorable to the system, yet it has spread—spread among intelligent people—good—pious! The language held in civil, legislative and ecclesiastical assemblies has been more than compromising. These influences have operated on the minds of very many slave-holders to the extent of creating distrust of their position.—They are tender-footed. They have been told and read it so often that slavery is wrong in the abstract, wrong in priuciple and only to be excused by circumstances. Southerners, engaged in regulating the practice, have let the debate on principle go pretty much by default. Their enemies have sowed tares, while they slept; insinuated their doctrines with little or no opposition. The minds of good men have been confused by their sophistries or staggered at the inconsistency between the course they follow and the doctriues they have admitted. Yet the institution itself, a great practical truth, has for a series of years become more and more practical—a fixed fact and power in the country! It is now, more than ever, ramified and interlocked with other institutions. It has struck its roots into the federal system and is indissolubly bound up with its history. How is this? We are not dealing with men who wickedly do what they know and feel to be wrong—all such are laid out of the account—but with conscientious, candid, honest men, as a vast proportion of slave-holders, in fact or sentiment, are known to be. Dr. Smith gives two explanations of this phenomenon—we present his psychological one:

> "A false principle may be honestly believed by minds, which, at the same time, adopt antagonistic principles that are essential truths; but, owing to various causes calculated to confuse the ideas, the inconsistency is not perceived. Now, in such a case as this, the principle of essential truth is really brought into practical antagonism with essential error, and that in the same minds and upon the same subject. As truth is more powerful than error in the minds of all honest people, the truth holds its way in practical results, in defiance of false principle, which is relatively powerless in the presence of truth. The antagonism between the false principle and the practical results of things may be perceived and acknowledged; whilst the antagonism of the false principle with the true principle, which underlies and produces these practical results by a law of its own operation, is not only not perceived but actually denied to exist.—*Now*, so long as this false principle is honestly believed to be true and clearly perceived to be in conflict with the *practice*, but not perceived to be in conflict with other and more latent principles which are in themselves *truths*, and which produce this *practice*, just so long will this false principle wage war by the simple law of belief against this practice. But as this war is not sufficiently potent to overturn this practice, because it is founded on the belief of principles *true* in themselves, the practice will remain; and so long as this false belief remains, the strife with the practice must remain."

An elaborate way of stating that a man's life may be truer than his creed. Dr. Smith, in succeeding Lectures, proceeds to expose and eliminate these false but specious principles, and set forth those essential truths underlying slavery; truths "which are firmly rooted in the belief of all civilized and honest men and which, all along, have imparted a spontaneous being and activity to the system."

In his way—"All men are born free and equal" comes up, and another of Jefferson's oft quoted expressions borrowed from the French agrarianism of his day. We think no candid Abolitionist can travel through the argument on this and cognate points and claim that any thing is left him to stand upon. As Mr. Choate, within the last month, substantially expressed it—the impassioned declaration of a revolutionary pronunciamento is not to be taken as the mature and measured utterance of philosophy. It was a good tocsin for the 4th of July. There was truth enough in it to suit its purpose and time. But when those same signers and their peers afterwards sat in Convention, they gave slavery a vital recognition in the Constitution.

We disagree with Dr. Smith, in his 4th Lecture, wherein he holds that the will of God, though always agreeable to the right, is not the origin of it. He says—"We cannot agree with them that rights and duties which are reciprocal, are resolvable only into the will of God—have his will alone for their ultimate foundation. I take ground back of this." When one takes ground "back" of God's will he is too deep for us.

Dr. S. labors here. The subject has its difficulties and his style, marked more by strength than perspicuity, does not relieve it. We are not sure we understand him. If we do, he claims God's will, as revealed, to be on his side. But that revelation is specific and not general enough for him. Slavery though right in the Jews of Abraham's day, might be objected to in ours—for want of special enactment. The Roman and Greek Christians might be slave-holders on principle, but that might not cover the case of American Christians. The Doctor would infer a broader and less changeable rule of right and wrong—from the fitness of things. "The good is the right." He accepts the Bible as corroborating his rule, but the rule lies "back" of that. God did not make right and wrong—they existed independently of Him. He learns them as we do! Creator and creature go to the same horn book of moral science! The difference is, He learns perfectly—and ever wills and acts right—but we are dull students!

This, to us vicious, position does not affect the whole argument only so far—it would be as strong upon the ground he declines, and more decisive. Why can't we bring the controversy with Abolitionists to a conclusion? Because "Thus saith the Lord" is not enough for them. They go "back" of that.—The Bible is not final evidence. They "take ground back" of the old book A text is offset by an intuition—a divine sentence by a human sentiment. "Does it appear right," etc., etc.—"From the nature of things it is not so and so." And so there is no end of it. You might as well try to come up with a Jack O'Lantern as to convince and corner a man who, leaving the law and testimony, or looking on them as only secondary, roams at large, judging the main by what seems to him the good. Hold off every thing else, and the Bible will soon decide this controversy.

Emancipation and education are touched upon with other proposed measures. The Doctor treats them calmly, practically. He blinks nothing. On a practical subject he is very practical. He can and does discuss a principle, but will not be carried away by an abstraction.

The conservative elements of Domestic Slavery upon the social and political world is discussed with statesmanlike ability.

The happy influence of the distribution among families, domestic government and contact with the intelligence and sympathies of a superior race, upon those who a few generations ago were pagans, is enlarged upon as among the greatest benefits of the system. While men have been reviling it, reproaching it, anathematising it, Providence has honored it as the greatest civilizer and christianizer of the last two centuries.

We conclude our notice of this—the book of the day—by expressing the wish that our readers would get it and read it. We did not mean to satisfy—only to whet their appetite.

The last Lecture is on the duties of masters to servants. Dr. S. says and we heartily agree:

> "I should consider any treatise on the subject of slavery as inexcusably defective that did not embrace the duties of masters to slaves; and I persuade myself that the number, if any, who take a different view of the subject, will be found to be exceedingly small."

Duties to them considered 1. as property; 2. as social beings; 3. as religious. Under each of these heads plain things are said, useful and true.—After such an argument for masters' rights, they will receive an exhortation to duties, without suspicion. They will hear him—and thousands be better and happier for it.

*Lectures on the Philosophy and Practice of Slavery: as exhibited in the institution of domestic slavery in the United States; with the duties of Masters to Slaves. By Wm. A. Smith, D. D. President of Randolph Macon College, and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy. Edited by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Evans, 1856.

THE CONFERENCES.

KANSAS MISSION CONFERENCE.

The St. Louis Christian Advocate gives the proceedings of the first session of this body at Kickapoo, 12th September, Bishop Pierce presiding. N. Scarritt was elected Secretary.

On the call of the roll the following members answered to their names:—Thomas Johnson, Nathan Scarritt, Adonijah Williams, Charles Boles, Nathan T. Shaler and Nathaniel M. Talbott.—During the morning, Wm. Bradford also appeared and took his seat. Quite a number of probationers and visiting ministers were present.

Elam S. Arrington was admitted on trial from Fort Scott Quarterly Conference. Also John P. Barneby from Pottawotomie.

Cyrus R. Rice was admitted into full connection.

John Hale was continued on trial—also Joseph H. Pritchet.

Claiborne Jones was discontinued.—We should judge times were portentous from the following:

> A preamble and resolutions were introduced by N. Scarritt, tendering our thanks to our friends in Weston, Mo., for the kind invitation they have sent us to adjourn the session of our Conference to their city; and resolving that, though we deem it our duty to stand our ground and remain in this place until we have transacted the necessary business of the Conference, yet we will, if practicable, close our session by Saturday, 4 o'clock, P. M., with the view of spending the Sabbath in Weston. Passed unanimously.

Next Conference is to be held at Leavenworth City. On Saturday afternoon the Bishop, after an appropriate address, announced the

APPOINTMENTS.

Lecompton District—Wm. Bradford, P. E., and Agent for Fort Snelling Seminary.
Tecumseh Mission—J. G. Rice, one to be supplied.
Pottawottomie Mission—Elam S. Arrington, one to be supplied.
Sugar Creek Mission—John Hale.
Fort Scott Mission—Cyrus R. Rice.
Neosho Mission—John P. Barneby.
Council Grove Mission—Joseph H. Pritchett.
Santa Fe Mission—To be supplied.
Ashland Mission—Learner B. Stateler.

Kickapoo District—Nathan Scarritt, P. E.
Shawnee Manual Labor School—Thomas Johnson.
Shawnee Mission—Charles Boles.
Wyandott Mission—To be supplied.
Delaware Mission—Wm. Barnett.
Leavenworth City Mission—Adonijah Williams.
Doniphan Mission—To be supplied.
Kickapoo Mission—To be supplied.
Big Blue Mission—To be supplied.
Mt. Pleansant Mission—To be supplied.
Grasshopper Mission—To be supplied.

N. M. Talbott and Joseph O. Woods transferred to the St. Louis Conference.
N. T. Shaler, superannuated and attached to Kickapoo Mission Quarterly Conference.

On motion, the Conference finally adjourned with the benediction of Bishop Pierce.

This Mission Conference forgot not the cause that sustains it. Its Treasurer reports—

Amount from Kickapoo District	268 00
Collection at Kickapoo	11 00
From Lecompton District	37 00
Amount subject to order per draft	$316 00
In addition to the above there are in the hands of Bro. Bradford of the appropriations of last year not used	$475 00
Also in the hands of Bro. Scarritt	50 00
	525 00
Which added to the above gives the aggregate subject to the order of	$841 00

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE

Met 17th September in Winchester, Bishop Early. Rev. Jonathan Stamper preached the funeral sermon of Father Burke and Rev. Dungan who died during the year. The Nashville Advocate from which we derive our information says:

> The year has been one of prosperity in Kentucky. We learn with pleasure that the support of the preachers was more liberal than any preceding year. The missionary and other collections are equal to the past, and in some instances exceeding the contributions of last year. The Anniversaries of the Tract, Missionary and Sunday-School Societies were very interesting.

Next session to be held in Lexington, Ky. After the failures of Augusta and Transylvania, we think it will be hard for the Kentucky brethren to work themselves or the people up to hope or action in the following line:

> The following resolution was presented by the Committee on Education, and adopted by the Conference:
>
> Resolved, That a committee of twenty persons be appointed, consisting of ten members of this body, and ten local preachers or lay members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, resident at different points in the territory embraced within our Conference boundaries, whose duty it shall be to meet on the third Wednesday in November, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the city of Lexington, Ky., to consider our educational necessities, and to appoint an agent or initiate such other measures as may seem wisest, for the purpose of raising funds to be appropriated towards erecting or purchasing College buildings, and endowing professorships in connection with the same, to be under the control of this Conference.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lexington District—John G. Bruce, P. E.—Lexington, John H. Linn; Frankfort, John C. Harrison; Versailles and Georgetown, Hartwell J. Perry; Nicholasville, Wm. J. Suively; Jessamine and Woodford to be supplied; Winchester and Mt. Zion, Henry C. Northcott, Vienna to be supplied; Paris and South Middleton, John H. Eads; Mt. Sterling, Joseph Reed; Oxford, Wm. W. Chamberlain; Leesburg, Wm. G. Johns; Samuel Veech, Superannuated.

Harrodsburg District—Jesse Bird, P. E, Harrodsburg, Edmund P. Buckner; Danville, Lewis G. Hicks; Perryville, David Walk; John Sandusky, Superannuated; Lancaster, Thomas J. Godby; Richmond, Daniel W. Axline; Madison, Milton Mann and Oliver W. Landrolh; Crab Orchard, Jeffrey A. Gragg; Somerset, to be supplied; Salvisa, John S. Johnson; Maxville, Lemuel D. Parker; Anselm Minor, Superannuated.

Shelbyville District—W. Mth. Abbott, P. E.; Shelbyville, John W. Cunningham; Shelby Circuit, John C. C. Thompson; John F. Vanpelt, Superannuated; Simpsonville, Wm. C. Dandy; Taylorsville, George W. Merritt; Bloomfield, Wm. M. Gribbs; LaGrange and Westport, George W. Brush; Hydesville, Samuel S. Darling; Newcastle and Prospect, Jeremiah Strother; Lockport, Peter L. Kavanaugh; Lawrenceburg, Robt. T. P. Allen; Anderson, Wm. T. Benton; James E. Nix, referred to the P. E.; Hamilton P. Johnson, referred to the P. E.

Covington District—Thomas N. Ralston, P. E.; Covington, 8th St., John B. Bayless; Ogden Long, Superannuated; Newport, Daniel Stevenson; George W. Maley, Supernumerary; Alexandria, William B. Kavanaugh; Falmouth, Caleb T. Hill; Millersburg, Thomas P. C. Shelburne; Cynthiana, Joseph H. Smith; Carlisle, Ephriam M. Cole; Carrollton, to be supplied; Warsaw, David B. Cooper; Owenton and Eagle Creek Mission, Thomat Rankin; Crittenden, Wm. E. Wilmott; Burlington, Joel W. Ridgell; Lorenno D. Huston, Editor of Home Circle and Sunday-School Visitor.

Maysville District—Robert Hiner, P. E. Maysville, Samuel L. Robertson; Washington and Germantown, John C. Hardy; Shannon and Sardis, Thos. F. Vanmeter; Minerva, Wm. C. Atmore; Sardis Circuit, Franklin T. Johns; Orangeburg, Seneca X. Hall; Lewis, W. E. Littleton; Flemingsburg, James C. Minor; Poplar Plains, Wm. M. Vize; Sharpsburg, Jedediah Foster; Owingsville, Leroy C. Danley.

West Liberty District.—Elkanah Johnson, P. E. Pikeville, George W. Smith; Prestonburg, Hiram P. Walker; Jackson Mission, James A. Gragg; West Liberty Mission, James Standolph; Irvine, Wm. H. Winter; Letcher and Perry Mission, to be supplied; Highland Mission, Jesse B. Locke.

Barboursville District.—Wm. B. Landrum, P. E. Barboursville and Manchester, John S. Coxe; London Mission, Elias Bonar; Yellow Creek Mission, to be supplied; Mt. Pleasant Mission, to be supplied; Williamsburg Mission, to be supplied; Mt. Vernon Mission, to be supplied.

Methodist Re-union with the Church of England.

A strong effort has been made for some years past to induce the Methodists, or Wesleyans, of England, to conform to the Established Church.—By thus resuming their position, which the followers of Charles Wesley abandoned, they would become at once entitled to all the advantages of State patronage, their clergy have the attractions of an improved social *status*. The London Patriot devotes a long article setting forth the subject in its various aspects, showing what must be abandoned by the step, and what would be gained.

We find the whole matter discussed in the London Quarterly Review; and, as that periodical, though not under the direction of the Methodist Book-room, was avowedly set up to argue all questions from the Wesleyan point of view, we may safely regard the sentiments as those of the leaders of the Wesleyan Conference. The writer enumerates the propositions, and in behalf of the Methodists he says they utterly decline these proposals, so little attractive, and so extremely repulsive. They resent, with great indignation, a scheme of proselytism creative of "a mutual jealousy, which desertions from the ranks of the one, and seeking for deserters on the part of the other, would foster, if not inflame." They will not listen to terms by which spiritual movements, spiritual gifts, and all evangelistic action, would be brought under the control of the bishops. They would be dazzled by any prospect of incorporation with a church which, though calling itself "*the* Church," commands, even as to adherents, but a minority of the population, and, as to communicants, a very small minority indeed; which, in the British Colonies, has not the least prospect of being the denomination of the majority of the godly people; and which, outside the British Empire, is an inconsiderable body." But, when they are themselves invited to enter, yet "leaving their Methodism outside," to scrape their dirty shoes before they come in, they deliberately prefer,—wonder who will at their want of taste—to remain "the filth and offscouring of all things."—Granted that to accept the invitation would place them on high ground; but they would rather remain in the valley with "Baptist Noel, James Hamilton, Norman M'Leod, and Angell James," than be "separated by a mountain chain, very elevated it is true, but covered with perpetual snow." They held Thomas Chalmers to have been as true and good a minister as Archbishop Sumner; Adam Clark a great deal better than Sydney Smith, and Richard Watson, than Dean Swift; and though these were not ordinary men, yet they repudiate the idea that mediocrity any more than excellence could derive fertility from "an unwholesome graft from an evil stock," or health from "an inoculation from the diseased body of Rome." How far, in fine, Methodism is from being ambitious of the union so awkwardly proposed and so decidedly rejected, and in how different and independent a direction her ambitious thoughts (pardon the inference!) tend, let one remarkable sentence indicate: "When we remember that Methodism has had only one century to grow in, and has not only been destitute of patronage and national support, but has had, at home and abroad, to contend, inch by inch, against all the force of these, wielded by the Establishment to thwart, and if possible, to extinguish her, the fact that, in the first century of her existence, she has grown to a magnitude equal to that of the Church of England, is *one pregnant with suggestion as to what the future may be*".—[N. Y. Observer.

If you will not do that which God hath enabled you to do, how can you look that he should do that for you which of yourselves you cannot do?

They that are least serious, have the greatest reason to be so; their condition is awful, and therefore their disposition ought to be so.

They that will not hear Christ say, come to me, in a day of grace, shall hear him say, depart from me, in a day of judgment.

If we are graceless here, we shall be speechless hereafter.

RELIGIOUS METAPHYSICS.

The metaphysics of Calvinism is an essential portion of the system. This is one reason why it requires more schooling on the part of its advocates and ministers than Arminianism. The way to its decrees lies over marshes, bogs and quicksands that require a deal of metaphysical engineering. The mind must be brought to an arbitrary stand-point and held there, in order to accept its dogmas.

This is perhaps the meaning of our Calvinistic brethren when they say, that their doctrines are not so agreeable to "the natural man" as ours. They do not use (we will do them the charity to suppose,) the word *natural* as opposed to *spiritual*. That would be an offensive reflection. At a plain, common sense view of the subject a christian takes to Arminianism. But put him through a special schooling, lay in his mind certain principles of mental philosophy, bring him up to the subject from a particular quarter and with careful handling, he may make a genuine Calvinist. The latter is an artificial process—the former natural.

The North Carolina Christian Advocate, alluding to this subject, says:

> We need a book that is a book, on Metaphysics—the philosophy of the mind. This department of science has been pre-occupied by Calvinists. Nearly all the works on mental science that are of note are Calvinistic. Calvinism is mainly indebted for its perpetuity to the features of its metaphysical system.—Men of intellect, of learning and of leisure have industriously indoctrinated nearly the whole of English literature with that peculiar mental philosophy which alone can preserve even an apparent accordance of certain religious dogmas with facts in the nature of man, and doctrines manifestly taught in the Scriptures. Edwards and Ried, and Stewart and Alexander, both men of piety and great mind, have set up the waymarks of Calvinism in all the field of mental science. Educated men have been drawn into the alluring mazes of metaphysical speculation spread out before them. They have adopted and propagated the system downward through the masses. And it is by this cable of intertwisted truth and error that Calvinism is held at its moorings.
>
> We assume, for the present, that the doctrines of Methodism are the doctrines of the Bible, and that the Metaphysics of Methodism is the philosophy of human nature. Our doctrinal system is clearly defined by Wesley, Fletcher, Watson and many more, whose works will ever oppose a break-water to the flood-tides of error.
>
> In all such Methodist works, there is an occasional pause to undo some metaphysical knot, with which Calvinistic skill has honestly but erroneously attempted to bind the free will of man, or the free grace of God. In the writings of Wilbur Fisk may be seen a clearness of perception, a discrimination in statement and a force of logic which prompts the thought that perhaps he was the man who should have endowed the church with a thorough treatise on the science of mind as a rich legacy. But he is gone. The book is not yet written. Who shall write it?

We *need* the book but not as much as the opposite system needs one, of its sort. The "natural man" is on our side. Nine times out of ten he will go our way, without any special guide.—But the book would be in place. It ought to be "writ" and would be read.

What Methodist will undertake to furnish it? In this connection our contemporary suggests the names of Rev. Dr. McClintock and Dr. L. C. Garland.

DROUTH AND REVIVALS.

TEXAS ITEMS.

Mr. Tully, one of our commission merchants, called in our office last Saturday, after three months travel, mostly through Texas. The accounts we had received and published from the newspapers about the drouth that has prevailed there, did not so impress, as the statement of an eye witness.

Mr. T. says that in much of that broad country there was no rain from 12th May till September. He saw crops growing upon which rain had never fallen: corn making twenty bushels to the acre and cotton six hundred pounds. On the route from Tyler, through Palestine and Owensville to Segnin he passed more than a score of houses deserted by families gone in search of water—encamping about far off springs or streams, with the remnant of their stock. He rode thirty miles without water for himself or horse.

Not uncommonly he was refused a cup of water! This was his first experience of such refusal and he had no idea before of one's feelings under it. Yet he could not blame the people who, are generally very hospitable. "We hauled it twelve or fifteen miles," they would say, "and want it for ourselves and servants and children."

Along with this drought of rain there are showers of grace in Texas. Our informant never saw religious interest in so general and healthy excitement. Campmeetings and protracted meetings are numerous and successful.—The ministry of every denomination is faithfully warning and teaching. The people are turning to the Lord. Our Itinerants are represented as in the forefront of the battle. And as they take a neighborhood or a house they garrison it with the Bible, the Discipline, and the Christian Advocate.

SUNDAY ALWAYS.—By different nations, every day in the week is set apart for public worship. Sunday by the Christians; Monday by the Greeks; Tuesday by the Persians; Wednesday by the Assyrians; Thursday by the Egyptians; Friday by the Turks; Saturday by the Jews. Add to this the diurnal revolutions, and it is apparent that every moment is Sunday somewhere.

ARE YOU COMPETENT TO MAKE A WILL?

We dont ask you to remember us in it; though a few of our subscribers have died indebted, and we have had as much trouble as the amount was worth, to collect it from cautious or captious administrators.

Nor do we ask you to remember the church—though that would be, in many cases, paying an old score—though late.

The question is not what your will is to be. But are you in a condition to make one? What proof could be brought for its validity, were it contested?

A Boston paper says one of the facts put in evidence at a trial, in the Supreme Court, to sustain the will of the late Wm. Russell, was that only a few days before he made the will, he called at the office and paid for his paper a *year in advance*, thereby saving fifty cents. The fact was dwelt upon at length by the counsel, and commented upon by the Judge as one of great importance. The verdict of the jury would seem to sustain the proposition that a man who has mind enough to pay for his paper in advance, is competent to make a will.

Perhaps some of our Southerners will say—"Ah, well enough. Sensible jury that, and sensible judge. It would have been proof to the point that a Boston Yankee was not *compos mentis* who omitted to save fifty cents in such case."

But if you wait six months it is $2,50 instead of $2,00, if a year, $3,00. Do you lend, borrow or make money at that rate? Yet, it is more agreeable to us and for the interest of the Advocate to have the $2,00, *according to the terms*.

Are you competent to make your will? Consult the Agent, who has your account in hand.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A Camp-Meeting Excursion.

OROPOSA CAMP GROUND, October 3, 1856.

We took our seats in the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad cars at half past three o'clock. We reached Pass Manchac just as the sun was setting, and while we halted for a few moments we had a delightful view of the sun as he appeared to recline upon the bosom of the lake. His beautiful rays streaming forth, penetrating both hill and vale and dancing upon the waves beneath us, seemed to say, "we part to-day to meet to-morrow." As we gazed upon the scenery around, filled with solemn thoughts, we felt to exclaim, "Oh, that our earthly sun may set as brightly, and we be permitted to awake in the likeness of God the Son and behold the Sun of Righteousness as he is."

One loud, shrill whistle and we rushed onward, passing the other stopping places after dark we were unable to judge further of the beauty of the country.

We reached Magnolia, the point where the passenger cars stop, at half-past ten o'clock. There we found D. met us and kindly escorted us to the Magnolia Hotel, where we rested a few moments while Captain D. made arrangements with the conductor of the lumber cars to convey us within a mile of our dwelling. After having our trunks properly adjusted upon the freight, a fine lot of railroad iron, we seated ourselves upon them and journeyed on. As this was a new mode of traveling to us, we were reminded of what Brother P. said to us the evening before we left. He remarked that we should certainly see tribulations, but the poet's sentence—

> "Through tribulation deep,
> The road to glory is,"

brought consolation, and we felt comparatively happy. We proceeded slowly on and reached Captain D.'s at twelve o'clock, where we were cordially welcomed. After partaking of a hearty supper, we returned thanks to our Heavenly Father for blessings received, and asked for mercies to come, after which we retired to rest.

We were awoke in the morning by the merry notes of many sweet songsters, and after arising our eyes were regaled by the beauteous landscape bathed in the glorious morning light.

We tarried here until Saturday morning, during which time two were added to our number. At 8 we arose we seated ourselves in a strong vehicle, drawn by three fine yoke of oxen and set out for the camp ground. We met with no one to encourage us during our journey, until we reached Dr. Stancar's plantation, where we stopped to inquire the way. The Doctor himself came out, and seemed delighted with our method of traveling, very pleasantly assured us that we were not only in the right way, but in no danger of breaking down. With joyful hearts we continued on our way. At half past eleven we arrived at our destination. Brother Jones was in the stand, and as we drew near we learned the subject of his discourse was "Holiness of heart and life." Though we were there in time to hear only the latter portion of the sermon, yet we felt it was good to be there.

After the services closed, we repaired to the tents and were received so cordially, we felt that the people were our people, and their God our God. It seemed desirous of making us feel welcome and at home. There was such a flowing out of soul to us we felt that all was concentrated in Christ, and that we were all the children of God the Father and joint heirs of Christ our eldest Brother.

Many appeared to be all absorbed in the subject of holiness. It was talked of, preached about, prayed for, and glory be to God, many professed to obtain the blessing.

Never have we realized more signal answers to prayer than we did on that occasion. As the loud hallelujahs and praise to God for a free and full salvation, accompanied by the shouts of heaven-born souls, ascended to the throne of God, the chariot wheels of the Lord seemed to roll in great triumph through Israel's camp. In the tent and in the grove wherever prayer was offered, the Lord manifested himself in love and great power.

We did not learn the number of those who were converted, or those who claimed the blessing of perfect love, but have no doubt that Brother Jones will send us a full account.

Wednesday morning and the closing exhortation was given, the closing prayer is offered, the sad farewell and the hearty "God bless you" greet you as wherever you turn, and we feel truly nice in the prospect of one day meeting "where we can be fellowship no break up." The kind hospitality of that people will long be remembered by us, especially that of Brothers T., S. and L., who kindly tendered their services and carriages to carry us back to the Depot.

T. S.

☞ How often do we hear the inquiry made, What can I get to cure this violent cough I am a subject of? I will know the cause to be my own frequent disturbance in eating the vegetables and fruits of the season, besides taking a dozen or more glasses of ice water during the day—consequently must pay the penalty. One advice now I will be always to keep a bottle of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS in the house, and a dose of it as a timely relief to any person having Cramps, Spasms, Cholera Morbus, etc.; which are generally the result of over indulgence in vegetable diet. In fact, when internal is considered, no one can afford to be without these Bitters. They can be had for one dollar per bottle, containing a pint, which can well last the season, sold by all druggists and dealers generally.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MARRIAGES.

By the Rev. E. McMeans, Mr. HAYS RODGERS, of Lauderdale county, Miss., to LUCIN DA C., daughter of Daniel and Isabella Graham, of Pickens county, Ala.

By Rev. James L. Wright, September 8th, 1856, at the residence of Rev. Wm. A. Smyth, Mr. JOHN S. DOWLING, of Bienville Parish, to Miss S. F. M. E. SMYTH, of Natchitoches Parish,

By the same on 25th September, at the residence of Mr. Allen Pior, Mr. GEORGE W. CAWTHORN, to Miss EMILY S. PIOR, all of Bienville Parish.

After marrying the above couple, we had preaching, instead of the dance and all parties seemed to enjoy themselves.

DEATHS.

The friends of Rev. J. L. and M. T. Forsyth, of Fayette Mississippi, will be pained to hear of the deep affliction which has tried their faith. On the 10th of September we laid their eldest children to rest in a common grave. OLIVIA TERESSA, aged 7 years and 10 months had died in the afternoon of the 8th inst. She was a dutiful and unselfish child, of bright mind and almost exhaustless resources of happiness to herself, and of the means of instructing others.

CORNELIA died on the 9th inst., aged 12 years and 1 month. She was a child of promise. Cordial, generous and intelligent—Prayer was to her familiar as a mother's watchfulness, and grace had taught her how to look above and beyond the forms of childhoods meeting and evening prayer to Him who has promised that those who seek Him early shall find him. She was a studious and profited reader of good books and seemed to be growing in gentleness, wisdom and love to God.

The happy and hopeful parents who gathered their little ones about their table and altar on the evening of the 4th inst., saw half of them, the other half, in less than a week withered beneath the touch of the scorching fever and sunk to the silence and loneliness of the grave.

The friends who wept with them and the multitude who walked mournfully to the place of sepulchre, felt that the stroke was only lightened by the memory of the living to the dead, and could only be patiently and submissively borne by assistance from above.

How fleeting is human life—thus shortened may be the joy that comes from childhood's innocence and loveliness. We turn from the shadow that falls upon our path and looking upward exclaim "of such is the kingdom of God." WATKINS.

Natchez, October 6, 1856.

Died—In Bolivar county, Mississippi, October 7th, ELIAS McGEHEE, infant son of Sophia and Rev. E. H. Porter, aged 2 years and 2 months.

On the 30th of September, 1856, HARVEY ELIAS, aged 3 years and 5 months and 11 days, son of G. W. and Martha A. Goodwyn.

At Shreveport, La., on the 20th June, 1856, ANNIE ONG, aged 19 months, daughter of G. W. and Martha A. Goodwyn, of New Orleans.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—To the members of the Mississippi Conference—As the seat of our next Conference is in the bounds of my charge, I would make some suggestions for your convenience in traveling to the place. And first: Those who come via Vicksburg per railroad, to Canton, Madison county, will there take the stage for Kosciusko. The stage leaves immediately on the arrival of the cars at Canton from Vicksburg. There will be a quarterly meeting at Sharon, Madison county, embracing the Sabbath before Conference, to which our brethren are invited, and the preachers are invited to share the hospitality of our people at Sharon, in their route to the Conference. Sharon is about forty miles south of Kosciusko, and directly on the route.

Ample accommodations can be had all the way from Sharon to Kosciusko.

The preachers on arriving at Kosciusko will call at the store of Messrs. Clark & Welsh, south east of the public square and they will be conducted to their lodgings during the session of conference and it is earnestly desired that there should be a general attendance of the preachers. The people will be disappointed if the preachers do not come. They have made ample arrangements and will expect you, Brethren.

Those who would bring their wives please inform me immediately at Sharon, Madison county, Mississippi.

Respectfully,

H. J. HARRIS, P. E.

Notice—*To the Members of the Alabama* Conference. An arrangement has been made by which the preachers attending the Alabama Conference, at Tuskegee will pay only half price, to the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road Company and to steamers to Montgomery.

Those coming to Mobile by Rail, will pay full fare down, and by calling at the office of the company here they will receive free tickets up, on their return from Conference.

K.

Mobile, October 10, 1856.

Notice—The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he intends giving lessons in music in all its branches, including a fine assortment of Methodist Hymns for Sunday-Schools and Revivals, at very reasonable terms.

BALTHAUS.

Enquire at Austin & Goodwyn, corner Custom House and Front Levee. o18-3t

Notice.—The New Orleans Directory for 1857 will be published December 25th. Persons who have changed their residence or place of business since their names have been taken will please give notice to W. H. Rainey, Box No. 223, or at 40 Camp street. [o11-2m] A. MYATT & CO.

For the benefit of the invalid portion of our community, we extract the following from the Almanac of Dr. C. M. Jackson, proprietor of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, hoping it may induce a trial of them:

C. C. SILES says:

SHEFFIELD, Ill., March 19, 1855.

I expect to sell great quantities of your Bitters this year. Many of my customers speak very highly of its good qualities, having proved itself most an excellent Fever and Ague preventive, a great purifier of the blood, and the very best thing to recruit to aid digestion and create a good natural appetite. In short, I am sure it is one of the very best medicines known for family use, being safe and pleasant for any one to take.

C. L. D. CROCKWELL says:

ANAMOSA, Iowa, May 1, 1854.

The Bitters give unbounded satisfaction to all that have used them, and I do and can always recommend them to all that are afflicted. They have cured many cases of Dyspepsia, some of them where hundreds of dollars have been spent for remedies which afforded no relief, and were considered incurable until they used the Bitters. See advertisement.

As a general remedy for diseases, to which all families are subject, HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS cannot be surpassed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1855.

Dear Sir: I would state for the benefit of the afflicted, that I have used your "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS" in my self and in my family, for a long time, and have always found them a great benefit in cases of Headache, Pain in the Side or Breast, Colds and Nervous Diseases, and earnestly recommend them to all suffering as being the discovery for which you prescribe them.

C. M. PARIS.

Wm. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. No. 21 Race street.

For sale everywhere.

We are gratified in commending to our readers a Catholicon of great value, which we advertise. It is a genuine, from that justly celebrated physician and Chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer. The Cherry Pectoral, every where known as the best remedy ever offered to the public for Coughs, etc., has acquired them to expect that any thing from his laboratory is worthy of attention. As an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, those afflicted with Pulmonary Complaints, should not neglect to procure this remedy, which is a safe and speedy antidote for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, and Consumption, which, when taken in its early stages, is certain to cure. Its composition is such that it may be relied upon as safe and certain in its effects. Those who have used it, know its value, and need no assurance from us. Those who have not, should procure it and test its virtues. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by druggists.

Magnetic Telegraph.

ADDITIONAL BY THE STEAMER PERSIA.

BY THE NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.

General News.

The Naples difficulty is still unsettled.

It is rumored that the Austrian and French forces in Italy are to be increased.

The difficulty regarding the Isle of Serpents is becoming serious.

COTTON.—The market opened firm, but fell off at the close, in consequence of the stringency of the money market. Fair Orleans 7¼, Middling Orleans, 6¾, Fair Uplands 6¾, Middling Uplands 6¼. The whole stock at Liverpool amounts to 626,000 bales, of which 470,000 are American.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Austria entreats the Allies to abstain at present from a demonstration against Naples.

It is rumored that the Allies assent; also that Great Britain has addressed a peremptory note to Russia relative to the Isle of Serpents.

The Montenegrin difficulty is yet unadjusted.

There are rumors of an increase of the Austrian forces in Italy.

The ministerial crisis continues in Denmark.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Flour closed firm at $6 55 to $6 75. Ohio, $6 90 to $7 25. Wheat is active; White closed at $1 50 to $1 65; Red, $1 35 to $1 58. Mess Pork closed buoyant at $21 25. Lard closed steady at 14c. Whisky, 39c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—Flour, $5 80. Whisky is unchanged at 29c.

From California.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 13.—The steamer George Law has arrived at New York, bringing nearly two millions of specie. The new Governor of Panama was inaugurated on the 11th ult., and this ensures peace on the Isthmus.

The news from California is unimportant. Durkee and Rand were tried for piracy in taking the State arms from the schooner ——, and acquitted.

Trade is dull, and politics is now all-engrossing.

From Nicaragua.

The news from Nicaragua per steamer George Law to the 22d ult., is to the effect that Gen. Walker was at Grinnada with 800 men, and, it was rumored, would shortly occupy Greytown, and thence proceed to invade Costa Rica.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.—The Democratic State ticket is about 5,000 ahead, and it is believed that the Democracy will carry the State by 10,000 to 15,000.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.—Returns keep coming in slowly this morning.

The indications are that the Democrats have carried the State by a handsome majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—The Democratic majority in this city is over 5,000.

Schuylkill, Northumberland, Northampton, York, Berks, Bucks, Cumberland, Lehigh, Dauphin, Luzerne, Carbon, Mifflin, Franklin, Westmoreland and Monroe counties gave an aggregate Democratic majority of 10,100.

The Democrats have elected Congressmen in the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts. In the Second District Edward Joy Morris (American) is elected.

Private dispatches say that in nine Districts heard from the Democrats have elected eight Congressmen against one Unionist.

Berks county gives 5,500 Democratic majority.

Nearly all the counties reported show large Democratic gains.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—The returns from twenty-eight counties show a Democratic majority of 10,054, being a nett Democratic gain over the vote of 1854 of 29,384.

Ohio Election.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The returns from Ohio are meagre, and so far are favorable to the Republicans, with the exception that the Democrats claim to have elected C. L. Vallandingham over L. D. Campbell in the Third District.

Scattering returns from Ohio show the Republicans ahead as far as heard from. They have probably carried the State.

WASHINGTON, October 15.—We have full returns from eight counties and partial returns from another, which gives an aggregate Republican majority of upwards of 13,000. It is conceded that the State has gone for the Republicans by 30,000 or 40,000 majority. Pendleton and Groesbeck (Democrats) are elected to Congress from Cincinnati, which is a Democratic gain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Campbell is elected from the Third District by a trifling majority.

S. S. Cox, Democrat, is elected from the Twelfth District, Mott in the Fifth, Wade in the Nineteenth, and Giddings in the Twentieth. The three latter are old members, and Republicans.

Indiana.

It is reported that the Democratic ticket has a majority in Indianapolis.

Indiana.—In twelve counties, Democrats are 1,500 ahead. Those counties mostly Southern. Contest close.

THE LATEST.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 15.—*Pittsburg.*—Republican majorities in Alleghany and Bradford counties, are eight thousand, a gain of seven thousand; Wyoming, six hundred, and Susquehanna one thousand. Democratic majorities as follows: Pike, 510; Perry, 150; Northampton, 2,200; Carbon, 700; Lehigh, 900; Luzerne, 1,100; Center, 300; Lycoming, 200; Sullivan, 175; Westmoreland, 1,200—all correct. Indiahu county only about 700 majority. Nothing further.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 15.—*Pennsylvania.*—Estimated Democratic Congressmen, 6; Fusion, 11—three districts to hear from.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Additional returns from Pennsylvania show that the State has undoubtedly gone for Unionists. Present majority 2,000, with seven counties to hear from, which gave 4,000 Fusion majority last year.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Later returns, unofficial, show the Unionists to be 2,000 ahead—seven counties to hear from, which will increase it to 3,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Democrats gain two Congressmen in first six districts—only Morris and Jones, Union, elected. Democratic gain over October vote in the city, 4,800. In Berks, 2,500.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Democrats claim 18 out of 25 Congressmen.

[*Note.*—The dispatches from Pennsylvania got mixed up and are presented in a confused shape. The following, however, is the last up to this time, 11 o'clock P. M., and tells the story.

LATEST FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—10 P. M.—All the counties are in but five. The Unionists are now over 4,000 *ahead.*

The Very Latest.

TRIUMPH OF THE UNIONISTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, Midnight.—It is now conceded on all hands that Pennsylvania has gone for the Union ticket by a very considerable majority.

The Unionists in Philadelphia and elsewhere are rejoicing very much over the result.

Ohio Election.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Campbell's majority in the Third District is put down at 17.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—The Democrats have carried Hamilton county (and Cincinnati,) by 4000 majority—a Democratic loss of 4000 since last year.

The Democrats claim Brown, Fairfield, Muskingum and Licking counties, and the Republican State ticket is elected by from 5,000 to 11,000 over Chase's majority (15,550) of last October. The Democrats have certainly elected five Congressmen—they claim nine.

Indiana Election.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15.—The returns from Indiana are meagre. We have nine counties, six of them in Southern Indiana, which give Willard, (Dem.) for Governor, 1200 majority. Both parties claim the State.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15, P. M.—The returns come very slow. Willard (Dem.) is 5000 ahead, but the Republicans claim that the returns from the Northern part of the State will show a Republican majority.

EXPLORATION AND FUTURE OF AFRICA

Under the foregoing caption the Colonization Herald contains a very interesting and elaborate article, which we propose condensing into a compass that will suit our limits without interfering with its interest or value.

The largest proportion of the vast continent of Africa has always been a *terra incognita* to the civilized earth; but the signs of the times indicate that the period is approaching when its mysteries will be laid bare by the hand of science and enterprise—when the veil that has covered it as with a pall for thousands of years will be withdrawn—and when, to the eye of skill and industry and art and religion, will be unfolded a field for labor and development such as the earth has rarely known in any of the important eras of her history.

Earnest and zealously continued efforts are being made in Europe and America to obtain an accurate knowledge of the topography, climate, resources, latent and otherwise, and population of this comparatively unknown continent, with a view to the extension of agricultural, commercial and mechanical wealth, laws, literature, civilization and christianity. This extension depends almost entirely upon extraneous aid; the inhabitants having, from time immemorial, displayed a lack of vigor and intelligence which leaves little or nothing to expect from them until a new life is infused by outside pressure acting and re-acting upon internal progress. France has spent immense sums of money on the conquest and improvement of Algeria. That colony costs her annually £1,210,000, while the revenue is only £10,700. A military force of 100,000 men, chiefly natives, is kept up regularly. In Alegeria, up to 1855, the French had constructed over 4,500 miles of new roads, drained large swamp districts, built towns and cities, and executed many other important works. In 1840 the European population was 28,736; in 1841, 75,420; in 1845, 96,190; and in 1852, 119,266. Still, notwithstanding this large progressive increase, agriculture has made slow progress, comparatively speaking, although the French are making large calculations upon the production of cotton in future. That the occupation of Algeria by the French has conferred an immense amount of good upon that portion of Africa, there is no room for doubt. Neither is there any that a continued occupation will result in the building up of a wealthy and prosperous country. Therefore, we wish the French unbounded success in their undertaking. The French have also designs upon Senegambia, but in regard to what they are, nothing definite is known. Until recently they have attempted no colonization in that quarter further than establishing trading posts and forts, but latterly they have sent steamers to navigate the Senegal river, etc.

A French expedition under Count d'Escayrac de Lautare, and under the protection and auspices of Said Pacha, of Egypt, will leave Europe on the 10th of November to explore the head-waters of the river Nile. The whole force will comprise twelve Europeans besides the leader, and three hundred soldiers furnished by the Egyptian Government. For the navigation of the Nile the expedition has thirty barks, two small steamers and one hundred sailors. There are also men and means to continue the journey by land beyond the head of navigation. This expedition is expected to accomplish wonderful and lofty results. If the now unknown sources of the mighty river are discovered and mapped down, a contribution to the cause of geographical science will have been made which will excite the astonishment and admiration of the world.

A proposition was mooted a year ago to colonize the interior frontier of the Cape of Good Hope settlement by the British German legion. We learn it is likely to be carried into effect. The Legislature of the Cape have voted £40,000 to settle the proposed German emigrants comfortably on their new locations. They will be liable to military service, which will not, however, interfere with their industrial pursuits. As the Germans are skillful agriculturists they will prove valuable acquisitions to the colony of Good Hope.

The English have matured their plans for the survey of Southern Central Africa lying west of Mozambique channel. The Rev. Dr. Livingstone is the intrepid leader and traveler in this extensive region. He has already made his way across the continent from West to East, and, quitting Angola, has reached the furthest inland station of the Portuguese, on the Eastern coast. He will doubtless have acquired much useful information regarding the country, the native tribes, the productions, and the social condition and wants of the people.

The following extracts from the Colonization Herald are so well condensed that we quote their entire:

Portions of the eastern coast, on the channel and the region of Delagoa Bay, are visited by both English and American vessels, which carry on a lucrative trade with the natives of the region. Into this bay empty several large rivers, and its harbor is of the most excellent character. As a coal-bearing trade was formerly carried on here for gold and ivory, the traffic could doubtless be renewed and largely extended. Far in the interior from the eastern coast of Mozambique, and south and west of the British State of Natal, lies the new Dutch republic called Kras Vaal, three hundred miles long by two hundred and fifty broad, giving a territory in extent nearly as large as the State of New York. This is now peopled almost solely by the Dutch, and is represented to number from eighteen to twenty thousand white inhabitants, who are surrounded by native tribes to the number of one hundred thousand.

An association has been recently formed in New York for the exploration of Western Central Africa. The American expedition, having for its ulterior object the advancement of Liberian interests, will extend their researches into the country lying east of Liberia—a territory concerning which very little is known. By glancing at even the best maps it will be seen that almost nothing of the topography of the country is ascertained; and yet those who have penetrated to the regions in the immediate vicinity of the interior have received the impression that a kingdom still further inland exists, in which immense cities of ever-gorgeous array, and where she lavishes her gifts in unexampled profusion. In aid of these exploratory labors she encourages the hope that the enterprising Liberian settlers will be secured. These traders, who are all colored people—for Liberian laws permit no white man to hold real estate—traffic entirely with the natives, who bring to them from the interior palm oil, dye woods, ivory, beeswax, camwood, ginger and gold dust packed in quills, receiving in exchange calicoes, calico, silk and woolen fabrics, iron, brass and copper utensils, glass and earthenware, arms and ammunition. The Liberians, in turn, find customers in the trading vessels, and realize handsome profits upon their sales. Brought thus into contact with the native tribes a tolerably accurate idea has been gained of the resources of the unexplored region; and it is even possible that the contemplated scientific survey may remove the principal obstacle to the intervention of Central Africa in civilization, the extension of christianity, and a large increase of American commerce.

The writer then goes on to say that a better day seems dawning for Africa, which although next door neighbor to Europe, has ever resisted permanent European settlement and civilization. France is moving energetically at the North, England has long been securely established at the extreme South, a large and growing settlement of American civilized blacks is to be found at the centre of the West coast, under the fostering care and protection of Americans, and has obtained a foothold through which is earnestly believed civilization can be extended far into the interior, where barbarism has reigned supreme ever since creation's dawn.

Speaking of the beneficial results that have flowed from colonization in Liberia, the Article from which we have quoted concludes in this wise:

To what will all this grow? No prophet can predict the whole future result, but it is the greatest revolution in Africa that thousands of years have produced. The interior of that vast continent will be opened up to commerce, to christianization and to christianity. Soldier tribes that those along the coast will be found. We shall obtain a complete knowledge of the geography, language, manners, customs, and even origin, peculiarities, of many of their races. The influences of the natives daily will increase the power of Liberia as the center of civilization, of commerce and religion will daily expand, and additionally we may expect and believe that numerous Christian republics, imitating our forms of government, will embrace a vast extent of that continent and many millions of the descendants of its present degraded inhabitants.

Let the friends of colonization take courage from these facts, and persevere in the noble work so ogbly commenced some thirty years ago. "Much has been done, but more remains to do." The difficulties of the West coast have been surmounted. The interior should now be penetrated. In the vocabulary of these the only real philanthropists of the day, so far as the negro race is concerned—there should be no such word as fail.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TUSKEGEE, ALA.—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, of the 11th inst., says:

We regret to hear of a very destructive fire at Tuskegee, Ala., which broke out early yesterday morning. It commenced just above Isbell & Montgomery's brick store, opposite the Lower Hotel, and burnt the two squares between the starting point and the Masonic Republican office, opposite the Masonic Hall next to the other hotel—some twenty-five buildings in all. The brick store (in which building is the office of the South Western Baptist) was saved; but we regret to learn that the Republican office had to be blown up to stop the progress of the flames, and that a large portion of the type, furniture, etc., removed into the street, took fire there and was consumed. The loss of our friend Sayre must be a severe one, and particularly to be deplored just at this time. The heaviest losers, we understand, are Messrs. Isbell & Adams, merchants, at the corner facing the Court-House on the east. Mr. Nell D. Smith, whose extensive carriage shop and livery stable were burnt, must also be a heavy loser. There being no fire engine, and the buildings being so very dry and combustible, with a breeze fanning the flames and water scarce, the fire could not be arrested until it had swept over the extent described. It is a very serious calamity to the thriving and growing town of Tuskegee, but we trust that that handsome town will soon recover from it and be improved in appearance by the disaster.

Talk on 'Change—Cotton and Sugar.

On the streets, an 'change, here, there and everywhere, the chief topic of remark is the weather—the effects of the recent frost, or rather the frost on the night of the 30th ult., on the cotton crop. Many persons do not yet believe there was sufficient frost to injure the growing cotton. The receipts of the article were very light yesterday, being only 1425 bales. The general feeling towards it by buyers was not so free as last week. There are several parties ready to enter the market at a decline from present prices, and of course we have to hear of some very decided advance on the other side before it will be safe for buyers to purchase largely on speculation, though orders they may now and then venture. But it is impossible for operators to purchase all cotton that comes to market and hold for a rise. This would require rather more money than even the Bank of England could well advance at this juncture. We have felt the effects of banks advancing in cotton for monopolizing and speculating purposes in the action of the United States Bank of Philadelphia years ago, and some of the banks of this city under the old regime. We desire never again to hear of a bank entering the cotton market. The following are the quotations for middling cotton in this market at the respective periods:

October 13.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Middling.....	12@12¼ asked.	8½@9	8¼@8¾

So it will appear that planters cannot have the least cause to complain but what any deficiency will more than be covered by the advance in price. Factors generally have managed the market thus far with consummate ability and shrewdness. We shall know in about thirty days how Mr. Hull receives their address. But it will be the first of the next year before the case is fully developed here concerning with the other side. The present and expected prices will undoubtedly stimulate the product next year to the fullest extent and resources of the country and undoubtedly call into requisition much land in this State, heretofore devoted to sugar, to the product of cotton.

The sugar cane is progressing as well as could be expected under the many vicissitudes which it has undergone through the entire season. The estimates of 130,000 hhds. as the crop of the State are still maintained. If consumers have not yet realized high prices, they may have the opportunity the coming year. We have been examining some of the so-called Muscovado sugar recently imported, and more trashy, dirty compounds we seldom have met with. They are nearly as inferior as the Manilla and Calcutta sugars, which were always considered half sand. Our country, after having for so many years been favored with a good, clean article of sugar, the product of our own State, will find it extremely difficult to reconcile the trash which will be consigned in place of the pure saccharine of the Pelicon State. Come, let us have Cuba and we shall have an abundance of good sugar, and Louisiana will aid to extend the cultivation of cotton sufficient to supply all the world.

The arrivals of vessels have been free for some three days, causing great activity at the levee. Shippers will rest easy for the present. We notice heavy cargoes of salt—one ship arrived yesterday with 11,820 sacks, another with 10,122, a third with 6,631, a fourth with 7,128, a fifth with 8,281 sacks—total 43,982 sacks; and more cargoes reported in the river. Really, Mr. Hull intends to keep us in salt, for fear we should disappoint him in cotton, perhaps.

Business and Cotton.

Business in general was not so active Tuesday as on some days of last week. The weather changed in the morning and inwards night became decidedly of an autumnal feeling. At the steamboat landing the arrival of several boats during the day occasioned considerable business in the way of receiving produce. Up to 6 o'clock last night the receipts of cotton were—by the ingomar from Memphis, 2713 bales; Swamp Fox, from Vicksburg, 1503; Rapides, 1095; Grace Darling, 171; St. Charles, 353; Linda, from Alexandria, 639; Union, from Alexandria, 787. Total, 7263 bales. The receipts for the corresponding day last year were 5,169 bales. The market for the staple was heavy yesterday. Parties who last year were heavy or large buyers have returned from their summer jaunt, but somehow or another, though they have come from colder climates, they do not credit the frost accounts, and evince no disposition to enter the market freely at present prices for cotton. Possibly some the qualities, strictly fine, may be taken at the highest rates over 13¼ cents, but it must be such cotton as will command 83d. or more in Liverpool at this time. How much of this kind of cotton is being received is difficult to say.

New York dealers and brokers have at last consented to reduce their general estimates for the season to 3,000,000 bales—that is, since the last accounts of the 30th ult. The following is from a circular dated New York, October 7th:

We have had a buoyant and advancing cotton market during the past week, but the sales have been, in a measure, restricted for the want of stock. The transactions I estimate at 14,000 bales; about one-third in transit and nearly all the balance on speculation—spinners having taken but a small portion. The speculative purchases are mostly of cotton to arrive, there being no supply of consequence here, and several of the brokers being entirely out of the article. The supply of Uplands Middling is especially very tight, and these are even relatively higher than the better grades, of which the recent arrivals mainly consists. The shipments making are on speculation, an advance to 7¼ to 7½ for middling being confidently anticipated; and even at this large advance in Liverpool some of the shipments will not ha much more than covered.

The crop accounts, as a general thing, continue bad, but it is altogether too early to state, with any kind of reliability, what the growth will be. There are very few, however, who will look for three million bales, and many of the estimates are considerably below that figure. It is pretty safe, I think, to predict that the crop will certainly not *exceed* three millions, and the chances are in favor of its being less.

We give the above, and, at the same time, we must be permitted to remark, that investments in cotton at this time for a rise, or rather speculation, will require more money to carry it through than can well be furnished in this section of the country, at this moment. We observe in some sections of the country the germ of speculation taking root, not warranted by those immutable principles which should govern a well regulated and uniform mode of commercial transactions. In fact, it is currently believed in the country that middling cotton is selling too cheap in our market, and that it ought to go to 15 cents. This is mischievous, and calling into question the propriety of present prices being conceded to on the part of factors. At the same time we are equally anxious that combinations in Europe, aided by the junta in New York for the depression of cotton, should be met and thwarted. We have no idea of calmly looking on and permitting Mr. Hull and M. Crapeau to take our cotton at their own ideas of value, though they have been disappointed in raising the article in Africa and India; and as they only produce when and where they are compelled, we shall expect that about Christmas they will begin to open their eyes and find that cotton will be cotton for this season, and that it is not to be raised on free soil nor by free negroes.

Later advices are fully due by the Edinburgh from Liverpool, though the Persia's accounts may be at hand at the same time. Both ought to come through today; but the telegraph will be overcharged for a day or two with election items, and commercial matters may be regarded as only of secondary importance.

[Crescent of Tuesday, 14th.

INTERESTING TO SEAMEN.—*A new plan for Rafting Topsails.*—Mr. Ross, of New York, has recently secured a patent for reducing and reefing topsails. The plan is very simple. Four legs, or crowsfeet, are spread along the foot of the sail and secured to it, two on each side of mainhilips, and are sewed to the sail up to the close reef-band, where they terminate in eyes. To these eyes four ropes are laid, which have through hitchers on the yard, and thence through blocks at the mast-head, to the deck. When the sail is required to be reefed, these ropes are hauled taut, the topsail halliards let go, and the sail is brought bodily up the yard and confined there. The slack of the reef-tackles is then handed, and the sail is almost as snug as it were at sea reefed. The work of hauling out the yarings, and setting the points, is then comparatively easy. This plan, it is thought will answer well with double topsail yards. Mr. R. T. Martin is now in Boston fitting the sails of four ships with this plan.

WEALTH OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The total assessed wealth of Providence the present year is $38,064,576, on which the tax is 77½ cents on the hundred dollars. The largest tax payers are Alexander Duncan and family, $1,835,15, on a property valued as $1,611,600; the heirs of Thomas P. Ives pay $12,775.85 on $1,618,200; Moses Brown Jenkins, $6,032.21 on $778,350; three others pay upwards of $4,000; seven over $3,000; thirteen $2,000 and upwards; forty-four over $1,000, and eighty eight $500 and upwards. There are ninety three persons taxed for upwards of one hundred thousand dollars.

The U. S. Military Asylum at Washington.

The National Intelligencer has the following interesting description of this institution:

The Military Asylum on the north side of the city is one of the most interesting and noteworthy of the public establishments of the District. It occupies a site once the property of George W. Riggs, Esq., from whom it was purchased by the Government. Its elevation and distance from any watercourse render it particularly salubrious, and the outlook from it in every direction is exceedingly fine. The area of the property is staked at two hundred and eighty-five acres, of which seventy are under cultivation. A large edifice of native marble, whose white tower may be descried from almost every spot for miles around, peering out from amidst the thick umbrageous foliage, is near completion, and will contain about thirty-four sleeping rooms, sufficient to accommodate two hundred and fifty inmates. The other rooms are very large and airy, and the dining-room is especially so. At present, the inmates of the asylum to the number of seventy-four inhabit the mansion first owned and built by Mr. Riggs. Besides the new main building, which can be extended without marring the portion now erected, there have been two large and tasteful mansions of the same material as the asylum occupied by the officers in charge of the establishment. In one of these, Col. M. M. Payne resides as governor; Dr. Benj. King, secretary and treasurer, and temporarily in charge of the sick, occupies the other. Major Larkin Smith, deputy governor, lives in a dwelling on the same estate, but more distant.

The old soldiers have a perfectly easy time at this asylum, doing pretty much as they please, working or playing at will. They are of course subject to proper regulations, and may render themselves liable by misconduct to have their monthly pocket money stopped, to confinement and even, by judgment of the executive committment, to ejectment. Workshops are provided, where they may work at their trades, and any of their products of industry which may be of use in the military service of the country are bought by the ordnance and quartermaster's department at fair rates. The persons who are entitled to the benefits of the asylum are, first, those who may have served in the United States army faithfully for twenty years; so also soldiers and members of the marine corps wounded or disabled by disease contracted in the Mexican war. Soldiers who may have contributed to the funds of the asylum under certain regulations are also included. No provision is made for the wives and children of pensioners, as no such provision is contemplated in the law, but to invalids, such as can prosecute a trade or handicraft, facilities will be afforded for so doing. Good character, at least since admission into the service of the United States, is deemed essential to an enjoyment of the benefits of the asylum.

This establishment is distant from the Centre Market just three miles, and is most conveniently approached by Seventh street for the eastern part of the city and Fourteenth for the western. It is not surprising that it is a favorite place of visit in the mild seasons of the year.

FROM KEY WEST.—We extract from the marine correspondence of the Charleston Standard, the following items of news:

KEY WEST, Sept. 25, 1856.—The French ship Don Juan, Capt. Gaillard, from Matanzas, Cuba, with a cargo of sugar, bound to Havre, ran upon the reef near Key Tavonier, on the 8th instant, and received assistance from the sloop Dolphin and schr. Chestnut, which vessels, taking out 322 boxes sugar, hauled the ship off and brought her to this port. Her injuries are extensive, and she is discharging for the purpose of undergoing the necessary repairs before continuing her voyage. The salvage will be determined by the Admiralty Court, to meet in October. She is consigned to W. H. Wall & Co.

The ship Isaac Allerton is being thoroughly wrecked. All the goods between decks have been brought down and sold by the Marshal, and the divers are making good progress among the packages in the lower hold. The goods now sold are in very bad order, and sell at low rates. The first sales were well attended, the bidding spirited, and prices very satisfactory. The U. S. Marshal has sold nearly $70,000.

The brig R. Bingham has been discharged and safely moored in the Inner harbor, where she will remain until the Judge of the Admiralty Court arrives and determines the salvage.

The schr. Curtis Sanford, McMunn, is nearly ready for sea.

The schr. Eliza Fisk, Simpson, is awaiting orders.

LATER FROM VENEZUELA.—Dates from Puerto Cabello, received by the Joseph Maxwell at Philadelphia, are to the 10th ult.:

The Republic is perfectly quiet, and the habits and manners of the people of the interior are changing for the better. Revolutionary tumults are among the things that were; and industrial pursuits have succeeded and are fast developing the resources of the country. Vast tracts of low land have been prepared for the production of cotton, and in a few years it will be the staple crop. Coffee is very scarce, and only small lots of the remnant of the old crop of inferior quality came into market, which commands 11½c. per lb.

Hides continue in considerable demand at 21c. per lb. for the United States and Europe. Cotton 13½c. per lb. for the old, and 14c. for new. Indigo, $1 to $1 03 per lb. for F. Cocoa of superior class, $27 50 per fanega; inferior quality, $20 to $25, and in good demand for the Spanish and French markets. Fustic, $17 per ton of good quality from Maracaibo, Ligumvitæ, $11 to $12 per ton. Deer skins, $11 per dozen. Goat skins, $3 50 to $4 per dozen.

There are no American vessels in port. No epidemic prevailing.

NATURALIZATION IN NEW YORK.—For several days past, says the New York Evening Post, of the 6th inst., the passages about the door of the naturalization office, in the city hall, have been crowded to overflowing by applicants for naturalization papers. So great is the crowd that it is impossible to gain admittance to the room, and as much business proceeds on the principle that "first come first served," some of the unfortunate applicants are compelled to wait for hours. The police have the matter exclusively in charge, and so clamorous is the crowd at times, that they are compelled to use their clubs, as well as their tongues, to prevent riotous demonstrations.

At 12 o'clock to-day, over one hundred, mostly Irish, were awaiting their time to be turned into Americans, and some of them seemed very impatient of the waiting. "Be aisy, now," said one of them; addressing a disconsolated neighbor, "be aisy, now, Pathrick; an' sure there's no hurry. An' aint yo paid for yer time; an' be jabers can't ye make enough by yer vote to make it all shtraight?" But Patrick seemed not at all disposed to be "aisy," and his breath plainly indicated that there was a disorderly spirit within. He swore "be the powers" he was "as good as the best av 'em," and made a violent rush for the office. But the police club presented an insurmountable obstacle, and Pat was compelled to bide his time.

GENERAL PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA.—The debate in this convention, on the amendment to the sixth article of the Constitution, relative to a uniform mode of trial of bishops, priests, and deacons, was closed on the afternoon of the 6th inst., when a vote was taken by dioceses and orders.

The vote of the clergy was, yeas 18, dioceses nays 13. The vote of the laity, yeas 11, dioceses nays 16. Maine was divided—New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Texas were not represented by laity. Both orders of New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Maryland, Florida, Alabama, Missouri, Kentucky, and California, voted yea. Both orders of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Iowa, voted nay. The clergy of Connecticut, Tennessee, Illinois and Michigan voted aye, and the laity nay. The clergy of New Jersey, Indiana and Wisconsin voted yea; laity not represented. The clergy of Texas voted nay; laity not represented.

The amendment having failed to receive a constitutional majority, the penal code prepared by Mr. Hoffman, of New York, in anticipation of the amendment being ratified cannot now be considered.

THE TOMB OF PIZARRO.—In the crypt under the high altar are deposited the remains of the celebrated Pizarro, who was assassinated in the palace hard by. A small piece of silver, which I dropped into the hand of the attending sacristan, procured me admission forth the crypt. Descending a few steps, I entered a small place, some twenty feet long, quite light and whitewashed, and which smelt and looked so much like a coal or table wine-cellar that I caught myself more than once looking round for the wine and bottles. The first object I saw was a large square coach, surmounted by the erect figure of an abbot, and close by, in a narrow opening in the wall, I noticed what appeared to me to be a collection of dusty rags, but a closer inspection proved that this was all that remained of the renowned conqueror of Peru. He has still on him the clothes and shoes which he wore at the time of his assassination. Of course his body is nothing but a skeleton covered with dried flesh and skin, so that no features are discernable. The body is covered with the remains of what was white linen, swathed round him, but the dust of centuries has collected on it, and turned it to a light brown color, and it almost pulverizes when touched. The body is placed on a narrow piece of plank, in a sloping position, and has been placed in this hole merely to put it out of the way. The folks in Lima do not think anything of the remains of poor Pizarro; and I dare say that a little money, judiciously invested, would purchase for any curiosity hunter the whole of the remains. [A Bubble from Sidney to Southampton.

PRINTER'S CELEBRATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Centennial celebration of the advent of printing into New Hampshire took place at Portsmouth on the 6th. The programme consisted of a procession, including military, firemen and numerous civic societies, followed by an address by A. P. Peabody, Esq., editor of the North American Review. At the dinner given the Press was liberally represented, and the speeches and sentiments eloquent and interesting and suited to the occasion. President Pierce was present.

Southern Parlor Magazine.

We have received the prospectus for a publication with the above title, to be issued monthly in this city

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The Autumn Gale.

BY W. B. WILLIAMS, D'COAN.

[Written from one among the Islands of the South, in surprise at the coming now to the Autumn gale!
The blowing, blowing,
The moaning and groaning,
The sighing and crying,
The dying away!
The rising, the flying,
The driving, the whirling,
The falling, the dying,
The wailing, the pining,
The withering, the blighting,
The sighing and crying,
The dying away!
The sighing now to the Autumn gale!
The moaning now to the Autumn gale!

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 32. WHOLE NUMBER 292.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1856.

$2 50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—36 CAMP ST.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

ITEMS OF CALIFORNIA.

THE TABLE MOUNTAIN.

SAN JOSE, September 17, 1856.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire—Dear Brother: Among the curious things of this remarkable country is the Table Mountain. This very singular mountain lies mainly if not entirely in Tuolumne county, of which Sonora is the county seat. It appears to me very evident from the geological formation of this mountain, that it has been built up by some immense volcanic eruptions, occurring at different and distinct periods. The lava from the crater, the location of which I know not, seems to have taken the bed of the Stanislaus River, or a branch of it, at each eruption made a deposit of lava, which is now very hard stone, of a thickness of from three to four or five feet. The first layer of lava becomes in turn the bed of the river, as is clearly indicated by a layer of considerable thickness of sand, gravel, and boulder, and this I learn is strongly cemented together, and then comes another layer of lava stone, and these are repeated until a mountain of imposing majesty rises up before you.

This mountain seems entirely to have taken the bed of the river and turned it into a new channel, which, as yet, appears much wider than is usual to be occupied by rivers. At least this was the appearance where, in company with Brother R. Higham, I crossed it on a bridge some two miles above Knight's Ferry.

This mountain is appropriately called the Table Mountain, because it is topped off with a flat rock extending all along its extended range, and the ever regular appearance of its treeless summit, better graded than any railroad I have seen, will readily attract the attention of any observer of the scenery he passes. So far as this mountain fell under my notice, (for I only saw it at detached points,) it was precipitous along the edges of its summit, and apparently a perfect level on the top.

While in its vicinity, and not until I was about leaving it, did I have any just appreciation of what an interesting object was within my reach, or I should have given it further investigation. So of the true character of this mountain, I had no knowledge, until, as before mentioned, I crossed the bridge, or rather came to it. Here the river, as I suppose, had washed down the sides of the mountain, so that it stood up a perpendicular wall in its nakedness and grandeur, a specimen of Almighty masonry and a monument of awful eruptions.

I have not been able to ascertain the length of this mountain, or the source of the eruption. I have had it variously described to me to be from twenty-five to seventy miles long. I hope to gain more accurate information in regard to this particular.

Not knowing whether any other theory than my own in regard to the formation of this mountain was cherished by others, better acquainted than myself, I wrote to Brother Fitzgerald, stationed at Sonora, on the subject, who informed me in his reply that the idea I had conceived was the one usually entertained upon the subject.

This mountain has other attractions beside its singular formation and appearance. Sinking shafts from its top down to the depth of about one hundred and fourteen or twenty feet, in one of the layers of sand, pebble, etc., on a bed of rock, very rich deposits of gold are found. To this end it is now being penetrated to a considerable extent, and with encouraging success.

Many questions may be asked as to how such a mountain could be elevated to such a height after the manner supposed. I have a theory of my own, which to my mind serves to explain a good deal of the difficulty, but does not solve all that occurs to me. I shall therefore not elaborate my views, lest I might be interrogated above the measure of my learning.

This leaves us in good health, except that I am well worn down by hard out-door labor in the service of camp-meetings.

Ever yours, H. H. KAVANAUGH.

INFIDELITY AND CHRISTIANITY.—In a grave-yard in England may be found the following, on a tombstone over four infants:

"Bold Infidelity, turn pale and die,
Beneath this stone four sleeping infants lie;
Say, are they lost or saved?
If death's by sin, they sinned, for they are here;
If heaven's by work, in heaven they can't appear.
Abr'aham, how depraved!
Revere the sacred page, the knot's untied—
They died, for Adam sinned; they live, for Jesus died."

If a sinner's thoughts be not changed by grace, they will be changed hereafter by experience.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

J. E. EVANS AND THE BOOK AGENCY.

Dear Brother McTyeire:—Your notice of my resignation of the Book Agency, in the N. O. C. Advocate, September 20, does me an injustice, unintentionally, doubtless, which I am sure you will gladly permit me to correct through your columns.

Allow me to suggest that your readers would have been better prepared to have judged of the *reason* and *motive* governing me in this step, and therefore, whether or not, I was "trifling where such great interests are involved," as you allege, if you had given them the letter of resignation entire. Would it be asking too much to request its publication now? It will occupy but about a half column.

But the main point of complaint with me is the light in which you present me to the world in the following paragraph: "We hope, however, he will not preach such doctrine as the above extract. Do a thing and then determine to *try to believe* it right. Such casuistry would hardly stand the test of Prov. 20:25, and of Rom. 14:23. This yea and nay style looks like trifling where such great interests are involved."

You charge me with a violation of the Divine command, as recorded in these passages; and with "trifling where great interests are involved." To err is human, and I may have ignorantly run counter to the Divine precept, without guilt; but there is no apology for "*trifling*" with sacred things; and that you should think me capable of such an act is a matter of sincere mortification. This I feel the more sensibly, because I had informed you of my opposition to the appointment of Book Agent, and had urged you to present some suitable person to the committee for the place. I resisted all applications to me to take it; and I saw several of the Bishops in person, to whom I made known my convictions of duty to remain in the pastoral work; and requested them not to concur in my appointment. The Bishops refused to concur and informed the Book Committee that they did not think I ought to be removed from the pastoral work. The committee persisted in their nomination, and the Bishops finally yielded their concurrence. I declined the appointment. The Committee then requested me to allow them to submit to the Bishops the simple question, whether, under all the circumstances of the case, they believed it my duty to accept the appointment. The Bishops, after consultation, reported that they were unanimous in advising me to accept. *Then it was* that my convictions of duty, so clear before, as to the pastoral work, were turned into "*doubts*" in that direction; and still I "*doubted*" as to the Agency: turn which way I might, I was in "*doubt*." Think you that Prov. 20:25; or Rom. 14:23, was intended to condemn action in "*doubt*" like that? If so then the Book Committee and the Bishops had put me where I must be "damned," do as I may. For if I consented, to the Agency I did it in "*doubt*," and still I "*doubted*" my right to decline, with such a weight of opinion against me as to my duty. I therefore thought it safest to yield to the advice given, and try to *believe it right*. What else should I have done. It may be that Prov. 20:25, which says, "It is a snare to the man who devoureth *that which is* holy, and and after vows to make inquiry," was designed to meet a case like mine; but I must confess, that I am unable to see the application. The Book Agency may be the thing "*which is holy*," but I am not aware that I have "devoured" it at all, much less before I considered the import of the act. But if I am mistaken as to the true intent of the passages alluded to, I still hope for mercy, as I did it *ignorantly*, and not *wilfully* in unbelief. *For be you assured I was not trifling.* In a conversation I had with you after my acceptance of the Agency, I think I gave you the substance of the history of my appointment as stated above.

Now your correspondent "*Crotchet*," must needs go out of his way to lug Dr. Stevenson (than whom there is not a truer-hearted, a more laborious, energetic and self-sacrificing Minister of the Gospel in the pale of the Church,) into "hide and seek" in this matter; as if he had any thing to do with Owens' or Evans' resignation: I say that he should regard the whole affair as child's play at "hide and seek," a "tempest in a teapot" is no matter of astonishment to me—small minds have small conceptions. But that *you* with a knowledge of the facts as just stated, should regard me as "*trifling* where such great interests are involved," is matter of *unaffected* regret. I am sure, were our positions reversed, I could not have found it in my heart to have believed for a moment that you were trifling in the case. Certainly you must have intended only to say that my course would "look like trifling" to those who knew not the facts, as they were known to you.

I presumed you did not intend your remarks to apply to my resignation of the Agency after my doubts as to duty were removed; therefore I have only referred to the circumstances connected with the appointment, in justification of my course. For however "*Crotchet*" might prefer that "conscience should not speak at all," or at least only at such times as might suit his motives—say "last spring or twelve months from next May," doubtless *you* as a conscientious Christian Minister, would prefer that the consciences of your ministerial Brethren should not be quite so accommodating as all that; and that we should obey their dictates *whenever* they are not contrary to the written dictates of the word of God.

I cannot of course be responsible for the resignation or re-appointment of Brother Owen. He presented reasons that satisfied the committee at the time of his resignation, and the committee thought it the best that could be done to reappoint him, and he has consented to serve. There certainly can be no one but "*Crotchet*" competent to think that there was any collusion in the matter between Brother Owen and myself. If there is, allow me to condescend to say to that one that it was the last of my thoughts when I presented my resignation that Brother Owen would be my successor. I think I am warranted in saying the same for him. His re-appointment was *an after matter wholly*, and to which he *yielded from the purest of motives*. I exceedingly regret that the manifest disposition of your correspondent "Crotchet," to speak disparagingly of some persons connected with the publishing house, has made it necessary for me to say thus much, to prevent false impressions that otherwise might be made. I have not the most distant idea who he is. He may be a very worthy Brother; but if so, he has fallen into gross error. Perhaps his concealment has betrayed him into what he would not have done over his proper name. I have treated him as "Crotchet" represents him to deserve.

I fully agree with you that the Book Agency is a work better suited to good business laymen than to the ministry; and I moreover believe, that once it is known that their services are needed for that responsible post, suitable men can be obtained. True, some of the best, wisest, the purest of our ministers have served the Church in the Book Agency, and that most efficiently. But who among them have not felt it to be a cross to leave the pastoral work to serve tables for the Church. It is asking too much at their hands, if the work can be done by laymen.

If I have trespassed upon your space, let a sacred jealousy for the cause of Methodism and for a reputation at least of conscious sincerity in all things be my apology.

Yours in the gospel of Christ,

J. E. EVANS.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—We are still unable to see wherein what appeared in the N. O. Christian Advocate—either from ourself or correspondent—touching Brother Evans' resignation, did him injustice. But as he thinks or feels otherwise, we give him the benefit of his statement. We object to *his* going out of his way to "lug" in Bros. Stevenson and Owen. We take the strictures of Crotchet as meant for him—and him only. Misery loves company, and our Brother is determined to have it.

All he says of Dr. S. we believe in, and can speak for Crotchet in that matter. It was fortunate, on Bro. Evans' resignation, that one already acquainted with the post, as F. A. Owen, was ready and willing to accept it. With his resignation we were satisfied; at his re-appointment gratified. Toward Brother Evans as a man and minister we entertain and could entertain none other than feelings of high and cordial esteem—of fraternal love. The Book Concern is a business affair—such sudden turns are damaging. A few more six months' trials of the Book Concern and quitting for conscience's sake, would sink that or any other concern below par. We allow his conscientiousness and admire it; but are sorry it was so hard for him to know his own mind.

According to the request we append the whole of his letter of resignation:

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 14, 1856.

To the Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

DEAR BRETHREN:—I herewith resign my place as one of the Book Agents of the M. E. Church, South, to take effect the first day of October next.

It is due alike to you and the Church you represent, as well as to myself and those with whom I have been associated, in resigning the post to which I was so recently appointed, to assign the reason for this course.

Permit me to say that it is not in the least degree the result of anything personal to the brethren with whom I have been associated as Agent, or to Nashville and its community. My relations in these regards have been of the most pleasant and desirable character.

Nor has this step been induced because of the onerous and *responsible* duties of the Agency. These *I have fully appreciated* and determined to meet to the best of my ability before I accepted the place.—Indeed I have found it in this regard, a more pleasant berth than I had anticipated. And, so far as the *flesh* and the *worldly comforts* of a large family are concerned, the prospect of a *settled home*, and a competent support, possibly for a number of years together, presented a temptation to continue in the Agency. But all these "I—count not dear" where conscience and a clear conviction of duty are involved. It is upon this ground alone I am *constrained* to the step I now take.

It is known to you and the Bishops that my appointment was against my convictions and protestations—that I declined the appointment when confirmed, and only accepted upon the *unanimous* advice of the Bishops that I should do so. It was never clear to my mind that I was right in yielding to their advice; but *fearing* I might do wrong to resist the concurrent opinion of the Bishops and the Book Committee, I yielded. Having consented to the appointment, I determined to *try to believe* it my duty, and to remove everything out of my way that might act as a consideration to induce the abandonment of my new position. I purchased a comfortable home for my family, and tried to feel settled. But so far from relieving my doubts as to duty, they have ripened into a profound conviction that my appropriate place is in the regular pastoral work of the ministry. You may well imagine that I have passed a very trying ordeal in reaching the determination to resign my Agency. A *fear* of doing wrong to refuse the appointment, induced me to accept—a *conviction* that I shall be doing wrong to remain, constrains my resignation.

The great Head of the Church has workmen *suited* to, and *designed* for every station in the vineyard. And while I am satisfied that he has called me to *preach the gospel*, he has some one well suited to the most responsible station now resigned. I cannot, therefore, sympathize with any fear that the publishing interests of the Church may suffer in the least in the step I now take, or that it is important to that cause for me to continue beyond the time designated. Praying that you may be directed in your selection of my successor, and that the blessings of God may abide upon the publishing interests of the Church.

I remain as ever, yours in the bonds of the gospel of Christ.

J. E. EVANS.

CHILDREN IN HEAVEN.

BY EDMISTON.

"Who are they whose little feet,
Pacing life's dark journey through,
Now have reached that heavenly seat
They had ever kept in view?
'I from Greenland's frozen land;'
'I from India's sultry plain;'
'I from Afric's barren sand;'
'I from Islands of the main.'
'All, our earthly journey past,
Every tear and pain gone by,
Here together meet at last,
At the portals of the sky;
Each the welcome 'Come' awaits,
Conquerors over death and sin!'
Lift your heads, ye golden gates,
Let the little travelers in."

Duties of Masters to Servants.

This is the head of an excellent chapter in Dr. W. A. Smith's capital work on the "Philosophy and Practice of Slavery," just issued by Stevenson & Evans. This one chapter is worth the dollar which buys the book. We quote a paragraph or two, and advise everybody to get the volume:—[Nashville Christian Advocate.

"*Slaves should be allowed reasonable time for rest.* All animal natures require the refreshment derived from sleep.—The muscular and nervous system of man requires not less than seven hours in twenty-four to repair the wastes of a day of active labor. This is a general rule. Some do with less; a few require more. But in every case there is a limit beyond which we cannot habitually go, without the sacrifice of health or life. The constitutions of some laboring men can bear a great loss of sleep; but it is on the same principle that a few constitutions can, for a long time, resist the effects of the daily use of alcohol. But still dram-drinking will tell, and so will the loss of sleep.

"We unyoke the ox, we stable the horse, and the whole night is devoted to their repose. But this is often not the case with the weary slave, who toiled with them through the day. He is convenient to demands, and a great many extra jobs may be found for him before he reposes. I say 'reposes,' for sleep is not all that is required for rest. There is a time of leisure, a waking repose, which is as necessary as sleep. No reasonable man denies himself the benefit of this. The slave is entitled to the early part of the night for this. No one has a right to require of him to take all his rest with his eyes shut, and his senses locked up in sleep. There is the refreshment of mind resulting from a repose from ordinary pursuits, and occupation with things which may please the humor or minister to innocent gratification, by which, to a certain degree, the exhausted system is restored as much as by sleep. Indeed, without this, 'balmy sleep' is not a 'sweet restorer.' The man who works hard the six days of the week, does not require to sleep all Sunday, in order to restore his wasted system. There is a transition of mental pursuits from business to devotion, and there is to a virtuous mind the hallowed cheerfulness of that holy day, which contributes to restore the system, no less than cessation from labor and sleep. The slave, like his master, is entitled to the night. What if he do employ a reasonable part of it to turn a penny, and in arranging for his personal comfort? It gives repose to his mind; it ministers to his cheerfulness; along with sleep, it reinvigorates his whole system, and makes him a more valuable as well as a more happy servant. Who, then, shall deny him the boon? Surely not the economist, who calls him his 'money,' and who, by any other course, would be reducing the value of 'his money' below par!

"In Virginia—and we are not at liberty to think it is materially different in other Southern States—slaves are generally indulged with time for repose at their day meals, and with the whole night from early nightfall. A clear evidence of the economy of this system is afforded by the striking contrast which in some cases is to be found on plantations between slaves thus treated and masters of a certain description.—The slaves are fat, sleek, cheerful, and long-lived; spending their leisure time in cheerful conversation, in singing, or in those little personal offices which give elasticity to mind and body. But not so with some masters. They sleep as much—that is, lie down as much—as their slaves; but their sleep is disturbed by an incoherent tracing of anxious thought of the troubled day.—They are not refreshed. Both mind and body are worn down by excessive friction. They hasten to premature old age; and the weary wheels of life stand still long before the appointed time.—Some masters are personally very industrious and enterprising; they work side by side with their slaves. It is their boast that they require no more of their slaves than they do themselves. Yea, they do more than they, having the direction and care of all. Surely, say they, my slaves have no right to complain. But this reasoning is not always fair. It may be that the master overtasks himself. This does not give the right to overtask his slaves.—Withal, he brings to his task a physical system stimulated to a high degree by those mental activities which push him forward to enterprise great things. He labors to exhaustion, and enjoys his rest only the more for having done so. Not so with the slave who works by his side. When he yields to over fatigue, his thoughts administer no cordial to his weary limbs. It is well if he have not intelligence enough to make them a source of still further prostration.

"Again, the man-servant and the maid servant, as well as the least, are entitled to the rest of the Sabbath.—More than this, we are commanded to '*remember* the Sabbath-day and keep it holy.' The head of the family should see that all the arrangements necessary to promote the due observance of the Sabbath are properly made, so that, whilst he requires the observance of the Sabbath, all the domestic arrangements invite its observance.

"There are certain individuals about many families whose offices are so difficult to be dispensed with, because they are so necessary to self-indulgence, that they are often deprived of the rest of the Sabbath. Of this class there are two humble but very important personages, which it is the neither beneath the subject nor the occasion to notice: namely, the cook and the carriage driver. To the carriage-driver of some families, all days are alike 'days of rest.' He is the most idle personage about the premises. It is well if a farm hand be not presently sold to support his idleness. But the carriage-driver of another family is himself also a farm hand. With him the case may be widely different. He may toil on the farm six days in the week, and then spend the day of rest in burnishing harness, and with carriage and horses. If he drive to church, the care of his horses is at least a pretext for neglecting the sermon and if he drive to spend the day with a neighbor, it is not a day of rest, and may not be a day of enjoyment. In either case, there is but little companionship, but few church privileges, and still less opportunity for rest. It may be no better with the cook, and is often not so well. Indeed, the Sabbath is seldom a day of rest with the cook. It is oftener a day of much closer confinement. Stewing, roasting, baking and broiling, the greater part of the day on Sabbath, afford but little time for the repose for which the fourth commandment provides. These are evils in the land. It lies on right-minded men to correct them. At the least, they can correct their own practices, and in doing this they will do much to reform the habits of society."

Are not they miserable, who if they had their wish, could not be happy?

The conversion of a sinner is a greater wonder than the creation of the world.

HAVANA, CALIFORNIA, CENTRAL AMERICA.

AUSTRALIA.

WASHINGTON AND OREGON TERRITORIES.

From Havana.

The United States Mail steamship Philadelphia, Jno. McGowne, commander, from New York via Havana, arrived here yesterday morning. The Philadelphia left New York on the 6th at 2 P. M.; arrived at Havana at 5 P. M. on the 12th; landed 55 passengers and $10,000 in specie; took on board a large number of passengers from that place and Aspinwall, and left the next morning for this port.

California Intelligence.

By the arrival yesterday morning of the steamship Philadelphia from Havana, with the California and Central American mails, we have received files from San Francisco, as late as the 20th ult. They contain but little intelligence of an interesting nature. From the summary of the news of the previous fortnight, which is published in the Alta California, of the 20th ult., we copy as follows:

THE STATE.—Since the sailing of the last steamer we have had a rain in various part of the State, very much to the edification of the miners.

On the 5th, a destructive fire broke out in Marysville, in which some forty buildings, mostly occupied by Mexicans and Chinese, were destroyed.

The town of Colusi was entirely destroyed by fire about the same time.

The settlers of Sacramento held a meeting on the 7th, to consider the recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State, declaring the right of claimants of Inchoate grants to eject settlers previous to a final confirmation by the United States Court. They passed resolutions to maintain their possession at all hazards until the decision of the United States Supreme Court.

The shock of an earthquake was recently felt at Monterey and Santa Cruz.

Gov. Foote and Dallio Peyton are addressing the American party throughout the State. Hon. M. S. Latham and Thomas J. Henley are stumping the State for the Democratic ticket. Col. E. D. Baker and F. P. Tracy are traveling among the Republicans.

The Supreme Court has decided that the Governor has no power to remove Notaries Public.

A grand political barbecue, at which the Democratic, American and Republican orators all made speeches, was held at San Jose on the 17th and 18th.

All of the parties in the State profess to be sanguine of success, and in the present position of political affairs, it is impossible to predict with certainty how the State will go.

The last trip of the Sea Bird, 4,200 boxes of grapes were brought from Los Angelos.

The Democratic State Convention met on the 9th at Sacramento, and after three days' session, completed the following nominations: For Congress, Jos. McKibben and Charles L. Scott; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Charles S. Fairfax; Presidential Electors, A. C. Bradford, P. Pio la Torre, Geo. Freaner and Augustin Olivera; Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. J. Moulder. The ticket is anti-Broderick throughout.

There has been a large number of arrivals from the Plains recently.

DR. E. P. Keene, formerly State Senator from El Dorado, was found dead in his bed, in Placerville—the result of paralysis.

A large and magnificent meteor, which was seen in many remote portions of the State, as well as in San Francisco, shot through the heavens on the 11th.

THE MINES.—From all portions of the mining region we hear the most favorable accounts. Extensive preparations are being made in anticipation of the rainy season, to work the dry gulches and ravines where there is no water. We continually hear of "rich strikes," and it is probable that there never were more favorable prospects in the mining region than there are at present. The Indians predict that there will be a great deal of rain this winter.

THE CITY.—After the storm has come the inevitable calm. San Francisco is as quiet and harmonious as a country village.

The "Piracy" suit in the U. S. Circuit Court terminated in favor of the defendants on the 11th inst. Some excitement existed during the trial, and after the prisoners were discharged, a procession was formed, and marched to all parts of the city, exhibiting much enthusiasm.

Those who have expended so many words and shed so little blood in "defence of the Constitution," were very confident that the "pirates" would be convicted, and, that they might sustain law and promote order, circulated a variety of frightful tales about "rescuing prisoners by the Vigilance Committee," but the attempt to bring the people in conflict with the Federal authorities failed completely.

On the 9th, the Society of California Pioneers celebrated the sixth anniversary of the State's admission into the general compact. All classes accepted the occasion as a holiday. The Military, Fire Department, and other associations, turned out; an oration and a poem were delivered, and not one unlawful demonstration occurred.

On the 8th, Madame Lola Montez's diamonds were sold at auction. They brought nearly $10,000. She intends devoting this money to the education of Mr. Folland's children in New York. He was her agent, and was drowned while coming from Australia recently.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Courts have rendered true bills for murder against Farnsworth and Forbes, officers of the Golden Gate. On one of their July trips they confined John Bowen, a seaman, so near the steam-pipe that he was suffocated.

The Young Men's Democratic Club will not admit any one to membership who belongs to, or endorses the Vigilance Committee. In several instances friends of the Committee have been ordered to leave the Club-rooms.

During the Committee's reign, a letter from the second in command, under the Governor of the State Army of Suppression, dated at Sacramento, and sent to this city, came into the hands of the Committee before it reached the one to whom it was directed. There was a great deal of talk about it, and the matter went before the United States Grand Jury, who, after examining many witnesses, dismissed the case, exonerating the Post-Office Department from blame. The letter contained items in regard to the Vigilance Committee.

During the night of the 10th, there were heavy showers of rain, attended by mournful thunder and faint lightning—all this being unusual at this period of the year.

A tunneling machine has been perfected by Mr. Sheen. It is propelled by cold air, will cut one foot of rock an hour, make a hole six feet in diameter, crawl into it of itself, is one of the most scientific inventions of the age, and is just what the miners want to enable them to get at those millions away in the mountains.

The County Treasurer's report for the month of August shows the amount of funds on hand to be as follows: City of San Francisco, $1,446 75; county of San Francisco, $15,391 14; State of California, $1,211 53; city and county, $6,741 87. Total, $29,800 45.

A flying machine is now on exhibition. It is made principally of gull's wings and bamboo; and having obtained the bird-wing motion, the inventor thinks he can "slide" out of the Union in a few minutes.

Herbert, a member of Congress, arrived by the last steamer, and is treated as though he were a suspicious stranger. The heavy petitions requesting him to resign, and abandon allection for this State, have been presented to him.

The Democratic and American parties are expected to hold conventions in a short time and when they shall have adjourned, there will be four tickets for the voters to consider.

Charles Doane, Chief Marshal of the Vigilance forces, has been nominated for Sheriff by the Reform party, and also by the Republicans. Several others of the Vigilance organization have been likewise selected.

The County Grand Jury are in session, and it is supposed that they will indict those who officiated at the execution of Hare and Hetherington, besides coming in with a full cargo of other bills.

The political aspect of the city is misty. All the parties have "enthusiastic meetings," torchlight processions and street discussion, but not a man can tell who will be President.

The Courts have no startling cases before them, the assessed property has been equalized, and the decision made by the Board of Supervisors, declaring the Sheriff and Coroner no longer entitled to hold their offices, has been referred to the Supreme Court. The governing apparatus moves on loosely, but without noise.

From Central America.

By the arrival yesterday morning of the steamship Philadelphia, we have received dates from Panama and Aspinwall to the 3d inst. They contain very little news of interest. Affairs on the Isthmus were beginning to assume a more settled aspect. The following article, which we extract from the Aspinwall Courier of the 3d inst., will give the reader an insight into the state of politics there at that date:

Bartolome Calvo, Governor elect of this State, was inaugurated at Panama on Wednesday last, and we understand that a considerable demonstration was made on the occasion. The military, police and the citizen volunteer corps were paraded, firing salutes, etc. Several speeches were made, and a general good feeling is said to have been manifested.

We have ever had faith in the integrity, tact and energy of Calvo. He is a mulatto, a native of Carthagena, a practical man, and a brother type; and was the most influential editor of the Isthmus for two years, during which we were laboring in the same field at Panama—like other New Granadians, he is exceedingly jealous of foreign influence, and as a politician, he is crafty and assuming; but we have always found him more honorable than others. If he cannot deliver the State from the slough into which it has fallen, no one will be secured whose services will avail.

The termination of the factional strife which has been carried on at Panama for several weeks, upon the Ultramarotal question, having been accomplished by the inauguration of the candidate elected, has to a considerable extent restored security to the minds of the natives and citizens of that city and vicinity; and everything wears a more settled aspect. Our local business will now revive, and we trust that the reaction from the state of lethargy into which all our business men had fallen, will induce a brisk time for some months to come.

We learn from the same paper that Mr. A. J. Center had arrived at that place and would take the place of Col. Totten as General Superintendent of the Panama Railroad Company, during that gentleman's absence from the Isthmus.

Col. Totten was to leave on the steamship George Law, for New York, it being his design to visit his friends in the States.

The Presidential contest was as yet undecided, but it was supposed that Gen. Mosquera would be the successful candidate, he being largely ahead at last accounts.

Later from Australia.

We extract from our California exchanges the following item of news from the South Pacific:

Our latest intelligence from this quarter is to June 21st. The news is barren of general interest. Further discoveries of gold fields continue to be made.

The Rocky River, Fingal and Deloraine Districts are all turning out very fair. In the latter, some claims have yielded largely. Hands hiring out in the mines get $20 per week, working 11 hours per day.

Miss Hayes had been singing at Melbourne and elsewhere, with success.

Measures were in contemplation for checking the rapidly increasing Chinese immigration. Immense numbers of them die on the passage from China.

A section of the Geelong and Melbourne railway had been completed.

The Queen's Theater, at Maitland, was burnt on the 10th of June.

A nugget of pure gold weighing fifty-four pounds, had been found at Geelong, being the largest ever found in the colony, except one.

The Panama Star, of the 3d last., has the following additional items:

We have received via Callao, files of the Melbourne Argus to the 30th of June.

New gold fields have been recently discovered in Tasmania, which are creating considerable excitement, and the reports from all parts of the colonies respecting this mineral are favorable.

The papers before us are filled with communications and editorials on farming, and other matters of no interest to our readers. Crime appears to be decreasing; at least the papers make less mention of murders and robberies than usual.

Later from Washington and Oregon.

The Alta California, of the 20th ult., has the following intelligence from these Territories:

OREGON.—Although there has been but little fighting since the battles at the Grande Ronde and Day's river, still the Indians of both Oregon and Washington Territories exhibit a sour and unfriendly disposition. In fact the great body of them remain hostile and defiant. A grand council was appointed to take place on the 15th August, but it was feared many of the tribes would not come in. About 5,000 Indians had been collected at the Dalles in charge of the agents, some being tribes previously friendly, and some hostile that have lately come in and given up their arms. A large supply train had been captured by the Indians, who made good their escape into the Blue Mountains.

The Indian troubles, by drawing away many persons from their ordinary pursuits, had somewhat diminished the wealth and agricultural products of the country, but with peace this will soon be remedied, leaving no serious traces behind.

The harvests, though late, owing to the advanced season of sowing, caused by the cold weather, are nearly completed. The crops are generally good, much better than was anticipated early in the season. The yield of apples, peaches and other fruits, has also been abundant. Mowers, reapers and other labor-saving machinery is being introduced, to the great benefit of the farmer.

The new fire engine ordered from New York had arrived out and gave general satisfaction, and a large sum had been raised for the purchase of another.

Telegraphic wires had been extended to Salem by way of the Dalle.

A party of miners under Vic Trevells, who had gone to the Spokan country had not been heard from, and it was feared they had been killed by the savages.

WASHINGTON.—The crops in this region, especially oats, have suffered much from the grasshoppers. The weather, however, had been very favorable for the harvest, and the remaining crops had been gathered in fine condition.

The U. S. brig Fanntleroy was engaged surveying the harbor of Port Townsend, Puget Sound.

EXTRAORDINARY REVELATIONS OF SADLEIRISM.—The Tablet of this day puts prominently forward the following information of a singular fact which has come to light within the last few days, the accuracy of which, in the main, is guaranteed by the informant. The story, however seemingly romantic, comes, nevertheless, within the range of probabilities. Amiable and accomplished as the late Earl of Shrewsbury was admitted to be, his Lordship, it is said by those who knew him intimately, had not the ordinary share of vulgar common sense which is often allotted to the less gifted and exalted:

A will has been discovered among the papers of the late Earl of Shrewsbury bequeathing his estates to the late John Sadleir absolutely and unconditionally. The existence of this will was unknown to Mr. Sergeant Bellasis and Mr. Hope Scott until within the last few days. It is of a date anterior to the will in favor of the infant son of the Duke of Norfolk, and is understood to have been made previous to the short stay of the Earl in London when he took his seat in the House of Lords. The subsequent will was not however, made in consequence of the public exposure which followed the suicide of John Sadleir; but before returning abroad the Earl was advised by a dignified ecclesiastic to place his affairs in the hands of Catholics of known probity and honor, and we believe the executors of the will were recommended to him. The Earl, however, never made these gentlemen acquainted with the disposition he had previously made of his property, and it is understood that he overruled the advice they tendered to him in many respects, and especially in not leaving anything to his nearest relatives. The intention of the Earl was that his property should be applied by John Sadleir to charitable and ecclesiastical uses; and no plausible reason can be alleged for his choice of the person of whom he confided the distribution of his property, except that his own solicitor and the solicitor of John Sadleir were one and the same person. It is, of course, not to be supposed that this gentleman was acquainted with the Sadleir frauds, or even with the fact of the speculations in which John Sadleir was involved. And it is probable that so astute a man as Sadleir would, so far as possible, keep from the knowledge of his Catholic solicitor everything which would tend to lower his opinion of him, and seek other and less scrupulous advisers to carry out the details of his frauds and speculations.

[Dublin Correspondence London Times.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.—We clip the following from the Baltimore Sun of the 14th inst.

Among the important improvements on exhibition at the U. S. Agricultural Fair in Philadelphia last week was a coal cart, invented by J. W. Martin, of Burlington, N. J., and deposited by Mr. Samuel H. Rothermel, of Philadelphia. This cart has a scale attached to it by which every consumer of coal or dealer in the article can ascertain the exact weight in the cart when brought to the door. The scale is fastened to a frame upon the axis, and by a lever the weight is put upon the scale at four points simultaneously. One of these carts has been in use for several months, and is found to answer the purpose well. The cart is not required to be level to get the weight of coal like ordinary scales. The extra weight to a cart by making this attachment is but trifling, and the cost is only about $20. If found to answer the purpose of the inventor, as it promises to do, it will be most generally adopted by all honest dealers, to the satisfaction of the consumers in all cities.

FROST IN BATON ROUGE.—The Comet of the 16th inst. says:

On Thursday night last, October the 16th instant, there was a frost here, and no mistake. It was our pleasure to be up until grey dawn of another Friday showed its face in the East, and we can testify to the fact with a merry host of other witnesses; all up together to observe the consummation of one of those pleasing little events properly acknowledged to be the most interesting institution of man's invention and discovery.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

Terms, Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1856.

The Book Agents.—They or their representatives will attend all the Conferences. Brethren who have bought books of the Concern should be ready for them. They cannot go forward in their work unless the amounts due are paid up. In beginning their business, getting under way, large outlays and liabilities had to be incurred. Besides, there are the quarterly payments for support of the Bishops. The Agents don't beg for money; they only ask for what is their own. Let them have it—have it all—have it promptly.

Harper's Magazine and Story Book.—These two come monthly—regularly, and fill up the reading circle of the house. The Magazine for November, as, as usual, *crammed* with matter. See the contents advertised in another column. The Story Book is a charmer. Mr. Abbott writes it, and the Harpers print and illustrate it. Talent and capital thus combined, must produce a thing unequalled. The Story Book and Magazine cost, for one year, $5. Jacob Abbott is equal to Peter Parley in pleasing narrative, and superior in the practical instruction and sound moral conveyed. He delights boys and girls, while teaching them to be grateful, kind, obedient to parents, industrious, &c. In his familiar style we detect a few provincialisms in language, which we would not have our little folks adopt, such as "I guess," "bad for him," &c.

Y. M. C. A.—This Association is already a moral power. The Young Men's Christian Associations are doing a good work in the North, by procuring and backing up open air preaching—from ministers of all denominations represented in their Union. If the Association were to commit itself to this movement alone, it would be a benefactor of the age.

Mr. R. G. Latting is the Secretary of the 6th District of the *confederation* formed by all these Associations in the United States and the British Provinces. Those wishing to organize and add strength to it should correspond with him here. We are obliged by a copy of his Circular.

Death of Rev. Robt. W. Spence.—This estimable minister, and member of the Alabama Conference, died in Kemper county, Mississippi 27th September.—Obituary next week.

Noxubee Camp-Meeting.—Rev. W. P. Harrison writes, October 16: "I have just returned from Noxubee camp-meeting, where our Macon Missionary subscription was carried up to $525. There were about twenty-five souls converted at the meeting."

That is noble for Macon Miss., with only 145 members. We understand this one village beats the whole surrounding and wealthy circuit, which up to latest dates had carried its missionary collection up to $350.

Methodism in California.—The letters of Bishop Kavanaugh are putting our readers in possession of his matured views, leisurely expressed. From other sources we learn that the Bishop is doing a good work there. Rev. A. M. Bailey, in a letter published in the Nashville Christian Advocate, says:

"The Conference of the M. E. Church, North, has just closed. They had a pleasant time and seem determined to do something to make an impression in this land. They appointed a committee to attend our Conference, with a view of effecting a union between the two divisions of the Methodist Church in this State."

Talking in the Pulpit.—Some of our readers will bear the following remarks in mind for the good they will do them. There is more importance in deportment than some suppose. We extract it from Dr. Wayland's recently published articles in the Examiner:

"There is another practice to which I regret to refer. It is the habit of talking in the pulpit when two or more ministers occupy it together. We frequently see two or three ministers engaged in earnest and apparently trivial conversation before the services commence, and in the intervals of singing. They appear to be looking together over the audience and making remarks upon it, or upon some particular person or persons whom they discover in the midst of it. Or, it may be that after the sermon they are talking of the discourse. Now what a tempest of righteous indignation would it create in the bosom of a minister, if his people should act thus in the house of God. But I would ask, with all deference, what distinction is to be made here between the minister and his people? Is he not at least as strongly bound to show reverence in the house of God as those to whom he ministers? Is not the law for one precisely the law for the other? Nothing detracts more effectually from the impression of a sermon than any thing which betokens levity in the man who has delivered it.

Hatred is due to sin, compassion to the sinner.

Sinners are first driven, then drawn to God.

A CAMP-MEETING EXCURSION.

The progress of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad daily increases social facilities between the city and a very pleasant country. We find our first enjoyment of them within the current week.

In company with a party of "devout women" whose account of another camp-meeting excursion was given in last week's Advocate, we left the depot at half past three P. M., Friday. This road has been unlucky of late. The account of disasters fresh and serious was not calculated to increase the feeling of safety. Out of seven engines, only three are in running order. The company's proposals are out for fencing the track, and much it needs it. Thousands of cattle pasture in the low grounds though which, for the first eighty miles, the road runs. After feeding in marshes by day they like a dry place to lie down on at night—and this is found on the road bed! Most of the accidents, have come of this.—Even in the day time they are much in the way. After a while the toot, toot of the Engineer's whistle has no effect on them. They trot along lazily, or stand still and face the music, chewing their cuds placidly, as only a cow can, on the verge of death. Generally they are knocked off. The owner, if he hears of it, comes and takes off the hide and makes the most he can of the fresh meat. The company have stood suit and damages cant be collected. But ever and anon a cow takes ample vengence on the company and damages them to the amount of thousands. Our downward train got a foul of a herd of seven and killed three. Mr. K., some months ago had seven mules killed, at a lick. An animal struck by an engine in motion, if not killed on the spot, seldom if ever recovers. We hope the fences will be up, on both sides, before we travel again, on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

At the stations thrifty villages are growing up; and near them are many private dwellings of merchants and others of the city, who keep their families there the most of the year—with gardens and all country luxuries.—Those who were so knowing as to know where the stations would be, have made a fine spec, by taking up the pine land at government price ($1 25 per acre) and selling out at $10 and more. Near Magnolia—which is near the 100 mile post—we were shown a fifty acre piece; it cost the present owner, two years ago, $50. Now he refuses $1000 for it.

Right and left from the Railroad, after the first eighty miles, lies a plentiful, but not wealthy country, of good society, well supplied with schools and churches. The cars stop four miles above Magnolia. We borrowed a horse on Saturday and rode fourteen miles to Adams's camp-ground. It is in Amite county, Miss. Rev. T. C. Price, P. C., Rev. J. G. Jones, P. E.

They work Methodism four square—without taking off any of the corners. The preaching is at the people; and those that get happy shout as loud as they feel like and there is nothing to make them afraid! The groves are deep about and solemn in their autumn hues. They witness prayer and praise. The hospitable tenters have taken every pains to leave the members in attendance nothing to do or care for, but to get religion and grow in grace. May they themselves be blessed! The number of converts and additions to the church was not ascertained when we left on Monday evening; but doubtless will be reported. The subject of holiness—sanctification was deeply emphasized and insisted upon in the sermons of Bro. Jones and the exhortations of the venerable Father Clinton.

The Lord's Supper was administered half past three P. M., Sabbath to twenty ministers—local and travelling, and a large number of communicants. It was good to be there.

On that day special services were held for the colored people and the sacrament administered to them.

We never heard better camp-meeting singing; appropriate, inspiriting and with good voices. Pleasant Valley had its contingent of singers and workers at the altar there. We should like to see that Valley. It is fertile of preachers and clever people, and can pour out more than any other Valley on our map. It must be a very wide valley and a happy one. Why not hold an annual conference there?

Resolutions on Class-Meetings.

Believing as we do, that class-meetings promote vital piety, train the mind for devotional exercises, and bring into lively exercise the nobler and finer feelings of the heart, and are productive of great and good results, and render our Church a peculiar Church, distinctive in this feature from all other branches of the Christian Church, and one of the principal causes of our success, and if abandoned will result in consequences disastrous to our Church and to true Godliness, and furthermore, we believe in every instance where class-meetings have been neglected, that dull formality has to some extent followed in quick succession. Be it therefore

Resolved, 1st, That class-meetings are essential to the prosperity of our Church, and should not be abandoned.

Resolved, 2d, That the foregoing preamble and resolution be published in the Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans Advocates. L. PEARCE, P. E.
H. P. Barnes, Sec'y.

There is a man who has such a good temper that he hired himself out in summer to keep the people cool.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

This body is holding its triennial session in Philadelphia. The next is to be held in Richmond, Va.

From the published statistics we learn that the Protestant Episcopal Church has 1,743 clergy, and 107,942 communicants.

Some expectation has been awakened, in those who take an interest in its proceedings, of a liturgical change in the direction of relaxation and adaptation to the moral wants of the age. A Commission was appointed three years ago to suggest changes, etc. As yet, we have read of no postive action.

Much time and discussion has been taken up in fixing the mode of trying bishops. It has been determined that the diocesan and not the General Convention shall take the initative in their trials. Importance was attached to this, as calculated to preserve the union or unitonality of the P. E. church. Our neighbor, Bishop Polk, for instance, would not like to trust himself to the brotherly mercies of a house of Bishops made up mostly of New Englaud and Western and Northern men. They might call him to account for his sugar plantation and hands in Louisiana. The views of his diocese, are more in accordance with his own views and practice.

But, in this guarding against agitation on questions of local or political complexion, they leave open a wide gap for heresy. Bishop Doane may ripen into a bold Puseyite—and is safe, if he can inoculate the majority of his local convention with his own views. There is no connectional restraint.

A canon requiring bishops to visit the parishes within their diocese, at least once in three years, passed.

Also that only communicants are eligible to the Convention. Heretofore a considerable number of this their highest church indicatory, were not professors of religion! This is a step we are glad to see towards drawing a dividing line between the church and the world.

The Committee on Canons, to whom had been referred the resolutions of the General Convention of 1808, concerning persons engaged in duels, and concerning the marriage of persons divorced, reported that legislation on the subject of the second of these resolutions was inexpedient, and in regard to the first they reported the following proposed canon:

CANON RESPECTING THE USE OF THE BURIAL SERVICE.

No minister shall perform the burial service over the body of a person who shall die of any wound received in a duel, unless previous to his death he shall have exhibited satisfactory evidence of sincere repentance.

This gave rise to an earnest and protracted debate, the result of which was the rejection of the proposed canon, leaving every minister, as before, to act in such circumstances according to his discretion.

To Preachers and Others who have been acting as Colporteurs.

Brethren:—Please come to Conference prepared to make a full report and settlement? If books are unsold bring the number of volumes as well as the amount. We want to report to the General Secretary the number of volumes sold, the number given and the pages of tracts distributed.

If any monies are in your hands for our cause bring it, with the names of all who have given ten dollars or more, with directions for sending them the books due.

Those with whom I have left subscriptions will confer a favor by collecting for us the whole amount. And if monies have been collected by any of the Quarterly Conference Societies, please bring it to Conference with any directions as to special uses to be made.

Respectfully, H. H. MONTGOMERY.

Twelve Questions for a Wet Sunday.

1. If it were any other day, would I be kept at home by the weather?

2. Did I ever stay away from my business, from a party, from an amusement, for such a rain or snow as this?

3. If it were a public meeting for some other purpose than divine worship, would I think it too bad a day to go out?

4. Would I go to church if I could make or save a dollar by it, or gain a customer?

5. If my church be distant, is there none that is near where I may be sure of finding a vacant seat to-day?

6. If I am afraid of spoiling my best clothes, had I not better go in my common dress, than lose the benefit of the meeting, and neglect my duty?

7. Have I not overcoat, overshoes, and umbrella, that will keep me from taking cold, and preserve my Sunday dress from injury?

8. Am I not nearer to the church than many who are never kept away by bad weather?

9. If every one should find an excuse for absence as easily as I do, what would be the appearance of our churches on the Lord's day?

10. Is it not a dishonor to my Maker, if, for reasons that would not influence me in worldly matters, I keep from the stated worship of the sanctuary?

11. Is not a wet Sunday at home a more dreary day than one that is diversified by going out to church!

12. Am I willing that my children should learn by my example that they may go to school, to market, to store, to shows, in all weather—but not to church?—[Presbyterian.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Infantile Conversion.

NO. 1.

Every age of the Church owes its share to the developement of the Christian doctrine. The history of Christianity will sufficiently show that *all* the truth has never been comprehended in a single age, much less by a single mind since the days of the Apostles. God has astonished the world from time to time, by a revelation of new truths which have indeed been contained in the Scriptures ever since they were written, but not as yet embraced or understood by believers in Scripture. And these truths appear sometimes to have been the most patent of all that are revealed in the Bible. That all-pervading doctrine for instance, of justification by faith, may be said to have been discovered first to Martin Luther when climbing the steps of St. Peter on his knees. The cognate doctrine of the direct witness of the Spirit, was first learned and preached by the immortal Wesley, though plainly set forth in Scripture, and fully asserted in the standards of the Church.

Two great effects followed the discovery and preaching of these truths. The first was a bigoted opposition on the part of those who had not received them. The second was a wide-spread and endless revival of religion, which has finally incorporated these truths into the faith and understanding of the Christian world. The same effect will follow every subsequent discovery of a similar kind.

All this doubtless arises from the fact that there are two separate and distinct senses in every scripture statement of truth available to the human mind. The one is the natural and ordinary sense, which appears to all readers alike, and which conforms to the state of their religious knowledge, and to the facts of their experience, in an unconverted state; the other is a new and spiritual understanding of the same truths, the capacity for which is doubtless given by the Spirit of God. This difference is set forth in the declaration of the Apostle, that "the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit, for they are foolishness to him; neither can he know them, for they are spiritually discerned." The experience of Christians corroborates this statement. Bunyan says that sometimes the Bible appeared dry and unmeaning, and again every passage was filled with light. So with the whole body of Christians. From various causes an incapacity sometimes exists for receiving a truth, and then the contrary.

That there is a truth on the early capacity of the human heart for the reception of the converting grace of God, which the Church has never yet fully understood or appreciated, I think will be made evident in the following pages. And I may further add my conviction that the reception of it will produce, in time, a salutary revolution.

I could suggest the reasons why I think the Methodist Church has never as yet, evolved this point in her doctrine or her practice. It is simply because in older countries she has been called to labor among the adult population who have been left unconverted and outcast by other churches, and in this country that her work has been mostly to follow the tide of emigration and wrestle with the hardy pioneers of civilization. Hence she has hardly had time to adjust herself to the wants of those communities where the gospel has been planted long enough to direct the mind of the Church *mostly* to the rising generation as the hope of her future increase and accession. But we believe the time has *now come*, when this view must be taken, and we call upon the Church, in the name of God to prepare herself to meet it. And the truth which is to be considered at this practical crisis, we present without much variation of meaning, either *juvenile or infantile conversion*. We prefer the latter term as implying more clearly the anticipation of the developement of sin from within, and its inroads from without, upon the human mind. We *mean by it the possibility, the practicability of a conversion so early as to preclude the experimental knowledge of sin before an experimental knowledge of religion.*

But here I am met with the suggestion that the Methodist Church has always believed in this doctrine. I doubt. It is indeed true that there is nothing in her standards against it but as will be shown, to be consistent with herself, she must hold it; nevertheless, practically it is, if held at all, as much a dead letter as was the doctrine of the witness of the Spirit in the English Church at the time of John Wesley—and oh with what disastrous consequences it may still prevail, none but the eye of God can see.

I must ask, Mr. Editor, the candid perusal and consideration of the above by your readers, while I prepare to set forth in future numbers what I honestly believe the plan of salvation has done for infants, and what God requires of the Church in making that plan available to them. And yet some may call me a heretic. I ask you to insert the following just sentiment from Coleridge:

"Tolerate no belief that you judge false or injudicious, and arraign no believer. The man is more and other than his belief, and God only knows how small or how large a part of him the belief in question may be, for good or for evil. Resist every false doctrine and call no man heretic. The false doctrine does not necessarily make a man a heretic, but an evil heart will make any doctrine heretical."—[Aids to Reflection.

JUVENIS.

Alabama Conference, Oct. 10, 1856.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Needed and Desired.

Well, what's on the carpet now?

This: We need a depository of our books and tracts—a large amount of them too—in the city of New Orleans, in a central, convenient part of the city. A house, convenient and commodious, for this purpose, including room sufficient for the Advocate, is also needed, and very much desired.

If these were in New Orleans, much good could be effected by them, in placing within the reach of those who desired to purchase them, books of our publication, in having a central point for Methodism and Methodist influence in the city—a point where every Methodist visiting the city could call and feel at home, find papers to read, obtain books and tracts to read on his way home, and to distribute on steamboats and cars, a point where Sunday school books could be obtained readily for all the South Western portion of our church; where the tract societies of Louisiana, Mississippi, Ouchita, Arkansas and Texas Conferences could have a general depot, and from which they could radiate and supply the country, and the preachers of these Conferences could all receive their supplies of books and tracts.

Well, how do you expect to get this needed and desired depot, &c., &c.?

I propose that the officers and managers of the Louisiana and Mississippi Conferences, and of as many other Conferences as can attend, with as many members of our church as may feel an interest in this enterprise, shall meet in Vicksburg, Miss., on Friday, the 21st day of November, 1856, and canvass the whole plan, scheme, &c., and agree, if they can, on some plan by which this work *shall be done*. Will you come, my brethren?

I am informed that a lot and suitable buildings for this will cost about $20,000—*twenty thousand dollars!* Can't this amount be raised in the territory mentioned above in one or two years, at most? I think it can if we agree and unite.

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

MISSOURI CONFERENCE.

The twelfth session of the Missouri Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, commenced in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in the city of Lonisiana, Mo., September 24, 1856. The St. Louis Christian Advocate gives the appointments—Bishop Pierce presiding:

St. Charles District—Andrew Monroe, P. E.
St. Charles—John W. Cook.
Warrenton—Arthur E. Sears.
Flint Hill—Wm. A. Mayhew, Wm. M. Newland.
Danville—Wm. Penn.
Fulton—George Feutam.
Mexico—Horace Brown.
Middletown—Levi T. McNeily.
Auburn—Robert G. Loving.
Louisiana—Cornelius I. Vandeventer.
Mission—To be supplied.
Paynesville and Clarksville—Ambrose P. Linn.
Wm. H. Anderson—President St. Charles College.

Fayette District—Patrick M. Pinckard, P. E., and Agent for Central College.
Fayette—James M. Green.
Columbia—Samuel W. Pope.
Rocheport—Benjamin F. Johnson.
Glasgow—Newton G. Berryman.
Huntsville—James Penn.
Paris—Wm. Wood.
Florida—Samuel K. Fowler.
Bloomington—Wm. Warren.
Kirksville Mission—Isaac Naylor.
Mount Zion—Jesse Faublon.
Howard High School—Carr W. Pritchett.
Agent for Central College—Wm. G. Caples.

Brunswick District—Wm. M. Rush, P. E.
Brunswick—Robert C. Hatton, Benj. S. Ashby, Supernumerary.
Keytsville—Daniel H. Root.
Yellow Creek Mission—Hiram A. Davis.
Hartford Mission—John W. Maddox.
Linneus Circuit—Thomas Hurst.
Trenton Mission—Thomas D. Clanton.
Milan Circuit—Wm. Shaw.
Chillicothe—Wesley G. Miller.
Princeton Mission—James B. Potter.
Spring Hill—Wm. Ketron.
Carrollton—Daniel Penny, David R. Shackleford.

Weston District—Wm. Perkins, P. E.
Weston—Wm. H. Saxton.
Platte City—Willis E. Dockery.
Liberty and Richfield—Lilburn Rush.
Plattsburg—Robert H. Jordan, Wm. A. Tarwater.
St. Joseph—Enoch K. Miller.
St. Joseph Circuit—John C. C. Davis.
Parkville—John W. Penn.
Richmond—Walter Towle.
Millville—Wm. Sutton.
Plattsburg High School—Beven M. Lewis.

Savannah District—Benjamin R. Baxter, P. E.
Savannah—Joseph Devlin, Henry H. Craig.
Oregon—Henry H. Hedgepeth.
Rockport—Joab Spencer.
Marysville—Samuel C. Littlepage.
Athens Mission—Wm. F. Bell.
Bethany—Robert B. Austin.
Maysville Mission—Jeptha Tillery.
Gallatin Mission—Middleton R. Jones.

Hannibal District—Edwin Robinson, P. E.
Hannibal—Thomas Deanoss.
Hydesburg—Lewis Baldwin, Martin L. Eads, Supernumerary.
Edina—Lorenzo Newman.
Lancaster Mission—Denison Mason.
Alexandria Mission—Alexander Spencer.
Monticello—Richard P. Holt.
Canton—George Smith, and Agent for Canton Seminary.
La Grange—Joseph S. Todd.
Joseph M. Breeding—Transferred to Kansas Mission Conference, and appointed to Fort Scott.

REVIVALS.

Geneva Circuit, Ala. Con., Oct 7, 1856.

The Lord has been on the giving hand this year on Geneva Circuit, despite the opposition with which we met during the early part of the year, produced by the influence of the "Great Iron Wheel." Our neighbors were astonished out of measure at the corruption of the Methodist Church—many of its members were dumb with silence, not knowing what to answer. But they did not wait long; soon Brownlow's "Examination" appeared for her defence. The Holy Ghost was wonderfully poured out upon the labors of her servants, and that "stone that was cut out of the mountain without hands," commenced rolling, hushed the storm, stilled the tempest, and the sound of the "great image" ("iron wheel") has died away in the distance, and we now enjoy a glorious calm. The church has been greatly blessed. We have had 250 accessions, a great many truly converted to God, and made to rejoice in hope of immortal life. We also have had a revival in the way of building meeting houses, which are very much needed in this section. At an appointment where, in the early part of the year we were without a shelter, and stood upon the naked earth to proclaim the glad sound of salvation, we now have a commodious and comfortable house erected, and three others on the way. In the meantime, we have not forgotten the missionary collection. We have nearly doubled the assessment for the circuit. The local brethren have nobly come up to the help of the Lord, and rendered efficient service.

"To God be all the glory."

L. PATTERSON.

Westville, Mississippi Conference.

Mr. Editor:—Please say to the friends of Zion, that we have lately held two meetings on this circuit, of great religious interest. The first came off at Chapel on the 26th and 27th of September, and was signalized by a gracious revival of pure, heartfelt religion. The church was much refreshed and built up in the faith of the gospel. Many were awakened, sought, and, we trust, found the Lord precious—the number of conversions, however, we did not ascertain. Sixteen were added to the church, and it is believed that several others will yet come in as the fruits of that revival.

Our next meeting was held at Mount Zion, the place mentioned in our former communication, commencing on Saturday, the 4th inst., and continued four days. The Lord was present to wound and to heal, to kill and to make alive. O, it was good to be there. Sixteen were added to the Lord, and many others awakened.

Our Baptist brethren held an opposition meeting within two miles of us, but without injuring our cause in the least.

But here allow us to say that the number of conversions and accessions reported, bears but a small proportion to the power displayed in our revivals. The reasons are obvious, viz: First, this is a sparsely inhabited country, and secondly, there are three denominations of Christians patronized, and, of course, they each exert an influence in favor of their peculiar theories and tenets, so that the irreligious community is divided in sentiment, thus giving to each but a small dividend from the entire sum.

But from that proportion of the masses that favors Methodism, she has received a large per centage, and still the work goes on, and will, we trust, until the last sinner, redeemed by the blood of Jesus, shall be brought to a saving knowledge of the truth, as it is in him.

H. B. WHITTINGTON.

Richbold, La., October 9, 1856.

Our camp meeting at Coushattie, Red River Circuit, closed last Tuesday morning. We had a most excellent time, though there was not as large an accession to the church as we looked for and had reason to expect. The pulpit efforts were good, and the altar services were conducted after the best style. Our gain, however, is considerable. Never have I seen the membership more refreshed. We left many seekers of religion, who expressed their determination never to give up, until they found peace in believing. Many of the backsliden and lukewarm were reclaimed and built up; Christians were greatly rejoiced. Altogether we had a happy time; there were eleven accessions to the church, and some sixteen conversions. Some of those converted were and had been probationers, for some time past. We think the work was well done, and fruit will appear hereafter. We have had three more accessions at Ringold. Our prospects are good for the future. Yours, &c.,

JAS. L. WRIGHT.

Jacksonville Circuit, Ala. Con., Oct. 14, 1856.

The Lord has most graciously revived his work at almost every appointment since the second Sunday in August. We have held two camp-meetings and four protracted meetings, at all of which we have had revivals—155 have been converted and 115 have joined the M. E. Church, South. Our meeting closed in this place on Thursday night last, but a meeting was commenced immediately in the Baptist Church and the revival is still going on, and there seems to be great unanimity of feeling between the membership of the two churches. All seem to be impressed with the necessity of a deep and sweeping revival. We are doing well in the missionary cause here and will send up twice the amount assessed to this circuit.

BENTON.

Walton Circuit, Ala. Con., Oct. 14, 1856.

A religious interest seems to be increasing in almost every society on the circuit, and at some places quite a revival influence has been felt.

I held a meeting on Shoal River, in Walton county, Fla., assisted by Brother S. Paul, commencing Saturday, 20th September, and continued four days, during which time many found peace in believing. Seventeen were received on probation, among whom was some of the best citizens of that county, and from the hoary head of three-score and ten years old to that of the youth. A great work it was.

J. V. REGISTER.

Lake Providence, La., Sept. 8, 1856.

Dear Brother McTyeire:—Our camp-meeting is over. The holy people and the careless ones likewise have gone to their homes. The recording angel may have written some sad lines. Perhaps every atom of nature is marred, but notwithstanding there are said to be spots upon the face of the sun we had during the meeting several fine fine days. We had twenty-six conversions, and with feelings of triumphant joy, such as the minister only experiences, the pastor recorded their names on the church book.

Our P. E. was with us in the spirit of the peaceful aggressiveness of the gospel. Brother Riley brought us a clever delegation from his circuit. Swan Lake was nobly represented.

Glory to God for camp-meetings.

S. J. HAWKINS.

"The Sum of all Villanies."

A correspondent—an excellent and prominent laymen of the M. E. Church, North, writes us under this caption. These words are made use of by almost every writer who says any thing against slavery. It is on the lips of every stump-speaker; and both speaker and writer allege that they are the words of the venerable Wesley, and utter against those who have slaves. You use it in your leader of the 4th, but you forget to give the reader the information that when Mr. Wesley made use of the term, he spoke of the *slave trade*, which is made piracy by the laws of the United I have some knowledge of Mr. Wesley's writings, and I have only the recollection of its use in his Journal, in which he says:

"Feb. 1772. Wednesday 12th. In returning, I read a book, published by an honest Quaker, on that execrable sum of *all villanies*, commonly called the *slave trade*."—Wesley's Works, 3d vol. folio 453. London Edition.—[Nashville Advocate.

A Very Polite Judge.

Governor Ford, of Illinois, tells a very rich anecdote of one of the early judges of that State, but Governor does not put upon record the name of the sensitive and considerate magistrate.

At the court over which this judge presided, a man by the name of Green was convicted of murder, and the judge was obliged to pass sentence of death upon the culprit. Calling on the prisoner to rise, the judge said to him—

"Mr. Green, the jury say you are guilty of murder, and the law says you are to be hung. I want you and all your friends down on Indian Creek to know that it is not I who condemn you; it is the jury and the law. Mr. Green, at what time, sir, would you like to be hung; the law allows you time for preparation."

The prisoner replied, "May it please your honor, I am ready at any time; those who kill the body have no power to kill the soul. My preparation is made and you can fix the time to suit yourself; it is all the same to me, sir."

"Mr. Green," returned the judge, "it is a very serious matter to be hung; it can't happen to a man but once in his life, unless the rope should break before his neck is broke, and you had better take the time you can get. Mr. Clerk, since it makes no difference to Mr. Green when he is hung, just look into the almanac, and see whether this day four weeks comes on Sunday."

The clerk looked as he was directed, and reported that that day four weeks came on Thursday.

"Then," said the judge, "Mr. Green, if you please you will be hung this day four weeks at two o'clock."

The attorney-general, James Turney, Esq., here interposed and said,

"May it please the court, on occasions of this sort it is usual for courts to pronounce a formal sentence to remind the prisoner of his perilous condition, to prove him for his guilt, and to warn him against the judgment in the world to come."

"Oh, Mr. Turney," said the judge, "Mr. Green understands the whole matter; he knows he has got to be hung. You understand it, Mr. Green, don't you?"

"Certainly," said the prisoner.

"Mr. Sheriff, adjourn the court."

Four weeks from that day Mr. Green was hung, if not so much to his own satisfaction as his appearance promised on the day of his conviction.

Another Challenge.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 11th, contains a correspondence, the first letter of which is a challenge to Hon. Jno. M. Botts, from Roger A. Pryor, Esq., in which the following language is used:

Determined to afford you no apology for evading the issue with myself, I consented to come down to your level with your son. Having disposed of him, I now confront you, and demand the satisfaction which gentlemen are always ready to render those upon whom they have inflicted wrong and insult.

This letter is dated the 11th inst., and on the following day Mr. Botts replied in a long communication peremptorily declining to meet Mr. Pryor. Mr. Botts reviews in detail the ground upon which the challenge is made; denies having influenced his son in seeking a conflict with Mr. Pryor, and states that on the contrary he took every possible means to prevent the occurrence; and among other reasons for his own determination not to engage in a duel, gives this conclusive one in the eyes of sensible men:

Your life could not be the value of a pin's point to me, and I am sure I should derive no comfort from making your wife a widow or your children fatherless—therefore, I have no desire to take it; while my own life is not only of value to me, but indispensable to the support and happiness of my family, and hope to make it useful to my country—therefore, I am not disposed to place it at your disposal.

Gems from Flavel.—Providence is like a curious piece of tapestry, made of a thousand shreds, which single, appear useless, but, put together they represent a beautiful history.

There is no reason to fear the ruin of that people who thrive by their losses and multiply by being diminished.

Be not too hasty to bury the church before she is dead; stay till Christ has tried his skill. Before you give her up for lost.

A very corpulent traveler was riding through the city of Padua, and several of the inhabitants, noted for their wit, asked him why he carried his baggage before him? He replied "'Tis my custom when I go to a town full of thieves."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MARRIAGES.

In Yazoo county, Miss., on the 28th August, by Rev. J. Nicholson, Mr. W. FURNISS to Miss LOUISE F. MUNHOLLAND.

In Yazoo county, Miss., on the 14th October, by Rev. J. Nicholson, Mr. C. S. CARPENTER to Miss M. K. Green.

In Rickerville, La., on the 20th inst., by Rev. James D. Parker, Mr. PETER V. KENDALL and Miss CAROLINE V. PALMER of Alexandria.

DEATHS.

Died—In New Orleans on the 21st instant, of dropsy, Capt. LEONARD F. GRAY.

It was the privilege of the writer of this tribute of respect to visit the deceased several times during his affliction, and to stand by his bedside when death approached and cleimed him as his victim, and when the time of his departure came he was patient and resigned, and could say, "Thanks be to God who giveth me the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

JAMES D. PARKER.

☞ Western Christian Advocate please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—To the members of the Mississippi Conference—As the seat of our next Conference is in the bounds of my charge, I would make some suggestions for your convenience in traveling to the place. And first: Those who come via Vicksburg per railroad, to Canton, Madison county, will there take the stage for Koschusko. The stage leaves immediately on the arrival of the cars at Canton from Vicksburg. There will be a quarterly meeting at Sharon, Madison county, embracing the Sabbath before Conference, to which our brethren are invited, and the preachers are invited to share the hospitality of our people at Sharon, in their route to the Conference. Sharon is about forty miles south of Kosciusko, and directly on the route.

Ample accommodations can be had all the way from Sharon to Kosciusko.

The preachers on arriving at Kosciusko will call at the store of Messrs. Clark & Webb, south east of the public square and they will be conducted to their lodgings during the session of conference and it is earnestly desired that there should be a general attendance of the preachers. The people will be disappointed if the preachers do not come. They have made ample arrangements and will expect you, brethren.

Those who would bring their wives please inform me immediately at Sharon, Madison county, Mississippi.

Respectfully,

H. J. HARRIS, P. E.

Notice.—*To the Members of the Alabama* Conference.—An arrangement has been made by which the preachers attending the Alabama Conference, at Tuskegee will pay only half price, to the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road Company and to steamers to Montgomery.

Those coming to Mobile by Rail, will pay full fare down, and by calling at the office of the company here they will receive free tickets up, on their return from Conference.

K.

Mobile, October 10, 1850.

Notice—The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he intends giving lessons in music in all its branches, including a fine assortment of Methodist Hymns for Sunday-Schools and Revivals, at very reasonable terms.

H. H. HAUS.

Enquire at Austin & Goodwyn, corner Custom House and Front Levee. o18-3t

Teacher Wanted.—We wish to employ a single lady who has had some experience in teaching, and who can come well recommended, to take charge of a small school in a private family. A member of the Methodist Church preferred. Address us at Clinton, La. THOS. F. COLLINS,

o25-tf S. J. NORWOOD.

Wanted.—A white servant girl to go to Thibodeaux, one that can cook, wash and iron for a small family. For further information inquire at this office. A German preferred. o25-3t

Notice.—The New-Orleans Directory for 1857 will be published December 25th. Persons who have changed their residence or place of business since their names have been taken will please give notice to W. H. Rainey, Box No. 223, or at 40 Camp street. to11-2m] A. MYATT & CO.

☞ Readers of this paper are requested to read advertisement headed "It is not a Dye," and judge if the preparations are not worthy of trial by those who are bald, grey or afflicted with diseases of hair or scalp.

☞ Hostetter's Bitters.—In the present state of the weather some gentle invigorant is often essential to preserve the balance of the system, and especially the digestive organs. If all those in whom those important organs are disarranged were to try HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, they would consult their own interest by doing so. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters correct the appetite, impart tone to the system, force off the bile and all impure secretions, regulates the bowels, give us strength of body and vigor of mind, and are the wonder of the age for dissipating dyspeptic tendencies. In all cases of physical prostration, palpitation, dizziness, great fatigue, etc., it is surprising how soon the patient finds relief. No family can afford to be without it. It requires no addition of spirits. Sold in full quart bottles, by all hotels, grocers, druggists, etc. Extremely palatable. o25 1t§

☞ For the benefit of the invalid portion of our community, we extract the following from the Almanac of Dr. C. M. Jackson, proprietor of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, hoping it may induce a trial of them:

J. C. NILES says:—

SHEFFIELD, Ill., March 29, 1855.

I expect to sell great quantities of your Bitters this year. Many of my customers speak very highly of its good qualities, having proved itself most an excellent Fever and Ague preventative, a great purifier of the blood, and the very best thing to record to aid digestion and create a good natural appetite. In short, I am sure it is one of the very best medicines known for family use; being safe and pleasant for any one to take.

C. L. D. CROCKWELL says:

ANAMOSA, Iowa, May 1, 1854.

The Bitters give unbounded satisfaction to all that have used them, and I do and can always recommend them to all that are afflicted. They have cured many cases of Dyspepsia, some of them where hundreds of dollars have been spent for remedies which afforded no relief, and were considered incurable until they used the Bitters. See advertisement. o8t7 1m

☞ As a general remedy for diseases, to which all families are subject, HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS cannot be surpassed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1855.

Dear Sir: I would state for the benefit of the afflicted, that I have used your "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS" myself, and in my family, for a long time, and have always found them a great benefit in cases of Headache, Pains in the Side and Breast, Colds and Nervous Diseases, and cheerfully recommend them to all who may be afflicted with diseases for which they prescribe them.

H. M. PARIS.

To Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. No. 31 Race street.

☞ See advertisement. o25 1t

☞ Few are aware how frequently publishers are compelled to insert among their advertisements statements which they can neither sanction or believe. A pleasant exception to this disagreeable necessity are the advertisements of Dr. J. C. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL and PILLS, which will be found in our columns. We have long known him to be a skilful physician, and always with the feeling that in so doing we in no wise lend ourselves to deceive or mislead the public, for we have had indisputable proof that his words are strictly true, with abundant reasons to believe that his medicines will do all they promise, and all that can be reasonably expected from any medicine. His Cherry Pectoral is too well known in this community to need any commendation from us, and the Pills, we are credibly informed, are not inferior to his Pectoral. Providence (R. I.) Mirror.

They are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., and all our city druggists. o6 29 2m[W & A

Death of a Very Old Lady.—The Savannah Georgian, of the 17th, says: "Mrs. Ritter, a lady who had arrived at the annual age of 105 years and 8 months, departed this life yesterday, and will be buried this morning. Our eldest citizens remember her as a matron. She is said to have lived in Savannah, at least since she was a child."

Magnetic Telegraph.

THE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA.

BY THE NATIONAL AND SOUTHERN LINES.

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18, P. M.—Further official returns considerably reduce the Democratic majority.

The Democrats have returned fourteen Congressmen and the Republicans eleven.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—All parties now concede that the Democratic majority is about 3,460.—Many counties are not officially returned, yet these figures will be varied but slightly.

Private letters say that the Unionists have determined to contest several precincts af Philadelphia.

Ohio Election.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Ohio returns thirteen Republicans and seven Democrats to Congress, leaving one District in doubt.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—Full returns show the election of eight Democratic Congressmen and thirteen Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Republican plurality will reach about 20,000. The increase of the American vote over last October is large.

Indiana Election.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Indiana elects six Democrats and five Republican Congressmen.

The total Democratic gain in the State Legislature is nineteen.

CINCINNATI, Oct, 21.—Full returns have been received (partly official) from eighty-eight counties. The Democrats claim the election of Willard by 7000 majority. The Republicans give him 5500. The Democrats have elected six Congressmen certain, and the Republicans probably five.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Democrats return Lockhart, English, Hughes, Foley, Gregg, Davis and Lowry (7) to Congress, and the Republicans, Kilgore, Wilson, Colfax and Pettit, (4).

Pennsylvania Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—American Executive Committee, to-day, completed full Fillmore electoral ticket, and declare, by a vote of 22 to 2, that connection with the Fremont party was impossible.

French Swindler Arrested.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Carpentier, one of the parties to the great Northern Railway swindle in France, was arrested in this city yesterday, and a clue to a large amount of the embezzled funds discovered.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Cotton is dull with sales today of 700 bales. Flour is lower. Standard Southern is quoted at $7 20 to $7 50. Wheat had declined. Red $1 59. Mixed Corn the. Rosin $2 68. Freights are firmer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Cotton closed dull. The sales of to-day amounted to 600 bales. Rosin, Rice and Freights are firm. Flour closed very dull—State at $6 40 to $6 50. Wheat closed dull—White $1 67 to $1 70; Red $1 55. Corn is dull and tending downwards at 68c. Whisky 26c. Lard 9½ to 9¾c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—Flour is dull at $5 90.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Flour has closed steady. Wheat closed dull. Corn is dull. Mess Pork closed at $21 25 to $21 50. Whisky is firm at 25½c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—Flour closed dull at $5 80. Whisky 28 to 28½c. Molasses is firm at 55 to 60c. Sugar is buoyant at 10 to 10½c.

LATER FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP TEXAS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The Texas, from San Juan del Norte, has arrived. She brought $150,000 in specie.

Walker's troops are concentrating at Granada. The invaders are advancing. A decisive battle was expected about the 20 inst. The enemy numbers about 2,000 men and are daily expecting more.

Walker had eight to nine hundred, but is reinforcing. The attack on San Jacinto was more important than previously reported. The Americans had 12 killed, including Colonels Cole, Hunt, Reed and Hutchins, and 10 wounded. The enemy's loss was very severe.

Walker has dispatched Maj. Heiss to exchange ratifications of the treaty with the United States, which was confirmed by the Senate.

Lieut. Estelle was shot for the murder of Lieut. Gordon.

Loss of the Brig Stephen Jay.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The Brig Stephen Jay, of Philadelphia, for Charleston with coal and railroad iron, foundered on the 7th of Cape Hatteras.

The captain, his wife and child, and crew, have arrived here.

Kansas Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—Two hundred and forty emigrants from the Free States have been arrested near the Nebraska line, by Col. Cook's dragoons.

Later from Havana.

The U. S. steamship Cahawba, from New York via Havana, arrived here yesterday morning.

Purser Rodgers, of the Cahawba, has kindly furnished us the following memoranda of the trip:

The Cahawba left New York on the 13th inst., at noon, and arrived at Havana at 6 A. M. on the 18th inst. After discharging the mails and passengers, left at noon for New Orleans, experiencing strong head winds and seas to the bar. There is quite a dearth of news at Havana.

The health of the city had never been better. Sugar on hand, 165,000 boxes; prices unchanged. Exchange on London 5¼ prem; New York and Northern cities 6¼ to 7 per cent. discount; on New Orleans 4¼ discount. U. S. silver coin 25 and 50c, pieces 20 per cent. discount. Dimes and half dimes, at par. U. S. Gold 4¼ discount.

At the Passa l'Outre passed brig Azores bound out; also a foreign ship and barque in anchor. At 6 P. M. passed steamship Philadelphia bound south.

By this arrival we have received full files of Havana papers to the 18th inst., from which we glean the following items of interest:

A decree has been issued by the Captain General of great importance to the owners of vessels trading to Cuba. Vessels are to be hereafter charged dues by the amount of tons of cargo they have on board, not as heretofore by the amount of their register. Vessels will have to pay dues according to cargo, which is just.

One of the Havana papers publishes a letter from Spain in which it is stated that the home government is actively engaged in considering the necessity of increasing the fortifications of Havana, which had been advised by Concha.

The Captain General has issued a decree permitting the manufacture of salt from the salt marshes on the coasts of the island. The license is however loaded with several onerous restrictions, which will prevent much action in the premises.

Capt. Villar, of the steamship Ocean Bird, was attacked by footpads on the morning of the 12th inst., whilst on his way to the railway station. He knocked one of them down and called loudly for help when the other fled. A great many bandits were in the neighborhood of Havana. They have committed several outrages recently.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.—We learn from the Montgomery Journal, of the 15th inst., that on the morning of the 13th the down train from West Point to that place ran off the track when within about two miles of the city, making a perfect wreck of the locomotive, tender and one of the baggage cars.

Two negro men, one belonging to Jackson Burch and the other to the estate of James Burch, deceased, were horribly mangled, having their legs badly crushed. No damage was done to the passenger train. The engineer remained on the engine, and when discovered, was at his post, putting out the fire. The accident was owing to the rails not meeting snugly together, one being found back of the other, and the wheel of the engine coming in contact with the projecting end, cut off a portion of it and bounded off the track. Heavy freight trains passing over the new portion of the road had caused the slipping of the bar.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES AT BOSTON.—A dispatch dated Boston, 11th inst., states that no less than nine forged checks, for sums varying from $3,000 down to $700, were offered at the banks in that city on the 13th; and only one for $700 on the Atlas Bank was paid, to which the name of C. W. Forbush was forged. The bold operator in every instance escaped.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

In fulfillment of a promise we made some time ago, we present our readers with a list of the principal architectural improvements that have been added to New Orleans during the past year—those that are in progress, as well as those that are complete. The list speaks for itself, and we refer to it with pride. It will be a source of gratification to all who have the growth of our city at heart, and a surprise to that class in the North and elsewhere who keep up the ancient fiction that New Orleans is "going down."

[Crescent.

Public Buildings.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Situated on Lafayette square, side an St. Mary street, rear on third st. A very large and elegant Gothic building, after the style of the fourteenth century; turreted all round; two towers in front; the one on the corner of St. Mary street to be surmounted by a spire, whose pinnacle will be 219 feet from the ground—20 feet higher than St. Patrick's. It is now roofed over, and will be finished next spring. Henry Howard, architect; George Purvis, builder. Its total cost will be..... $80,000

CHURCH OF ST. ALPHONSES, CATHOLIC.—On Constantine st., between St. Andrew and Josephine. A large and handsome edifice, of Roman architecture, with two towers. Built for the English congregation of the Redemptorist Fathers, under their own superintendence. Lewis J. Long, of Baltimore, architect. Is roofed over; will be finished by next Easter. The total cost will be..... 100,000

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, "THE DEPRESSED OF JUDAH."—On Carondelet street, between Julia and St. Joseph. A Grecian building after the model of the Temple of Erectheum at Athens; with side buildings. [This is the phœnix of the old synagogue at the corner of Canal and Bourbon streets, that was torn down.] William Freret, jr., architect; Little & Middlemiss, builders. Now being roofed. The total cost will be..... 50,000

JEWISH WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' HOME.—On Jackson street. An elegant four-story building, covering four lots of ground, built by private subscriptions of our Jewish citizens, with a donation of $6,000 from the State. An admirable institution, now containing 40 widows and orphans. Wm. Freret, jr., architect; G. P. McConnell, builder—cost..... 25,000

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On the site of the old one, Dryades street, between Common and Canal. A large and elegant edifice of Italian architecture—the first of the kind in New Orleans; workmen now on the second story. Building for the N. O. Mechanics' Society; J. Gallier, architect and superintendent. The total cost will be..... 75,000

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—On Common street, opposite Charity Hospital; a handsome Roman building, adapted to all the purposes of medical education. Founded by a company of resident physicians; Wm. Freret, jr., architect, George Purvis, builder. It is finished, and when fitted up the cost will amount to..... 25,000

POYDRAS ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Situated at the head of Magazine street. A large and beautiful building, and a model of an asylum. L. E. Reynolds, architect and superintendent. It has lately been roofed. When complete, will cost... 70,000

ALTERATION OF GAIETY THEATER.—A complete reconstruction of the auditorium and a shortening of the stage, with new drop curtain and decorations—total cost..... 20,000

ALTERATION OF PELICAN THEATER.—A complete reconstruction and fitting up of the interior—total cost..... 15,000

ALTERATION OF ORLEANS THEATER.—A reconstruction of the proscenium; addition of four proscenium boxes; and other improvements—cost..... 3,000

IMPROVEMENTS TO ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—A thorough repainting, inside and out; new steam apparatus, gas fittings and furnishings; and an addition of a five story wing on Gravier street, of twenty rooms. Cost of the whole..... 35,000

IMPROVEMENTS TO ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—A thorough repainting, inside and on the roof, and new steam apparatus and furnishings. Cost of the whole..... 20,000

IMPROVEMENTS TO CITY HOTEL.—Repainting and new furnishing to the amount of..... 5,000

IMPROVEMENTS TO ARCADE HOTEL.—Repainting and new furnishings to the amount of..... 5,000

Total..... $538,000

Commercial Buildings.

Pelican Cotton Press, covering the square bounded by Levee, Religious, St. Andrew and St. Mary streets—built for Sullivan & Knusler, by A. W. Cooper, just finished—cost..... $150,000

Extension of Alabama Cotton Press, corner of Religious and Tchoupitoulas streets—A. W. Cooper, builder—cost..... 10,000

Extension of Mississippi Cotton Press, corner of Richard and St. John the Baptist streets—A. W. Cooper, builder..... 6,000

Stable and negro quarters, corner of Religious and St. Thomas streets—built for Penn & Rhodes, (Union Cotton Press,) by A. W. Cooper—cost..... 12,000

Cotton Shed for the Merchants' Press, corner of New Levee and Clio streets—Jamison & McIntosh, builders..... 10,000

Additions to Touro Buildings—Three stores, costing $42,000, and additions to three of the stores built last year, costing $25,000—Thomas Murray, architect and builder—total..... 67,000

Montgomery's Buildings—Five four story fire-proof stores, on Royal street, extending from the corner of Bienville toward Customhouse—L. E. Reynolds, architect and superintendent; Jamison & McIntosh, builders—cost..... 52,500

Two double three story stores, running through from New Levee to Fulton street, between Common and Gravier, built for Paul Tulane—L. E. Reynolds, architect; Crozier & Wing, builders—the one next to Common street, occupied by Enton & Henderson, grocers; the other to be occupied by Biscoe & Simms, grocers—cost..... 62,000

Two three-story stores on Common street, between Carondelet and Baronne—built for Fellowes & Co., by Gallier, Turpin & Co.—cost..... 25,000

A four story store on Carondelet street, near Canal—built for John Watt & Co., by Cook & Morehouse—cost..... 18,000

A large pork warehouse at the corner of Lafayette and Magazine streets—built for C. B. Broadwell & Co., by George Purvis—cost..... 20,000

Foundry at the corner of New Levee and Delord streets—built for McCan & Patterson, Jas Ramseau & Clough—cost about..... 20,000

City Brewery, corner of Magazine and Delord streets—a very fine building, erected for J. Zoelly—H. Howard, architect; J. Peebles, builder—cost, with fixtures..... 25,000

Seven two-story stores on Baronne street, between Perdido and Union—built for H. Saulay by Jamison & McIntosh—cost..... 15,000

A four-story store on Common street, opposite the City Hotel—built for Sidney Story by Charles Pride—occupied by E. H. Stevens & Co. as a paper warehouse—cost, with fixtures, about..... 15,000

Ruby Coffeehouse, on Common street, opposite the old Ruby—the first building ever erected in this city especially for a coffeehouse—built for Stevenson & Court by John Sewell; Henry Howard, architect—cost..... 10,000

Girod Mill, on Tchoupitoulas street above Delord—built for Philip Hoelzel by Jewell—cost, with fixtures..... 10,000

A double three-story store on Common street between Camp and St. Charles—for Benj. S. Story—Charles Pride, builder—cost, complete..... 10,000

A four-story store on Tchoupitoulas street near Natchez, with a two-story warehouse on Natchez street—built for Mrs. Bonnabel by J. K. Collins; Henry Howard, architect—cost..... 10,000

Carriage Depot, on Carondelet street, between Poydras and Perdido—built for David G. Wilson by Crozier & Wing—cost..... 8,000

A four-story store on Chartres street near Canal, built for the estate of James Dasquet by Barrington & Armstrong; L. E. Reynolds, architect and superintendent—cost..... 9,000

A three-story store on Union street near Baronne—built for Payne & Harrison by Little & Middlemiss—cost..... 7,000

A three-story store on Union street adjoining the above—built for G. M. Pinckard & Co. by Jamison & McIntosh—cost..... 7,000

A four-story store on Union street, between St. Charles and Carondelet—built for Dr. Gustine by Jamison & McIntosh—cost..... 8,000

A four-story coffee and boarding house on Front Levee street, between Canal and Cressman—built for Laborde & Xiques by Little & Middlemiss—cost about..... 8,000

A livery stable on Baronne street between Gravier and Common—built for Hiram King by — Melville—cost about..... 3,000

A three-story store on Canal street, between Baronne and Dryades—building for Alex. Grailho by — Foliet—cost..... 6,000

Three two-story stores on New Levee street near Lafayette—built for J. B. Oliver by Joshua Peebles—cost about..... 6,000

A three-story store on Front Levee street near Lafayette—built for Angelo Costa by Armstrong & Harrington—cost... 6,000

A three-story store and residence on Royal street near Ursulines—built for H. Bishop by Kathman—cost..... 6,500

Two two-story stores on Royal street, between Hospital & Barracks—cost about..... 5,000

A two-story coffee-house in the fork of Tchoupitoulas and New Levee streets—cost about..... 5,000

A one-story ice-cream saloon on Canal street between Baronne and Dryades—built for Dr. Parter by Thomas Murray—cost..... 2,500

Total..... $541,500

Private Residences.

Of James Robb, on Washington street—mansion and grounds occupying the whole of the square bounded by Washington, Sixth, Camp and Chestnut streets—the most elegant and costly residence in the city—Gallier, Turpin & Co., architects and builders—cost of the buildings..... $75,000

Of H. S. Buckner, corner of Jackson and Coliseum streets—a very beautiful and classic edifice—L. E. Reynolds, architect and builder—cost..... 35,000

Of F. W. Tilton, corner of Canal and Dryades streets—the finest residence in that part of the city—J. K. Collins & Co., architects and builders—cost..... 30,000

Of H. T. Lonsdale, corner of Prytania and Third streets—a very large and elegant residence—J. K. Collins & Co., architects and builders—cost..... 30,000

Of A. G. Penn, on Lafayette Square, next to the Florence House—a large and handsome building, running through to Girod street—Little & Middlemiss, builders—cost..... 23,000

Of John Gauche, corner of Royal and Esplanade streets—the finest residence down town—built under his own superintendence—cost..... 20,000

Of J. P. Cady, on St. Charles street, between Julia and St. Joseph—John H. Murdy, builder—cost..... 18,000

Of Lewis W. Lyons, corner of Jackson and Prytania streets—W. K. Day, builder—cost..... 12,000

Of Mandeville Marigny, corner of Nayades and Third streets—A. H. Sampson, builder—cost..... 10,000

Two two-story residences on Washington street, one at the corner of Camp, the the other at the corner of Chesnut—built for James Robb by Gallier, Turpin & Co.—cost..... 25,000

Three two-story residences on Apollo street near Thalia—built for H. Freitsen by Geo. Purvis—cost..... 21,000

Two three-story residences on Burgundy street, between Canal and Customhouse—building for Elijah Cannoa, under his own superintendence—cost. 20,000

Two two-story residences at the corner of St. Peter and Bargandy streets, built for Pelame Brothers, undertheir superintendence—cost about..... 8,000

Two residences on St. Marc street, between Gravier and Common—built for H. D. Shepherd by Thomas Murray—cost..... 6,000

Residence of Mr. Shingle on Esplanade street, near Burgundy—cost about..... 12,000

Residence of Joshua Peebles, on Baronne street, between Girod and Julia—built by himself—cost about..... 12,000

Residence of Mr. Pierre, corner of St. Philip and St. Claude streets—cost about... 6,000

Residence of Mr. Wright, on Prytania street, near Urania—cost about..... 8,000

Residence of Capt. H. Streck, Magazine street, between Race and Orange—Bein, builder—cost..... 5,000

Two residences on Magazine street, between St. Andrew and Josephine—built for Dr. Wood—cost about..... 6,000

Residence of J. L. Levy, on Nayades street, between Melpomene and Thalia—Thomas Murray, builder—cost..... 4,000

Small Tenements.—A builder who has excellent opportunities of knowing, estimates the value of the small tenements put up this year to be at least 300,000

General Repairs.—The same builder estimates that the repairs and additions to residences, stores, coffee-houses, restaurants, etc., will amount at least to..... 150,000

Total..... $830,000

At Algiers.

Louisiana Dry-Dock No. 2—will be finished this winter—cost..... $90,000

Crescent Dry Dock—will be finished this winter—cost..... 60,000

Orleans Dry Dock—two new sections—cost.. 40,000

Residence of Capt. Pinnegar..... 8,000

Residence of James Titus..... 8,000

Residence of Wm. Randolph..... 5,000

Residence of E. Notley..... 4,000

Residence of David Smith..... 4,000

Residence of Capt. Tarrebury..... 3,000

Four tenements for J. B. Oliver..... 10,000

Total..... $232,000

Recapitulation.

Public Buildings	$538,000
Commercial buildings	631,500
Residences and repairs	836,000
At Algiers	232,000
Total amount invested this year	$2,240,500

General Remarks.

We do not offer the above as a complete list of the city improvements this year; but it comprises the bulk of them. We have omitted mention of many fine buildings that were commenced last year and finished early this year, as well as to buildings included in the above list that will not be finished till next year; so that our list may be taken as a fair exhibit of the amount of building done in New Orleans in one year.

A scarcity of workmen has considerably retarded operations; but for which, many buildings just finished would have been finished long ago, and many now in progress would be complete.

We may remark, that the plain fashion of building has almost entirely gone out of vogue. Not only the public buildings display the finest designs of the architect, but the residences and stores also are elegantly ornamented; the residences being put up in different styles of fanciful architecture, and the stores, for the most part, having brown stucco fronts, ornamental cornices and window-lintels, and elegant iron verandahs. We may be pardoned for speaking of some of these stores more particularly than we did in our list.

The Touro Buildings now lack only two stories of being complete; and when complete, they will be, by all odds, the finest range of buildings in the city. Year before last and last year, the four stores next Royal street were built at a cost of $43,000, and the three next Bourbon street at a cost of $34,000. This year three more stores were erected at a cost of $42,000, and extensions to three of the stores, built last year, costing $25,000. Next year, the old residence of Judah Touro will be torn down, and its place filled by two stores at a cost of $31,000. This will complete the row of twelve stores, at an aggregate cost of $178,000. The fixtures of the stores will swell their value far above $200,000. So far the stores are occupied by Hyde & Goodrich, dealers in silverware and jewelry; C. M. Shapson & Co., dry-goods; James Syme & Co., fancy dry-goods and trimmings; Todd & Gandolfi, carpetings; J. D. Dameron & Co., carpetings; P. & E. Reilly & Co., dry-goods; A. Barnard & Co., fancy goods and perfumeries; and J. Levois & Co., dry-goods. These stores already constitute the finest bazaar in the city; and when the row is complete, it will not be inferior to any in the United States. The elegance of the architecture and fine finish of the Touro Buildings reflect the greatest credit upon Mr. Murray, the architect and builder.

The Montgomery Buildings, on Royal street, are another splendid range, in which Mr. Reynolds, the architect, and Messrs. Jamison & McIntosh, the ulders, have joined their labors. The range consists of five stores, four-stories high; and will constitute a great furniture bazaar. The store on the corner of Bienville street will be occupied by Grosjean & Beneteau; the second by J. Dupre, dealer in mirrors and gilt work; the third by Shumway & Co.; the fourth by D. Kolhaus, and the fifth by C. Hoyo; all, excepting Mr. Dupre, dealers in furniture. Mr. Shumway and Mr. Hoye are already moved in and Mr. Dupre is moving in. The buildings are not quite finished.

As other fine pieces of commercial architecture, we may point to the stores on Common street, erected for Fellowes & Co., by Gallier, Turpin & Co.; the stores on New Levee street, erected for Paul Tulane, by Crozier & Wing; and the store on Carondelet street, erected for John Watt & Co., by Cook & Morehouse.

The Ruby Coffee-house, on Common street, and the City Brewery, at the corner of Magazine and Delord streets, are pieces of architecture that will repay a visit to anybody. Both were designed by Henry Howard—the Ruby being built by John Sewell and the Brewery by Joshua Peebles.

We ought to mention two buildings that are in progress, having been commenced long ago, and not near being finished yet. The church of the Christian Brothers, on Baronne street, commenced five years ago, is still progressing slowly; the dome and a part of the upper works being finished, externally, at least. There is no certain calculation when it will be finished; but it promises to be a building of extraordinary beauty—the architecture being Moresque. The St. Elizabeth Asylum for Orphans, at the corner of Magazine and Josephine streets, has for some time been finished in the rough, and occupied by orphans; the elder girls of the Camp street Asylum, who go there to learn the useful employments of womanhood. The rooms are being plastered, and other wise fitted up, at a slow rate. The building is large, well ventilated, and massive enough to stand through all time. It will, when complete, cost $80,000.

The Gaiety Theater, under the direction of Mr. Crisp, the lessee, has undergone an improvement that will enable it to seat two thousand auditors. The dress circle and second tier have been reconstructed, and a third tier, or gallery, of equal capacity, built above them; all being finished in very beautiful style. The stage has been shortened twelve feet, the space thus made being added to the auditory. There will be new and splendid decorations; and Mr. Boulet, the artist, is at work upon a new drop-curtain which represents Gaiety, the genius of the theater, in a very handsome manner—a group of a dozen or more males and females, engaged in music, flirtation and general merrymaking, amid a scene of sylvan and palatial beauty—the figures being painted life-size. Altogether, the internal improvements of the Gaiety will surprise and delight the patrons of that popular temple of the muses. The works are rapidly approaching completion.

The Pelican Theater has been gutted and reconstructed through its whole interior. It has been leased of Mr. Bidwell by Spalding, Rogers & Co. for the triple purpose of a theater, circus and museum; and is, altogether, a model of ingenuity in the way of economizing space. The museum occupies the front of the building—a large square room, over the entrance, for bulky curiosities and living wonders—giants, fat babies, bearded ladies, and the like—with a broad gallery all around for small curiosities. The collection will comprise the choicest selections from the famous museum at Albany, N. Y., belonging to Spalding, Rogers & Co. The auditorium occupies the middle of the building, and comprises a parquette, dress circle and second tier, of large capacity and elegant finish. As but one price will be charged for admission, the museum and dress circle are connected by a large doorway, so that the audience may amuse themselves amid the curiosities during the intervals in the theater. The amphitheater occupies the extreme rear of the building, and consists of a large arena, to be covered, when necessary, by a movable stage; the wings of the proscenium being made to swing back and forth like doors. After this, it would seem as if no accommodation had been made for actors and horses, when not performing; but the spare nooks and corners of the building have been adapted to this purpose with the greatest ingenuity. The ventilation of the building is very extensive; the roof being perforated in five places, and all the passages and doorways being broad and airy. The painting and decorations will all be elegant; and the Pelican, under whatever new name may be given it, will be an extremely popular resort. It will be complete in a short time.

The Orleans Theater has had a new and classic proscenium constructed, and four side-boxes, with saloons in their rear, over the stage; all which must prove very acceptable to the patrons of that renowned establishment. The building, however, needs a great many other improvements that have not been made; a verandah in front being especially necessary, in order to shield ladies in getting out of their carriages in rainy weather. But the building belongs to the McDonogh estate; and a blight rests over all the McDonogh property, so far as improvements are concerned. The improvements made must be laid to the energy of the lessee, Mr. Bomboushe, who has done all that he could, in justice to himself.

The New Orleans Canal and Navigation Company have been steadily at work, this year as well as last, in improving their channel of commerce between the city and the lake. They have put the Carondelet Canal in general repair, and dredged it to a depth of seven feet throughout its length. They are now engaged in dredging out the Bayou St. John, and in fortifying its mouth against the lake drift, by means of embankments extending into the lake, like those of the New Canal. The amount expended in these improvements, so far, will not fall far short of $70,000.

Municipal improvements have been in progress, on a comparatively small scale. The old building at the corner of St. Charles and Lafayette streets is being so changed inside that the Recorder's office may be shifted to its rear, as a protection from the vehicular noise of St. Charles street; the other court-houses, lockups, etc., are having small repairs made, and several of the school-houses have been repaired and painted. All of which, we should judge, will amount to a good round sum.

The Government works progress at the same old snail-like rate. The new Custom-House, though commenced eight years ago, and costing so far upwards of $5,000,000, is not much more than half finished. Some of the rooms in the north-east corner, however, are finished and filled with custom-house goods. The Branch Mint, at the foot of Esplanade street, has received a new coat of brown stucco and undergone other improvement, inside and out, the extent of which we have not taken the trouble to ascertain. The foundation of the U. S. Marine Hospital is being laid, on Common street. It will be a fine building, and will doubtless go up with Custom-House celerity.

Of the different churches and public buildings in progress, we shall speak more particularly as they approach completion.

Talk on 'Change—Business.

It was quiet yesterday on the streets, on 'Change, and in business circles generally. Although a large influx of strangers, visitors and returning citizens was observable on our great thoroughfares, yet unless the great contrarier of commerce, the staple of the South moves, there must be in some respects a corresponding apathy in trade.

The receipts of cotton since Saturday last have been to a fair extent; being by the steamboat item, from Carolina Landing, 2,030 bales; Judah Touro, from Memphis, 1,780; Linden, from Alexandria, 849; Alida, from Shreveport, 302; Louisiana, from Galveston, 261; Equinox, 301; Swamp Fox, from Grand Gulf, 1,767; Princess, from Vicksburg, 3,141; Capitol, from Bayou Sara, 1,201; Amanda, from Harrisonburg, 875; Sherman, from Grand Gulf, 1,414; J. C. Swan, from Memphis, 994; schr. Knudson, from Matagorda, 196; Laurel Hill, Bayou Sara, 842. The receipts for the 18th, 19th and 20th October last year, were 11,957 bales—being the three corresponding days. Good Middling cotton on the 20th Oct. last, was 9¼ to 9¾c.; our quotations at this time are 12¼ to 12½—a difference of three cents per pound. Middling cotton was selling in Liverpool on the 28th September last at 6d. Freights have given way and it was very difficult yesterday to obtain over 15-32d. for cotton to Liverpool. For the corresponding week last year, there were taken up twenty ships and barks for Europe—those for Liverpool, at ¾d; those for Havre, at 1c. for cotton, $1 10 for flour, and 35c. per bushel for grain; for Boston, ⅜c. for cotton, and 13c. for up the Straits Genoa, etc. Our advices from New York quote European freights dull and inactive—cotton being carried to Liverpool on the 28th inst. at ¼ to 5-32d; flour 2s. To Havre, cotton ⅜c. These low rates as compared with 1d. or 15-32d to Liverpool from this port.

There are many fine square-rigged and burden-some vessels on the way hither, and shippers in the West can send forward their produce with the strongest probability of its going forward at low rates of freight without detention, which is more than they can expect when they ship via Chicago and the lakes, and run the risk of being frozen up for about four months, or via railroad at fifty per cent. higher rates of freight. Great stress appears to be laid in some circles about two hundred bales of cotton being shipped from Memphis to New York via the Ohio river and railways. Our quondam friends cannot frighten us with the change of destination of 200 bales of cotton. We knew twelve years ago and more, of many parcels of 50 to 200 bales going up the Ohio river and over the mountains eastward, but still our good city continues to receive a good share of receipts, its factors making the best of sales, and growers paid the highest prices either a year in advance or on receipt of the crop; and any one willing to send cotton from Memphis or Mississippi to Northern cities, and sell it on four and six months' credit, can do so, for we are not ambitious of doing business on those terms in New Orleans.

One week later advices will be due from Liverpool to-night by the Arabia at Halifax, though the Bremen steamer from Southampton of the 8th might slip into port in advance. The Persia's mails undoubtedly will be received to-morrow; possibly a post may get through this morning. In the meantime, the Arabia's advices are looked for with considerable anxiety. They may report a trifling advance in cotton, but the dearness in England will operate against any speculative tendencies; in fact, we believe Mr. Bull will not "toss up" for the present, but prove as stubborn as usual.

Sugar and Cotton—General Items.

The most important feature in domestic matters yesterday, was the receipt of two hogsheads of sugar of this season's crop, from the plantation of Judge Huling, parish of Plaquemine; being the first received in this market this season. Last year the first receipt was on the 16th of October; in 1854, the 4th; 1853, the 6th; 1852, the 9th; 1851, the 19th; 1850, the 17th of October. The general opinion still prevails that the extent of this season's crop will not exceed 120,000 hogsheads, though some hold out for 130,000 hogsheads. The stocks of New Orleans sugar in New York on the 11th inst., was 10,665 hogsheads. The stocks in Louisville, Cincinnati and other places in the West, are very light, and the Western dealers will undoubtedly have an opportunity this season to learn whether sugar (in hogsheads) will bear transportation from New York or Boston over railroads, subject to some half dozen transhipments.

The European mails by the Persia came through yesterday. The private correspondence does not se

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

Faith.

They said Jesus, but departed by Time,
An old woman knelt at her humble shrine,
And implored the Lord for food;
"Oh! give us this day our daily bread,
For I've not a morsel," the poor woman said;
"But teach me to be good."

In Heaven's high channel her prayer was heard,
And the boon the widow was not long deferred,
Being in mercy, quickly given.
Some boys were passing the lone one's door
And heard her prayer, and saw her implore
Help from Heaven.

Softly one crept to the top of the house,
Noiseless, breathless, aye, "still as a mouse,"
And threw down the loaf she craved.
"My prayers are answered," the poor woman said,
While eagerly she partook of the bread,
Which was down the chimney shaved.

The boys all laughed, and "granny" they said,
"Do you think the Lord could have sent that bread,
A tribute of Faith from Heaven?"
"We threw the loaf down the chimney fine,
When we heard the prayers that were uttered by you,
For a morsel of food to be given."

"The Lord did send it, my children," she said,
"If the devil bro't it, 'twas holy bread,
For the prayers of the righteous are heard;
And you, my children, the human means
Employed by the Lord are strange, it seems,
To fulfil his sacred word."

Success Alone Seen.

How know of life's beginnings—men behold
The gaul exhausted of the warrior, when his sword
Fruition red triumphant in the noonday sun;
The poet, when his lyre hangs on the palm
The statesman, when the crowd proclaim his voice,
And mould opinion on his gifted tongue;
They cannot see life's first steps, and never think
Upon the wretched miserable hours
When heart-sick'n'd was sickness to the heart.
They record not the battle and the march,
The toilsome privations of a wasted youth;
They see not the banner till unfurled,
They see not the solitary nights
When to them the solitary lamp,
Pour'd pale and noiseless by the sickly hand,
Till the young poet wins the world at last
To listen to the music long his own?—
The crowd attend the statesman's fiery mind
That makes their destiny; but they do not trace
The struggle, or its long expectancy.
Hard are life's early steps; and, but that youth
Is strongest, confidest, and strong in hope,
Men would behold its threshold and despair.

L. E. L.

Brilliants.—To Autumn.

Hail, yellow Autumn! though thou art not now
As once, my favorite season. It requires
The buoyancy of soul which youth inspires,
To love to see the leaves drop from the bough,
The withered leaves; and the relentless plough
Turn over the sward; while ourlews whistling
shrill,
Sing Nature's requiem on the mountain's brow,
And all the air is as blue marble, still.
It was a kind of triumph once to see
All Nature die, and find myself at ease
In youth that seemed an immortality;
But I am changed now, and feel with trees
A brotherhood, and in their obsequies [with me.
Think of my own. Thus time hath wrought

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Calcasieu Press, published at Lake Charles, in its issue of the 11th inst., says:

Jack Cross, alias Jack Morrison, alias the Texan Desperado, who has for several years resided at Madison, Orange county, Texas, and whose hands are stained with the murder of some half dozen human beings, including one William Southerland, in this parish, three years ago, was arrested by our sheriff last Tuesday on Bayou Nezpique, *en route* for parts unknown. He has been deposited in the parish prison, which being considered insecure, he will probably be transferred to the jail of the parish of St. Landry.

Pole Raising and Torch-Light Procession at Franklin.—The Franklin Journal, of the 16th inst., says:

The young Fillmoreites of Franklin are making arrangements to raise a liberty pole in this place on the day of the Barbecue, October 28th, 1856. We are also informed that arrangements are being made to have a grand torch-light procession on the night of the 28th. From every indication, we can assure our friends abroad, who may honor us with their presence on that occasion, that they will be amply repaid for a trip to Franklin. We hope to see a goodly number in attendance.

We learn from the Abbeville Pioneer that there was a row at Ransom's Hotel, Bayou des Allemands, a few days since, in which a resident of the neighborhood, named Lewis Chambers, was shot in the breast by Mr. Dijeau, of the hotel. The row was occasioned by Chambers interfering with a game of billiards which was peaceably going on by Mr. Dijeau and an employee of the railroad company. Chambers was not mortally hurt, though severely.

General Tomlinson's Father-in-Law.—A letter from Mauritius, published in the London Globe, says:

Yes, people knew the pretty story about Toddlen, the banker's daughter, and Hanf, a rich merchant of the name of Hanf, did not much like his daughter's marriage with the young cadet of Hussars, and fast caught the tidings which blotted out the Hussars, the colonel, and gave Hanf a general for a son-in-law. "Daughter, I love Toddlen for your sake, but not for the wealth merchant. Suddenly Hanf himself was created a baron by Nicholas, in consideration of the son-in-law's services. The new noble had a fine coach, on the door of which he removed his business (it had till then been carried on there;) the inscription ran thus: "House of the Baron Hanf." One day two officers called at Toddlehen's and asked "Was Madame at home?" entering before the maid-servant knew what to reply. The wife happened to be coming down stairs at the moment, the officers bowed low and one of them said, "Excuse our visit; it is to beg you to tell your husband that I, the Grand Duke Constantine, and my brother here, the Grand Duke Nicholas, could not leave the capital without offering our respects and congratulations to his wife." They then withdrew. When the father-in-law heard this, said he, "Daughter, I love you still better for the sake of Toddlen."

Revolutionary Sundry.—The Mobile Tribune in its *Americus Ana*, relates the following:

Among the most active and daring of Marion's men, were Robert Simons and William Withers. They had been sent together on some confidential expedition, and while resting at noon for refreshment, Withers, a practised shot, was examining his pistols to see if they were in good order, while Simons sat near him, either reading or in a reverie. "Bob," said Withers, "if you had sat that tump on the bridge of yunr nose, you would be a likely young fellow." "Do you think so?" said Simons, listlessly. "Yes," said Withers, "I think I can shoot off that ugly bump on your nose. Shall I shoot?" "Shoot!" said Simons, and crack went the pistol. The ball could not have been better aimed, it struck the projecting bridge, demolished it forever, and henceforth Simons was the ugliest man in the army.

Lamentable Death.—With more than ordinary regret we chronicle the demise of Mr. Robert B. Brashear, of the parish of St. Mary. He departed this life at his residence in Brashear City, on Monday last. We have no particulars, nothing but the mere announcement of the melancholy event. Mr. Brashear was one of our noblest citizens—was a true, high-minded and honorable gentleman in every relation of life, and in his untimely death the agricultural interest, society, and the State at large, have suffered an irreparable loss.

Commerce.—In our article yesterday, under the head of "City Improvements," we estimated the expense of building the Custom-House, up to the present moment, at too high a figure. A letter from the superintendent, G. T. Beauregard, Esq., gives us the precise facts, which we subjoin. The total cost of the new Custom-House, up to the 1st inst., including all contingent expenses and a large amount of valuable building material on hand, has been $1,859,639 62, and when finished, according to the calculation of Mr. B., it will cost $3,250,000. This estimate is much lower than that which obtains popular credence, and we take pleasure in spreading it before the public, as we do also that other fact that the offices of the collector's entire department are now in the new building. We intend to take advantage of the superintendent's invitation, and post ourselves in regard to the whole edifice. [Crescent.

Quarantine.—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for October contains an able article on the subject of quarantine, written by Dr. A. N. Bell, formerly a surgeon in the United States service. His view is that infectious diseases are propagated by things and not by persons; and he therefore argues against a quarantine as applied to the latter, who should be cleansed from infectious things and allowed their freedom. He recommends the erection of large warehouses at a sufficient distance from the city, where every infected ship should be unladen and then purified and allowed to proceed on its voyage, or go to sea again.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA!

GREAT BATTLES!

THE MAN OF DESTINY TRIUMPHANT!

NICARAGUA'S FUTURE SECURE!

The steamship Tennessee, Capt. C. Stoddart, from San Juan del Norte, with passengers, etc., consigned to Harris, Morgan & Co., arrived in port yesterday afternoon. She brings news of thrilling import. Her obliging purser, Mr. L. M. Beammon, has furnished us with the subjoined interesting memoranda:

The Tennessee arrived at San Juan from New York, on the 16th, and sailed the same day.

The steamship Orizaba, Capt. Tinklepangh, arrived at San Juan del Sur on the 8th, from New York via Straits of Magellan, making the run in the unprecedented time of fifty days and seven hours. The Orizaba would take the passengers of the Tennessee for San Francisco.

The news from Nicaragua is of the most interesting character, indicating the complete success and determination of Gen. Walker's Government.

The enemy having been for some time advancing towards Massaya, and evidently seeking to occupy that town, Gen. Walker withdrew the small force stationed there in order to encourage them to occupy the place, knowing it to be a much more favorable point to attack them than at Leon. After about ten days, the enemy had collected a force numbering 4000 men, and occupied the town. On the 11th October, Gen. Walker marched against them with 1000 men, leaving a small force at Granada. On the morning of the 12th, while approaching Massaya, the enemy sallied forth in full force and attacked them, but were immediately repulsed with immense loss and driven into the city, the Americans literally paving their way with the bodies of the dead as they advanced and entered the town.

The enemy occupied the four Plazas and the principal houses of the town. During the day, General Walker succeeded in driving them from all their points to the main Plaza, which he himself gained at about 11 P. M., cutting his way through the walls of the houses, carrying his howitzers along; and only waited for daylight to renew the attack, when a courier arrived from Granada with information that a force of about 1000 natives, principally Chamoristas, and 400 Guatamalans were besieging that place.

On receipt of this news, Gen. Walker marched his troops for Granada, where he arrived at about 10 o'clock on the 13th, and upon his arrival on the heights near the city, found it to be barricaded by the whole force of the invaders; whereupon he charged them and drove them from their posts, taking all their field-pieces and their commanders prisoners—entirely routing them from the town with great slaughter and strewing the streets and gutters with the killed and wounded, and following them from the city but not a vestige of the enemy remained.

The enemy lost at Granada four hundred killed, at Massaya four hundred killed and three hundred wounded, making in all eleven hundred men.

General Walker's loss in both engagements was sixteen killed and twenty-eight wounded—none of the wounded mortally.

It was reported that Gen. Mendes, the second in command of the enemy, was shot dead at Massaya.

At the time our informant left, Gen. Walker was to march on the following day for Massaya and Leon, his troops being in the most exalted spirits and eager for the march.

During the absence of Gen. Walker at Massaya, the citizens learning the enemy were advancing repaired to the Ordnance department and arming themselves, waited for the attack and fought with unequalled bravery and desperateness for twenty-two hours, defending the government buildings until the arrival of the army.

Mr. Lawless, Rev. D. H. Wheeler, and Mr. Fergusond and son, citizens of the United States, who had never taken any part in government affairs, were taken out of their houses and murdered in cold blood by the natives.

The Hon. J. H. Wheeler, U. S. Minister at Granada, is lying dangerously ill from an attack of apoplexy.

Left at San Juan 11. B. M. ships Orion, 90 guns; Imperieuse, 50; Arrogant, 50; Archer, 20; Victor, 6; Intrepid, 6; Cossack, 30 guns.

On Monday, the 13th, a sailing regatta of the boats in the harbor and those of the squadron came off. The Mosquito boat, "Lillia" sailed and owned by Mr. A. C. Hutchinson, of Williamsburgh, L. I., carried off the palm, beating everything in the race by a long distance.

Passengers by the Tennessee—Capt. R. L. Williams, Capt. P. A. Galtleburg, Nicaragua army; Capt. Miner, J. H. Laddy, Dr. John Galtenburgh, E. W. Kingland, Alhino Sue, wife and daughter, H. N. Carpenter, M. D. Mandly.

By this arrival we have received only one newspaper—the *Nicaraguense*, of the 27th September. There is but little of general interest in its columns, although one item—a few lines—filled us with inexpressible sadness, for it communicated the news of the death of one we have known long and well, and have ever regarded as a friend, true, tried and trusted—one of nature's noblemen in the best sense the term was ever used. Here is the item. It is as brief in words as it is melancholy in its comprehensiveness:

Collector of Customs.—Mr. J. W. Auston has been appointed Collector of Customs for the port of Granada, in place of Mr. Charles Callahan, so unfortunately killed at the fight of San Jacinto.

No particulars are given. We find confirmation of the sad event, however, in an advertisement of the Public Administrator, respecting claims against and debts due the estate of the lamented deceased.

The hour is late, and we are in no mood now to do justice to the memory of our deceased friend, Charles Callahan. In his untimely death the press of New Orleans has sustained a loss, the public have sustained a loss, and the cause of liberty in Central America has sustained a loss. Peace to his ashes and eternal rest to his soul.

In the *Nicaraguense* we find the following list of army promotions and appointments in the army:

Geo. W. Haller, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. D, Second Light Infantry.

First Lieutenant R. A. Johnstone, promoted Captain Co. A, First Rifles.

Second Lieutenant W. H. Matthews, promoted First Lieutenant Co. A, First Rifles.

Surgeon R. T. Royston, promoted Surgeon with rank of Major.

Charles A. Waters, appointed Captain Co. A, New York Volunteers.*

Chas. Ratkielewicz, appointed Captain Co. B, New York Volunteers.*

Lewis E. Grant, appointed Captain Co. C, New York Volunteers.*

Hiram Russell, appointed Captain Co. D, New York Volunteers.*

M. F. Nagle, appointed First Lieutenant Co. A, New York Volunteers.*

F. Lawton, appointed First Lieutenant Co. B, New York Volunteers.*

A. McK. Pittman, appointed First Lieutenant Co. C, New York Volunteers.*

A. Struller, appointed First Lieutenant Co. D, New York Volunteers.*

James S. Judge, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. A New York Volunteers.*

G. Von Hill, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. B, New York Volunteers.*

Wm. Northedge, appointed Second Lieutenant Co. C, New York Volunteers.*

Those marked with a (*) belong to the newly arrived recruits, and have not yet been assigned to any battalion.

Also the following resignations:

Capt. M. E. Bradley of the Isthmus Rangers has resigned.

Colonel John B. Markham resigned his position on the 20th September.

The steamship Virgin from New York, which arrived on the 22d ult., brought 205 recruits for Gen. Walker's army.

The *Nicaraguense* says:

Major Heiss, who went from this Republic some time since as bearer of dispatches from the American minister to his government, returned on the Virgin. He is in good health, and reports most favorably of our prospects in the east. The Rev. Israel S. Diehl, also came passenger on the steamer, and will remain in this State until the next steamer from California.

On the 25th ult., the Pioneer Theater was opened in Granada. The *Nicaraguense*, which by the way, is an ably edited and very interesting paper, speaks in high terms of the performances. The editor thus sets forth one of the prominent characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race:

The most peculiar feature of the occasion was the trait it brought out in the American people. Thursday was an exciting day in the city, as reports were abroad that the enemy was already at Nindiri, seventeen miles from town, and a fight was expected at Massaya in the morning. But few could doubt these reports, and every preparation was made to send out reinforcements if any advantages were lost by our forces at Massaya. Despite all these circumstances, calculated to inspire every one with serious thought, a theater was organized, and the eager throng poured into it as if no apprehensions were felt in the garrison. It was the same, too, last October, when our forces attacked Fort San Carlos. While the firing was going on, some one entered the saloon of the steamer, where a ball was in progress, and informed the dancers that the firing had commenced. "That's their business," said the dancers, and the ball went off within sound of the battle.

From the *Nicaraguense* we clip the following items, and will close our account for the present:

Coffee Crop.—A large number of the estates confiscated in the Rivas Department are known to have considerable groves of coffee trees on them; but we are told that for the past two years, owing to the unsettled condition of the State, the coffee has not been gathered. At present the new crop is just beginning to ripen, and in a few weeks we shall see this market supplied with a good article of coffee of native growth. The coffee tree grows with but little cultivation, and blossoms in three years after being planted. A farm can be very easily extended by removing the plants which grow up round the roots of the first bearing tree, and one rancho we know of on which there is at present but one thousand trees, could in two years be made to grow fifty thousand. We have now no data on which to found an estimate of the quantity of coffee grown in this State; but we can safely say that Nicararagua, in two years, could be made to export the article.

Steamers.—The Lake steamer San Carlos, Capt. Errisson, arrived in this harbor last Monday. She left in a few hours for Virgin and returned again on the next day. The San Carlos is one of the most pleasant boats to travel on we have ever encountered, and her officers deserve the greatest credit for the cleanliness observable in everything on board.

Arrival of Coffee.—For a week or two this market has been almost without coffee, and the price rose as high as thirty-five cents per pound. A schooner arrived in San Juan last Monday with a large quantity on board, which will supply the want and reduce the price.

Later from Texas.

By the arrival on Saturday morning of the steamship Louisiana, we have received papers from Galveston to the 16th, and from the interior as late as due. We clip the annexed items from the Galveston News of the 16th instant:

From all accounts, the pecan crop this season will be equal if not greater than the yield of 1852. The exports of this crop the above year was enormous.

The rains mentioned in our last report have continued, accompanied by stormy weather, until the 14th, when the wind shifted to the North, and the temperature has been very low since. From the interior, we hear that similar weather prevailed, and roads had become impassable in the coast counties. Some damage had also been done to quantity and quality of cotton. There is much complaint that cotton has commenced sprouting anew, which prevents half-grown bolls from maturing, and picking made very poor progress for the past two weeks.

San Antonio Items.—The Ledger of the 11th has the following:

We are informed that several Indians were seen in Medina county last week, and that a skirmish took place between them and a small body of military, in which some of the former were wounded and had a number of horses taken from them.

Several horses and mules were stolen from Mr. Truehart's ranch, and the neighborhood, a few miles from here, on Thursday of last week. Suspicion having fallen on some parties who were seen in the vicinity that day, pursuit was made and a trail leading to the Rio Grande was found. It is to be hoped that the thieves may be overtaken and the stolen animals recaptured.

Since our last we have had several wet days in succession. Quite a large quantity of rain has fallen, and the result cannot fail to be most beneficial to the pasturage. We are happy to say that the health of the city is good.

The Texan, of the 0th, says:

Several Indians were seen in Medina county last week and were pursued by a small company of soldiers; they were overtaken, a large number of horses taken from them, and it is thought that several of the red-skins were wounded during the melee.

Duel near Seguin.—The Austin State Times, of the 11th, says:

Wm. Autrey, known as "Dock Autrey," and William Carson, fought a duel eight miles below Seguin last Saturday. They used double-barreled shot guns and six shooters, and commenced at a hundred and twenty paces apart, and continued advancing and firing until within six or eight feet, when Carson was shot through with a six shooter ball and died in two hours. Autrey was not hurt, but some buck shot struck him upon the first fire, too much spent to do any injury, and a pistol shot passed through his vest and shirt, just missing the skin.

Autrey immediately left and was pursued by the sheriff of Guadalupe county, and overtaken sixty miles from Seguin and brought back. We learn that several others were implicated as seconds.

Destructive Fire at Powder-Horn.—We learn from the Lavaca Herald, of the 11th, that the limo and cement for the court-house at Powder Horn, about one thousand barrels, took fire by spontaneous combustion, and destroyed all save about fifty barrels; the loss cannot be less than $2,500.

We learn, says the Central Texian, that the engineers are now engaged in reviewing and locating the third section of the Houston railroad, which will extend it to or above the Navisoto.

Crops in Brazoria.—The Planter, of the 14th inst., says they have recently had more rain there than during all the balance of the year, and adds:

Our cotton planters of course have suffered somewhat, but the rains have been without the wind which usually accompanies these long storms, and the damage to cotton is very trifling in consequence.

Sugar planters have nothing to regret from the rain. It has been just what they needed. Cane is now growing very rapidly, and if the frosts will hold off, some very good rains may yet be grown.

Enterprise in Brazoria.—The Planter further says:

At a called meeting of the county commissioners on Thursday and Friday of last week, the following appropriations were made. It was voted for the county to subscribe the amount recommended by the Bellerille Convention, viz: $3,125, or one-fourth of the amount necessary to be subscribed by the Brazos Valley, in order to secure the appropriation by the legislature. They also voted to subscribe $1250 for cleaning out the Bernard, and $1,000 for Oyster Creek. There was also appropriated $15,000 for building a bridge over the Bernard, to cost about $4,000, the balance of the cost to be made up by private subscription.

Later from Mexico.

By the arrival at Mobile of the revenue cutter McClellan, from Vera Cruz, we are in possession of files of Mexican papers to the 4th inst.

We extract from the Mexican Extraordinary of that date, the following items:

The sales of church property are proceeding with spirit. Up to the 1st inst., they had amounted to five millions of dollars. Four pieces of unadjudicated property were sold on the 20th in the city of Mexico, at public auction. The prices obtained were much better than had been anticipated.

Gen. Almonte, Minister to the Court of St. James, left Mexico on the 26th for Vera Cruz, to take the next British packet for England.

The examples set in Tampico, Puebla, etc., appear to be insufficient for the reactionists in some parts of the country. It is reported that the Conservadores are at work in Guanajuato, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi and Michoacan to get up a revolution.

Custrejon was in arms against the Government in the vicinity of Huitzuco. The Comandante General of Cuernavaca and Morelos states in a communication to the Government that the revolution of Custrejon is a very insignificant affair, and has no hold upon the people.

Baron Muller, who is traveling through Mexico with the purpose of making scientific examinations into the notes of the distinguished Baron Humboldt, had arrived at the city of Mexico. He had been received with great attention.

A society of Catholic Irish have addressed a petition to the Government of Mexico, through one of its consuls in the United States, asking permission to establish themselves in the territory of Mexico.

Great discoveries of gold are reported in different parts of Mexico. That it abounds in the State of Guerrero to considerable quantities there can be no doubt, and in various other sections indications and even rich specimens of pure gold have been found. On and near the mountain of Zempoltepec rich specimens have been discovered. Dr. R. C. Anderson has left Mexico for the United States, for the purpose of obtaining assistance for the companies already established to work the mines.

An earthquake was felt in the city of Mexico on the 26th ult.

The President having been made acquainted with the destitution which prevails at the South, has ordered four hundred fanegas of corn to be distributed amongst the poor of Guerrero.

Serious Accident at Patterson, N.J.—An accident occurred on the evening of the 13th inst., at the Catholic Orphan Asylum in Patterson, which caused the most intense excitement. They were holding a fair at the Asylum, for the benefit of the orphans, and the principal room of the building was crowded to excess, when the floor suddenly gave way, precipitating the whole assembly into the basement beneath. Happily no lives were lost, but a large number were seriously injured.

Accidental Death of an Estimable Gentleman. The Savannah Georgian of the 16th inst. has the following account of the death of Capt. Oliver S. Burroughs, of Tallahassee, Fa. Mr. Burroughs was well known to several of the citizens of New Orleans:

With sincere regret we announce the death of the above named gentleman, at Bel-Air, near Tallahassee, Fa., on the evening of Saturday, 11th inst. He was accidentally shot by the discharge of his own gun, while hunting on Friday, the 10th. In crossing a small water course near Munson's Lake, in company with other gentlemen, both barrels of his gun exploded, the charges entering the lower part of his right arm near the socket, tearing off a part of the shoulder bone, and leaving the wadding and eight shot in the wound. He was very soon carried home, where he lingered until about 10 o'clock on Saturday evening, in possession of his faculties to the last.

The man who has a right to do as he pleases, generally pleases to do wrong.

THE IDEA OF THE LIVING BODY BEING THE RECEPTACLE OF GREEDY WORMS, is sickening; and yet six out of every ten children are more or less affected with them. Why should this be the case when there are volumes of testimony to prove that a few doses of

WINKS'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE

will eradicate the disease? Parents, make a note of this established fact, and remember that the medicine is free from all deleterious substances.

Remember and remember the name "Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. For sale in New Orleans wholesale and retail by

WRIGHT & CO.,

Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole proprietors.

☞ Sold by all the Druggists. o2d 1t

Close of the Thirteenth Volume.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER.

CONTENTS.—THE MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW—by J. S. C. Abbott. Illustrated by nine engravings.—UP AND DOWN AMONG THE ANDES.—Illustrated by twelve engravings.—SOMETHING ABOUT THE HORSE—By T. B. Thorpe. Illustrated by twelve engravings.—MARY BURNIE OF THE MILL.—THE GREAT EPIDEMICS—YELLOW FEVER.—HOW WOMEN LOVE.—A RUN FOR THE DOCTOR, JOE!—FORTUNE TELLING.—A LION HUNTER IN NEW YORK.—SIX YEARS IN A MEXICAN PRISON.—LITTLE DORRITT.—By Charles Dickens. Illustrations.—The Travelers; The Family Dignity is affronted; Chapter XXXVII, Fellow Travelers; Chapter XXXVIII, Mrs. Heneral; Chapter XXXIX, On the Road; Chapter XL, A Letter from Little Dorrit.—MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.—LITERARY NOTICES.—HOURS OF THE MONTH.—Editor's Table; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Drawer, illustrated by four engravings.—PORTRAITS OF ADVERTISERS.—ILLUSTRATIONS.—No Excuse for Baldness—To Architects; Stout Boy wants a Situation; Salesman Wanted; Port Nonsale Hands Wanted; Agents Wanted; Gentleman wants a Home; Musical Lady Wanted; Five to Ten Dollars a Day; Confidential Clerk Wanted; A Lovely Young Widow; Young Gentleman wants a Wife.—FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.—Illustrations—Dinner and Visiting Toilets; Velvet Bonnet; Silk Bonnet.

Subscribers to Harper's Magazine whose subscriptions expire with the November Number, are respectfully requested to renew them without delay.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five cents a number. The semi-annual Volumes, so completed, neatly bound in cloth, are sold at two dollars each, and muslin covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back numbers uniformly bound; at twenty-five cents each. Thirteen volumes are now ready, bound in cloth, and also in half calf.

The publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will supply clubs of two persons at five dollars a year, five persons at ten dollars, or eleven persons at twenty dollars. The commencement of a volume affords a favorable occasion for the opening of new subscriptions. The December number will commence a new volume. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at Two Dollars a year. Numbers from the commencement can now be supplied. Also, the bound volumes.

The Magazine weighs one pound, and not over eight ounces. The postage upon each number, which must be paid quarterly in advance at the office where the Magazine is received, is three cents.

Each number of the Magazine will contain 144 octavo pages in double columns; each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate pictures of the Fashions, a full Record of the Current Events, and impartial Notices of the important Books of the Month.—The volumes commence with the numbers of June and December; but subscriptions may commence with any number.

o25-1t

IT IS NOT A DYE!

GREY HAIRED, Bald or persons afflicted with diseases of the hair or scalp, read the following, and judge of Mrs. S. A. Allen's world's Hair Restorer:

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Rev. Joseph McKee, Pastor of West 15 R. Church, N. Y., recommends it.

Rev. D. Morris, Cross River, N. Y., also, and

Mrs. Rev. H. A. Pratt, Bamden, N. Y.

We might swell the list, but if the above fail to convince try it!

Sold by all the principal merchants in the United States, Cuba and Canada.

Wholesale and retail depot, No. 355 Broome street, N. Y. City. Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this, on which they make more profit, if so, write to depot for circular and information.

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FLORENCE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

THIS Institution commenced its second annual session on the 10th September, 1856.

Faculty—Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D., President and Professor of Moral Philosophy and Belles Lettres.

Oscar F. Casey, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

Septimus P. Rice, A. M. Professor of Pure Mathematics and Civil Engineering.

Rev. A. R. Erwin, B. D., Professor of Mixed Mathematics and Natural Science.

J. Dessoto, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Norborne F. Briggs, A. M., Principal.

EXPENSES.

Board per session, including washing, fuel, room rent and servant hire	$60 00
Tuition in the College department	30 00
Preparatory Department from	$8 to 20 00
Chemical fee (Senior year,) paid once	5 00
Modern Languages	10 00

A splendid building has been erected, inferior to none in the United States in architectural beauty. The University has been a year and a half established in this place, and closed with two sessions of highly successful operations. The health of the students has been remarkable, no serious cases of sickness having occurred. It will be seen that Rev. R. H. Erwin, a gentleman of the highest reputation as a scholar and teacher, of Nashville, and formerly of Clarksville, has been added to the faculty. Professor Dessoto, a graduate of Centre College, Kentucky, and recently of New Orleans, most highly recommended, has arrived, and will be ready to enter upon his duties as Professor of Modern Languages at the opening of the session.

Ample arrangements have been made for the board of students in private families. For further information see Catalogue at this office, or apply by letter to any member of the Faculty or Board of Trustees at Florence. o1

COVINGTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

LOCATED at Covington, Tipton county, twelve miles North of Sharon Depot, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad.—The fourth session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in August, 1856.

The present session our school numbered 100 pupils. During the summer vacation we shall make arrangements for the ample and satisfactory accommodation of all who may favor us with their patronage. We can speak confidently that our school offers superior inducements to parents seeking a quiet healthful home for their daughters during their term of study.

The decided healthfulness of Covington is a fact attested by all who have known our village from its earliest settlement.—From the commencement of our school there has not a single death occurred among our pupils. Our location removes us from exposure to those epidemics which so frequently and so fearfully prevail in towns situated farther South or on the river.

Our retired situation and healthful population are of the character to restrain habits of extravagance, and furnish that freedom from excitement which is most essential to successful study.

The different denomination have stated services in town every Sabbath. Sabbath Schools are well attended and are within the reach of all. We promise every effort on our part to inculcate habits of pure morality, and a profound respect for the Bible and Religion. While we would leave to the parent and preacher the instruction of sectarian dogmas, we deem it our prerogative and duty, day by day, to testify to the value of experimental religion.

Any information in regard to the plan of study, method of instruction or general regulations of the school can be gained by addressing the subscriber at Covington, or the editor of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, to whom a package of catalogues will be sent.

EXPENSES.

Board, including washing, fuel and lights, $8 per month.

Tuition in the English branches, $10 and $15 per session of five months. The usual charges will be made for music on piano or guitar and the ornamental branches.

E. T. ALLING, Principal.

Covington, Tipton Co., Tenn., July 1, 1856. o29

CENTENARY COLLEGE, of LOUISIANA.

THE next term of this Institution will open on MONDAY, the 6th of October, 1856.

FACULTY:—

Rev. John C. Miller, M. A., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Rev. William H. Seales, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. Holcomb, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language.

G. H. Wiley, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language.

Thomas S. Sloan, M. D., Professor of Natural Science.

T. C. Pallett, B. S., Professor of Modern Languages.

Rev. A. G. Miller, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Tuition per session of five months, payable in advance:

In Preparatory Department	$21 50
In College Department	30 00
Matriculation fee on entering College Department	5 00

Board can be obtained in the Steward's Hall or in private families, at prices varying from ten to fifteen dollars per month.

This Institution having on the Faculty, extensive buildings, a philosophical and apparatus, commends itself to all who desire a thorough classical or scientific education.

Centenary College is located at Jackson, La., twelve miles East of Bayou Sara.

For information apply to Rev. H. N. McTyeire, No. 11 Camp street, up stairs, New Orleans, or to JOHN E. MILLER, President.

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MARION, ALABAMA.

FACULTY.—Rev. JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, A. M., Principal and Professor of Moral, Mental and Natural Sciences.

Mons. JULES BRADY, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.

Mrs. ELLEN C. ADRIAN,

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Miss HELEN B. WEYMOUTH,

ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS.

Miss ANNIE HOPKINS,

Mrs. H. C. PARISH, MUSIC.

Miss ELEANOR MOORE,

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

JOHN F. BONDURANT, Esq. and lady.

The ensuing scholastic year will commence on Wednesday, the 1st of October.

The Institution has entered on its sixth session under the auspices of the same Principal. A sense of duty, interest and pleasure needs tis future connexion with the institution permanent and perpetual.

The apparatus, Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical, is large and well selected.

There is a numerous cabinet of minerals and fossils in connection with the Seminary.

There is a library of more than one thousand volumes accessible to the pupils, which will shortly be increased several hundred volumes.

The number of musical instruments, pianos, harp, guitars, etc., is always sufficient to meet the wants of the department.

The institution is furnished with a large and excellent collection of maps, charts, diagrams, globes, etc.

The grounds of the Seminary have been enlarged and the entire premises tastefully enclosed.

UNIFORM.

The Trustees and Principal at a meeting lately held, adopted a uniform for the following reasons:

1st. To secure economy in dress. It is impracticable to secure it otherwise.

2d. That young ladies are of diverse pecuniary conditions, as is but to be expected where such a number are thrown together, and this diversity is published in the world by the different styles and quality of dress on all public occasions.

3d. On public occasions we have often, as well as the young ladies, been mortified to hear this diversity remarked.

4th. Without a uniform, there being no rule in the article of dress, the region of whim and caprice is left boundless, and the fruitful source of unedifying these endlessly diverse fancies in every article, is burdensome and annoying in the extreme. For the above and other good reasons, we have adopted a uniform, and commend it to our patrons and the public. It must be regarded as a law of the institution.

UNIFORM: BROWN OF MEDIUM SHADE.

Dresses—Brown Merino and brown calicos, made and trimmed plain.

Bonnets—Plain straw or thick braid, lined, trimmed cherry cape or bonnets for school.

Shoes—Plain side high-quartered kip, calf, goat or kid.

Mantles—Same material and color of dress.

Gloves—Brown kid or brown woolen.

Collars—Plain.

Handkerchiefs—Plain linen cambric.

Aprons.

Umbrella—A lady's small umbrella.

SUMMER, BLUE.

Dresses—For school, blue calico or plain blue chambrey and gingham. For church, blue muslins or lawns, made and trimmed plain. For special occasions, white, made and trimmed plain.

Bonnets—Plain straw or thick braid lined, trimmed with blue. Cape bonnets for school.

Shoes—Plain side, high-quartered kip, calf goat or kid.

Mantles—Blue bernge.

Gloves—Plain kid or plain silk, for special occasions.

Collars—Handkerchiefs, aprons, fans, umbrellas. No jewelry, except a watch.

Catalogues containing all information concerning the school, will be promptly sent on application to the Principal.

JAMES K. ARMSTRONG, Principal.

Marion, July 22, 1856. au2-3m

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this department will commence on MONDAY, November 17th, 1856, and will terminate in the ensuing March.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.

J. L. Riddle, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

Warren Stone, M. D., Profess

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH---H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 33. WHOLE NUMBER 293.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1856.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. OFFICE—36 CAMP ST.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SHAVING.

Is it true that this is an age of progress and reform? I will not pretend to decide whether it is distinguished as such, but will leave every observer to judge for himself according to his knowledge of facts, and his belief as to what constitutes true progress and true reform. Of this I am certain that, with the light of multifarious history streamig upon the scene, and with the advantage of facilo intercourse and rapid locomotion, it ought to be a progressive and improving age. It therefore becomes every man to hold himself in readiness to accept the invitations of Reason and Philanthrophy, whenever they beckon him away from the opinions and customs of the times. I do not mean that he should be wanting in respect, or even attachment to those opinions and customs, until it can be shown that they do not conserve or advance the highest good of the race; but whenever this can be shown, they should be given up without a single sigh of regret, or a fear of consequences. Many a reform is retarded and belated in its advent among men, because those who perceive its importance are afraid they will suffer in the estimation of others. Men do not dare to do right and leave the results to God. They fear to follow the example of Jesus Christ, whenever that example contravenes the notions and prejudices of the ago, lest they shock the nerves of the present generation. The consequence is that when a custom once becomes engrafted upon a society, no matter how ridiculous or absurd it may be—how frivolous its origin or by what expenditure of time and money and health it is supported, yet its removal is next to an impossibility. Men of influence and high positions are afraid to violate custom lest they compromise themselves with their constituents, and their constituency dare not do it lest they lose the approbation of their leaders. Preachers shrink from taking the initiative for fear they will wound some of the weaker brethren of the laity; and the laity do not venture to lead off lest they wound the hearts of the clergy. Thus it is that year after year society finds itself still in possession of habits and usages that are well understood to be, in themselves, foolish and unprofitable.

It may, perhaps, be thought that in so grave a connection as this the practice of shaving the face is not worth mentioning, but I propose to run the risk of that opinion, and to offer this practice as a just exemplification of the foregoing reflections.

When Louis XIII ascended the throne of France, all the world wore long beards; but Louis was a youthful monarch, who could not by any amount of cultivation raise a beard. His courtiers sympathised with him, and not wishing, by their own well furnished chins, to remind him of his want of manly appearance, they shaved their faces, and as far as possible converted themselves into beardless boys. Of course all of Paris followed suit, and other countries, in obedience to the mandates of fashion, took up the razor, wondering meanwhile at the strangeness of the freak. But the world perhaps might have recovered its manhood from this assault, had not Louis XIII been succeded by another unfledged sovereign Lonis XIV, who set anew for Paris and the rest of mankind the fashion of a beardless face.

Men had been afflicted with this mania two or three times before in the days of the Greeks and Romans, but had recovered from it. This time however, it seems difficult to cure. Generation after generation rises up to do homage to the memory of the two baby kings of France. Little did the royal lads suspect that centuries after they were gone the world would celebrate their puerility by daily desecrations of their manhood. Little did they suspect that in succeeding years hundreds of thousands of barbers would be continually employed in whittling down men's faces to an effeminate similitude of their own. Yet so it is! And now Christian reader, let me ask you is there any sense in this custom? It certainly does not contribute any thing to the impressiveness of the human countenance—on the contrary it greatly detracts from it. The board belongs to the face as truly as the eyebrows and lashes, and to take away the one mars the just expression as certainly as to take away the others. Moreover, a long beard is a comfort both in summer and winter, and is unquestionably promotive of health. Then why shave at all? Do you offer custom as the reason? I answer that custom is divided, and that even were it not, no principle is more plain than that whenever any practice is evil and only evil, it ought to be abandoned. Do you suggest that you are a minister of the gospel, or the editor of a religious paper, or some other church functionary, and that it would be out of character for you to lay aside the razor entirely and wear a long beard? I answer, Christ and the Apostles wore long beards, and custom aside, it cannot be any more out of character for you than it was for them. Do you say that it is a harmless custom, and as there is a great prejudice against "whiskers" and "moustaches," therefore good men ought not to wear them? I answer in the first place that this prejudice is fast giving way; that it is an unjust and unfounded caprice, and ought not to govern our conduct. In the second place I answer that it is by no means a harmless custom. That surely cannot be thought harmless which squanders time and money at wholesale to no good purpose. Think of the many precious morning hours that have been cruelly murdered by the merciless razor. There is our common friend the Rev. Dr. B., a gifted man, whose moments are diamonds to the church, spends half an hour every morning in shaving. He says that "every other day" would do very well, but he has a heavy beard, and when two days old it is doubly difficult to cut, so that what he loses in time he gains in comfort by attending to it every day. To provide himself with the warm water, to sharpen the razor, to make the lather, to shave off the beard, to wash his face and to put the implements in proper plight again, all together consume a full half hour.—And he is but one among hundreds of thousands of similar cases. The church and the world need these half hours and ought to have them. Again, there are multitudes of laboring men who find their own time too precious to be wasted in the profitless business of shaving, and they therefore defer it until the Lord's good Sabbath comes, and then they desecrate a holy hour in this unnecessary labor.

Besides all this, think of the immense number of barbers that throng the cities and towns and villages of the earth! They do no good. They are worse than useless to the world! Think too of the multitudes of men and the vast number and amount of capital employed in the manufacture and sale of razors, razor strops, shaving soap, shaving cream, etc. Sum up the whole and then add to it the suffering inflicted by dull razors and unskillful hands—the haggled cheeks and mangled chins and bleeding lips—the cutaneous diseases contracted at the filthy *tonstrina*, and all the train of incidental evils, and what a tax do you find imposed upon poor fashion-ridden humanity by this *barber*-ous practice!

Come brethren, let us all give it up together? Just at this time fashion seems to be in a propitious humor. Already she has revoked the long-standing decree that every grave and dignified gentleman must wear upon his head "a section of a stove-pipe;" and now we see the ministers of all denominations and even the Doctors of Divinity and the Bishops treating their venerable brows to a more genial and pleasant covering. Let us improve the favorable moment! Let us gather up the whole shaving apparatus, put it in the "stove-pipe-hat" and place them carefully away in the library to be handed down to posterity as unique memorials of the singular customs of the nineteenth century. For one I am determined I shall give up shaving, though my wife objects and exclaims *ridiculous*, and my neighbors call me *queer*. I hope to have your company, Mr. Editor, and yours, gentle reader, because I am your true friend.

SINGING AND GIVING.—A woman in Jamaica was very fond of going to missionary meetings and singing with great apparent zeal and fervor,

"Fly abroad thou mighty gospel!"

But whenever the plates went around for contributions she always sung with her eyes fixed upon the ceiling. On one occasion however, a negro touched her with the plate, and said, "Sissy, it no use for you to sing, 'Fly 'broad mighty gospel,' with your eyes fixed on the corner of the ceiling; it no use to sing 'Fly abroad' at all, unless you give something to make it 'fly.'"

CHURCH PROPERTY IN MEXICO.—The City of Mexico *Extraordinary* of the 11th inst., says that "the reported sales of property belonging to civil and ecclesiastical corporations, in conformity to the law of the 25th June, were, in the different States and Territories on the 4th inst., as follows:

District of Mexico	$15,922 41
State of Vera Cruz	8,068 75
" " Mexico	19,002 20
" " Guanajuato	126,953 29
" " Puebla	115,094 16
" " San Luis Potosi	1,137 48
" " Jalisco	17,756 00
" " Zacatecas	1,733 33
Territory of Colima	491 222
	$317,752 42
Previously reported	$14,125,052 34
Total, Oct. 6th	$14,442,757 76

There have now been adjudicated, continues the *Extraordinary*, 1,571 estates, and the law has proved to be one of the great realities of the times.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Education of Preachers' Children.

Much has been said and written on this subject; and various schemes have been devised, to secure an object so desirable; but, all have proved *wholly* or *partially* abortive. While in some of our schools measures have been taken to secure the *tuition* of children free of expense to the father, still, the heavier expense of *board*, has fallen upon some wholly unable to bear it; and hence the schools under our entire control, afford fewer advantages to our itinerant preachers, than to other persons.—These schools have been built up by the labor and care, and money, of the church, and in which the traveling preachers have borne a liberal share; and many, nay, well nigh all the contributions made by the church were based on the expectation, that the children of her ministers should receive an education in these halls of learning.—Those expectations have been disappointed. The preachers children (a very few excepted) have not been educated—and we have repeated our calls upon a generous public, until patience is exhausted and confidence utterly destroyed. They ask, what have you done with the funds already collected? and we point to huge piles of brick and mortar! They enquire, how many students in that Seminary? we answer, from one to two hundred! And what are the fees for tuition? These of course, vary according to the branches included in the course of study. Say from $20 to $180. Well, two hundred students at an average of $100 each, will give a revenue of $20,000. Now, how is this money disposed of? To pay the professors! Are not these professors members of the conference, receiving their appointments from the Bishop, and of course considered as traveling preachers? The principals are, and so are many of the professors and teachers. There you possess the means of educating your children, if you will "keep your rules, and do not mend them." Your rule says "the allowance of a traveling preacher, shall be $150, with the same amount for his wife, and so much for each child." Why then do you depart from your discipline and secure to one preacher a certain salary of from two to four thousand dollars, while he remains at home, giving attention to secular interests, shielded from all the privations and hardships of an itinerant life, while another is sent out upon the circuit, exposed to the vicissitude of seasons, denied the comforts of home and fireside, and deprived of all secular advantages, with the uncertain remuneration of $150 for himself, and the equally uncertain allowance for wife and children. Why not let a judicious committee assess for the teacher a reasonable allowance, as in the case of other preachers, who are agents or editors, and take the surplus revenue from the schools to pay the board of your children. This would equalize matters and place all the preachers on a level. But at present there is no equality. Some live at ease, increasing in wealth, wielding a powerful influence over the destinies of others who drudge in poverty.

The very position occupied as President of a College or High School, gives influence which is not possessed by others of equally ripe age and matured judgment occupying a different position. It is needless to urge that such men have a severe mental tax imposed upon them for which they should be compensated, because he who labors to supply the pulpit with interesting and profitable matter every day, has his mental energies taxed to their utmost capacity. And while he is denied the opportunity of pursuing any secular calling, and is estranged from the endearments of home and fireside, the teacher lives in the bosom of his family and attends to his farm or workshop. And so far as pastoral relation to the church is concerned, he performs none of its duties, and feels none of its responsibilities, but still has a voice in its councils. In view of the peculiarities of Methodism, this is certainly wrong. It is in that branch of the church to which we belong, the itinerant ministry be the only acknowledged pastorate, and it be our boast that to bar all temptation to mercenary spirits entering upon the ministry, we have placed the preacher's allowance at the lowest possible mark, why should exceptions be made in favor of preachers who belong to the Conference, to allow them to be local, free from the toils and privations of the regular itinerants, growing rich from the revenue of the schools, while they control the destinies of their more laborious and less honored brethren?

I have no objection to a preacher taking charge of a school, if he can do so consistently with his ordination vows, but I am opposed to a member of the traveling connexion taking such a position when it serves to produce such inequality, and the more so when the local ranks and laity of the church can furnish men fully as competent. Again, if the appointment of a preacher to the superintendence of a school give him the right to all the proceeds of the school, then surely the appointment to an editorial chair should secure to him all the proceeds of the press which he controls; for each is in his respective department by the same authority—the appointment of a Bishop. And surely it will not be said that an Editor has an easy berth, and is therefore entitled to no compensation. These thoughts have been hastily thrown together, designed merely to set others to thinking, and to call out those who are better able to elucidate this subject than the writer of this.

VERDOT.

October 14, 1856.

Trust in God.

BY REV. THOMAS H. STOCKTON.

We once visited a town for the first time to preach—and did preach. On the same day and at the same hour, as we were informed, a Hicksite Quaker, as he was called, and also a stranger, preached on the same text—and that rather an unusual one. "*My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my expectation is from him.*" Here, we presume, the coincidences closed. It is likely that the Friend employed the passage in some kind of discrimination between God and Christ. To us there is no God but in Christ. We understand and apply the passage thus: "My soul, wait thou only upon God—*in Christ*; upon God *as Christ*; upon God—savingly and satisfactorily *through Christ*, "in whom dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead, bodily." Wait thou only upon Him—"for my expectation is from him"—him alone the Christian's God, God in Christ. "Let not your heart be troubled"—said the Lord Jesus:—"Ye believe in God, *believe also in me.*" Ye believe in God, but that is not enough—ye must also believe in Me! Ye are Jews already; but that is not enough—ye must now become Christians! The world is full of trouble. If ye would keep your hearts free from it, or superior to it, ye must turn to Me; as the very embodiment of the Father, seeking your redemption, not only from trouble, but also, primarily and especially from the sin which causes trouble. I was in the form of God.—I thought it not robbery to be equal with God. But, seeing your sin and trouble, and knowing that you needed a visible, audible, brotherly God, I made myself of no reputation—emptied myself of the joys of heaven that I might be filled with the sorrows of earth. For your sakes I took upon me the form of servant. For your sakes I was found and am still found in fashion as a man. For your sakes, I humbled myself still further, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross. I was in all points tempted as ye are, yet without sin. Though holy, harmless and undefiled, separate from sinners and made higher than the heavens. I am your sympathetic High-Priest still, full of memories of my low estate, and touched with a feeling of all your infirmities. I do not wonder at your doubts, at your fears, at your griefs.—How can I? Heaven is so different from earth—how can I wonder? Nay, verily ye have reason for trouble.—What a world you inhabit! What a contrast to what I intended it to be!—How full of sin, of sorrow and of death! And how long it has been so! What a mournful history! And your present condition—without Me, how helpless! And your future prospects without Me, how helpless! But—let not your hearts be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in Me. In Me, there is hope.—As surely as the Father is behind the veil, the Son is before the veil. I have come forth from the Holy of Holies. I have examined the Holy Place. I have traversed all the courts. I have gone out into the city. I have wandered through all the land. I have surveyed the whole world. I have made myself as one of the people. I have ate with them, drank with them, worked with them, rested with them, walked with them, talked with them, rejoiced with them, suffered with them, wept with them, groaned with them, bled, died, and been buried, revived and ascended from them, and now—from the Throne of my Grace and Glory—I say to all again: "Let not your hearts be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me."

What do you want? *Character?*—You shall have it!

What do you want? *Position?* You shall have it!

What do you want?... *Support?* You shall have it!

What do you want? *Usefulness?*—You shall have it!

What do you want? *Happiness?*—You shall have it!

What do you want? *Heaven!* You shall have it!

Believe in Me! I made the world, and I will re-make it. The time is coming. The time is at hand. Vain is all human power. Wisdom, knowledge, genius, skill, art, wealth whether of persons or societies; States, churches, governments, administrations, enterprises, all are nothing, and less than nothing, all vanity in comparison with the work which has to be wrought.—But—not so with Me! I speak and it is done; I command and it stands fast! Behold! I make all things new! The hour—that is all—the hour is not wait, only wait. Say each to his soul, "My soul, wait you only upon God," upon God in Christ, upon the appointed and adequate Saviour and restorer—"for my expectation is from him;" and this "expectation shall not be cut off."

Surely there is nothing like it!

If He say—"Arise, let us go hence!" let us follow Him gladly.

If He say—"Stand still, and see the salvation of God"—let us stand patiently.

"Revellings."

In that catalogue of the works of the flesh, of which the apostle says, "They that do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God," we find REVELLINGS, and that placed in near proximity to murder and drunkenness. But what are revellings? What did the mind of the spirit intend to express by them.—The English word imparts,—feasting with clamorous merriment. The Greek is more specific,—imparting a particular kind of revelry. It is as specific as is our word, ball, and expresses what comes as near to it, as two such things could come in states of society, so different. In Greek uso, the word *komos*, imported a revel by night, attended with dances and festive processions, conducted with invocations of merriment. See now how many things exist in common, between the modern ball and the ancient *komos*, or revel. In both, the revel must be by night; it must include the use of intoxicating drinks; it usually includes games; the stimulants of music are indispensable to both. Both include dances, or marches, and both demand the concurrences of females. So, the idea of the Greek revel and the modern ball fit each other with remarkable exactness. The word *komos* is of the same family with that which imports a village. And it may have grown from the fact of its being a collection of the young men of a whole village. And in that sense of the word public, it must import public revelry. And, in a very similar sense, our word ball, imports revelry. It is most often what may be called a village dance. In short, the Greek word *komos*, and our word ball, fit each other so far as to have, in common, all the elements which can give a vicious character to the amusement; so that if the one was a work of the flesh, inconsistent with salvation, the other must be. If we were to search in the Greek language for the most fit word to render our word ball into Greek, we could find none more pertinent than the word *komos*, and *vice versa*. The Greek word *choreia*, specially appropriated for dancing, expresses only one action of the ball, while this embraces essentially the whole. And if the sacred writer had had his eye on just this thing which we call a ball *komos*, hero rendered revelling, must have been his word to express it.

So we are justified in applying this word to the public dances or reveling, which go under the name of balls; and so including them among the works of the flesh, and saying they that do such things cannot inherit the Kingdom of God. This kind of reveling is more than once put by the sacred writers in the worst of company. Another Apostle says: "For the time past of our life may suffice to have worked the will of the Gentiles, when we walked in lasciviousness, excess of wine, revellings, banquetings, and abominable idolatries." Now the dancer must show that this is not the meaning of the word, or see that the Bible has put the ban upon his favorite amusement.—[Puritan Recorder.

AN INDEPENDENT WOMAN.—There is now living upon Bate's Island, in Casco Bay, off the coast of Maine, a woman of great hardihood. The island contains about five acres, the largest portion of which she has put under cultivation, raising handsome crops of potatoes and other vegetables yearly. The land never was ploughed, but has been thoroughly hoed over by her. The remaining portion she devotes to raising hay of a very superior quality, every crop of which she has mowed and cured with her own hand. The early part of the day she devotes to fishing, going through the breakers in a light skiff, rowing single-handed where many a strong man would hesitate. The results of her day's fielding she exchanges for money and groceries with dealers who visit the island from Portland.

LATER FROM HAVANA, CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES, SANDWICH ISLANDS, etc., etc.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EMPIRE CITY.

Lator from Havana.

The steamship Empire City, from New York via Havana, arrived here Tuesday afternoon, bringing the U. S. mails from California and a large number of passengers and heavy freight.

Purser C. H. Denison, of the Empire City, has kindly furnished us with the following memoranda:

The Empire City, Capt. A. G. Gray, left New York on the 17th October, at 2 P. M., with ninety-seven passengers for Havana, and one hundred and fifteen for New Orleans, and anchored that evening under Sandy Hook, a heavy gale blowing outside from the south-east.

Proceeded to sea the next morning at 9 A. M., and arrived at Havana at sunrise on the 24th. Landed the Havana passengers and remained awaiting the arrival of the steamship Granada, which vessel entered the harbor at 10 A. M. the following morning, bringing the California mails and fifty-one passengers from San Francisco, Oct. 5, per Pacific mail steamship Golden Gate, which latter vessel arrived at Panama on the morning of the 20th, after a boisterous passage, bringing three hundred and eighty passengers and $2,153,000 in specie.

The Granada left Aspinwall for Havana on the 20th, at midnight, and in addition to the above brought to Havana eighty-six lamas for the Cuban authorities, under the charge of a French naturalist, Mr. Rohn; four others died on the passage. This is the first successful importation of these animals, (used in Peru as beasts of burthen,) into the Island, and it is believed entitles the gentleman in charge to a considerable reward offered by the authorities to the first who should succeed in their introduction.

Capt. Griffin was informed by Mr. Rohn that a party of Americans, en route to Quito, were waylaid by the Indians in the mountains between that city and Guayaquil, and robbed by them and left entirely destitute. They were doubtless Prof. Silliman's scientific party—co-laborers with Prof. Moore and Dr. Francis—who recently left New Orleans for that quarter on a tour of exploration.

The Empire City having received her passengers from the Granada, and thirteen others from Havana, after a transfer of captains between the two ships, left at 5 P. M. for New Orleans, under the command of Capt. S. P. Griffin, and arrived off the bar at 1 A. M., Tuesday morning.

By this arrival we have Havana papers to the 25th inst., which contain nothing of interest.

Later from the Isthmus.

DIFFICULTIES ANTICIPATED.—By the arrival of the Empire City, we have also received papers from Aspinwall as late as the 20th inst.

The Aspinwall Courier of that date has the following resume of the state of affairs on the Isthmus:

It appears, from our information from Panama and the Isthmus, that if a second bloody riot has not already taken place there, it may be expected at any day. It seems that parties are divided on grounds of color; that the whites outnumber and consequently outvote the blacks; and that the latter appeal from the ballot-box to the machette and revalvar. On the 15th ult. there would have been a riot and much bloodshed but for the United States Marines who pulled to the water line, and lay there in their boats, ready to interfere in case of disturbance.

At the time the steamer left Navy Bay, a rumor was current that blood had begun to flow at Panama. Our information, which is derived from several trustworthy sources, leads us to conclude that no reliance whatever can be placed either in the will or in the power of the Government of Panama, or of New Granada.

We are satisfied, therefore, that the lives and property of our fellow-countrymen who cross the Isthmus four times a month, are in the most imminent peril; and we believe that useless measures are taken to inaugurate a new order of things at Panama, the trade of the world will receive a notable check, and the interests of the whole Pacific be seriously injured.

Our government, after the occurrences of April, stationed vessels at either end of the railway to overawe the negro mob. At the time there was reason to believe that this precaution would have sufficed. We are now convinced that it will not. We have every reason to believe that a settled purpose exists among the half-breeds and negroes of Panama to inflict some severe injury on our people in revenge for supposed wrongs, and also to plunder the specie express on the first convenient opportunity. There is no ground for hoping that the deed will be attempted in an awkward or foolish or hopeless manner. On the contrary, it is likely that it will be performed with cunning and executed with bloodthirsty daring. The train will not be attacked under the guns of the frigates. But a few rails may be torn up at some twenty miles from [illegible], and in the confusion created by the sudden stoppage of the train, the specie car may be robbed, and an indiscriminate massacre at least commenced. In such a case our vessels of war would be utterly useless; they would not know of the mischief until it was past remedy, and we should have no other consolation than a sterile vengeance.

Under circumstances we revert to our original sentiment—which concurs in some respects with Mr. Corwine's report—that the Isthmus should, for the present be occupied by United States troops in the interest of the commerce of the world. When we last made this suggestion it aroused quite a clamor among various organs of opinion in Europe; it was viewed as a step towards the annexation of New Granada to the United States. * * * * *

But whether foreigners like it or not, it seems that it will have to be done. We cannot go on, risking five hundred valuable lives and a million and a half of treasury every week, either to satisfy the dignity of the imbecile Spaniards and ruffian negroes of Panama, or to defer to the jealous alarm of Europe. * * *

We see no reason why the United States should not garrison Panama, Aspinwall and the line of road; and we see many reasons why, if the precaution is neglected, we may hereafter rue the neglect.

The same paper says that Sr. Mariano Ospina is probably elected President of the Republic. He is an advocate of the Union of the Church and State, and owes his election to the influence of the Church.

Charles W. Ahy, 2d Lieutenant of the U. S. ship of war Saratoga, died of fever at Aspinwall on the 16th inst., after a few days illness. He was buried with military honors.

Later from California.

By the arrival of the steamship Empire City from Havana yesterday afternoon, we have received full California mails with dates up to the 6th inst., from San Francisco. They contain very little of an important nature.

We extract the following from the summary of the fortnight's news contained in the steamer edition of the Alta California:

THE STATE.—Since the sailing of the last steamer rains have fallen in various portions of the mining region.

About 15,000 head of cattle are recruiting in Carson Valley. These have all come across the plains this year, and it is estimated that 25,000 persons and 30,000 head of cattle will arrive during the season.

Three plants of green tea, from the seed last spring, are now in blossom at Santa Cruz, and about a foot high.

The total amount of treasure shipped from California, during the month of September, was $4,570,371 18.

Dr. John Marsh, for twenty-five years a resident of California, was found murdered a few days since, on his farm, near Martinez. A Mexican has been arrested, charged with the commission of the deed.

About $100,000 are being expended in Grass Valley, in the erection of quartz mills.

It is said that $10,000,000 a year is derived from the sale of water, for mining purposes, in Mariposa county.

A. H. Cohen, late receiver of Adams & Co., has been discharged from confinement by order of the Supreme Court.

Madam Lola Montez has been drawing crowded houses at Sacramento. It is understood she is about retiring from the stage.

THE CITY.—San Francisco is still reposing, but there are indications of an approaching restlessness, which will probably culminate at or about election day.

The Police Court has a constantly increasing docket, and some of the cases are of a shocking nature.

The streets are nightly becoming more noisy, and we believe that many are delighted with the adjournment of the Vigilance Committee.

It is thought that those who were frightened into the interior, and were always known for rowdyism, are all returning to again disturb and offend.

On the 23d a vessel was drawn up the United States marine railway, at Mare Island, to test the work. The experiment was perfectly satisfactory.

On the 20th a son was born to Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne, the celebrated actress. She will play another engagement at the Metropolitan Theater during October.

The schooner Curlew left this port on the 19th without her clearance papers. She was reported as having merchandise and passengers. After her departure the revenue cutter William L. Marcy was sent in pursuit, but could not overtake the absconding craft. She has very likely "gone to join Walker."

On the 22d a fleet of six clipper ships arrived from eastern ports; since then several others have come in, and the whole have occasioned great activity on the docks.

It is estimated that, since the 22d, merchandise to the value of three millions of dollars has reached this port.

On the 28th, a large cargo of nitrate of soda arrived from Iquique, for the U. S. Branch Mint, which has, for the want of this article, been but partially in operation for several weeks.

The steamer John L. Stephens, from Panama, arrived on the 29th. Below Monterey, during a heavy fog, she run down the schooner Francis Skiddy, of 179 tons, and the captain, Hugh Robertson, was drowned.

Senator Weller's course in regard to the Committee of Vigilance has subjected him to such pointed censure both from the press and the people, that he has thought it best to be a very humble individual.

Some how it happens that our public officers returning from abroad are not met with the slightest demonstration of welcome.

Ex-Governor John McDougal, who came by the last steamer, was arrested by a Constable for illegal voting in San Mateo county. He gave bail, and was very indignant.

People laughed heartily when they heard that the President and Secretary of War were belligerent and inclined to shoot into San Francisco. They had better not.

Tomorrow, 7th of October, all the fixtures in the Vigilance Committee Rooms, except the Executive Chamber, will be sold at auction.

City political matters are pretty much as they were at the sailing of the last steamer. The local nominations have not been completed.

The condition of business exhibits but little activity, yet there is no general complaint in the market. There have been some large sales of real estate, and rents hold to a high standard. Improvements of an elegant and substantial kind are going rapidly forward.

The British ship-of-the-line Monarch is now in the harbor. She arrived on the 3d from Vancouver's Island, and has over 700 marines aboard. She left the United States steamer Massachusetts in the Straits of Fuca, all well on board.

The health of the city is excellent; the Coroner has little labor to perform, and there is cheerfulness and gaiety in society.

Great quantities of grapes are brought every week from the Southern Coast, and from Oregon we have the finest and largest varieties of apples and pears. They sell for 50 and 75 cents each.

From the steamer edition of the San Francisco Bulletin, we extract the following items of city news:

On Monday, September 22d, six clipper ships with cargoes of assorted merchandise, arrived in port from New York and Boston. Two clipper ships also arrived the next day, besides other vessels from other quarters. There has consequently been considerable briskness about the wharves and warehouses. Business seems to be reviving. On the evening the National Circus opened at the Metropolitan Theater, which has temporarily been converted into a hippodrome, and been used as such during the fortnight.

On Tuesday, September 30th, the United States Circuit Court commenced the trial of Richard P. Hammond, Ex-Collector of the port of San Francisco, who had been indicted for embezzlement of public monies. The jury failed to agree, eight being for conviction and four for acquittal.

The John Adams, Commander Bostwell, had arrived at Honolulu, officers and hands all well.

Quite an extensive lumber trade has sprung up between Puget Sound and the Islands. A hazy atmosphere prevailed at Honolulu, indicative of volcanic action. A comfortable building had been completed for a sailor's home.

The first whaler of the season, the American ship Zenas Coffin, Capt. Rose, arrived on the 9th August, full and bound home. She is from the Kodiac grounds, and brings favorable news from the vessels left there. She arrives much earlier than usual.

Later from Oregon.

The San Francisco Alta Californian, of the 6th inst., has the following intelligence from these Territories:

Governor Stevens was at last accounts in the Walla-Walla country, endeavoring to treat with the Indians, but only the Nez Perzes showed a willingness to come to the council.

From the general demeanor of the savages, there does not seem to be a very good prospect of a speedy peace.

A telegraph is being constructed from Portland to Carvallis.

A woolen factory is being erected at Salem, and the growing of this staple is likely soon to be greatly increased in the Territory.

Capt. Bowman, of the U. S. A., had become insane, and escaped from his friends while they were taking him to the Dalles. His body was afterwards found nearly consumed by wild beasts.

Reliable information had been received from the Colville mines, stating that additional gold discoveries had been made; on the strength of which many were going in from the north to try their luck in those diggings.

The latest intelligence from Gov. Stevens was to the effect that he had held an interview with nearly all the hostile chiefs, that they were more friendly and disposed to enter into a general treaty of peace.

The manufacture of wool and the making of salt have both been commenced with good prospect of success.

Washington Territory.

The Indians about Puget Sound are quiet, but fears were entertained that they would become troublesome when the crops have matured.

The U. S. steamer Massachusetts was at Seattle, September 17th.

The hostile Indians who had come to Fort Steilacoom, had been sent to the reservation.

During the first part of September, the days had been clear and pleasant, with cool and frosty nights.

By the arrival of the British ship Monarch, on the 2d, we learn that among the Indians at Vancouver's there was a great hostility toward the whites.

The trouble was occasioned by the arrest, trial and execution of an Indian who had murdered another, in order to possess himself of a fascinating squaw.

Sandwich Islands, Australia and China.

By the arrival of the California mails, we have intelligence from the above named countries, the most important items of which we give below:

A steam-tug boat has been launched at Honolulu, named the "Pele."

The Steam Flour Mill Company have bought 3,215 bushels of wheat, in Maui, this season, and sent it to Oahu, at $1 per bushel. The flour made from it is said to be fine, white and sweet, and sells for $12 per barrel. The producers of Makawao and Koha will receive $12,000 this season for their wheat; and if the weather is favorable, and they manage well, they will receive more than double that sum next year. The culture of this cereal, it is urged, should be extended, as affording a kind of labor well adapted to the inhabitants, and likely to pay those engaged in it a large profit.

Australia.

Additional discoveries of gold continue to be made, and the business of gold digging appears to be everywhere remunerative, though not so much so as in California, at least so we should judge by comparing what is given in the papers as a fair average of the rates of wages paid in Australia, and what we know to be paid in this State for the same kind of service.

There is much said about devising some method for checking the large influx of Chinese into the Colonies.

Flour had improved, fine being worth £24 per ton; seconds, £22; wheat, 8s. 9d. per bushel.

China.

So far as anything definite can be learned in regard to the rebellion, success seems rather to incline to the side of the insurgents; but the whole country is in a miserable condition, with no very flattering prospect of early improvement; in fact, universal anarchy threatens to overrun the entire land, and become a permanent condition of the people, unless some new element shall be diffused into their affairs calculated to bring existing troubles to a decisive termination.

Notwithstanding internal disorders, the exports of tea for the past year are largely in excess of the preceding one.

In view of the disturbed state of affairs, the British population had petitioned Admiral Seymour for adequate protection, and had received assurance that they should be suitably defended from the attacks of the contending factions.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

Dollars, Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 1.

GOING OUT AND COMING IN.

The steamship Tennessee left Monday morning at 9 o'clock, with about 250 Walker men and over a dozen ladies. They will create a sensation when they march into the Plaza at Granada a week hence. Over a thousand persons were at the wharf to see them off on their adventurous way, among whom we noticed many prominent friends of the cause. All were in fine spirits. The passage expenses were paid by the Nicaraguan government.

In the course of the same day our population had an accession of immigrants—so that we closed the day with an advance in the census, notwithstanding the morning's drain of emigrants. There arrived at this port 1,059 immigrants, all Germans, of which the ship H. D. Wetzen, from Bremen, brought 418; ship O'Thyen, from do., brought 238; bark Stella, from do. brought 284, and ship Oregon, from Havre, 14.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED!

Zion's Herald (September 3d) has an editorial, formal, studied, and deliberate—the honestest thing we have yet seen on that side of the vexed question. The Gordian knot of emancipation is not untied, but cut. The editor goes in for amalgamation of schools, churches, society and *blood*. "Color," he says, is a "simple circumstance." Disband all colored churches, schools, etc. They originate "in a false sentiment of benevolence" and perpetuate "an odious distinction between the races."

We let him speak for himself:

"Let the colored youth by the aid of that charity be placed in our colleges amid our own children.—They need the intellectual energies of the Saxon mind—they need assimilate the spirit of culture and to become intwrought into the woof of our best society.

Such is the course we pursue with all other nations; the only course in accordance with the spirit of Christianity and the genius of our republican institutions. The German, French, Irish emigrants, so far as they understand our language, we endeavor to mould in these schools of democracy, and their children as a result melt away amid our population. Color, except these or four generations more of slavery shall bleach it all out, might still maintain a black line between the races; but obliterate all the other distinctions and this would be little noticed—would fade after a few generations to a mere imaginary line."

Will our Boston brother lead off the ball? Practice speaks louder than precept.

CENTENARY COLLEGE.—We had the pleasure yesterday, says the Jackson Times, of paying a visit to this flourishing Institution, north of this town. It commands a fine view of the surrounding country. The centre building when completed will add greatly to that already extensive Institution. The studies were resumed on Monday, the 6th inst., and we are prond to say that its pupils number already near two hundred, and still they are coming from every quarter.

BISHOP H. U. ONDERDONK.—The Episcopal Convention, in their late Session at Philadelphia, remitted, by a very decided majority, the sentence imposed twelve years ago on Bishop H. U. Onderdonk, of Pennsylvania, which suspended him from all clerical functions. The remission of his sentence will restore him to his ministerial functions, but not to his Bishopric, which is now filled by Bishop Potter.

TONGUE OF FIRE.—We are glad that our General Editor chalked down this book, and the Agents have brought out a neat and cheap edition of it. It is one of the moral forces of the times.

REV. F. M. GRACE has accepted the appointment of Principal of the Conference Female Institute, Talladega, Ala., subject to the appointment of the Bishop. It is an important educational interest there—and a more judicious selection than that of Mr. G. is not within our knowledge. It is the only educational institution under Methodist patronage and control, in a District which numbers 6,000 white members. It must prosper.

The Rev. R. M. Crawford has accepted the Professorship of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy in the University of Mississippi, and will enter upon its duties during the present month.

THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE.—No man can measure the amount of injury which has been inflicted upon the morals of the country by those disgraceful quarrels at Washington, during the sessions of Congress. The spirit of duelling which had almost died out even among the most hot headed of the South, has revived with three-fold vigor throughout the length and breath of the land. It pervades all classes and races. As an instance proving this fact, we copy the following paragraph from a California paper:

Two Digger Indians fought a duel, a few days since, at Volcano, with bows and arrows; both were slightly wounded.

Shade of Sir Josiah Harrington! Digger Indians on the field of honor! Has the code become so common that it is understood by these Hinds upon humanity? We should not be surprised if we should next hear that Ossang-Outangs were taking a bout with small swords.

THOUGHTS ABOUT PREACHING.

THE UNSEEN HEARERS.

Chrysostom, speaking on the composition of a sermon, says, as in a reverie: "I had a vision: I thought I saw the communion-rails crowded with angels listening to the sermon. When a man speaks as in the sight of God, with an open heaven—with Christ and angels before him—he catches the true prophetic fire; he offers a present salvation, from a present Saviour; the Spirit of glory and grace descends, and the flame communicants to his auditory, and accompanies them to their houses."

APPLICATION NEEDED.

Bishop Andrew, in a communication to the Nashville Advocate, has some very pertinent remarks on homo preaching. We give a paragraph: "The great truths by which men are saved are few, and it is on the proper, affectionate, earnest, patient, and reiterated application of these that the preacher must depend for the success of his work. We want, in short, the constant and earnest application of *home truths*.—This is the sort of preaching for the times; and the only sort that will be effectual in saving this untoward generation. Men must not only have the truth explained clearly and forcibly, but it must also be applied. We want a good deal of 'Thou art the man' sort of preaching. Men will hear you very patiently while you paint sin and sinners in general terms, but when you bring it home to them—when you take the candle of truth and begin to search in every nook and corner of the sinner's life—when you drag out into open daylight all his abominations, and show him his vileness, and tear away all his refuges of lies, and leave him no alternative but repentance or damnation, do not marvel if he resents it; you may look for it, for you have taken away his gods, and what has he left on which to lean? He may be angry—he may hate you, and curse you: do not regard it—rather take courage; it shows that truth is at work. Follow up your attacks, and never rest till the citadel is carried, and you can rejoice over another trophy to the power of saving grace."

POINTED ILLUSTRATIONS.

In one of the battles of Philip, King of Macedon, an arrow struck his eye and put it out. He picked it up and found it inscribed with the words: '*To Philip's eye.*' An archer whose aim was so sure that he could mark his arrows with their destination with a certainity that they would reach it, had aimed it at the eye of the King, and his arrow had reached its point. Such should be the certain aim of the ministers of Christ. There are arrows in the quiver of the Almighty for every class of our race. The minister of the gospel should select and send them to their destination with the precision of the archer to the King's eye. When the bold blasphemer enters the house of God, a pointed arrow should reach him, dipt in the spirit of rebuke from the Almighty. So when the humblo penitent enters the sanctuary seeking peace, an arrow should be ready prepared by God's mercy, and dipt in the blood of Christ.

TOO MUCH CONCENTRATION.

In preparing for the pulpit the minister is tempted to desire that his sermon should be a good one, rather than that it should bring sinners to Christ. The artistic finish and arrangement may too much fill his eye, and souls be sacrificed to the subject in hand. "It is always in order to save a soul," says Manvers: Even by making a clincher on the conscience before the peroration is reached. The thought may not be in the sketch—or the skeleton may not call for the telling appeal just there. But it is always in order to make a saving point and leave the plan to save the man.

"The idea of skeletonizing," says Stevens, "and thus of methodizing and concentrating a discourse, may be good enough in some special, polemical, or otherwise difficult cases. But in a popular discourse there may be too much concentration; it would ruin all the excellence of social conversation to restrict it to the severe rules of literary criticism, such as are applicable to a book or printed essay, for instance; digression, expansion, repetition, even, are real excellences in conversation; they give it that modulation, emphasis, brevity, and ease which form the very idiomatic felicities of colloquial style. Preaching though requiring a somewhat different style, is perverted to the opposite extreme. An aged Lutheran minister frequently went to hear Mr. Bramwell preach, when the latter was stationed at Hull, England. A friend one day said to him: "Mr. Tribner, how do you like Mr. Bramwell's preaching?" and possibly anticipating an objection, added, "does he not wander from his subject?" "Yes," replied the venerable old man, "he does wander most delightfully *from the subject to the heart*."

PRETTY SERMONS.

Robert Hall said: "I like to see a pretty child, pretty flowor, but in a sermon prettiness is out of place. To my ear it would be anything but commendable, should it be said to me, 'You have given us a pretty sermon.' If I were upon trial for life, and my advocate should amuse the jury with his tropes and figures, burying his argument beneath a profusion of flowers of rhetoric, I would say to him, 'Tut, man, you care more for your vanity than for my hanging. Put yourself in my place, speak in view of the gallows, and you will tell your story plainly and earnestly.' I have no objections to a lady's winding a sword with ribbons, and studding it with roses, when she presents it to her hero lover; but in the day of battle he will tear away the ornaments, and use the naked edge against the enemy."

The Bond of Union.

DONT COME ANY CLOSER!

The Northern Methodists feel evidently elated at their "relations," with English Methodists. They are not a little snobbish about it. We, of the Church, South, (so they publish abroad,) are not "recognized" by Brother Bull. They *are!* Much good may their "relations" do them. Southerners are not adepts at ecclesiastical flunkyism. Our friends get cold cuts occasionally, but persevero in their "relations."

Rev. Mr. Arthur, had the D. D., conferred by Dickenson College, Pa. The English brother declines the honor, and in reply to one who addressed him as Doctor, on the strength of the Dickenson Diploma curtly said—"I am no doctor."

The correspondent of Zion's Herald, "Another Englishman" tells us that the reports carried back by Drs. Hannah and Jobson were very flattering to American Methodism (North.) But hear, hear:

"Our Conference was so carried away along the tide of enthusiasm, in favor of America, and especially American Methodism, that Dr. Bunting felt it necessary to say, that while thankful for the bond of union which existed between British and American Methodism, he did not wish to draw it any closer.—He did not admire everything in American Methodism—the insinuations of some of their American brethren against the Methodist class-meeting, and their lame apologies for slavery."

Will they pocket *that* and go on boasting of their "relations", with the kin abroad, while the Church, South, is not recognized? They are welcome.

"Dont wish the bond of Union drawn any closer"—says Jabez Bunting—the Nestor of the body. Stand right there American brethren—you are close enough!

Dayton Camp-Meeting.

DAYTON, Ala. October 15, 1856.

Our camp-meeting near this place commenced on the 3d inst. and closed on the 13th. We were blessed with fine weather, good attendance and ample accommodations. But better than all, the presence of the Lord was among his people, and many of them were wonderfully blessed and built up in the faith. There were about forty converts among the whites, and a few professed the blessing of sanctification. There were some converts also among the negroes, who had preaching separate from the whites at a place prepared for them.

We took up our missionary collection on the second Sunday of our meeting, and received in good subscription and cash $644,65, and turned over to the preachers of different charges around, all subscribed by their members. In this station we expect fully to meet our part of the $30,000, which we hope to see forthcoming at Conference; and also our full proportion of the Conference collection.

Rev. C. C. Calloway, agent for the Southern University, was with us, preaching in the power and demonstration of the Holy Ghost. He secured during the meeting, in good notes, about $9,000 for the College. Let me here thank him and other good brethren who so faithfully preached to our people. This Brother M'c. was a good meeting. Don't you wish you had come?

Yours truly, JOSHUA T. HEARD.

Linden Camp Meeting.

Bro. McTyeire: Since I wrote you last, our Linden Camp Meeting has come off, at which about thirty-five souls were converted, and about as many joined the church. We had a gracious time; and hope the ground will over be consecrated to the Lord. I should have stated in my former notice of the new appointment taken in, where so much good was effected, that *much* of the result of that meeting is to be attributed to the efficient labors of Bro. J. B. Stanford, a local preacher on this work. He is a workman that needeth not to be ashamed.

The year is nearly at a close, and I can say, notwithstanding it has been one of severe and trying affliction to myself and family, the Lord has been with us, and sustained us thus far. I have attended to some of our collections and report as follows: For the missionary cause, $425,00. Conference Collections, $90, (our apportionment.) Ministerial aid Society, over $20. And I presume the most, if not all the circuit claims will be met, by the the close of the Conference year.

If Bro. A. V. LeVert knew Linden Circuit as well as I know Pickens Circuit, he would think, I have no doubt, that we have done a good business, especially when he is informed that I have had an afflicted family nearly the entire year, and no one to help me. But "The Lord is my light and my salvation."

J. A. CLEMENT.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

REV. ROBERT W. SPENCE.

This excellent member of the Alabama Conference was born in Abbeville District, S. C., 11th May, 1824, and died at the house of his sorrowing and bereaved mother, in Kemper county, Miss., 27th of last month. He was in his youth a member of the Presbyterian Church as were also his parents. In 1849, while Theophilus Moody was in charge of this circuit (DeKalb,) Brother Spence together with most of his father's family united with our church, and in the latter part of the same year he was licensed to preach, and recommended to the Alabama Conference for reception into the traveling connection, and was received by that body at its next meeting. He traveled his first year as junior preacher under one of our oldest and best men, Elisha Calloway, upon Warsaw Circuit; his second he was in charge of the Tallapoosa Circuit I think; his third and fourth in charge of the Green Circuit; his fifth and sixth of Buttahatchie Circuit; his seventh and last year he was stationed in Marion, Lauderdale county, Mississippi, where in the early part of the year his health completely failed, and he was compelled, very reluctantly on his own part, and to the regret of his charge, entirely to desist from preaching. He came up to his mother's in the bounds of my circuit, where he continued to linger and grow worse until he finished his course upon the 27th ult., in holy peace and triumph. Brother Spence's early educational advantages were not very good, but he was studious and teachable and anxious to learn, especially after his mind was directed to his high and responsible calling.—His improvement after entering the Conference was rapid and surprising, particularly to those who had known his start and heard him essaying at an early period to preach the gospel. He had made himself, by God's blessing, a very acceptable and useful minister. The rough block from the quarry was assuming a smooth, polished and symmetrical form, and commanded the mingled love and admiration of saint and sinner. He was remarkable for his prudence, his Christian and ministerial consistency and dignity, while he was a most cheerful and agreeable companion, seeming to enjoy social intercourse in the highest degree, and in the society of his intimate friends opening his heart in the freest manner. Yet I never knew him that I now remember, to to do or say any thing that I thought unchristianlike or unministerial. This prudence and consistency secured for him the confidence of all who knew him. I never heard of any one suspecting his integrity. Would it were so with all of us. There was apparent in him a certain nobility of soul, lifting him above all flexibility and vascilation in the path of duty, above all low and groveling aims, and above all servility to the opinions and customs of others. He bore the ills and disappointments of life, the privations and hardships of his itinerant career, and the gloom and sufferings of his last lingering sickness with a manly Christian fortitude. I knew him well and intimately, and was often with him in his last sickness, but never heard him once murmur or in any way manifest insubmission to his Heavenly Father's will. He said to me about two weeks before he died, that "He felt from the beginning that as God had called him to suffer it was his duty patiently to endure it."

He was a calm, deliberate preacher, with a clear engaging sonorous voice, carrying his audience along the chain of thought which he had chosen step by step, until the sacred track begun to glow and brighten in the light of divine truth; then when his heart and mind were warmed and stirred with his subject, his hearers generally were moved with him, and tears flowed and good was done. He was not one of your flighty, dazzling pulpit orators, but a faithful, working and successful preacher. The pleasure of the Lord prospered in his hands, and many were the seals of his ministry. His Presiding Elder for three successive years, Brother G. Shaeffer, says of him: "I have ever regarded him as one of the best of men. He lives in the hearts of those among whom he has ministered, and a glorious reward awaits him in the skies."

The Sabbath before the last he spent upon earth, I was with him in the afternoon and during the night, and had a most free and full expression from him in a lengthy conversation in regard to his religious state and his prospects beyond the grave. A more satisfactory and profitable interview I never have enjoyed, nor do I ever expect to enjoy with a friend or brother in this world. His religious comforts were strong, his faith unwavering. He quoted this passage: "These light afflictions work for me a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." His utterance became choked with emotions of joy before he finished the sentence, and with his sepulchral voice he shouted "glory to God."

He died in his 33d year, in the vigor of his manhood, while standing to all human appearance just on the threshhold of an active life of usefulness.—His disease was hemorhage of the lungs, doubtless brought on by his excessive labors in protracted camp-meetings.—Thus he died, as I think, a martyr to the work he loved so well.

He was never married. He leaves no widowed wife and orphaned children to be a charge upon the church, but he has left a widowed mother and orphaned sisters in weeds of mourning, who with their own tender hands ministered to his wants during six long tedious months of pain and sickness. He has fought the good fight of faith, and has finished his course, and is now wearing the glorious crown of righteousness.—Methodist Preachers still die well! May we all die the death of the righteous! Amen.

J. W. ELLIS.

DeKalb, Miss., Oct. 16, 1856.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

OAKMULGHE MISSION, Alabama Conference.

I send you my report for the third and fourth quarters for this mission.—The mission is in a prosperous condition. I have received on trial, since my last report, 87 members; baptized 53 children and 16 adults. The owers and overseers at all the appointments appear to be favorable to the missionary operations, and promise a liberal contribution to the support of the mission. There seems to be a fine state of religious feeling among the blacks generally, and about forty have professed saving faith in Christ in the last two months. I have administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper at most of the appointments, and on one of these occasions where we had about thirty communicants, we witnessed a scene which would have caused some of our misguided Northern brethren to have wondered with astonishment, to see the pious master and mistress bowing around the same table partaking of the the emblems of the broken body and shed blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, and then rising from their knees rejoicing in God their Saviour; and when the mourners were requested to kneel before God to ask an interest in the prayers of God's people for a blessing upon their poor souls, to see those same Christian owners go to their kneeling, weeping servants, with hearts warm with the love of God, and anxious for the salvation of the servants, and endeavor to point them to the lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. Under these circumstances the mission cannot but be successful. At another appointment where they have had the missionary's labors since last February, they have gone entirely through our Catechism No. 1, including the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments, without missing hardly a single question. The Catechism is considered the most important part of our work, because it embraces all, and is understood by all, both young and old.

P. R. MCCRARY.

Summerfield, Ala., Oct. 15, 1856.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

USUS LOCI.

"A CIRCUMSTANCE ALTERS THE CASE."

Mr. Editor:—"Who may marry" is a "query" that appears in a late number of the Advocate. The answer which you gave to this inquiry, if it be of universal application, renders some of us in these ends of the earth "liable to severe censure;" for, according to it, several of us that I wot of, have been *marrying wrong*. One young brother, before he was ordained, for marrying one couple, took in a perquisite of $70. Would that more of the marrying people were as liberal! I have not yet been ordained and have twice performed the ceremony—the first time not indeed without some misgiving, but the second time, having had some conversation with my Presiding Elder on the subject, I went into the affair with alacrity. Where is our authority? In the Alabama Code there is a clause authorizing "any licensed minister of the gospel" to solemnize the rite of matrimony. Now ours is a case which you perhaps did not take into the account in making up your verdict. Are we not excusable under a kind of *usus loci* plea? Or do you still hold that we are liable to censure? But we must confess nevertheless, that our position is rather paradoxical,—right, and yet not right—Ecclesiastically not right, but right civilly. Will you not after such a showing, grant us a new hearing, or at least a change of venue?

ALABAMA.

NOTE BY EDITOR.—We turn this fast Brother over to his Annual Conference, soon to meet in Tuskegee.

THE WAY TO SECURE EARLY NEWS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The people will look for the result of the Presidential election on the 5th of November. To enable the newspapers of the Union to declare the result on the following morning, it will be necessary for the Inspectors of Election throughout the United States to aid the telegraph operators and editors in every town, village and city, and for the editors and reporters to aid each other. This can be done by confining their labors on the night of the election to the President's vote alone. Let the Inspectors everywhere count the electoral vote first. Let the telegraph transmit that vote only on the night of the election. This plan will enable the press to announce the result the morning after election, even if the contest be a close one. We hope this plan will simplify the labor, make it easier, save time and satisfy the people—country and city. Editors will promote the object in view by publishing it in their editorial columns.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

On Reading the Scriptures in the Public Congregation.

In our Book of Discipline, p. 77, under the section relating to Public Worship, the question is asked, "What directions shall be given for the establishment of uniformity in public worship among us on the Lord's day? Ans. 1. Let the morning service consist of singing, prayer, the reading of a chapter out of the Old Testament and another out of the New, and preaching. 2d. Let the afternoon service consist of singing, prayer and the reading of one or two chapters out of the Bible, and preaching." And is it necessary to call the attention of ministers to a rule at once so plain and so obviously reasonable as this? Did those men of age and piety and experience, who prescribed this rule, act idly or unmeaningly in so doing? And is it not expressly enjoined upon us all that we should "*keep* the rules of the Discipline and not try to *mend* them." This direction I humbly conceive no one *can* mend. It is reasonable. It is moreover in perfect accordance with the rules laid down for the regulation of public worship in both Testaments. Yet with shame it must be told, this rule, enacted by heaven itself, is by multitudes of ministers either wholly or in part overlooked or practically contemned.—Even some of our leading men are not guiltless in reference to it. I have known Bishops and Doctors of Divinity to conduct religious services without any regard to this rule whatever. This has at least the appearance of presumption. "What's the chaff to the wheat? saith the Lord of hosts." The word of God—not that of man—is the "Sword of the Spirit." Of *it* it is affirmed that "it is quick and powerful, sharper than a two-edged sword," etc. To the reading of this word, in fine, many and illustrious promises are made by the author of it. Under the Mosaic dispensation the public recitation of the law was expressly commanded. And after the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity we find Ezra the priest reading out of the Law of Moses, in the presence of all the people, great and small, male and female, every day during the seven days continuance of the feast. And this measure resulted in a great and marked reformation of the people. That this practice was kept up in our Saviour's time is evident from many passages in the gospels.—He himself, according to the custom of the Jews, read the Scriptures in their synagogues. In the address of St. James, in the council at Jerusalem, we have a passage proving that it was the universal practice to read the Sacred writings in their public religious assemblies. "For Moses of old hath in every city them that preach him, being read in the synagogues every Sabbath day." Here too, be it noted, reading the Scriptures is, designated preaching. Nor was this practice discontinued in the early Christian Church. Tertullian, in the second century, expressly informs us that in their public worship the following order was observed: "*Scriptura legantur, psalmi canuntur, allocutiones proferuntur, petitiones delegantur*—i. e. "The Scriptures are read, psalms sung, sermons preached and prayers presented." Some of the primitive writers of the Church inform us that as many as four lessons were frequently recited, and that the sermon was usually an exposition and application of the last of those lessons, assigning as a reason that it was the freshest in the minds of the hearers. St. Paul again and again concludes his Epistles with a solemn charge that they be read "to all the holy brethren." When he says to Timothy, "Give attention to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine," it is reading aloud and in public that he enjoins. So the word he here employs signifies. It was of course the Scriptures he was thus to read. Observe too the order of the exercises—"read, exhort, instruct." Can we wonder that churches neglecting this excellent, this Divine precept, have fallen into gross and pernicious errors? In the services of the Romish Church indeed the Sacred Writings are read, but to no profit to the mass of hearers, being in an unknown tongue. Many Protestant Churches too, it would be easy to show, have relapsed into grievous errors from the neglect of this rule. Consider for a moment the great benefit that must result from reading large portions of the word of God in our Churches. Here the people have the truth and nothing but the truth. The sermon that follows may contain false doctrine, or it may be a dry, barren, uninstructive address.—Still the people have had food—solid, substantial food. They have had the "sincere milk of the word." We may be sincere, and yet err and cause others to err. But "the law of Lord is perfect, converting the soul—the testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple; the statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart; the commandment of the Lord is pure, enlightening the eyes." I might multiply quotations to the same effect, but let these suffice.

Very much depends on the manner in which the Scriptures are read. They may be read in such a cold, listless, unimpressive way as to do little or no good. The minister should read them as though he felt and appreciated the truths he pronounces. In order to this he should never fail, if possible, to peruse and study in private the chapters he intends reading in the sacred desk. By this practice he will not only be much benefitted himself by what he reads, and can therefore hardly fail to affect his hearers. The choice of the portions to be recited being left to himself, he will, of course select such as will bear upon his text. His hymns too, being selected with the same view, there will be a unity of purpose, a harmony in the services that fall not to strike and profit the worshipers. Thus will all things be done decently and in order, and to the manifest edification of boty minister and people. Thus will the man of God both profit himself and those that hear him.

W. MCCALLEN.

Washington county, Miss.

Dancing and Scripture.

The New York Churchman in a recent issue said:

"Dancing in itself is an innocent recreation, and as healthful as it is graceful. God is not dishonored by it; on the contrary the Psalmist says: 'Let them Praise His name in the dance.' And so they may—all the Puritanism in the world to the contrary notwithstanding."

Whereupon the Southern Churchman thus rejoins:

"Our contemporary quotes Scripture to sustain dancing. We do not know that this is altogether to be wondered at, when so very wicked a person as Satan was guilty of the same impropriety. Not of course, by any manner of means would we be understood of classing our respected contemporary with so evil an existence. We only allude to this that it may be seen how Scripture may be abused. Here for instance are certain persons being taught a worldly amusement, not at all for 'recreation.' Our contemporary will bear with us when we tell him this is all cant. There are many kinds of cant. There is an Evangelical cant, a High-church cant, a Romish cant and a Worldly cant. Dr. Johnson's advice therefore is to be addressed to the Churchman—My Dear Sir, free your mind of cant. It is all cant saying that children are taught to dance on account of the recreation. They are taught to dance at school, only that they may be able to dance at balls and parties, and when they go into company. And to advise people to learn to dance that they may mix with the most worldly people under circumstances when everything combines to chill all devotional feeling, where there is the world and nothing else; and then to apologize for all this by saying the Psalmist says, "Let them praise His name in the dance." Oh Mr. Churchman we cannot but again think of Satan quoting Scripture to our blessed Lord. "Let them praise His name in the dance." So say we. And therefore let there be no dancing whatever in which the name of God is not praised. With this rule there would be an entire abolition of dancing, except that kind practiced among our Shaker friends. Now can it be that we have misunderstood our contemporary, and that after all what he means is that we should turn Shakers, and to conduct our religious services so that we may be able to have little dances interspersed therein? Can it be that the Churchman means this? Surely his well-known orthodoxy forbids such an interpretation. We therefore must fall back upon our original interpretation, and condemn our contemporary with the 'adage' of Scripture for misapplying the inspired record."

From the Nashville Christian Advocate.

LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE.

Bishop Early passed through Nashville last week en route from the Louisville to the Memphis Conference. He was in fine health and spirits. He gives us a cheering account of the prospects of Methodism in Kentucky. The session of the Louisville Conference in Elizabethtown, which began October 1st and ended October 6th, was exceedingly bright and profitable. The Bishop's morning prayer-meetings have a fine effect upon ministers and upon the community in which his Conferences are held. A number of persons have been converted and joined the church at those occasions. We have long desired to have more of the spiritual elements incorporated with the business concerns of our annual convocations. The Baptist, Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal churches in Elizabethtown were courteously opened to the ministers; and the pastors of the last two mentioned communions attended the Conference and took great interest in the proceedings. The sessions were held in the Baptist church. The hospitality of all classes was unbounded. Such exhibitions of catholic feeling in these days of rebuke and bigotry are truly refreshing. We feel very sure that Bishop Early, and indeed all of our Bishops, will not fail to encourage and reciprocate those kindly Christian courtesies. There was a considerable increase in the membership within the bounds of the Louisville Conference—nine preachers were admitted on trial, and seven into full connection—$4608,85 was collected for missions and $838,05 for tracts. The minutes show a net increase of a little over eleven hundred members; and the missionary collections have increased some two thousand dollars over last year. All the financial interests are prospering. The education interests too, are becoming better. Drs. Sehon and Hamilton were present, advocating the interests which they respectively have in charge. They have returned with the Bishop, and make encouraging reports from Western Virginia and Kentucky.

APPOINTMENTS.

LOUISVILLE DISTRICT—James H. Owen, P. E.; Louisville—Brook Street, Geo. W. Smiley; Bethel Wm. Holman; Jackson Stret, colored; Walnut Street, Sam'l L. Adams; Third Street, to be supplied; Eight Street and Center Street, James R. Dempsey; Shelby Street, Thomas Bottomly; German, F. W. Treager; Hancock and Asbury, James A. Henderson, one to be supplied; Eighth Street and Center Street, James R. Dempsey; Shelby Street, Thomas Bottomly; German, F. W. Treager; Hancock and Asbury, James A. Henderson, one to be supplied; Twelfth Street and Green, Alexander McCown; Portland and Shippington, Thos. G. Bosley; Middletown, Francis A. Morris; Mt. Washington and Jeffersontown, Gideon Gooch; Louisville Circuit, James R. Abernathy, R. D. Neal, sup'y; Edward Stevonsen, Book Agent; Edmund W. Schon, Missionary Secretary.

HARDSTOWN DISTRICT.—Alf. H. Redford, P. E.; Bardstown and Bardstown Mission, M. N. Lasly; Lebanon and Springfield, Jeremiah J. Talbot; Brandfordsville, Isaac W. Emerson; New Haven, Benjamin F. Wilson; Elizabethtown and Hodginsville, Schuyler L. Marrel; Big Spring, Dubartis F. Dompsey; West Point, Charles Y. Boggess; Bradenburgh, Samuel P. Akin; Millerstown, Robert C. Alexander; Campbellsville, James H. Bristow; Thomas J. Moore, Treas Agent.

HARDINSBURG DISTRICT.—Nathaniel H. Lee, P. E.; Hardinsburg Circuit, Joseph D. Bruce, James R. Bradly; Hawesville, Joseph F. Redford; Owensboro, Artemus Brown; Calhoun, George Crumbaugh; Hartford, Wm. Nelkirk; Morgantield, Hartwell T. Burgess Ramsey, James S. McDaniel; Henderson, Wm. Randolph; Hemlerson Circuit, James Morris; Madisonville, Wm. W. Cook; Green River Mission, Enoch M. Crow; Robert G. Gardner, Principal of Hardinsburg Male and Female High School.

SMITHLAND DISTRICT.—Z. M. Taylor, P. E; Smithland Station, Wm. Alexander; Dycusburg, Thos. D. Lewis; Marion, John J. Barnett; Princeton, to be supplied; Eddyville, Allison Akin; Empire furnace, Works, Wm. Childers; Cadiz, John Randolph; Lisbon, Cette, James C. Petre; Hopkinsville Circuit, Robt. W. Trimble, T. F. Johnson, sup'y.

HOPKINSVILLE DISTRICT.—James S. Wools, P. E.

...ville and Garrettsburg, Joseph W. Maxwell; ...ian Mission, Wm. W. Mann, Russellville, Silas ...David Morton, sup'y; Elkton, Wm. H. Morrison; ...Learner B. Davison; Todd, Robert McCown; ...ngreen, David D. Moore; Bowlingreen Circuit, ...S. Scobee; Greenville, Timothy C. Frogge; ...ville, Abraham Quick; Rochester Mission, Henry ...McGregor; James E. Carnes, Principal of Russel-...ville Female Institute.

...SHOW DISTRICT.—Robert Flak, P. E.; Glasgow, ...S. Hays; Mammoth Cave Miss., Wm. E. Ed-...; Liberty Miss., Absalem Travis; Wayne, Bry-...A. Cundiff; Albany, Coraelius D. Donaldson; ...ortsville, James W. Taylor; Scottsville, Jacob ...; New Row, Thomas J. Mercer; Columbia ...; Greenburg, Aaron Moore; ...P. Crenshaw; Greenburg, Aaron Moore; ...W. W. Lambuth, A. L. Alderson, ...Drummond Welbourn, transferred to the Ken-...Conference; Robt. G. Loving, transferred back ...Missouri Conference; Ch. F. Quelmatz, to the ...Conference. Next Conference to be at ...

DEATHS.

...d—At Adaies, La., on the 2d day ...September, 1856, MARGARET, wife of Judge J. ...Hobbs.

...the made profession of religion many years ago, ...united herself to the Methodist Episcopal Church, ...never continued up to the time of her decease an ...exemplable member. She was strictly exemplary in ...the various relations of life. A kind neighbor, ...intelligent mistress and a faithful wife. She was ...born in Virginia, married in Tennessee and died in ...Louisiana. She now rests in heaven. F. W.

...d—Near Bovina, Miss., on the 11th ...September, JAMES ENDEN, only son of Dr. G. A. ...Enden. Aged 2 years and 0 months.

...The Lord in goodness gave him and in love hath ...taken him. How full of comfort the words of our ...best Friend, "Suffer little children to come unto ...me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom ...of God." He cannot return to you but you shall go to ...him. Sorrow not then as those who have no hope, ...but rejoice in tribulation. J. B. WALKER.

...The above obituary was furnished the office ...several weeks ago, but got mislaid.—[Ed.

...d—In Washington county, Ala., on ...the 2d of October, WM. BOWLING, aged 88 years ...and about 8 months.

...He joined the M. E. Church and professed religion ...about twenty years ago, and professed sanctification ...the last ten or twelve years, and lived a consistent ...Christian to his death. He retained his senses to the ...last and was happy all the time, and was anxious to de-...part and be with Christ. His house was the preach-...er's home. I visited him four days before he died ...and remained with him until his death. Whenever ...any of his children or friends wanted to speak with ...reference to his preparation, he would nod his head ...fairly to praise God. A short time before he died ...he told him if the Lord was yet with him. He as ...usual nodded his head and raised his hands.

JOHN LATHAM.

...d—On the 7th of October, in East ...Feliciana Parish, La., ONA F. WILLIAMS, wife of ...W. C. Williams.

...She joined the M. E. Church in the year 1827, at ...the age of fifteen, and lived a consistent mem-...ber up to the time of her death, which event took ...place at her residence in East Feliciana Parish.

...Her illness was short and of the most painful char-...acter. From the commencement she seemed to have ...a presentment of her departure. I visited her the ...day after she was taken ill and found her suffering ...severely, but without a murmur. She called on ...Brother Daniel Morgan and myself to join with her in ...prayer. We did so, with which she joined with all ...her heart and expressed herself fully in reference to ...the prospects of heaven and immortal glory. She ...continued to do so. On Sabbath evening previous to ...her death on Tuesday, she called on Brother J. Cha-...ney and myself to have prayers. Brother C. asked her ...if she had any special request. She said, "Yes, pray, ...pray that I may have grace to sustain me in this ...hour of pain and death." This petition was granted, ...when she said "This mortal shall soon put on immortali-...ty," and rejoiced in hope. In life she was a kind ...neighbor and affectionate wife, and in death a saue-...tified Christian. THOS. BENNETT.

...d—On the 16th September, 1856, ...at Citronelle, Ala., Mrs. ELIZABETH G. PEARCE, ...consort of G. L. Pearce, in the 28th year of her age.

...Perhaps the chief distinguishing character of this ...lady was a quietness and an evenness of temper. The ...testimony of all who knew is, that she was a woman ...of uncommon sweetness of spirit, always gentle, in-...nocuous and kind. The fiercer qualities of human ...nature which throw an aspect of sharpness and of ...severity around character belonged not to her. All ...truly feminine and hence becoming traits were sweet-...ly blended in her, which made her life calm and love-...ly. Offense she never gave to any one. She was ...sullen ere because she had a kind heart and refined ...sensibility. Her own tender and susceptible nature, ...blended with good sense, was a guaranty against all ...rudeness, abruptness of manner and hastiness of ...speech calculated to wound or offend. Gracious in-...deed must have been the life and influence of such a ...woman, as a wife, a mother and a friend. As the ...heart of the home circle, so tender, quiet and gentle, ...but doubtless diffused a blessed calm around, tran-...quilizing whatever of perturbation might arise, wheth-...er from passion, peevishness or adversity. Well ...might her bereaved husband say," would that I could ...write all I feel about her." His appreciation of her ...transcended all powers of expression, a fact which ...perhaps tells more of her true character and worth ...than anything else. During her illness, which was ...long and painful, her wonted equanimity and calm-...ness, so far from forsaking her, brightened into the ...science and resignation of the Christian. The writer ...of this had the pleasure of being with her some two ...weeks before her death, and can testify that she bore ...her sufferings without a murmur. Although she hoped ...to recover, for hope scarcely forsakes even the most ...desponding, yet she had a presentiment that her sick-...ness would terminate in death, saying that her case ...was past remedy.

...A short time before her death she observed her ...friends weeping around, and calling to an uncle ...wished to know if she was not dying. Upon being ...told that she was, her reply was "well, I am ready," ...and proceeded to express her wishes in regard to her ...children. I am ready—what more could she say. It ...was much to say in that trying hour; betraying an in-...ward work of grace, although she had professed but ...little, sufficient unto the evil day. Afflicted husband ...and friends, Christ can fill the void created by this ...event. Behold he standeth at the door, let him enter, ...and a blessed reunion in the skies shall be your happy ...lot. B.

...d—Near Campbellton, Jackson ...county, Fla., on the 30th September, 1856, BENJA-...MIN A. BROWN, aged 28 years.

...He joined the M. E. Church in the year 1852, and ...for the last four years had been a professor of con-...verting grace. In less than forty-eight hours after ...his attack his spirit had fled. His trials had been ...more than ordinary, but they seemed to increase his ...interest in his Bible and the atonement of our Savior ...Jesus Christ. He had great faith in family prayer, ...a duty which he never neglected unless prevented by ...sickness, and often admonished his father of the ben-...efits accruing from it, and of the necessity of prepa-...ring for death. He often spoke of death, and evinced ...a readiness to depart and be with Christ. A short ...time before his death he said he was going to heaven, ...and exhorted his wife to meet him there. He is the ...fourth member of his father's family that has quit ...the walks of men to try the realities of another world ...J. W. J.

☞S. C. Advocate, Charleston, please copy.

DEATH OF TWO PROMINENT BOSTONIANS.—Nawell Sturtevant, Esq., died suddenly at his residence in Boston, on the 20th inst. Edward D. Peters, Esq., died in Roxbury on the 21st inst. They were both well known merchants of Boston.

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE.

The Memphis Christian Advocate gives us the following:

The Seventeenth Session of the Memphis Annual Conference, met in Jackson, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1856. Bishop Early, being on his first visit, was introduced to the Conference by George W. D. Harris.

The following were received on trial:

Joseph Evans, from Asbury Chapel, Memphis; James W. Kirk, Concordia Circuit; Francis A. Wilkerson, Denmark Circuit; Tilman Page, Wesley Circuit; Redin O. White, Cageville Circuit; John W. Medlin, Wm. C. Green, Hillen A. Bourland, Jackson Circuit; Romulus S. Swift, Decaturville Circuit; Matthew D. T. Fly, Coffeeville Circuit; Geo. B. Barton, Oxford Circuit; Whitnel P. Kimble, Marshall Circuit; Reddick P. Harris, Holly Springs; Thos. P. Davidson, Asbury Chapel, Memphis, (Elder) was re-admitted.

Also, Clement C. Glover, an Elder, located at the session of this Conference last November, was re-admitted.

The recommendations of the following brethren were presented to the Conference, and they were rejected:

John H. Bott, from Sommerville Circuit; Robert W. Worsham, Birmingham Circuit; Nathan S. Hopkins, Dresden Circuit; Henry L. Harris, Rienzi Circuit; Zach. R. Flynn, Calhoun Circuit; Wm. L. Sharp, Chulahoma Circuit.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEMPHIS DISTRICT—W. C. Robb, P. E.
Memphis Wesley Chapel and Colored Mission—J. N. Temple, mission to be supplied.
Asbury Chapel—T. P. Toggle.
" Colored Mission—Thos. P. Davidson.
Davidson's Chapel Miss., and Price's Chapel Miss—C. Quellmals.
Hernando Station—E. J. Williams.
Hernando Circuit—B. T. Crouch, Joseph Evans, W. W. McAnally.
Hernando Colored Mission—To be supplied.
Forest Chapel and Edgewood—L. D. Mollins.
Friars Point and Commerce Miss'n—T. T. Smothers, Reddin O. White and J. W. Kirk.
Coecordia—Abner P. Sage.
Randolph Circuit—H. S. Harris.
Randolph Colored Mission—J. A. Campbell.
Chulahoma Circuit—R. L. Andrews, J. H. Cooper.
Chulahoma Colored Mission—E. J. Carter.
F. A. Owen Book Agent.
S. Watson, editor Memphis, Arkansas and Ouchita Christian Advocate.

GRENADA DISTRICT.—W. H. Leigh, P. E.
Grenada Station—J. T. W. Auld.
Grenada Circuit and Colored Mission—R. H. Burns and S. W. Moore.
Calhoun Circuit—J. M. Hampton.
Coffeeville Circuit and Miss'n—B. Martin, T. Page.
Charleston Circuit and Colored Mission—A. B. Ely.
Panola Circuit and Colored Mission—W. H. Frost.
Oxford Station—L. H. Davis.
Oxford Circuit and Colored Mission—S. S. Scott and M. D. Ely.
Belmont Circuit—C. B. Harris, P. P. Harris and J. W. Bates, supernumeraries.

ABERDEEN DISTRICT—J. R. Brooks, P. E.
Aberdeen Station and Colored Mission—J. Boss, A. Lee, supernumerary.
Aberdeen Circuit—W. T. Harris.
Prairie Colored Mission—S. Boss, A. Lea, sup'y.
Houston Circuit—H. M. Ford, Horace Jewel.
Okolona Circuit and Col'd Mission—T. J. Lowry.
Richmond Circuit—K. Adams.
Fulton Circuit—J. S. Smothermnn.
Carrollville Circuit—C. J. Mauldin.
Pontotoc Station—A. J. See.
Pontotoc Circuit—W. S. Jones, A. C. Smith.

HOLLY SPRINGS DISTRICT—M. J. Blackwell, P. E.
Holly Springs Station and Colored Mission—A. J. Kendall and O. J. Allen, sup'y.
Holly Springs Circuit—J. E. Douglas and Wm. McMahon, sup'y.
Holly Springs Colored Mission—L. B. Carson.
Marshall Circuit—T. Joyner and G. K. Brooks.
Marshall Colored Mission—W. R. Dickey.
Salem Circuit and Colored Mission—J. Greer and W. P. Kimble.
Hickory Flat Circuit—J. B. Harris.
Ripley Circuit—F. M. Morris.
Rienzie Circuit—James Gaines aed H. B. Covington.
Jacinto Circuit—R. G. Raney, J. P. Webb, sup'y.
Eastport Station—J. H. Garrett.
Eastport Circuit—J. W. Piner.
Middleton Circuit—A. S. Haenilton.
P. E. Echols, Pres't of Byhalia Female Institute.

SOMMERVILLE DISTRICT—G. W. D. Harris, P. E.
Sommerville Station—A. R. Wilson, R. V. Taylor, Sup'y.
Sommerville Circuit—Fluley Binum nod F. A. Wilkerson.
Sommerville Circuit and Colored Mission—James Perry.
Wesley Circuit—T. L. Boswell and J. G. Acton, J. T. Baskerville, sup'y.
Wesley Colored Mission—J. L. Culpepper.
Brownsville Station—A. H. Thomas.
Brownsville Circuit—C. C. Glover and J. S. Harris, R. Gregory, Sup'y.
Brownsville Colored Mission—F. L. Steel.
Dennurk Circuit—Bryant Medlin and E. L. Fisher.
Lagrange Station—J. W. Knott,
Lagrange Circuit—E. T. Hart and J. A. Mason, W. N. Morgan, sup'y.
Lagrange Colored Mission—J. W. Walkup.

JACKSON DISTRICT—E. C. Slater, P. E.
Jackson Station—J. T. C. Collins.
Jacksoe Colored Missioe—To be supplied.
Jackson Circuit—Elias Jackson.
Cagerville Circuit—N. P. Ramsey and A. G. Davie.
Mt. Pinson Circuit—Soseph Johnson, G. B. Barton.
Decaturville Circuit—Henry Bell.
Lexlugton Circuit—P. J. Kelsey.
Morgan's Creek Mission—R. S. Swift.
Adamsville Circuit—T. G. Lane.
Hock Spring Circuit—S. W. Curson.
Montezuma Circuit—J. A. Fife.
A. W. Jones, President Memphis Conference Female Institute.
Lorenzo Lea, Professor in West Tennessee College.

PARIS DISTRICT—Nathan Sullivan, P. E.
Paris Station—W. H. F. Stafford.
Paris Circuit—N. A. D. Bryaot, J. W. Medlin.
Camden Circuit—R. W. Ayers.
Huntingdon Circuit—R. A. Umstead.
Trenton Station—J. T. Merriwether.
Trenton Circuit—D. C. McCutchen and J. H. McCulloch, M. H. Neal, Sup'y.
Ryersburg Station—E. H. Hamilton, R. M. Targat, Sup'y.
Dyersburg Circuit—Jno Randall aed B. H. Bishop.
Dresden Station—J. M. Spence.
Dresden Circuit—R. Alpin and Wm. Harrison.
C. Jones, President Andrew College.

PADUCAH DISTRICT—H. D. Howell, P. E.
Paducah Station—James M. Scott.
Paducah Mission—A. L. Hansaker.
Paducah Circuit—John H. Witt.
Clinton Circuit—J. B. McCutchen and J. Borland.
Alckaian Station—Thomas J. Gooch.
Madrid Bend—S. R. Walker.
Oblon Circuit—Elias Tidwell, Sup'y.
Blekinan Circuit—Simpson Weaver.
Maury Circuit—Manlip D. Robinson and W. C. Green.
Benton Circuit—Wm. T. Mulligh.
Birmingham Circuit—E. B. Plummer.
T. A. Ware, Transferred to Ouachita Conference.
J. W. Johnson aed Daniel McBride, transferred to Louisiana Conference.
Wm. Sheppard, transferred to Alabama Conference.
G. F. Thompson, transferred to Mississippi Conference.
The next Conference will meet at Holly Springs.

MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Columbian, of last Saturday, says:

"This favorite institution commenced its fall term on Wednesday last, the 1st instnnt, with the most flattering prospect of success. About seventy young ladies were in attendance at the openieg, and the faculty were all promptly at their posts. Mr. Thweatt is in his element again, and every thing is going on with the regularity of clockwork. One or two changes we believe have been made in the professorships, which we shall notice more at length next week."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice—To the members of the Alabama Conference. The brethren who intend to bring their wives to the Conference will please inform me immediately, that due preparation may be made for them... E. J. HAMILL.

P. S.—Our College has 186 pupils in attendance. E. J. H.

Notice—To the Preachers of Mississippi Annual Conference. Those of you who expect to come by public conveyance and through Canton, should come on the cars Saturday evening or Sunday evening. The stage leaves here Sunday evening after supper; Tuesday evening do.; and I have made arrangements for an extra coach to leave here on Monday morning. Two hacks can also be had.

H. H. MONTGOMERY.

Notice.—To the members of the Mississippi Conference—As the seat of our next Conference is in the bounds of my charge, I would make some suggestions for your convenience in traveling to the place. And first: Those who come via Vicksburg per railroad, to Canton, Madison county, will there take the stage for Kosciusko. The stage leaves immediately on the arrival of the cars at Canton from Vicksburg. There will be a quarterly meeting at Sharon, Madison county, embracing the Sabbath before Conference, to which our brethren are invited, and the preachers are invited to share the hospitality of our people at Sharon, in their route to the Conference. Sharon is about forty miles south of Kosciusko, and directly on the route.

Ample accommodations can be had all the way from Sharon to Kosciusko.

The preachers on arriving at Kosciusko will call at the store of Messrs. Clark & Webb, south east of the public square, and they will be conducted to their lodgings during the session of conference and it is earnestly desired that there should be a general attendance of the preachers. The people will be disappointed if the preachers do not come. They have made ample arrangements and will expect you, Brethren.

Those who would bring their wives please inform me immediately at Sharon, Madison county, Mississippi.

Respectfully,
H. J. HARRIS, P. E.

Notice—*To the Members of the Alabama* Conference. An arrangement has been made by which the preachers attending the Alabama Conference, at Tuskegee will pay only half price, to the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road Company and to steamers to Montgomery.

Those coming to Mobile by Rail, will pay full fare down, and by calling at the office of the company here they will receive free tickets up, on their return from Conference. K.

Mobile, October 10, 1856.

Notice—The undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he intends giving lessons in music in all its branches, including a fine assortment of Methodist Hymns for Sunday Schools and Revivals, at very reasonable terms.

B. H. HAUS.

Enquire at Austin & Goodwyn, corner Custom House and Front Levee. o18-3t

Teacher Wanted.—We wish to employ a single lady who has had some experience in teaching, and who can come well recommended, to take charge of a small school in a private family. A member of the Methodist Church preferred. Address us at Clinton, La. THOS. F. COLLINS,
o25-tf S. J. NORWOOD.

Wanted.—A white servant girl to go to Thibodeaux, one that can cook, wash and iron for a small family. For further information inquire at this office. A German preferred. o25-3t

Notice.—The New Orleans Directory for 1857 will be published December 25th. Persons who have changed their residence or place of business since their names have been taken will please give notice to W. H. Rainey, Box No. 223, or at 40 Camp street. [oct1-2m] A. MYATT & CO.

☞Readers of this paper are requested to read advertisement headed "It is not a Dye," and judge if the preparations are not worthy of trial by those who are bald, grey or afflicted with diseases of hair or scalp.

☞A Word to a Candid Public—Scarcely four years have elapsed since the presentation of our new celebrated Shamrock Bitters was made to you. You have tested its efficacy, and have manifested your appreciation by your generous patronage, from the fact that they have invariably accomplished all they purported to do, and if there is still among you any who from predisposition have included our preparation in their general prejudice against medicine, we would earnestly refer them to any of the leading physicians in the land, who now invariably prescribe it in all cases of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Flatulency, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, etc., etc. It does not profess to cure all things, but we hold for the above diseases, it is the only speedy and reliable remedy. We would seriously caution you against the spurious articles gotten up and palmed off as the genuine "Hostetter," and it is due to yourselves to acquaint us with all parties engaged therein. We have at present several in different sections of the Union under bonds, but hereafter we intend prosecuting to the fullest extent of the law.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors,
267 Penn st., Pittsburg, Pa.

☞For the benefit of the invalid portion of our community, we extract the following from the Almanac of Dr. C. M. Jackson, proprietor of HOOFLANDICS OERMAN BITTERS, hoping it may induce a trial of them:

J. C. ELLES says: SHEFFIELD, Ill., March 19, 1855.

I expect to sell great quantities of your Bitters this year. Many of my customers speak very highly of its good qualities, having proved itself most an excellent Fever, and Ague preventative, a great purifier of the blood, and the very best thing on record to aid digestion and create a good natural appetite. In short, I am sure it is one of the very best medicines known for family use; being safe and pleasant for any one to take.

C. L. H. CROCKWELL says:

AMARGA, Iowa, May 1, 1854.

The Bitters give unbounded satisfaction to all that have used them, and I do and can always recommend them to all that are afflicted. They have cured many, cases of Dyspepsia, some of them where hundreds of dollars have been spent for remedies which afforded no relief, and were considered incurable until they used the Bitters. See advertisement. o27 1m

☞Few are aware how frequently publishers are compelled to insert among their advertisements statements which they can neither sanction or believe. A pleasant exception to this disagreeable necessity are the advertisements of DR. J. C. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL and PILLS, which will be found in our columns. We have published for him before, and always with the feeling that in so doing we in no wise lend ourselves to deceive or mislead the public, for we have had indisputable proof that his words are strictly true, with abundant reasons to believe that his medicines will do all they promise, and all that can be reasonably expected from any medicine. His Cherry Pectoral is so well known in this community to need any commendation from us, and the Pills, we are credibly informed, are not inferior to his Pectoral.—[Providence (R. I.) Mirror.

They are for sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., and all our city druggists.

Magnetic Telegraph.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMER ARABIA.

[BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.]

HALIFAX, October 24.—The London Times says that the next monthly statement of the Banks of England and France will be looked for with great anxiety, and it is believed that they will show a remarkable diminution of unemployed notes.

Professor Morse demonstrated the practicability of the success of a transatlantic telegraphic communication.

Pennsylvania Election—Official Returns.

HARRISBURG, October 23.—Complete official returns from every county in the State shew the Democratic majority 2,753.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—The Union majority in the State Senate is three, and the Democratic majority in the House six.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Flour has advanced. State, $6 60 to $6 70; Wheat is better; Corn is dull, with a downward tendency; Western Mixed, 68c.; Mess Pork, $20 25; Lard dull at 13c.

CINCINNATI, October 25.—Flour is unchanged; Whisky, 28c.; Molasses, 65 to 67c.

HEAVY RAINS—FURTHER RISE EXPECTED.

FREIGHTS DECLINING.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 27.—The river has risen 15 inches since our last report. There is now three and a half feet water to Cairo.

The river is now stationary, but there were heavy rains last night, and a further rise is expected.

Freights are declining materially.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 27.—The Wm. Baird passed down at 9 o'clock, the R. W. Powell at 11, A. M., and the Delaware at 3 P. M.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, October 28.—The U. S. Mail steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 15th, arrived at this port this afternoon.

Commercial Intelligence.

COTTON.—The advices from the United States had no effect upon the market, which remained firm and generally unchanged. The sales for three days amounted to 29,000 bales, of which speculation and export took 9,500.

Breadstuffs are quiet and generally unchanged.

Consols for money are quoted at 91½ to 91¾—a decline. The money market is slightly more stringent.

General News.

O'Donnell and his colleagues have resigned and Navarez has assumed the office of Prime Minister.

Neapolitian affairs are unchanged. It is thought that the expedition against Naples will be abandoned.

Kansas Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Gov. Geary's official report has been received, giving the particulars of the late arrest of emigrants. He says they were armed for resistance to the constitutional authorities. Geary explained to them his determination to suppress all illegal bands, when they dissolved their organization and greeted him with cheers.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Cotton market closed firm. The sales of to-day amounted to 1,100 bales; holders are demanding an advance. Flour is unchanged.; Wheat is buoyant—White is quoted at $1 73; Corn is unchanged; Rice is firm; Freights are easier.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—Flour is firm at $5 88; Wheat is firm at $1 18; Whisky 28c.

Important from the Mexican Frontier.

THE REVOLUTION IN ACTIVE PROGRESS.

We learn from the Corpus Christi Nueces Valley, of the 18th inst., that two citizens of that place had arrived at home from the Rio Grande, bringing intelligence from there up to the 11th. We condense the following from the reports of these gentlemen, as published in the Valley:

Vidaurri, at the head of three thousand troops, marched from Monterey upon Mier, and entered the town without any resistance being offered by Gen. Garza, the commander of the Government forces, who retired to Camargo and fortified himself there. This place is situated about three miles above Rio Grande City, on the opposite side of the river. Garza has here about thirteen hundred men.

Being in possesion of Mier, Vidaurri was enabled to raise the money necessary for carrying on the campaign, by collecting the duties on the goods imported into the country. He then, at the head of his army, marched on Camargo. Arriving before this place on the 9th, he sent a dispatch to Gen Garza, informing him that unless he surrendered the town immediately he would commence to bombard it.

He was abundantly able to execute the threat, as he was well provided with mortars, field pieces and howitzers under the direction of Col. Jordae, the officer who mainly contributed to the victory over Santa Anna's forces at Saltillo, a year ago last March. Garza seat back word to him that he might go ahead, and immediately proceeded to take measures in defence

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

GOD

The following sublime ode to the Deity is from the Russian mythology, and was written by the celebrated Derzhaven. This poem is said to have been translated into Japanese by order of the Emperor, and is hung up embroidered in gold in the temple of Jedo. It has also been translated into the Chinese and Tartar languages, written on a piece of rich silk and suspended in the Imperial Palace at Pekin. It was translated into English, as follows, by Dr. Bowring, and is said to have lost much of its original beauty in the translation. It is a noble composition, and should be preserved, and committed to memory by every reader:

O Thou! Eternal One! whose presence bright
All space doth occupy, all motion guide
Unchanged through time's all devastating flight
Thou only God! There is no God beside!
Being above all beings! mighty one!
Whom none can comprehend and none explore
Who fill'st existence with Thyself alone
Embracing all, supporting, ruling o'er
Being whom we call God—and know no more!

In its sublime research, philosophy
May measure out the ocean deep—may count
The sands or the sea-shore; may mete the air,
And weigh the earth; but there is no weight
There is no measure, no comparison
These but suggest a power unknown to us
Unknown to us? unknown! and what are we?
Though knowledge, wisdom, power, sum total all
To trace Thy counsels infinite and vast,
And thought is lost in thought and soul in soul,
Even like plus multiplied into itself.

Thou from primeval nothingness didst call
First, chaos, then existence; Lord on Thee
Eternity laid its foundations down
Sprang forth from Thee of life and joy the boundless sea
Sole origin—all life all beings Thine.
Thy word created all, and doth create
Thy splendor fills all space with rays divine
Thou art, and wert, and shall be! Glorious! Great!
Life giving, life sustaining Potentate!

Thy chains the harmonies of Universe surround
Upheld by Thee, by Thee inspired with breath
Thou the harmonic wise and perfect bound.
And beautifully mingled life and death!
As sparks mount upwards from the fiery blaze
So elfins air born, so worlds spring forth from Thee
And as the spangles in the sunny rays
Shine round the silver snow, the pageantry
Of heaven's bright army glitters in Thy praise.

A million torches lighted by Thy hand
Wander in mazes through the depths of space
They own Thy power, accomplish Thy command
All gay with life, all eloquent with bliss.
What shall we call them? Pillars of crystal light
A glorious company of golden streams
Lamps of celestial ether burning bright
Suns lighting systems with their joyous beams?
But thou to these art as the noon to night!

Yet as a drop of water in the sea
All this magnificence in Thee is lost
What are ten thousand worlds compared to Thee
And what am I, then? Heaven's unnumbered host
Though multiplied by myriads, and arrayed
In all the glory of sublimest thought,
Is but an atom in the balance weighed
Against Thy greatness, is a cipher brought
Against Infinity. What am I, then? Nought!

Nought! But the effluence of Thy light divine,
Pervading worlds hath touched my bosom too
Yes in my spirit doth Thy spirit shine
As shines the sunbeam in a drop of dew.
Nought! but I live, and on hope's pinions fly
Eager towards Thy presence; for in Thee
I live, and breathe, and walk, and move and have
My being; and Thou only God—art "I am."

Thou art! directing, guiding all Thou art!
Direct my understanding then to Thee;
Control my spirit, guide my wandering heart:
Though but an atom 'midst immensity,
Still I am something, fashioned by Thy hand!
I hold a middle rank 'twixt heaven and earth.
On the last verge of mortal being stand
Close to the realms where angels have their birth
Just on the boundary of the spirit land!

The chain of being is complete in me
In me is matter's last gradation lost,
And the next step is spirit—Deity!
I can command the lightning, and am dust!
A monarch and a slave; a worm, a God!
Whence came I here? and how so marvelously
Constructed and conceived? unknown! This clod
Lives, thinks, reasons, knows, feels, and knows it not!
For from itself alone it could not be.

Creator! Yes, thy wisdom and thy word
Created me! Thou source of life and good!
Thou spirit of thy spirit, and my Lord!
Thy light, thy love, their bright reflex impart
Fill me with an immortal soul to spring
Over the abyss of death, and bear it wear
The garments of eternal day, and wing
Its heavenward flight beyond the starry sphere
Even to its source, to Thee, its author, there.

O thought ineffable! O vision blest!
Though worthless our conception all of thee;
Yet shall Thy shadowed image fill our breast,
And with its homage to the Deity,
God! this above my lowly thoughts can soar;
Thine seek Thy presence, Being wise and good;
Midst Thy vast works, admire, obey, adore;
And when the tongue is eloquent no more,
The soul shall speak in tears of gratitude.

The Dance of Life.

A TRANSLATION BY A. C. HILLS.

Forever strange and changing and capricious
Thou art a crazy dance, O human life!
Whose changes are the many fates that touch us
Their brief experiences of peace and strife.

The world around us is the noisy Hall
The orchestra whose notes fantastic move
To pleasure now, and now to mourning call
To bitter hatred or to rapturous love.

Now passions dark the human soul pervade—
Now gentle Mercy pleads in mortal's defence
Now outraged Truth calls down the avenging blade,
And Crime usurps the rule of Justice even.

Upon a lofty throne of gratified power
The haughty monarch sits secure today
But ere the morrow's sun has run its hour,
His splendor and dominion swept away!

These are figures of this crazy dance;
And right and left, or circling round and round,
We seem to obey the mystic Voice and chance
For the great cause is hidden and profound.

Blest are the dancers who through all this scene
Have in their souls the consciousness of right
Their pathway leadeth to a land serene,
Of softer music and immortal light.

MEADOW SAFFRON—NO FEAR OF OUR AGE.

Lament who will in fruitless tears
The speed with which our moments sly
Is gift not ever vanished years
But watch the years that hasten by
Why expect that time is ever slow
The winter age of mankind be
As days should ever go
To see the blissful morning come. [Bryant

Mr. Jack, on hearing a lecture on the immortality of the soul, remarked that he cared very little for such matters, as he was not a soldier, or sailor.

Speaking of family discipline, we once heard a remark that Mr. Pepper was the most successful disciplinarian of the age. He was continually keeping them in order, for they were always *boarders*.

If five and-a-half yard will make a coat, how many will make a pair of breeches?

"I don't like to put you to the trouble of a hangman," said the culprit. "Oh! never mind," was the reply, "I will manage myself in private."

HALF PENCE AND FARTHINGS.—In the reign of King Edward I. the English penny was ordered to be divided that it might easily be broken into halves or quarters, or into two parts these were called halfpence, or into four these were called farthings.

A lady leaving home, was thus addressed by her little boy: "Mamma, will you remember to buy me a penny whistle, and be sure to get one with a loud sound?"

There is a vast deal of sound philosophy in the far distance—
Different men have different views
Some like books and some like women.

The chap who took to the streets now pays the rent of a house, has a mortgage on his wife's property, and pawns his watch.

A geology philologist says that the letter W enters into the composition of words in all creation. He says Virgin Wax, Wool and Wick.

"Never be cruel to the other world," was the remark of an old Irish peer remarkable for his benevolence. "The only way to treat the fairies is to let them alone, and they'll never trouble you."

One of the strongest traits in the peculiar character of human nature ever on record was displayed in the case of the rich man refusing to give the poor man a bone, while the dog took pity upon him and licked his sores.

"Jo. V. P." a correspondent who has a penchant for making the following pithy remarks: The biggest cabbage, great gooseberry, great pumpkin, great balloons, great [illegible] and cheese, but where are your great men?

Going Ashore in an Iron Pot

[illegible]

Close of the Thirteenth Volume.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER

[illegible]

New Orleans Christian Advocate.

[illegible]

Close of the Thirteenth Volume.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER

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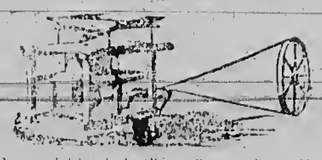

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THE PROFIT OF AFFLICTIONS.

This is a hard way, but God often appoints it as the best way. It is hard to suffer, but a blessed advantage may come from it. That utterance of an ancient disciple, has met with a full response in the experience of all who have come after; "It is good for me that I have been afflicted, that I might learn thy statutes." Afflictions have an instructive efficacy. Indeed, the most common figure under which they are spoken of, is that of a school. God, then, is the schoolmaster, and so we come under a divine tutelage.

In this school, the Bible becomes a chief book. We are drawn to it as we are not at other times; no book like God's to the filial heart when it is filled with sorrow. Then Providence interprets, and the precious meaning heaves up and flows out; and the promises unlock and discharge something of their ocean-fullness, until the peace of that soul, bowed down on this rugged bank, becomes as a river, and its righteousness as the waves of the sea.

In this school, we come to understand our frailty; how slight our hold on life, and the life of those dear to us. Here too comes home the lesson of sinfulness; we learn the evil of sin, as we taste the bitter fruits of it in pain, sickness, decay, death—all the work of sin. The soul's worth, the greatness of its interests, the importance that the mighty treasure be made eternally safe, is another of the lessons which comes home to the heart in this school. At such a time, is there any thing to compare with the soul? Is it not the vastest thing that has being and a dwelling here below? We are taught so as to feel the greatness and the weight of responsibility in regard to it—the value, the unprized preciousness of the opportunities to guide and save it. By the side of this greatness pertaining to the soul, the world falls back into its proper littleness, taking in this school, as it ought, the lowest bench. We are taught to look away from the world; to regard eternity; to realize it as near—a step, and we are there. We are taught, and can no more doubt it, that substance is there; heaven is there. And there the treasure must be, or we have no treasure; if no home there, miserably homeless, eternal exiles, outcast wanderers, and the blackness and darkness for ever.

Affliction is God's school—he putting us there to learn; himself there to teach. Of course, he comes, at such a time, very near to us; we feel his hand touching us; get, as it were, a look at the very heart of God. We gain a perception of his ways, and a clearer knowledge of all his attributes. And where we feared most, we find deliverance. What we had read or heard, we find true in fact, that wisdom and goodness mark all his procedings.

Another department of the profit from affliction lies in their subduing and corrective efficacy. And this comes in part from the peculiar force of the teachings. The truth now, is not a matter said, but done. The doctrine and the example are wrought together, and come with combined strength not to the intellect only, but to the conscience and the sensibilities. The things of God we now set down as great, because we have begun to experience them. God has entered, and with his own hand lodged them within; and there they are deeply and undoubtedly demonstrated; and there to abide and work out their legitimate results. Afflictions profit, not by a direct action, but only through the truth.—Through this medium, what do they?—What are the graces they peculiarly foster and strengthen? We answer: There is more faith in God after the painful process; simply because we have had a near experience of God. We have been taken into his hand, and he has dealt with us; has removed, perhaps, some cherished possession; has greatly altered our circumstances. Now, when this close, intimate work of God is done, if there is any faith in Him, there will be an increase of faith, because that whole proceeding and issue, so far as it unfolds, is all so admirable, so worthy of God. If there is anything dark, submission is exercised; and thus the afflicted Christian, in this school of trials, grows to be a submissive Christian; so that when greater trials come, and even the greatest, the grace of submission is so ascendent, that there is but one sentiment, and that fills the heart—"not my will, but thine be done."

A kindred quality in the character is patience. This, too, gathers vigor and perpetuity; not, as before, soon fainting, but coming quietly to bear all that God may impose; deeming the burthen not heavy, because laid on by the Divine hand; privileged and pleased even to serve God by suffering, and to honor his grace by showing to the world the patience of the saints. The spirituality of the mind is also advanced; its interest in spiritual things, its sensibility to spiritual motives, and in the same proportion, the happiness of the spirit, grows. As affliction brings the heart more in sympathy with God and heaven, it gives to it a greater, deeper, purer joy. There is sorrow; there are tears; perhaps regrets. But there is a sweetness in the very sorrow, and a pearly treasure to the tears. The happiness of prayer, at such a time, is peculiar. The world is out of the way; there is a very near access; a deep feeling of need; a full flowing out of desire; a felt preciousness in the promise; the commingling of a divine fellowship. One hour thus spent, outweighs, in the scale of true enjoyment, a life of gay and brilliant fluttering.—*Independent.*

God allows us anything but sin.

THE GREATEST SINNERS NOT MOST LIKELY TO BE SAVED.

It is said that God can as easily convert a hardened profligate as the most correct moralist; nay that the former will much more probably be awakened from his security than the latter, because the very enormities of his sins serve as an alarm-bell to shake his sleepy conscience, or as the sting of scorpions to rack him with fierce pains of intolerable remorse; and hence we hear it sometimes incautiously asserted that the man of sober, respectable character is in more danger of final perdition, than the abandoned, confirmed libertine;—What is the direct tendency of such a belief? Why to establish the dangerous paradox, that the more a man sins, the better for himself—it will quicken his conscience and arm it with mighty energy to drive him from his evil courses; and thus his chance of salvation will be increased the deeper and deeper he plunges into iniquity. What an awful license such a belief must give to vicious propensities, what an additional impulse it must lend to the already imperious rage of appetite, may easily be conceived. And yet nothing is more certain, if we are to believe our text and the facts occurring to our daily observation, that the more a man sins the harder he grows, that every new sin stupifies and indurates the conscience, renders a man's retreat more difficult and improbable, and his final ruin more fatally certain. We may illustrate the two cases thus. Heaping sin after sin upon the conscience, may be compared to heaping green wood upon a few coals. The more you throw on the more you crush the coals, and the greater danger of putting out the fire altogether. If, however, the feeble heat should not expire under this incumbent weight, but should by great good fortune once ignite the wood contiguous to it, then all the oppressive heap serves as so much aliment to feed the flame, and to increase the greatness and heat of the fire. So a profligate's conscience has the almost certain prospect of being seared in final obduracy. But if by one of those astonishing act of God's special mercy which it pleases him sometimes to work for the display of his power and goodness, that profligate's conscience is awakened it will be apt to operate more powerfully upon him—apt to produce more awful agonies of fear, more convulsive struggles to effect an escape, deeper humiliation, and if he obtains pardon, more ecstatic gratitude, that such an enormous transgressor has been spared and purified and blessed. He has had much forgiven, he will therefore love much.—But let every man beware how he tries the dreadful experiment of sinning in order to furnish himself with materials for repentance. Enough of these the most blameless will find who study the holy laws of God, and compare it with the evil that is in their hearts. That delicacy of conscience which is the fruit and reward of a moral life, will by the aid of God's spirit, enable you to have a quicker and livelier feeling, of what is evil, and to find as copious a source of godly sorrow and humiliation in the secret sins of your heart, as the gross transgressor finds in the recollection of his scarlet and crimson sins. Never have I heard from the lips, never have I read in the secret diary of any penitent prodigal, such deep, heart-touching confessions of inward depravity and self-loathing, as appears in the journals of Edwards and Brainerd and Martyn and Payson, men who were preserved comparatively pure and free of vicious habits from tender years. The profligate may escape; but he will have reason to remember all his lifetime, that he has escaped as by fire. Like one of Milton's infernal potentates, he bears on his marred visage the signals of his unrighteous battle with Heaven.

—His face
Deep scars of thunder have entrenched.

—PROF. HOOPER.

Deportment in the Pulpit.

"Roger Williams," alias Dr. Wayland, has some very good remarks on *irreverence* in the pulpit.

"A want of reverence in the preacher's deportment before commencing service, during singing, &c., is particularly remarked upon. We have sometimes seen ministers that seemed to need a gentle rebuke in this regard. They appear to feel their concern with the hymn is at an end when they have given it out.—During the singing they "find the place" in the Bible, or look for the next hymn, or over their manuscripts. Singers are sometimes admonished of the sacredness of their duty, and reproved for lightness of behavior, often not without much provocation on their part. But they have eyes as well as others. A worthy deacon and chorister once remarked to us, after attending one of our great anniversary meetings, that he thought the conduct of many ministers was scandalous. During the singing before an annual sermon, he said, he could see them by dozens, talking, reading, moving about, apparently without the least notion that an act of worship was in progress. He wondered how they could expect their people to show proper respect for public religious services, while they themselves so openly disregard their sacredness. There may be more ground for such censure than many would imagine. We do not easily "see ourselves as others see us." But there is ONE of whose presence and unerring notice every Christian, especially when engaged in devotional exercises, should be profoundly conscious."

"MEET ME IN HEAVEN."

Is it not strange how long a tone of the voice, or a glance from the eye, will remain fresh in the memory? and how, when long years, with their accumulations of joys and sorrows, shall have passed, a few words from the lips of the dying will linger in our ears, and even be, as it were, the guardians of our destiny? Wherever we may wander, amidst whatever scenes we may mingle—be the circumstances which surround us what they may, however truant we may prove to the soul's highest and dearest interests, these little oracles will force themselves upon and claim our attention. We may have many rubies in the casket of memory whose memory, whose beauty and purity are sources of ceaseless joy; but what heart will not acknowledge this little string of pearls—"Meet me in Heaven"—to possess a charm superior to them all? They may have come from the cold lips of that sainted being who watched our infant years, and who first taught us to bend our knees in humble prayer before the Throne of Grace, and ask that God would deliver us from the temptations of the world; that He would give us strength in the future to preserve untarnished the integrity of our hearts, and that, when the fierce battle of time shall have been fought, we may be found with the conqueror's wreath upon our brows. A darling sister may have uttered them just before her spirit winged its flight to the better shore; and while we think of her many acts of kindness—the gentle manner in which she would reprove us for our faults, and how, with tearful eyes, she would plead with us to turn from the error of our ways—do we not frequently say to ourselves that we will endeavor to lead a new life—try to meet her? A father may have spoken them, even while the last sand was passing from the hour-glass of existence, and though every thought associated with him recalls the memory of a sternness which always quelled the gushing forth of the young heart's pure emotions, still he was our father, and "Meet me in Heaven," as it faintly comes from his lips, falls upon our hearts with a peculiar mournfulness, and bears away all unkindly feelings.

If we would harken more to these little sad, but holy verbal mementoes of the past, and permit them to have their way, they would create a well spring of happiness within us, whose glad waters would not only give life and vigor to our own enjoyments, but would also extend their virtues to all around us. Oh! yes, we should ever keep them in our minds, and constantly dwell upon the love that gave them utterance. They will prove sweet and powerful counteractants of this world's sellishness; they will pour within our hearts a continual stream of Christian sympathy for each others misfortunes—a sympathy which will bless the giver as much as the receiver. And this is not all; they will fortify us amidst the trials and sorrows of life, and will tell us, in pleasant tones, of the good time that is coming, when our hearts shall be no longer weary.

"Meet me in Heaven." We should never try to drive that little note from our ears—never strive to raise its soothing influence from our hearts; we know not what a moral power it may wield; we should place it ever as a beacon-light upon the watch-tower of our hearts, and permit its glad beams to extend far ont upon the ocean of life, and though we be tossed about by rough gales, our way shall be made clear. And thus this little oracle will follow us until the period shall came for us to journey hence, and as we turn our backs upon time, and our eyes towards eternity, if we will listen, we may hear the spirit-voices of the household band calling us up to their own beautiful home, while our own glad hearts can send the cheering answer to them, that we are coming—coming to "meet you in Heaven!"—*Home Magazine.*

Three Rules for Borrowers.

While at least one half of the world live by borrowing, or the credit system, and while thousands of treatises have been made on honesty, and honor, and kindness, all that we now recollect on this theme, vital to a utilitarian, and which includes them all, may be comprised under three heads:

1. *The Iron Rule.*—Never borrow a paper, book, umbrella, horse or any thing else whatever, if you can possibly do without it, nor then either, unless with consent of the owner.

2. *The Silver Rule.*—Do not use the article borrowed as carefully as if it was your own, but much more so for it is not your own; nor retain it beyond the time agreed upon, without the owner's verbal or written consent.

3. *The Golden Rule.*—As soon as ever you have done using the thing borrowed, return it with thanks, until you can return the favor.

The Seconds of Eternity.

Prof. Mitchel, in one of his recent lectures, describing the gradual tendency of the earth's orbit to assume a circular form, used the following magnificent illustration: "Its short diameter was gradually lengthening, and would continue so to expand until it should become perfectly circular, when it would again contract to its original shape and dimensions. And so the earth would vibrate periodically, and these periods were measured by millions upon millions of years. 'Thus,' said Prof. M., 'the earth will continue to swing back and forth, and to and fro in the heavens, like a great pendulum beating the *seconds* of eternity."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

A PIOUS OVERSEER.

On a plantation in Alabama there resides an overseer who is regarded by his neighbors as a model for the profession. Everything about the premises is in perfect order, and his house is the home of neatness and piety. The servants love and respect him; and, after a recent absence, ran to greet him with a singular warmth of affection. The proprietor lives in another State, and has retained the present manager for about ten years, leaving everything in his care. I understand the plantation, for its size and quality, is quite productive and profitable.

But the best quality of our friend is his piety. Through his influence a number of the servants have become religious, and nearly all of them orderly and moral. They have weekly meetings, well attended. Two years ago he employed a minister, to preach to them, at his own expense; but has been compelled by the owner to abandon it. He was also requested to suspend the prayer-meetings; but this he refused to do.—He requires the leaders, however, to keep good order. A few nights since they became very boisterous; next morning he called the offending party, and said to him: "Joe, you are a good boy; but you have done wrong, and I must correct you. Understand now, I do not punish you for praying, but for disobeying my orders." Joe acknowledged his fault, received a light punishment, and thanked his master, promising to do so no more. The influence of such a man for good, in his sphere, is incalculable. I may add, he is a member of the Methodist Church *South*, and a subscriber to the N. O. Chris. Advocate.

PASTOR.

REST.

Rest is not quitting
The busy career;
Rest is the fitting
Of self to its sphere.

'Tis the brook's motion,
Clear without strife,
Fleeting to ocean,
After its life.

'Tis loving and serving,
The highest and best.
'Tis onwards unswerving,
And that is true rest.

—GOETHE.

Christian Circumspection.

Teach me, with mind unmuffled and serene,
To meet the hourly accidents of life;
And let the tones of gentle patience lend
Their soft sweet music to my lightest word.
O! may I bear in mind, that from the roots
Of withered and neglected duties spring
The rankest sin-weeds that infest the heart;
That wisdom infinite has placed me here
To work Thy will, watched o'er by angels' eyes,
Cherished and cared for, not alone by those
Whom thou hast given to tread life's path with me,
But with a love beyond all human ken,
By Thee on whom my hopes of heaven depend,
My Lord, my God, my Savior, and my Friend."

—*Calvert's "Wife's Manual."*

Eloquence of Feeling.

The eloquence of feeling will often produce more important and glorious results than the most elaborate and overpowering arguments.

An irreligious young man heard Mr. Whitefield without interest, until the preacher suddenly paused, then burst into a flood of tears, lifted up his hands and eyes, and exclaimed, "O, my hearers, the wrath to come!"—"Those words (said the young man) sank deep into my heart, like lead in the waters. I wept, and when the sermon was ended, retired alone. For days and weeks I could think of little else. Those awful words would follow me wherever I went. 'The wrath to come—to come!'" The result was, that the young man soon after made a public profession of religion, and became an eminent preacher.

I Have Thought of It.

So said a young lady who had been reminded by a pious mother of a neglected duty. "Ah, but thinking of it does not do it," said her mother. "True," answered the daughter, "I have found that it does not," and as soon as the opportunity occurred, the neglected duty was performed.

"I have thought of it." Ah, how many stop there, in the holy purpose of doing good!

A church member sees a brother go astray: "Have you conversed with your erring brother?" "No—I have thought of it."

"Do you know the state of mind of that young neighbor who is so constant at the prayer meeting? Have you had any serious conversation with him?"

"No, I have thought of it," is the chilling reply.

No doubt that erring brother has thought of reforming, and that impenitent neighbor has thought of repenting; but of what avail will it be, if their action do not correspond?

DEFECTIVE RELIGION.—A religion that never suffices to govern a man, will never suffice to save him; that which does not sufficiently distinguish one from a wicket world, will never distinguish him from a perishing world.—*Howe.*

Let not your hearts flatter you, nor the world comfort you, when God threatens you.

LIFE-GIVING TEXTS.

Suppose that each were to make in golden letters the text which has been to him the gate of heaven; the text through whose open lattice a reconciled God has looked forth on him, or through whose telescope he first has glimpsed the cross. The Ethiopian chamberlain would mark the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah; for it was when reading about the Lamb led to the slaughter, that his eyes were directed to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world, and he went on his way rejoicing.

The English martyr, Bilney, would indicate the faithful saying, "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I am the chief;" for it was in sight of these words that the burden fell from his back which fasts and penances rendered only more weighty.—There was a stricken deer who had long been panting for the water brooks, but he had yet found no comfort; when one day, listlessly taking up a Testament, it opened at the words, "Whom God has sent forth a propitiation, through faith, in his blood, to declare his righteousness for the sins that are past;" and instantly realized the sufficiency of the atonement, and embraced the Gospel. And doubtless He bard of Olney would signalize, by the most brilliant memorial, the spot where Sun of Righteousness first shone into his soul. "Now unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, be honor and glory for ever and ever; amen." These were the words which instantly converted into a living temple the calm and stately mind of Jonathan Edwards; and we may be sure that—like Jacob, who at Luz—would always see the light of the ladder lingering—every time he turned to the passage, even in his most cursory persal, the devout theologian would receive a surviving trace of that manifestation which into his vacant, wistful soul brought "the only wise God," and in glorifying that God, give him an object worthy the vastest powers and the longest existence.—*James Hamilton, D. D.*

Three Score Years and Ten!

We notice in a late number of the Western Christian Advocate an announcement on the death of Mrs. REBECCA KEYSER, at Zanesville, Ohio, formerly of Baltimore, Md. She had reached the ripe old age of eighty-five years, seventy of which, she had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Having united with the church at the early age of fifteen. Thus God, through "three score years and ten," had preserved and comforted his handmaid, who trusted Him. "Her life was truly exemplary—her death tranquil." What a large range of years to look back upon, spent in the service of her master; and what an encouragement to the young to start early in the Christian life.

A Lesson for the Self-Righteous.

It is no uncommon thing for men to flatter themselves that God cannot be displeased with them because they have omitted to do a great many bad deeds, which they would have done, had they not been restrained by the fear of the law or of public opinion. The soundness of such morality is very well exhibited in Lessing's parable of "The wolf on his death bed."

"A wolf lay at his last gasp, and was reviewing his past life. "It is true," said he, "I am a sinner, but yet, I hope not one of the greatest. I have done evil but I have also done much good. Once, I remember, a bleating lamb that had strayed from the flock, came so near me, that I might easily have throttled it; but I did it no harm.

"I can testify to all that," said his friend, the fox, who was helping him prepare for death. "I remember perfectly all the circumstances. *It was just at the time when you were so dreadfully choked with that bone in your throat.*"

THE COMMANDMENTS.

The late Dr. Lockart, of the College Church, Glasgow, when travelling in England, was sojourning in an inn when the Sabbath came round. On entering the public room, and about to set out to church, he found twe gentlemen preparing for a game of chess. He addressed them in words to this effect:

"Gentlemen, have you locked up your portmanteans carefully?" "No. What! are there thieves in this house?"

Answer: "I did not say that, only I was thinking that if the waiter comes in and finds you making free with the fourth Commandment, he may think of making free with the eighth Commandment."

Upon this, the gentlemen said, "There is something in that," and so laid aside their game.

GOD COUNTS.

A brother and sister were playing in the dining-room, when their mother set a basket of cakes on the tea-table and went out.

"How nice they look," said the boy, reaching to take one. His sister earnestly objected, and even drew back his hand, repeating that it was against their mother's direction.

"She did not count them," said he.

"But perhaps God did," answered the sister.

So he withdrew from the temptation, and sitting down, seemed to meditate. "You are right," replied he, looking at her with a cheerful, yet serious air, "God does count. For the Bible says, the "hairs of our head, are all numbered."—*S. S. Advocate.*

SATAN A FISHERMAN.

I was sometime since walking upon the wharf where a fishing boat lay, and as I was passing and re-passing, the master was uttering tremendous oaths. At length I turned to him and, standing beside his boat said:

"Sir, I am unacquainted with your business. What kind of fish are these?"

"They are codfish," replied he.

"How long are you usually out in order to obtain your load?"

"Two or three weeks," he answered.

"At what price do you sell them?"

He informed me.

"Well, have you had hard work to obtain a living in this way?"

"Yes, hard work," said he.

"With what do you bait these fish?"

"With clams.

"Did you ever catch mackerel?"

"Yes."

"Well, now did you ever catch a fish without bait?"

"Yes," said he, "I was out last year, and one day when I was fixin' my line the bare hook fell into the water, and the fool took hold of it, and I drew him in."

"Now sir," said I, "I have often thought that Satan was very much like a fisherman. He always baits his hook with that kind of bait which different sorts of sinners like best, but when he would catch a profain swearer, he does not take the trouble to put on bait at all, for the fool will always bite at the bare hook."

He was silent. His countenance was solemn; and after a pause, as I turned to go away, I heard him say to one standing by him—

"I guess that's a minister."—*People's Organ.*

VALUE OF TIME.

Few men place a proper value on time. "I have lost a day," was the sad lamentation of a Roman emperor. Had the Austrians known the value of five minutes, said Napoleon, he would never have gained the splendid victory of Rivoli. In every thing is time squandered, but in nothing is the loss so great as in religion. The great moral victories and defeats of the world, says a writer, often turn upon minutes.

"Crises come, the seizing of which is victory, the neglect of which is ruin.—Men may loiter, but time flies, and life flies on the wings of time, and all the great interests of life are speeding on with the sure and silent tread of destiny. The road to hell "is paved with good intentions." Did we but do to-day the good which we purpose to do to-morrow, how changed would be the face of the world! What groanings and wailings over sin would instantly beat on our startled ears! What splendid schemes of benevolence would instantly start into consummation! But to-morrow comes, and finds us even more unprepared for the purposed reformation than yesterday; and "thus on till wisdom is pushed out of life." Seize the present; do to-day the possible good of to-day, and then to-morrow will bring both a large field of action, and a richer moral preparation, and life will advance on a perpetually ascending scale of beneficence and happiness.

THE CHILD'S FAITH.

We had a long, cold ride, and I was very tired. After a short interview with the friends to whom our visit was paid, we retired to our chamber. Our little son, a lively, restless child, not yet three years old, was with us, and not at all inclined to sleep. At length I said to him:

"Charley, mother is sick and tired, and cannot talk to-night."

"Ma," said the little fellow, "God can make you well, can't he? Shall I ask him?"

"Yes, my son," I replied. Then the little fellow started up in the cold room, and kneeling down on the bedclothes, folded his little hands and prayed, "O, good heavenly Father, please to make dear mother well by morning, for Jesus' sake." After this, he crept back into his bed, and in a few moments he was fast asleep.

Next morning he woke with the earliest light; and, waking me, said, "Are you well, this morning, mother?"

"Yes, my son, I feel very well, indeed, this morning."

"O, I know you would," said he, clapping his hands for joy. "I knew you would, for I prayed to God to make you well, and Jesus always hears little children when they pray."

Often have I recalled my little boy's faith, and wished that the same child-like confidence in the promise of God were mine.

A Child Beaten to Death by a Priest.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, of the 20th inst., states that a German child named Barbara Forman had died from the effects of a severe beating, received at the hands of her teacher in the St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) parish school, who is also a Priest. An inquest had been held and the following verdict returned:

"That the deceased came to her death in consequence of whipping and beating received from and by the hands of Frederick Baner, on or about the 31st of September, A. D., 1856. The said whipping and beating having been done with a stick or other weapon."

The sole cause of the offence against the poor child was having attended the Protestant Ragged Sunday School.

THE GOSPEL IS ALL.

Rev. Thos. H. Stockton, on a late visit to Philadelphia, stood between two of its churches—and moralizes:—

"There stand the two churches, each one bearing an honored name—St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church and the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church! the latter costing about $50,000, the latter about $350,000! the cheaper one handsome and comfortable enough, and the other more artistic, comprehensive and complete, in its principals and adjuncts, than we can attempt to describe. May the pure Gospel be so preached in both of them, that it may prove to be the power of God, through faith, unto the salvation of all who hear it! Stone is nothing, wood is nothing, glass is nothing, paint is nothing, and all manner of drapery is nothing—the Gospel of Christ, of God, of the Spirit, and of salvation, this is all. This turns a barn into the Holy of Holies, and makes many a tented grove like the New Jerusalem in the midst of heaven."

Horrible State of Affairs in Africa.

The Rev. Mr. Beachman, a member of the London Wesleyan Mission, has recently returned from a visit to Africa, and in a sketch of the negroes inhabiting the Gold Coast and its vicinity, which we find in the Honolulu Religious Journal, he furnishes a picture exceeding in horrors anything we had yet believed of beings wearing the human form. Who can read without a shudder of such bloody deeds and Pandemonium customs as those which he records:

"Scarce any one of their bloody customs has been abandoned since they first became known to Europeans. They will even pave their court-yards, palaces and even streets or market places of their villages or towns with the skulls of those butchered in the wars, at feasts, funerals, or as sacrifices to Bossom. When Adahanzen died, two hundred and eighty of his wives were butchered before the arrival of his successor, which put a stop to it, only to increase the flow of blood and the number of deaths in other ways. The remaining living wives were buried alive, amid dancing, singing, and bewailing, the noise of muskets, horns, yells, groans and screeches. The victims were marched along with large knives passed through their cheeks. The The executioners struggle for the bloody office, while the victims look on and endure with apathy.

"Upon the death of a king's brother, four thousand lives were thus sacrificed. Upon the death of a king of Ashantee, a general massacre takes place, and there can be no computation of the number of victims. At their Tam-customs, Mr. Bowditch, (another Englishman) witnessed a horrible sight. Every executioner, or noble, sacrificed a slave as he entered the gate. Heads and skulls formed the ornaments in their possession. The blood of the victims is collected and quaffed as a delicious beverage. The King of Dahomey paves the approaches to his palace and the battlements of his castles with the skulls of his victims, and the great Fetiche Tree at Bodagra, has its wide-spread branches laden with human carcasses and limbs."

Attempt to Print a Perfect Book.

"Whether such a miracle as an immaculate edition of a classical author does exist," says one, "I have never learnt; but an attempt has been made to obtain this glorious singularity, and was as nearly realized as is perhaps possible—the magnificent edition of Os Lusiadas of Camoens by Don Jose Sousa in 1817. This amateur spared no prodigality of cost and labor, and flattered himself that, by the assistance of Didot, not a single typographical error should be found in that splendid volume.

"But an error was afterwards discovered in some of the copies, occasioned by one of the letters in the word Lusitano having got misplaced during the working of one of the sheets. It must be confessed that this was an accident or misfortune rather than an error."

The celebrated Foulises, of Glasgow, attempted to print a work, which should be a perfect specimen of typographical accuracy. Every precaution was taken to secure the decided result. Six experienced proof-readers were employed, who devoted hours to the reading of each page; and after it was thought to be perfect, it was posted up in the hall of the university, with a notification that a reward of fifty pounds would be paid to any person who could discover an error. Each page was suffered to remain two weeks in the place where it had been posted, before the work was printed, and the printers thought they had attained the object for which they had been striving. When the work was issued, it was discovered that several errors had been committed, one of which was in the first line of the first page. The Foulis editions of classical works are still much prized by scholars and collectors.

SIN.—Sin is the sickness of the soul, and CHRIST the only physician that can cure it of the *leprosy* of profaneness, the *fever* of concupiscence, the *dropsy* of covetousness, the *frenzy* of pride, the *lethargy* of [illegible], the *fever* of [illegible], and the *palsy* of unbelief.

God tells you, if you repent you shall find mercy; and will you not believe him? Because thou hast been a sinner, will thou make God a liar?

If you would not go to hell, you must know that you have deserved it.

Do not think to begin to live, when thou art ready to die.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

[illegible]

Thank God, the Church has not lost the last six months. Notwithstanding gloomy predictions, that the political campaign would swallow up every other thought, the religious campaign has been persistently and gloriously maintained. A more general, genuine religious interest than has pervaded our churches, throughout summer and fall, we have never known. Our own Revival columns and those of contemporary Advocates, have told cheeringly.

The waning fires on many campgrounds throughout the South, have been kindled afresh. Thousands of precious souls have professed converting grace and been added to the Church.

Those Christians who have kept their party zeal in check—been moderate in politics and had time to attend to religion—have taken just as good care of the country as their neighbors who suffered themselves to be carried away by excitement. Now the Presidential election is over, some of these must have rebuking feelings for past immoderation.

But, let bygones be bygones, brethren. If you have allowed yourself to feel coldly, suspiciously, unkindly to any, hasten to be reconciled. Brush away the cobwebs from the chamber of your hearts. Much friction and chafing of spirits has occurred the last few months. The sooner we do away with all traces of it in church and community, the better. It were a sad, unjust reflection on our political blessings to say that a faithful, vigilant, American citizen could not be an exemplary Christian too.

Let your moderation be known to all men. No business, or duty, or calling, ever suffered by this apostolic rule being observed.

The Lord is at hand. The places that know us now, will soon know us no more. The fleeting interests and jarring strifes of time will fade away into eternity. Let us chasten our earthly moods by looking to the things not seen.

OUR CITY CHURCHES.

The protracted meeting in Carondelet-st. Methodist Church having concluded with good results, similar exercises are held at Morean-st. and Felicity-st. Churches. Several souls have been converted at both. The pastors and members are much encouraged. Congregations are good, and so is the state of religious feeling in the community.

We have never known the Methodist Churches in New Orleans—American, German, and Colored—in a more prosperous condition; pastors and people enjoy excellent harmony, and work together. The Word of God is regularly and faithfully dispensed every Sabbath, in this City, from ten Methodist pulpits.

When brethren and friends from the country visit the city this season, as thousands do, we remind them that, in all these churches, seats are free. Not only in the public congregations are they at home, but the class-meetings and prayer-meetings through the week are open to their fellowship.

And if any come to reside, even for a few months, bring your church letters, and don't forget to hand them in.

O, that the Church resident here could have the support and alliance of the Church visitant! The moral power would tell.

An Outrage.—Dr. Scott, whilom of this city, is not in good odor with the friends of the Vigilance Committee, in San Francisco. Dr. Scott's letter against the Vigilance Committee, was published in Philadelphia. When it reached California, the Committee had accomplished its work and disbanded in honor. The San Francisco Herald says: "On yesterday morning—the morning of Good Holy Day—was perpetrated in the streets of this city, an outrage so damnable and disgraceful that as Californians we are pained and humiliated to be compelled to record it. The Reverend Doctor Scott, a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, was hung in effigy from a lamp-post opposite the church of which he is the reverend pastor, on Bush street, near Montgomery. The deed was committed before daylight, and about 6 o'clock the effigy was cut down."

Death of Dr. Watson.—Rev. James V. Watson, Editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, is no more. He died at his residence in Chicago, on the 7th ult. The assistant editor, in announcing the mournful intelligence of his death, says: "The disease from which he suffered so long and so much—the asthma—some month since assumed the form of chronic bronchitis, then of pulmonary consumption, and for the last eight weeks he suffered from a sympathetic chronic diarrhœa.

IT PAYS.

Education, conducted under the auspices and patronage of the Church seems to answer the demand of this utilitarian age—It pays. Prof. Lane, at the last Commencement of Wesleyan University, gave some of the results. We hope, in time, to reckon like results, in the history of our Southern institutions:

As I have looked over the catalogue of more than 600 names of those who have gone forth from our halls, and have noted the posts of honor and places of usefulness that they are occupying, I have felt proud to be a son of the Wesleyan.—We are still young; it is only 23 years since the first small band of 6 left these classic shades, and already our brethren are found in almost every State and Territory of this great republic, doing good service in the cause of religion, of education, and of freedom. If time permitted, it would be a pleasure to take our triennial catalogue and trace the fortunes of the successive classes. But it is not my intention on this festive occasion to consume much of your time. I shall only furnish you with a few statistics, which may serve as text to some who may follow me.

The university has already furnished 10 Presidents of colleges; one of whom has deceased, and three have retired upon their laurels, and 36 professors of colleges, of whom 25 are now in active service;—35 academies and classical schools are at the present time supplied with principals from our body, and more than 140 are now employed as teachers in our various institutions;—35 are members of the bar, and about 20 are disciples of Esculapius; 179 are ministers of the Gospel, of whom 130 are members of Conference, and 19 are of other denominations.

The members of Conference are distributed as follows:—

New England Conferences,	43
New York and New York East,	23
Troy and Black River,	11
Conferences in Western New York,	16
Baltimore, Ohio and Philadelphia,	7
Southern Conferences,	7
Western Conferences,	17
California, Liberia and China,	6

We have, therefore, in the New England Conferences, 43; New York patronizing Conferences, 36; other Conferences, 45; Foreign, 6.

The alumni of all the different professions are, as far as we have been able to ascertain, located as follows:—

Connecticut,	64
Massachusetts,	60
Other New England States,	37
In New England,	161
New York,	135
Other Middle States,	31
In Middle States,	166
Southern States,	43
Western States,	59
California and Oregon,	10
British Possessions,	6
China, Liberia and Germany,	3
	448

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.

This body held its last Session in Huntsville, Ala., Bishop Andrew presiding.—Bishop Soule was also present. Action on a Biblical Institute, laid over, as our readers have been informed, from last year, was taken formally. We quote from the Nashville C. Advocate:—

This day having been set apart for the consideration of the report on Ministerial Education, made last year by the Committee on Education, the following substitute was offered by the Rev. Dr. Rivers, President of the Florence Wesleyan University, and, after a protracted discussion, was adopted by a large majority, viz:

"Whereas, The General Conference of 1854 recommended to the colleges and schools under our care, the establishment of a department of Biblical Literature and Ecclesiastical History, as a part of the regular course of study:

"*Resolved*, That the Tennessee Annual Conference cordially approve the recommendation, as being in conformity with the course pursued by Mr. Wesley, Bishops Coke and Asbury, and in harmony with the usage of the primitive Church from the apostolic age and as being calculated to produce a well-indoctrinated and stable membership, and an intelligent and useful ministry; and will cooperate in an endeavor to establish one or more such departments of instruction.

"*Resolved*, That such departments of sacred learning should be so endowed that no charge shall be made for the instructions therein imparted, either to regular course students, or irregulars, who may receive instruction in those departments only.

"*Resolved*, That an agent be appointed to secure the necessary endowment fund, under the direction of a committee of five, who shall have power to regulate the agent's compensation and general mode of action, and to determine the location and connection of the proposed chair or department, and, in connection with the trustees of such institution as they may select, to appoint a professor; and to put the department into operation when they may deem it expedient to do so.

"*Resolved*, That it is not intended by this action to favor, either directly or indirectly, the establishment of a theological school, nor to make the course of biblical literature exclusive, but to have it a part of the regular course."

On motion of Dr Rivers, the following brethren, A. [illegible] Green, J. B. West, G. D. Taylor, J. W. Hann[illegible] and J. W. Allen, were appointed as the committee contemplated in the resolutions in reference to the establishment of a Department of Biblical Literature and Ecclesiastical History. Upon inquiry made of Dr. Rivers, he stated that the Florence Wesleyan University was modelled as far as practicable after the Virginia University, and that a student can pursue a regular course and be graduated in any department, without reference to attendance on the others. It may be added here, the commitee stated informally that they had determined to connect the proposed department with the Florence Wesleyan University.

At the missionary Anniversary $1200 were raised; at the Tract, $300. There has been a decrease in membership on the whole—though an increase of whites.

APPOINTMENTS.

Nashville District.—Wm. D. F. Sawrie, P. E.

Nashville—McKendree, Adam S. Riggs.
" Andrew, Caleb B. Davis.
" Spruce Street, Wm. R. Warren.
" Elysian Grove, Wm. Large,
" Colored Charge, Thos. N. Lankford.
" German Mission, Phillip Barth.
Nashville Cir., Wm. P. Hickman.
Harpeth, John G. Ray.
Franklin Sta., Welborn Mooney.

Edgefield District.—Alex. L. P. Green, P. E.
Hobson, Sam'l D. Baldwin; F. E. Pitts, sup.
Edgefield Charge and City Mission, Wm. C. Johnson, John A. Ellis; Elisha Carr, sup.
White's Creek, John K. Woodson; Jos. S. Malone, sup.
Fountain Head, Wm. Randle.
Drake's Creek, Miss., Mortimer B. Pearson.
Sycamore, Miss., Abram B. Coke.
J. B. McFerrin, Editor of Nashville Christian Advocate, and member of Quarterly Conference for Hobson Charge.

Lebanon District.—Lewis C. Bryna, P. E.
Lebanon Sta., Simon P. Whitten; John Kelly, sup.
Lebanon Cir., Jos. Willis.
Union, David C. Kelley.
Shady Grove, Niarod A. Keyes; Russel Eskew sup.
Sumner Cir. and African Miss., Burkett F. Ferrel, Lewis H. Grubbs.
Gallatin Sta., Rob't C. Hatton.
Goose Creek, Joel Whitten, John A. Edmonson.
Woodbury, John W. Judd.
Mill Creek, Mark W. Gray, one to be supplied.

Carthage District.—Ferdinand S. Petway, P. E.
Carthage, Dan'l P. Searcy.
Wartrace, Jos. B. Allison; Sam'l W. Moorland, sup.
Smith's Fork, John C. Putman, George L. Staley; Absalom H. Reams, sup.
Cumberland, John W. Tarrant, Carna Freeman.
Livingston, Wm. P. Nichols.
Mt. Pisgah, Wm. H. Riggan.
Sparta Cir., Rob't S. Hunter.
White Plains, Miss., Sam'l E. Randolph; William Jared, sup.
Short Mountain, Jno. A. Walkup.

McMinnville District.—Wm Dow, P. E.
Sparta Sta., Wm. C. Haislip.
Hickory Creek, Geo. D. Guinn, Benj. F. Humphries; Isaac C. Woodward, sup.
McMinnville Sta., Jerome B. Anderson.
Bedford, John J. Comer; John B. Stevenson, sup.
Tullahoma, Jesse J. Ellis; Allen Tribble, sup.
Winchester Sta., Francis A. Kimball.
Winchester Cir., Wm. H. Anthony; John J. Pittman, sup.
Salem, Dan'l H. Jones, John R. Abernathy.
Camden, Miss., Jas. H. Campbell.
Fayetteville Sta., Marcus G. Williams.

Murfreesboro' District.—S. S. Moody, P. E.
Murfreesboro' Sta., Wm. G. Dorris; Abram Overall, sup.
Stone's River, Jos. E. White; Albert J. Allen, sup.
Middleton, Alfred D. Parks, Jos. S. Malone; C. B. Faris, sup.
Shellyville Sta., Berry M. Stepheas; Thomas B. Marks, sup.
Shelbyville University, Alex. L. Hamilton.
Rich Valley, Sterling G. Cherry.
Rock Creek, Rob't M. Haggard; Lloyd Richardson, sup.
Cornersville Sta., Zachariah Parker; Jas. R. McClure, sup.
Fayettevills Cir., Ed. W. Coleman.
Stone's River, African Miss., Wm. P. Shaw.

Huntsville District.—Thos. W. Randle, P. E.
Huntsville Sta., Alex. R. Erwin.
Huntsville Female College, Geo. M. Everhart.
Madison, Thos. Wainwright, Rob't G. Linn; Ambrose F. Driskill, sup.
Madison, African Miss., Wm. P. Warren.
Maysvills Sta., Phil. L. Henderson; Jas. T Bartee, sup.
Vienna, Milus E. Johnston; Thos. H. Woodward, sup.
Claysville Miss., Cincinnatus V. Meador.
Marshall, Francis M. Hickman.
Larkinsville, Benj. A. Simms.
Bellefonte, Ed. P. Anderson.
Limestone, Wm. G. Hensley, Sterling H. Brown; Henry P. Turner.
Athens Sta., Richard P. Ransom; Jas. W. Allen, sup.
Tennessee Conference, Female Institute, to be supplied.
Limestone, African Miss., Arthur W. Smith.

Tuscumbia District.—Thos. Maddin, P. E.
Tuscumbia Sta., John R. Harwell.
Chickasaw, Martin Clark; Justinian Williams, sup.
Frankfort, Miss., And. J. B. Foster.
Russellville, Moses L. Whitten.
Franklin Cir., Geo. W. Winn, one to be supplied.
Morgan, Geo. W. Russel.
Decatur Sta., Rob't A. Wilson.
Somerville, John N. Allen.
Trinity, John S. Marks.

Florence District.—Wm. H. Browning, P. E.
Florence Sta., John Mathews.
Cypress, Elias M. Baker; W. G. Davis, sup.
Reserve, Jas. H. Richey.
Waterloo, Henry C. Wheeler.
Savannah, David H. Merryman, Matt. H. Fielding.
Pulaski Sta., Wm. Burr; G. D. Taylor, sup.
Shoal, Jas. L. Coleman.
Prospect, Wm. R. J. Husbands; Aaron J. Gilmore, sup.
Richland, John Sherril, Geo. S. Allen.
Florence Wesleyan University, Richard H. Rivers.

Columbia District.—John F. Hughes, P. E.
Columbia Sta., Isaac Milner; John B. Hamilton, sup.
Mt. Pleasant, Harrison A. Graves.
Duck River, Jos. M. P. Hickerson; Wm. H. Wilkes, sup.
Lawrenceburg, Coleman A. Harwell.
Lynnville, John S. Williams, Spencer C. Dickson.
Lewisburg Sta., Sam'l D. Ogburn.
Spring Hill Sta., Jas. D. Barbee; Rob't G Irvine, sup.
Spring Hill Cir., Nathan R. Gubard, Henry E. Poarch.
Wesley, Carrol C. Mayhew; John McCurdy, sup.
Tennessee Conference, Female College, Jared O. Church.

Centreville District.—Ab. F. Lawrence, P. E.
Centreville, Geo. W. Brown.
Swan, Jesse Luter.
Wayne, John T. W. Davis.
Linden, Miss., Thaddeus S. Duffel.
Piney, Miss., John H. Reynolds.
Waverly, John A. Coxe, Thomas F. Brown.
Yellow Creek, And. J. Woolridge.
Dover, Rob't T. McBride.

Clarksville District.—John W. Hanner, P. E.
Clarksville Sta., Alpheus Mizell; Jos. B. West, sup.
Clarksville Cir., Thos. J. Neely; Jos. D. Gwinn, sup.
Montgomery, Isaac B. Walton.
Cumberland Iron Works Sta., Jos. J. Pitts.
Dickson, Jos. G. Myers, Wm. T. Dye; Jordan Moore, sup.
Asbury, Robertson L. Fagan.
Red River, John A. Jones.
Springfield Sta., Jeremiah W. Cullom.
Garret W. Martin, Agent for the American Bible Society.
Moses M. Henele, Agent for Endowment Fund of Chair of Biblical Literature and Ecclesiastical History in Florence Wesleyan University.
Golmon Green, Agent for Tennessee Conference Tract Society.
John W. Timberlake, Jas. M. Wright, Joseph H. Stone, are transferred to Florida Conference.
Benj. F. White, Thos. B. White, Elam A. Stevenson, are transferred to Louisiana Conference.

Superannuated Preachers.—John Page, Rob't C. Jones, Stanford Lassiter, David W. Thompson, and Wm. J. Cooley.
Located.—Anderson G. Copeland, David R. Hooker, and Milton P. Brown.
Next Conference to be held at Murfreesboro', Tenn.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.

The eleventh session of the St. Louis Annual Conference convened at Charleston, Wednesday morning, Oct. 8th, Bishop Pierce in the chair.

By the St. Louis Christian Advocate, we learn that the total increase in the membership for the past year, within the bounds of this Conference, was one thousand six hundred and sixteen.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE PREACHERS.

St. Louis District—Robt. A. Young, P. E.
First Church—Charles B. Parsons.
Centenary—Enoch M. Marvin.
Mound—Wm. M. Leftwich.
Asbury—Joseph Boyle.
Wesley Chapel—Alvin Rucker.
Sixteenth Street—John C. Shackleford.
Christy Chapel and Grand Avenue—Edwin H. White.
Bremen Mission—Wm. R. Babcock.
Oak Hill and County Farm—John Whittaker.
St Louis Circuit—Thos. M. Finney.
Manchester Circuit—Jacob Ditzler, One to be supplied.
D. R. McAnally—Editor St. Louis Christian Advocate.
J. P. Nolan—Agent Bible Society, and attached to Quarterly Conference of Centenary Church.

Cape Girardeau Dist.—Wesley Browning, P. E.
Cape Girardeau Circuit—Henry S. Watts.
Ste. Genevieve Circuit—James Cumming.
Hillsboro' Circuit—John L. McFarland.
Potosi Circuit—Joseph Dines.
Fredericktown Circuit—Thomas James.
New Madrid and Colored Mission } M. R. Anthony. John Thomas, Jesse H. Cumming.
Wolf Island—James V. Hedenburg.
Charleston—Josiah McCary.
Benton—David L. Mayers.
Arcadia High School—Jerome C. Berryman, Sup't.

Boonville District—Daniel A. Leepre, P. E.
Boonville Station—A. A. Morrison.
Arrow Rock Circuit—Warren Wharton.
Saline Circuit—Nathaniel M. Talbott.
Georgetown Circuit—Josiah Godbey.
Versailles Circuit—J. B. H. Wooldridge.
Jefferson Circuit—Martin E. Paul.
Jefferson City Station—John H. Headlee.
California Circit—John D. Read.
Bell-Air Circuit—George M. Winton.

Lexington District.—Wm. M. Prottsman, P. E.
Lexington Station—To be supplied.
Willington Circuit—Wm. J. Brown.
Independence Station—John T. Peery.
Westport and Kansas—Alfred H. Powell.
Independence Circuit—Henry W. Webster, M. G. McMillan.
Harrisonville Circuit—W. H. Mobly, John W. Bond.
Columbus Circuit—S. S. Colburn.
Warrensburg Circuit—Wm. H. Porter.
Dover Circuit—Jos. W. Lewis.

Warsaw District—Robert A. Foster, P. E.
Warsaw Circuit—Joseph Bond.
Deepwater Circuit—Warren M. Pitts.
West Point Circuit—Fletchor Wells.
Nevada Circuit—David S. Proffitt.
Lamar Mission—To be supplied.
Fremont Circuit—Samuel S. Headlee.
Osceola—Wm. S. Woodard.
Buffalo—John Monroe, Mannen Duren.

Springfield District—Thomas T. Ashby, P. E.
Springfield Station—John W. Hawkins.
Springfield Circuit—James M. McGhee.
Bolivar Circuit—Nathaniel R. Peterson.
Mt. Vernon Circuit—Thomas Smith.
Carthage Circuit—Andrew M. Rader.
Neosho Circuit—Joseph O. Woods.
Aassville Mission—Milton Adkisson.
Ozark Circuit—James T. Thomson.
Forsyth Mission—John C. Thompson.
Hartsville Circuit—Arthur Hawkins, W. C. O'Howell.

Steelville District—James R. Burk, P. E.
Steelville Circuit—Howell E. Smith.
Richwoods Circuit—Wm. A. Rice, one to be supplied.
Union Circle—J. N. W. Springer, M. L. Maddy.
Lino Circuit—David J. Marquis.
Vienna Circuit—Daniel A. McKnight.
Lebanon Circuit—Marcus Arrington.
Robidoux Mission—Thomas Glanville
Houston—Lafayette M. Harris, John S. Spears.
Salem—Green Woods.

Greenville District—John L. Burchard, P. E.
Greenville Circuit—Henry N. Watts.
Bloomfield Circuit—Wm. Alexander.
Grand Prairie Circuit—Pinckney L. Turner.
Dallas Circuit—Turner H. Smith, David W. Reese.
Poplar Bluff Mission—Jonathan M. Wheeler.
Centerville Mission—To be supplied.
Doniphan—Wm. Griffin.
Thomasville—Travis O. Smith, Jas. Copeland, sup.
West Plains Mission—Jedediah B. Landreth.

REVIVALS.

Homer, La., Oct. 12, 1856.

Religion is gaining ground in the Circuit. Bro. Watkins, with the local preachers, has been laboring hard, and with great success. Since the last statement I made you, many have been added to the church. We have had a very interesting Camp-Meeting, at which about fifteen were converted. Considerable interest is felt upon the subject of politics, but there is no confliction between that and religion. The general determination seems to be, to vote for the strongest Southern man.

Armageddon is creating a good deal of interest in the prophecies. It appears to be in general favor. At any rate the opinion is, that if his interpretations are correct, his arguments are hard to refute. Brownlow is at work, and with his tremendous sledge, is smashing away at that "Wheel." In our town where the "Iron wheel" was extensively circulated, a proposition has been made to withdraw them all from the public, if the Methodists will but agree to lock up Brownlow.

The weather is now very warm, and appearance of rain. I hear of very little sickness.

Court has been in session nearly two months. The great Clements case, growing out of a runaway match, has occupied most of its time.

SILVICOLA.

Carthage Circuit,
Miss. Conference, Oct. 25, 1856.

In connection with the local brethren, we have received into the church forty-nine; we trust "such as shall be saved." Bro's Fryer, S. Wells, and Father Isaac Wells, have been among the most efficient, especially the latter, whose history and that of Methodism are about commensurate in this region; he has by "reason of strength" neared four-score, and has faithfully during the past summer, "borne the heat and burden of the day," as he loves all, and by all greatly beloved. When raised to the church triumphant *he will be missed*, but "his works will follow him." The reception of members into full connection, the sacrament, and the adjustment of several church difficulties, have received attention. Our P. E., Bro. Harris, has been with us regularly, spent five days on his last visit, and is generally beloved.

JNO. J. CLARK.

Bastrop, La. Con., Sept. 22, 1856.

We have held four protracted meetings at different points on the Circuit, including in all 24 days. Some 20 accessions and several happy conversions, with the church much revived. We had some precious times—blessings right from the Lord,

J. PIPES.

Plaquemine, La., Oct. 31, 1856.

We have just closed a protracted meeting on Bayou Poydras, where we were greatly blessed, and a church established. Our second quarterly meeting was held there in June, and we received six into the church; we were assisted by Bro. Crenshaw of Baton Rouge. Bro's Keener and Susat were with us at this last, and did good work. We received nineteen whites and eight colored, on probation, giving at that place twenty-five whites; and we believe a more steady and promising community cannot be found. We believe there were some seven or eight converted. To God be all the glory.

H. AVERY.

New Iberia Circuit, Louisiana Conference.

The third quarterly meeting for the New Iberia Circuit, came off on the 4th and 5th inst. at Perry's Bridge. The P. E. was present, in the spirit of his work, and in addition to his services, we had with us Bro. Alexander of Opelousas, and Dr. Fontain of AuLarge Mission. The meeting was commenced in good earnest and continued in the same spirit until Tuesday evening, during which time, twenty persons professed conversion, and an accession of fourteen to the church, the other six belonging to the church previously. The last evening of the meeting was truly a glorious time. The congregation was small, it having rained all the evening. When mourners were invited to the altar, every sinner in the house, amounting to eight, came forward, and in less than two hours, the last of the number was converted.

During the meeting, we received in subscription and cash, $147 35. The best collection I ever saw, all things considered.

J. W. WATERS.

California.

The California Christian Advocate contains the following:

A camp-meeting was held by Rev. Mr. Fulton, of the M. E. Church, South, in Buckner's neighborhood, on the upper Stockton road, some 14 miles south of Sacramento city.

The meeting commenced on the 22 ult., and continued two weeks. The attendance was not large, but those who came behaved well and listened most attentively to the ministry of the word. As the result of the meeting, ten souls experienced the blessing of pardon. The members of the church present sought earnestly for a deeper work of grace, and were greatly blessed and strengthened of the Lord.

A tent, fifteen feet wide and sixty feet in length, was pitched upon the ground and used as a preaching place at night. Meals were furnished free to all in attendance, to meet the expense of which a collection was taken up at the meeting.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South:

Gaston Colored Mission, Ala. Conf.

I now send you the report of the state of this Mission for the third quarter of the current year. I have on the Mission 6 appointments, all filled on Sabbath, 75 members in full connection; 30 probationary members; 175 children catechised; baptised 35 children and 12 adults. I preach to some ten or twelve hundred persons, several have professed faith in Christ. There is work enough in this region of country to employ several Missionaries, if owners of negroes only felt, as they should, their responsibility to God. Much more might be accomplished by the Missionary now in this field of labor, if he could have the hearty co-operation of the patrons; but alas, there is a fearful amount of discord where there should be a united effort upon the part of all. Some of the planters are highly pleased, and will do all they can to sustain the Mission. The sons of Ham, fully appreciate the worth of the Gospel to themselves and families; and I do think if their owners withhold it from them, they will be guilty before God. This Mission ought to succeed. It is interesting and doing well. But will the patrons sustain the Missionary? Here is the point. "You may preach to, and catechise my negroes, but I will not pay any thing for it." I have received $22 50 all told. Some will do their duty, others will not. Well, they must settle that account with God.

T. Y. ARMSTRONG.

Pickens County, Alabama Conference.

We have had good times on the Sipsey Mission this year. The Lord has revived his work at every appointment but one, and we have an appointment out for a protracted meeting at that, and expect a good work. At Shilo, we had a good meeting, 25 professed religion 29 accessions, and about 20 got a home. The other meetings were good, and many professed and were added to the church. 25 children baptized this quarter, and many adults; and thank God I have not had to go into Jordan this year, notwithstanding John's folk's are all round me, and armed with Grave's iron wheel, or more correctly speaking, his lying wheel. I think when he published that work the devil shot breech foremost.

JULIUS N. GLOVER.

Putting the System Together.

"I am a Universalist," said a boasting fellow, "and you orthodox are not fair in saying that our system is inconsistent with reason," as he addressed one who held an opposite system. "But I will prove the irrationality of your system," said his friend. "You believe that Christ died for all men?" "Yes." "You don't believe there is a hell?" "No." "No punishment hereafter?" "No; men are punished for their sins in this life."

"Now, put your 'rational' system together, if you can. It is just this, that Christ died to save all men from nothing at all! Not from hell, because there is none; not from punishment in the future state of being, for he receives his whole punishment in this life. Yours is the maniac effort of seeing a man on dry land, in no danger of being drowned, and at an immense expense, throwing to him ropes and life preservers. What glaring absurdity! Your boasted religion is stark infidelity! If you believed the Bible, you would believe as I do."

Peter's and Paul's Tears.—Many extol Peter's tears; give me Paul's. Peter's tears were of *penitence*; Paul's were of *kindness*. Peter's tears were *good*; Paul's *better*. Peter's were shed for *his own* sin and misery; Paul's for the sin and misery of *others*. Peter's were the tears of a *sinner*; Paul's those of a *saint*—the *same* as *Christ's* tears were when he beheld Jerusalem—such tears as God puts in his bottle. Oh, to be daily such a weeper!

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MARRIAGES.

By the Rev. J. Mathews, 28th Oct., Rev. T. W. Cattle, to Miss Z. Josephine Correan, of St. Bernard Parish.

Married—October 25th, at Enon, Macon Co., Alabama, by the Rev. A. T. M. Handy, Mr. H. Bertier, to Miss Julia T. DeBose, daughter of H. DeBose, Esq., of the former place.

Married—Oct. 16th, 1856, by the Rev. John Ryes, Mr. John G. Williams, to Miss Ann E. Ware, both of Morehouse, La.

Married—Dr. W. B. Washington, to Miss Lucy Nelson, by Rev. R Y Rew, on the 21st Oct. All of Sumpter Co., Ala.

Married—By Rev. J. H. Chaney, in the Parish of Caldwell, La., October 18th, at the residence of Judge C. J. Morgan, Mr. Oliver T. Morgan, to Miss Julia Keene.

Married—By same, on the 22d of October, at the residence of Mr. John H. Martin, Mr. Thomas J Gilmore, to Miss Mary Lavila Martin.

Married—By the same, on the 23d October, at Swan Lake, on Thursday night, at Prayer Meeting, Mr John A Trimble, to Miss Emily K Cleny. All of the Parish of Carroll, La.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE PRESIDING ELDERS AND MISSIONARIES IN THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Dear Brethren, please attend to your *Missionary Reports.*—Will the presiding elders remind all the Missionaries in their several districts, of the duty of reporting fully the state of their missions and some of our missions are in charge of local brethern who do not attend conference; brethern see to it that your reports are there the first day whether you go or not.

I want the following items,

1st. No. of missions in each district,

2nd. No. of Church buildings in each Mission and their value,

3rd. No. of Societies in each mission and Sunday Schools.

4th. No. of members in each society, white and black.

5th. No. of people who attend preaching in each mission,

6th. No. of colored children catechised in each mission.

7th. Amount of money collected by the support of each mission in its own bounds and amount expended; together with all information of an interesting character that can be furnished.

W. P. BARTON.

Secretary of Missionary Society, Miss. Conference.

N.B. I will be prepared at conference to furnish certificates of membership for all the members of the Parent missionary Society who have not received them. The Brethrea will benefit the society and confer a favor on their friends by bringing up the names and getting certificates. B.

LIST OF REMITTANCES.

Receipts of the New Orleans Christian Advocate, for the month of Oct., 1856.

A.		F S Holt	2 00
Mrs Atkins	$2 00	P Haskew	10 00
R. Allison	5 00	A J & T C Heard	4 00
R F. Alexander	8 00	W J Hutchinson	1 00
L Anderson	10 50	W C Hearn	6 00
R S. Abernathy	4 00	E Harrison	2 00
B.		R H Herbert	15 00
O. R. Blue	15 00	**K.**	
J. B. Bowen	2 00	N Kule	2 00
C.		J J Koger	10 00
J. G. Carlisle	7 00	S Keown	4 00
Clark	2 00	J C Kirk	2 45
S Carlisle	7 50	**L.**	
G. L. Crosby	6 00	T Lowery	5 00
R. C. B. Connery	6 00	**M.**	
R F. Collins	2 00	W Meanifee	5 00
J. Callahan	2 50	R McGrath	2 00
O. Carraway	10 00	E B McClelen	15 00
R.T. Curd	10 00	C K Marshall	30 00
A. Capell	2 00	H H Montgomery	5 00
D.		**P.**	
T. Decelle	2 00	J Price	5 00
Mrs. Decelle	2 00	R Parven	4 00
W. Dear	2 00	W J Porteveat	2 00
P. H. Diefenworth	4 00	**Q.**	
G. W. Davis	3 00	H M Quin	3 50
E.		**R**	
W. J. Edwards	2 00	J W Rush	4 00
J. E. Evans	2 00	L A Reed	7 50
J. English	5 00	W Riley	7 00
F.		J Y Register	5 00
J. Fears	2 00	S Rotan	2 00
Dr. Foster	2 00	**S**	
C H Fullilove	2 00	J A Swift	2 00
W. Ford	5 00	S Simmons	3 00
G.		S W Spooner	2 00
A Garrett	1 00	**T**	
A M Graham	2 00	E M G Turnley	2 00
L Garrett	12 50	D J Thomas	10 00
E J Guice	2 00	**V**	
J G Guice	2 00	L Vick	2 00
J B Gordan	8 00	J W Vick	2 00
E W Griswold	10 00	**W**	
J M Grace	4 00	B S Woodward	3 00
Mrs Gale	2 00	J H Waters	20 00
H		W W Wilkins	2 00
J W Hightowr	4 00	F White	10 00

Dr. Bell's Opinion of Hostetter's Bitters.—Shawneetown, Ill., April 4th, 1856.—Some months since, while recovering from an attack of Remittent fever, I was requested to try Hostetter's Bitters, as an article peculiarly suited to the condition of convalescents from fever. It is but simple justice to say that it restored the powers of my digestive organs, and at the same time kept my bowels gently open. I have no hesitancy in saying, that hitherto, in using it in my practice, it has in every case where I have ordered it, acted like a charm. In thus speaking freely of it, I far, from puff a patent medicine, an article ill by no means claims to be.

SANDFORD BELL, M. D.

☞ Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Piles.—Philadelphia, March 1, 1853.—Dr. C. M. Jackson.—Dear Sir: For the past two years I have been severely afflicted with the Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Piles, suffering constantly the pains and inconvenience attendant upon such complaints, without energy, being scarcely able to attend to my business. I used a great deal of medicine, with no apparent change, until I used your "Hoofland's German Bitters." They have entirely cured me. I am now entirely free from pain and ache of any kind, and feel like a new man in every respect, and unhesitatingly recommend your Bitters to all invalids. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN R. CORY, 12 Lagrange Place.

☞ See Advertisement. nov8-1t

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SOME ACCOUNT OF THE WORK OF GOD IN FAYETTE DIST., MISS. CONF.

VARIOUS CIRCUITS—MEETINGS—SINGING MEN AND WOMEN—EFFECT OF PREACHING HOLINESS IN PROMOTING REVIVALS.

Dear Bro. McTyeire—I have now completed my fourth round on this District for the cutent year, except attending the quarterly meetings on Georgetown and Bayou Pierre Circuits, and present reports from the Brethren in charge of those Circuits, enable me to give an encouraging account of the work there. Brother Ercanbrock reports that between eighty and one hundred have been added to the Church on the Georgetown Circuit; about one hundred and twelve converted or reclaimed, and several have obtained the blessing of entire sanctification, while many others are earnestly seeking to be "cleansed from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit," that they may "perfect holiness in the fear of God."

Brother Johnson, of Bayou Pierre Circuit, reports up to the 17th inst., that, during the previous eight weeks, over seventy whites had been converted, and a sufficient number of blacks to bring the aggregate number up to one hundred; about thirty-five widles, and as many colored members had been admitted on probation; several well marked cases of sanctification had occurred, which had encouraged many others to seek that higher state of gospel holiness.

We held the fourth quarterly meeting on Coles Creek Circuit at Bettegrove which continued four days, and was made a great blessing to the more spiritual members of the church, but I regret to say, we have had no special revival on this Circuit the present year.

Bro. A. B. Nicholson gives a good report of several churches on Scotland Circuit, especially Sweet water, where they were enjoying a good revival some weeks ago. We had our fourth quarterly meeting for this Circuit at Bethesda, which was protracted through the week, and was a profitable time to the membership, but the nett proceeds did not come up to our anticipations.

At the Otoposa Camp-Meeting on Pearl River Circuit, we had a time of spiritual joy and holy triumph. God was with his people of a truth. Including some reclamations about forty were converted, ten or twelve professed to be "cleansed from all sin," and to be "filled with all the fullness of God." Thirty-five whites, and eighteen colored members were admitted on trial.

My next quarterly meeting was at Darlington, on Helena Circuit, and lasted four days. It was a seasons of high religious enjoyment to the faithful few. The congregation was very attentive to the word preached, and on several occasions there was a general feeling of tenderness, and several earnest seekers appeared again and again at the altar, but none professed to find peace in believing, that I am aware of. The most encouraging of the meeting was a manifest determination among the members to seek after more personal holiness, and a more universal conformity of heart and life to the precepts of the gospel. I felt such unction and faith in preaching at that meeting, I cannot believe our labor was in vain. Some will yet rise up to bless God that they were there.

I left Darlington on the 14th inst. and discoursed to an attentive little congregation in Liberty that evening. My next and last appointment was at Adam's Camp-Meeting on Amite Circuit. We commenced on Friday evening the 17th inst., and the meeting increased in interest and spiritual triumphs to the last. The deep solemnity and tender emotions which pervaded the congregation while you were preaching on Monday, more fully appeared during the afternoon and night services in the form of many clearly marked conversions. The last report from the altar on Monday night, and what I saw on Tuesday morning, satisfied me that most, if not all the "mourners in Zion" had already obtained "beauty for ashes, and the oil of joy for mourning." That sort of material appearing scarce, at eleven o'clock, an additional sermon was preached to the Church, on the doctrine of sanctification, and the experimental phase of the subject was presented to the believer's view. God sanctioned his own saving and sanctifying truth, and seeing that many in the congregation were all a thirst for full redemption in the blood of Jesus, they were invited to kneel in the altar and unitedly seek it. The altar was soon crowded, and great earnestness was manifested by many to obtain at once this higher state of redeeming grace. Several brethren and sisters who already enjoyed the blessing of perfect love, now came into the altar, and by their songs, prayers, and exhortations, encouraged this new class of seekers to believe, and enter at once into the rich inheritance of salvation from all sin, and the bliss of loving God with all the heart. The earnest struggle became more intense, until many were prostrated in the altar like men slain in battle, and the rigid muscles, the icy hand, and pallied countenance, told that the work of the sanctifying Spirit was powerful within. The glorious result was that many professed to be cleansed from all in-bred sin, and to realize "the love of Christ which passeth knowledge."

I would be glad to relate many thrilling incidents connected with our revivals, illustrative of the awakening, converting, and sanctifying grace of God, but neither my time, nor your space will permit it at present.

There is one feature in our revivals this year in this District, that excites our gratitude to God, and renews our confidence in the stability and future success of our branch of the general church. I refer to the reappearance, not only in the pulpit, but also in the hearts of the people, of the truly evangelical doctrine of Christian perfection, as set forth by our standard authors, and heretofore verified in the experience of so many of our most trustworthy members. Let the church be as holy in her ministry and membership as the Bible requires her to be, and her glorious and triumphant march will be onward to the "perfect day."

In some portions of our Zion we have a pretty fair supply of preachers, but very few laborers. This however, with but few exceptions, is not the case on this District. Most of our preachers both traveling and local, as well as our licensed exhorters, are willing and successful laborers in the vineyard of the Lord. Many also of our lay members, both male and female, have been of great service in our revivals, especially about the altar, and in select prayermeetings in the woods and elsewhere. Honorable mention should also be made of our "singing men and women." Such is the excellence and usefullness in this department, that I cannot doubt their Divine call to the work, and I trust they will never be disobedient to the heavenly calling. It is a relief greatly appreciated by the weary preacher, when he "brings the battle to the gate," to have the singing taken off his hands by such sweet singers in Israel as we had at our late Camp-Meetings. To hear them late at night after we had retired to rest, as they struck up some heavenly chorus over some newly converted soul, was well calculated to lanke one—

"Sink in blissful dreams away,
And visions of eternity day."

Yours affectionately,

J. G. JONES.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

CENTENARY COLLEGE, AGAIN.

Mr. Editor: During a brief visit to Jackson, La., on the 9th inst., I made sundry observations and inquiries relative to the prospects of Centenary College, and respectfully ask space enough in the Advocate, to call the attention of our friends generally to a few interesting facts.

1st. The College never opened with more flattering prospects as to the number of students. I was there the fourth day of the Session, and President Miller informed me that there were as many students then on the ground as they had on the 1st of January, last Session. Professor A. G. Miller also told me that he had already an addition of thirty new students from abroad, in the Preparatory Department.

2nd. I have heard several who have graduated in the earlier days of the College, regret that the course of study was not more extensive and thorough than it then was. I am happy in saying that this evil, then perhaps unavoidable, is now remedied, and there is a determination on the part of the Faculty to make good scholars of all who pass the graduating point. If any are found who will not apply themselves so as to stand a respectable examination in all their studies, they must content themselves to be kept back, or quietly return to their homes. Let this resolution be faithfully carried out, and hereafter every one who can show a Diploma from Centenary College, will thereby exhibit prima facie evidence of good scholarship.

3rd. I was gratified to learn that the number of students from the French population of Louisiana was steadily increasing. Their parents and guardians, seeing that the Anglo-Saxon language and literature are predominant in our country, have determined to enlarge the social pleasure and usefulness of their sons and wards, by giving them an education suitable to the age and country in in which they are to figure in after life.

4th. I was delighted to see how rapidly the great Centre Building had advanced during vacation. The workmen were getting quite up with the third story, and the whole superstructure looked about as substantial as good brick and mortar well put together could make it.

And now, Brother McTyeire, I have got to the concluding point, upon which I wish to emphatize a little. President Miller informed me, that, in addition to money and subscriptions already obtained, we would need need *thirteen thousand dollars* more to complete the building. In view of this our friends everywhere are affectionately requested to help us with any amount they may feel willing to give. Any member of the Joint Board of Trustees, or any one of our itinerant preachers will receive it at their hands, and transmit it to the Treasurer. Or perhaps the better and more expeditious way of contributing to this noble enterprise, would be for the donor to draw a draft on his merchant made payable to J. C. Miller, Treasurer of Centenary College, or his order, and send the same to him by mail or otherwise at Jackson, La.

The Building committee will have a heavy installment to pay to the Contractors the first of January next, and to raise the required sum, they are dependant on our friends who have subscribed, and others who may have the means and feel willing to aid in advancing the educational interest of our beloved country.

I hope our friends who may see this notice will be liberal and prompt in this time of need. J. G. JONES.

ALABAMA BONDS.

We observe (says the Columbus Inquirer) "in the commercial and financial advices by the Arabia, that the bonds of the State of Alabama are quoted at 81 a 83 in the London market. There must be some mistake about this, as the State of Alabama has been in the market, by her agents, endeavoring to buy up these bonds for redemption before the time of their maturity, and has been willing to pay considerably *more* for them than the above quotations, without being able to buy them in. The State, too, has never failed to meet the interest promptly as it fell due, and has always utterly repudiated any thought of repudiation. Her means of redeeming the bonds are ample and already provided for, and she is desirous of purchasing them before maturity.

Several of our State securities are quoted higher than the British consols in the English markets, and the bonds of the United States are quoted as high as 104 a 105. The American securities of least value in this table are Pennsylvania 5s at 74 a 76. We remember that at one time during the late war with Russia, Russian bonds were quoted higher than British consols in London, and 'Uncle Sam' as usual, was at the head of the securities.

The Queen and the Minister.—There is a piece of gossip in England to the effect that Lord Palmerston, without consulting the Queen, appointed Rev. Mr. Trench, the author of a book of poems and translations from Calderon, to the Bishopric of Durham, but the Queen, on reading the appointment in the papers, sent for Palmerston, "snubbed" him soundly, and canceled the appointment. The Queen has since appointed Mr. Trench Dean of Westminister, as successor to the late Dr. Buckland.

The reported seizure of Galatz by 4,000 Austrians, was not true. Affairs in the Turkish settlement are progressing slowly, but, on the whole satisfactorily.

OTHER CHURCHES.

M. E. church, North.—Itineracy and Methodist Episcopacy, work well:

Bishop Simpson, in a sermon before the Rock River Conference, said: That, during four years and a half in which he had exercised episcopal functions, he had, after counseling with his official advisers, stationed nearly four thousand preachers; and, though many of these were sent to places in which they were subjected to great privations as well as labor, and some even to violence from mobs, *only one* had refused to go to his appointment; and this under circumstances that the bishop could not in his heart censure him. This shows most strikingly the pervading spirit of the Methodist itineracy.

Presbyterian.—*The New School Presbyterian Synod of Virginia.*—The Synod of Virginia, embracing the States of Maryland and Virginia and the District of Columbia, met last week at Shepherdstown, Va. A large number of ministers were present, and among other business transacted, they recommended the 20th of November as a day of Thanksgiving. They also named the city of Washington, D. C., and the third Wednesday of October, 1857, as the time and place of their next assembly.

In response to an address from the Synod of Mississippi and the Presbytery of Hanover they adopted a report, of which the following extract furnishes the substance:

"The Synod of Virginia agrees in sentiment with their brethren of the Synod of Mississippi, that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the Church—and it may be added in the State—has been productive of much evil. In our judgment this agitation is not only calculated to alienate the North from the South, but it also interferes, to some extent, with the Southern ministry in the discharge of their duties to the colored population.

"We have reason to believe that one result of this discussion in our branch of the church has been a general concurrence in the opinion that slaveholding is not a sin *per se*—a principle that lies at the foundation of the extremes of Northern Abolitionists. Our General Assembly, in its action on the subject of slavery, has virtually repudiated the idea that slaveholding is essentially sinful."

The following resolution was also adopted on the subject:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of the Synod, no necessity exists, in the present state of the church, for further action on the part of the Southern Synod.

The report and resolution were adopted with unanimity, and the Synod and the body adjourned.

It is now twenty-one years (says the Witness,) since the O. S. Synod of Mississippi held its first meeting, which took place in the city of Natchez. It then embraced the States of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, and was composed of twenty ministers, numbering in these three States less than 1000 church members. The territory which the Synod then embraced has now 122 ministers and over 10,000 church members. In this estimate we do not count those who have *died*, nor those who have *removed* to some other portion of the church. Nor do we count any but those who are in full membership.

Congregationalists.—*The College versus the Pulpit.*—The *Congregationalist* complains of the draft which is making upon the ranks of the ministry by the election of several of the most effective and useful pastors to chairs in Theological schools, colleges, etc., saying that "Andover has three professors who would be the special joy of any pulpit which could win their services. Harvard has lately subsidized one of the very foremost pulpit orators of the North. Amherst has taken Dr. Stearns from Cambridge, and Prof. Haven from Brookline. Bangor has taken Mr. Harris from Pittsfield, and the Theological Seminary at New York has taken Prof. Hitchcock, whose announcement here will fill the largest house in the city uncomfortably full. And now we see that the College in Iowa has elected the Rev Dr. Palmer, of Albany, to its highest chair, and the college in California has invited Dr. Bushnell to be its President; while we suppose it is no longer a secret that the Theological Seminary at Chicago is preparing to make a serious draft upon the pulpits of both East and West, in order to set up its own tabernacle of instruction."

Protestant Episcopal.—At the triennial meeting of the "General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union," held last week in Philadelphia, the present condition and needs of the Union were fully made known and discussed; and the members of the Society, both bishops, clergy, and laity, resolved to give it effectual aid toward carrying on its most important work. Nearly $15,000 were subscribed at the time, with a promise of additional aid in the city of Philadelphia. By advice of the bishops, it was determined to hold public meetings in the Society's behalf in the cities, so as to place the affairs of the Union on a secure basis for the future.

The Back Track.—The Hamburg news contains a letter from Berlin, which gives the following rather improbable piece of intelligence: "Some of the Minutes of the General Conference of the Lutheran communities, which took place in May last, have just been published. It results from them that the Conference was of opinion that auricular confession should be re-established, and that the clergymen should be invested with the power of pronouncing excommunications."

Gen. D'Orgoni (a Frenchman) is in Paris with a suite, as special envoy from the King of Ava to the Emperor Napoleon.

LOCAL NEWS.

The 4th was a beautiful day. The Coffeehouse Keepers very generally followed the Mayors request, by shutting up on the 4th. But for this peace measure, there would have been more disturbance than there was.

The vote of New Orleans:

For Fillmore	6052.
" Buchanan	2625.
Maj. for Fillmore	3426.

Jefferson City:

Fillmore.	536.
Buchanan.	18.

Carrolton:

Fillmore.	216.
Buchanan	22.

In New Orleans the numbers of voters registered was, 11,921.

Petition against the Unlading of Vessels and Steamboats on the Sabbath.—A petition signed by a very large number of our most influential mercantile firms, by the lessee of one of our wharves, several steamboat Captains, quite a number of our Councilmen and other citizens has been presented to our Council. The petition will elicit considerable opposition, through it is sustained by the most cogent reasons. It is alleged that the discharges on Sunday are generally made under the supervision of the Harbor master, and in the business season, the passage ways left open on Sunday are entirely blocked up on the Sabbath, so that there is difficulty Monday, for Merchants to approach boats with freight or reach their own consignments; that produce, to its serious detriment, has been compelled to lie for days upon the wharf; and that the capacity of our draymen is not sufficient to do mere that haul away what is discharged in six days.

On the other hand, it is said that the change proposed would vitiate the contract with the lessee of the wharves, and induce law suits in which the City would be involved.

There are other issues involved in this question, which will present themselves to the reader that are of great weight.

Sad Occurrence.—The Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday, on the body of Pierre Mathieu, a young Frenchman, about 20 years of age. His death occurred under the following circumstances: He started with some of his friends on Saturday night, on a hunting excursion, with the intention of camping out on the Metarie Ridge at night, and shooting on Sunday morning. Just as it got dark the deceased was attacked by a bull which tossed him on the ground and was goring him when he cried out to one of his comrades to shoot the animal, but unfortunately it was too dark for his friend to take aim with precision, and instead of the bull being shot, young Mathieu received the charge in his right side. He was brought home, when he expired the night before last.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NEW YORK.

New York, November 5.—Buchanan's majority in this city over Fremont is nearly 23,000. Hon. Fernando Wood, is re-elected Mayor. Scattering returns from thirty-nine counties show a plurality of 18,000. It is supposed that the whole Republican State ticket is elected.

NEW JERSEY.

New York, November 5.—The counties of Gloucester, Cumberland and Camden, give Buchanan 4,081, Fillmore 3,871, Fremont 1,625.

VIRGINIA.

New York, November 5,—Virginia has given a heavy majority for Buchanan.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Augusta, November 5.—North Carolina has given Buchanan a large majority.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville, November 5.—Returns received indicate that Buchanan has carried the State by about 5,000 majority.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville November 5.—Fillmore's official majority in this city and county is 2,010. The State has doubtless gone for Buchanan by 4,000.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, November 5.—The result in this State is very doubtful. In all counties heard from, the Republicans have small gains, except Marion, which shows a Democratic gain of 130.

Cincinnati, November 5.—Tolerably full returns show that Buchanan has carried Indiana by 10,000 to 15,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Harrisonburg, November 5.—The friends of the fusion ticket concede that the State has gone 10,000 majority for Buchanan.

The vote of Philadelphia stands: Buchanan, 38,126; Fillmore, (straight) 12,356; Fremont, (straight) 7,500; Fusion, 19,570.

GEORGIA.

Augusta, November 5.—Ten counties give Buchanan 2,050—being a Democratic gain of 1,500.—*True Delta.*

New York, Nov. 5.—Pennsylvania has gone for Buchanan by 20,000 majority.

Philadelphia has given 14,000 majority for Buchanan.

DELAWARE.

New York, Nov. 4.—Delaware is believed to have gone for Buchanan.

Baltimore, Nov. 5.—Delaware has gone for Buchanan, and has also elected Democratic Representative to Congress.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Nov. 4.—Fillmore's majority in Balthmore city is over 5,000

Fillmore will carry Maryland by probably 7,000 majority.

MAINE.

New York, Nov. 5.—Fremont has carried Maine by 15,000 majority.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New York, Nov. 5.—Fremont has carried New Hampshire by 6,000 majority.

VERMONT.

New York, Nov. 5.—Vermont has gone for Fremont by 30,000

MASSACHUSETTS.

New York, Nov. 4.—Burlingame is re-elected to Congress.

The Legislature is strongly Republican, which insures the re-election of Sumner to the Senate.

Gardner is re-elected Governor of the State.

New York, Nov. 5.—Massachusetts has gone for Fremont by 30,000 majority.

RHODE ISLAND.

New York, Nov. 5.—Rhode Island has gone for Fremont by 5,000 majority.

CONNECTICUT.

New York, Nov. 5.—Connecticut has given Fremont 5,000 majority.

ILLINOIS.

Louisville, Nov. 5.—Illinois is reported to have gone for Buchanan.

MISSOURI.

New York, Nov. 5.—Missouri has gone for Buchanan by 10,000 majority.

ARKANSAS.

New York, Nov. 5.—Sufficient returns have been received from Arkansas to show that the State is strongly Democratic.

NEW YORK.

King, the Republican candidate, is elected Governor of New York.

The New York Congressional Delegation consists of 13 Democrats and 20 Republicans.

NEW JERSEY.

Newell, the Fusionist candidate, is elected Governor of New Jersey.

The Congressional delegation consists of two Democrats and three Opposition.

THE RESULT.

New York, Nov. 5.—Sufficient returns have been received to insure the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge.—*Eve. Pic. Thursday.*

We make up the returns from the city press, up to Thursday evening.

More Aid for Gen. Walker.—The steamship Texas sailed from New York on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 25, for San Juan, Nicaragua, with about four hundred passengers, a large proportion of whom are destined for the ranks of Walker's army. In view of the flowry accounts recently received from Nicaragua, the reinforcement is said to be not so strong as might have been looked for.

Students in Colleges.—The number of students in the the three first colleges in the country is—in Harvard, 697; in Yale, 604; in the University of Virginia, 540. In the latter there is an increase of 80 over the number last year. At Yale there are 57 students from the Southern States.

Vicksburg, Sarevhport and Texas Railroad Company.—The stockholders of this company at an adjourned meeting, held at their office in Monroe, on the 18th October, elected the following Board of Directors for the ensuing year:

Charles G. Young, John Ray, Chas. H Morrison, C. H. Dabbs, J. N. T. Richardson, John T. Sterling, Jas. H. Stevens, Henry M. Bry and David Faulk, Ouachita; Jos. M. Johnson, of Vicksburg; David M. Bugh, of Madison; Jacob Madden, of Jackson; Henry Gray, of Blenville; John W. Webb, of Moorehouse; L. P. Crane, of Caddo.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were unanimously re-elected: Dr. C. G. Young, President; O. D. Stillman, Secretary; Jos. F. McGuire, Treasurer.

FOREIGN.

By the Atlantic mails we have European news to the 15th, ult.

THE EAST.

The Commissioners for settling the new boundary line in Bessarabia had nearly completed their work. In a few days they would reach Tornia and the Pruth, and it was said that the English and French Commissioners, after arriving at Tornia, would await at Reni instructions from Paris relative to the subject of Belgrade. Letters report that the Russians are becoming less disposed to resist the demand of the allies on this point.

A Turkish general, with a number of staff officers, had been sent to the Herzegovina and Upper Albania. A few days since two Austrian Commissioners went to Cittinye, the captain of Montenegro, to have an official interview with the Montenegrin Government. Austria is about to send a special commission of five persons to Isphahan, with presents for the Shah of Persia.

FRANCE.

Financial affairs in Paris were improving. The bullion in the bank was increasing. Dealers are said now to be drawing five franc pieces from the provinces for the purpose of commence, indicating that a reaction, had commenced.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Government have granted to the widow of the late Gilbert A'Beckett an annual pension of £100; and for the maintainance of Angus B. Reach, who has become insane, also £100.

SPAIN.

Political offenders are in future to be transported to the Ladrones or Marianne Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean.

According to official returns, the sale of national property, to the 30th September, had produced 766,138,000 rials.

NAPLES.

The Neapolitan affair also remains as before, all but settled. All thought of an expedition to the Bay of Naples are now abandoned. The French and English Ministers will not even be recalled. The matter is referred to another Paris Conference. Russia is said to have made a formal proposal for convocation of the (second) Plenipotentiaries to the Congress of Paris. France and Prussia have adhered, and the consent of England is alone waited for, but is with certainty anticipated."

[From the Bulletin.]

COMMERCIAL.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 5, 1856.

COTTON....We stated in our last review that the market closed on Friday languid, as figures hardly say to previous quotations. There was no material change in Saturday, when the sales were confined to 2000 bales at fertile prices. On Monday, however, buyers came forward with rather more spirit and the sales summed up 7000 bales, while yesterday the Canadian's accounts, reporting sales of 60,000 bales at Liverpool during the previous three days at an advance of ⅛@⅜d., gave an additional impulse to the demand, and 7000 bales were taken at full prices compared with previous rates, but without any quotable advance. Thus the sales for the three days amount to 14,500 bales.

The receipts since the 31st ult. comprise 26,000 bales, against 27,482 during the corresponding period last year, and the exports 5221 (3416 to foreign ports and 1805 coastwise,) embracing 3416 to Liverpool, 1275 to Boston and 530 to New York, leaving on hand a stock of 215,602 bales, against 184,567 bales same time last year. The receipts proper since 1st Sept. to date (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas by sea,) amount to 254,016 bales against 208,236 same time last year—showing a decrease of 5800 bales. The decrease at all the ports up to the latest dates reported, is 9027 bales, (509,466 against 548,493.) Referring to our remarks as above we repeat our quotations as follows:

NEW, ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Assimilating to that of Liverpool.

Inferior	—@—	Middling	11¼@11⅝
Ordinary	10¾@10⅞	Good Middling	12 @12⅜
Good Ordinary	11 @11⅛	Middling Fair	12⅝@12⅞
Low Middling	11¼@11⅜	Fair	13 @13⅛

TOBACCO....The market has been quite stagnant during the past three days, and we have not heard of a sale of any moment. We report our previous quotations as follows:—Factory Lugs —@9¼; Planters' 9@10; Inferior to Common Leaf 10¼@10¾; Fair 11¼@12; Fine 12½@13; Choice and Selections, 14@15; Rich, heavy Clarksville, etc, 17@18. Received since the 31st ult. 71 hhds. Exported 16.

COFFEE.....The demand has continued moderate without any material change in rates, the sales of the week are 900 bags on Saturday at 8c for Ordinary and 10¾@11¼c for Fair to Prime; 900 on Monday at above the same ranges and 1583 yesterday embracing 350 at 8¾c, 1200 at 10¾, and 600 at 10¾, making a total of 2650 bags. There have been no further arrivals.

FLOUR.....The market being but poorly supplied with Superfine, the bulk of the receipts being Extra, and there being some prospect of the receipts being enlarged by the lower freights ruling from St. Louis, holders have advanced their pretensions, but the sales indicate only a slight improvement, embracing 1500 on Saturday, including 600 bbls Superfine at $5 at $5 50; Unimproved Fancy at $ 60 a 7 10; Family at $7 75 a 8; Louisa at $7 87½; 150 Fancy at $ 50; 300 Extra Illinois at $ 75; 200 at $ 80; and 100 Choice Extra at $ 00; 2000 on Monday, embracing 100 bbls Superfine St. Louis at $ 87½; 100 at $ 00; 300 Fancy at $ 50; and 600 Extra at $ 75, including 200 Superfine St. Louis and 1000 Fancy at $ 00, and 150 Choice Extra at $ 75, making an aggregate for the three days of 4000 bbls. We also noticed some small sales of Ohio & K. brand yesterday at $ 00. Received since the 31st ult. 9,000 bbls. Exported 3745, including 1150 to Havana, 515 to Mexico, 300 to Galveston and 230 to Indianola and Fort Lavaca.

WHEAT....The sales during the past three days comprise 350 sacks Inferior on Saturday at 1 80 and 150 White at 1 90, 250 White on Monday at 1 87½ and 2000 yesterday, embracing 2100 Red at 1 45 and 500 White at 1 60. Received since the 31st ult. 3200 sacks. Exported, none.

CORN.....The supplies coming on the Levee have been limited, and the sales confined to 2000 sacks, including 500 sacks White on Monday at 65c, and 600 yesterday at 66@67c. An offer of 70c was refused for 3000 sacks in store. Received since the 31st ult. 20,65 sacks. Exported 2,000 sacks Mixed to Campeachy, 250 to Pensacola and 400 to Galveston.

OATS, BRAN AND HAY.....The sales of Oats comprise 800 sacks, in two lots, on Saturday, at 45c; 1000 in three lots on Monday at 44c and 400 in two lots at 45¼ and 772 yesterday (372, 200 and 200) at 46, making an aggregate for the three days of 2250 sacks. In Bran we notice sales of 1000 sacks on Saturday at ¾ and 300 yesterday at 1 12½ and 150 at 1 15, an advance of 2½@3c. The sales of Hay embrace 200 bales Western, on Saturday, at 30 00 and 30 00, and one yesterday at private terms. New York may be quoted at $ 00@00 for Western and $ 00@00 for Eastern. Other kinds are in fair demand at rates. The receipts of Oats since the 31st ult. embrace 2000 sacks. Exported, none.

BEEF.....We have heard of no sales of any moment. Holders ask $ 00@16 50 for Prime, 13 50 for No. 2, and 16 00@18 50 per bbl and $ 00@00 per half bbl for Mess, according to brand and quality. Received this week, 0 bbls. Exported, 90 bbls and 15 half bbls.

PORK.....Owing to the continued low stage of water in the Ohio and the uncertainty of a rise, dealers have come forward during the past three days and taken 2000 bbls Uniontown Mess, in several lots, but all from one party at 15 50 net cash; and one lot of 600 bbls yesterday, which is more than the first hands. At retail, dealers have realized $ 00@00 for Mess, 16 50@17 00 for Prime Mess, 18 00@18 50 for Extra Mess, and 19 00@19 50 per bbl for Prime Mess and Clear. The receipts since the 31st ult. 182 bbls. Exported 120 to Belize and 60 to Galveston.

Stock of Pork and Beef,

AT THE INSPECTION WAREHOUSE.

PORK	Aug. 1 1855.	Sept. 1 1855.	Oct. 1 1855.	Nov. 1 1855.	Last Year Nov. 1 1855.	Nov. 1 1856.
Clear						
Prime Mess						
Mess	2300	3410				
Mess Ordinary	100	100				
Soft Mess						
Prime						
Prime Ordinary						
Boil Prime						
Ramps and Chines	97	97				
Inferior, Damaged, etc						
Shoulders, Joles, etc	147					
On storage, not inspd	3000	7000	5000	3000	1000	6000
Total	11,697	10,507	6,100	3,000	1,000	6,000
Net decrease			4,407	3,100		5,000

BEEF.	Aug. 1 1855.	Sept. 1 1855.	Oct. 1 1855.	Nov. 1 1855.	Last Year Nov. 1 1855.	Nov. 1 1856.
P. Mess						
Do		100				
Not Inspected						
Mess	11	200			11	
Mess Ordinary	100	100				
Prime	1,150	1,050	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
B. Rump	200	200	200	200	200	200
Inferior and Damaged	10	10				
Not Inspected	200					
Rumps						
Mess, Mess Ord. and Prime...bbls						
Total	1,671	1,660	1,200	1,200	1,211	1,200
Total tierces	200	200	200	200	200	200
Total bbls	1,671	1,660	1,200	1,200	1,211	1,200
Total half bbls						
	0.340	0.330	0.240	0.240	0.242	0.240

The stock of Pork at the corresponding date in 1854 was 5000 bbls including 600 Mess, and 6156 not inspected.

BACON.....The principal sales reported during the past three days are 20 casks Clear Sides on Sa

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE SABBATH DAY.

[illegible] thy light, thy rest,
[illegible] Sabbath,
[illegible] scattered,
[illegible] Thy days
[illegible] calls o'erstrained life,
[illegible] brief respite bars,
[illegible] Sabbath ended,
[illegible] prayer wing their way,
[illegible] addressing;
[illegible] holy throngs,
[illegible] blessing,
[illegible] joyful sound,
[illegible] now more glad,
[illegible] parting.
[illegible] Time's golden flowers,
[illegible] frightful;
[illegible] week of Heaven they speak,
[illegible] to Heaven raised.
[illegible] circles bear,
[illegible] will dance,
[illegible] Hope's bright dyes,
[illegible] Type of the rest
[illegible] requisite;
[illegible] who joys in thee,
[illegible] by tears profaneth.

JOSIAH CONDER.

OBITUARY.

[illegible] Magee, was born in Fleming [illegible] 1808, and died September [illegible] She professed religion [illegible] and ever afterwards lived a [illegible] member of the M. E. Church. In all [illegible] she was kind and indulgent. [illegible] children were ever more [illegible] beloved. It was one of her [illegible] pleasure to the wants of God's [illegible] many an itinerant minister [illegible] will indeed with mournful [illegible] cordial welcome and tasterly [illegible] they were greeted by sister [illegible] who ever seemed to feel [illegible] her entertainers in the spirit of [illegible] hospitality. [illegible] of her last sufferings she some- [illegible] when the calm to die, death [illegible] to be a terror, but blessed to [illegible] to contend with the powers of [illegible] victory, and in triumph, was [illegible] "Why, it is a sweet thing to [illegible] ever experienced or [illegible] walk through the valley of the [illegible] will fear no evil, for thou art [illegible] and thy staff, they comfort me."

[illegible] husband and three little children, [illegible] encourage to her father and sisters, who [illegible] meet me in heaven."

S. H. COX.

[illegible] wife of Jno. Boyd, Esq., and [illegible] of [illegible] Mary Blackburn, was born [illegible] 1797, Newberry District, S. C.; pro- [illegible] religion and joined the M. E. Church about [illegible] 11, under the presidency of Rev. Jas. O. Andrew. [illegible] married 23d September 1817, and [illegible] in Pontotoc county, Ala., in the fall following [illegible] she was [illegible] to see her nine children [illegible] Church, and to see them married, and [illegible] wives, or husbands, all in the Church, but [illegible] So great was her anxiety for the salvation [illegible] her children and servants, that she has been [illegible] frequently to rise from her bed at the hour [illegible] midnight and pray for them. Her house was [illegible] the preacher's home, and the [illegible] found it good to be there and [illegible] with her of the goodness of God. It was [illegible] duties to attend the sick and needy. But she is no more. She died after a painful illness of six weeks, on the 25th August, 1856. A few days before her death we were privileged to stand at her bed side and hear her exhort her husband, children, servants and friends to live for God and meet her in heaven—and so bear Sayle FAR IS WELL. After settling her house in order, giving her various charges, turned to her husband and said: "John, I feel that my depar- is near at hand," and fell asleep in Jesus. [illegible] has lost a devoted wife, the chil- dren a tender mother, the servants a kind mis- tress, the church a faithful member, and the [illegible] a daughter, indeed. She lived a [illegible] of the church and died a [illegible] and so like hers.

W. C. HEARN.

[illegible] & Huntsville Advocates please [illegible]

[illegible] County, Ala., September 26, [illegible] in the 60th year of her age. [illegible] N. C., and became a resident of [illegible] in 1820. She was a consistent and devoted [illegible] M. E. Church 45 years of a life strictly devoted to the service of God, exemplify- ing in her daily walk the power and excellency of religion as revealed in the Bible. Her example was a [illegible] known and read of all who knew [illegible] And though the voice of precept is now [illegible] still speaks, and calls upon [illegible] children and friends to follow her as she fol- [illegible] and meet her in heaven.

C. F. E.

[illegible] Co., Arkansas, September [illegible] of the Brain Fever, LUCILLA ELIZA, [illegible] of Rev. William and Maria P. [illegible] years, 6 months and 1 day.

[illegible] Co., Miss., on the 21st August, in Lauderdale [illegible] HARRIET JANE MORGANS, [illegible] daughter of Joel and Nancy Graham. Mrs. [illegible] died after a few weeks [illegible] old. She was born in S. Carolina, Newberry [illegible] the 16th of October, 1826. She be- [illegible] the Methodist Church when [illegible] years of age and always maintain- [illegible] character. She was married to [illegible] December the 7th, 1847, in [illegible] by the appointment of [illegible] was sent to the [illegible] Circuit, which was a year of trial to [illegible] and also a year of much suffering, both mor- [illegible] But by grace of God sustained [illegible] she always considered that year a bless- [illegible] on all, she saw the hand of the Lord in pro- [illegible] for the duties and privations of an itinerant's life, and for usefulness in the Church. Thus she was brought to see and feel the impor- tance of the sanctifying power of the Holy Ghost, which she sought earnestly until in the spring of '51 she was enabled by the grace of God, through Christ Jesus, to bring all to the altar of consecra- tion, and the Spirit bore witness with her spirit that the offering was accepted, and she was filled with the fullness of God. From that time until her death she possessed and enjoyed the blessing of perfect love.

By the providence of God and the economy of the Church, we were sent again, in 1855, to Lau- derdale Circuit, and in '56 re-appointed to the same work, where she enjoyed good health until the 9th of August, the time of the sitting of the third Quarterly Conference, an occasion to which she looked with more than ordinary interest.—The meeting was near her place of residence; it commenced on Friday morning. She was there, and enjoyed the first day's privilege, and rejoiced in God her Saviour. Saturday she was sick, and not able to go; but was resigned to her Heavenly Father's will. Her sickness, for the first three days, did not seem at all alarming, though medi- cal aid was called. But on the evening of the fourth day she became worse, and seemed to have a presentiment of her death; but without the least alarm. She talked about death without ex- citement requesting that her burial clothes should be prepared; and conversed about death and the grave, and Heaven, and of parting with her hus- band and children, with such calmness as is seldom witnessed—frequently requesting those present to sing praise to God, she herself joining in the sing- ing. For several days before she died she expect- ed each day to be the last, speaking to all the friends that visited her about Heaven and glory. Calling for her three children, one by one, com- mencing with the oldest, and, kissing the dear little babe, she commended it and the two older ones to the protection of Almighty God; then sent messages to her mother and brothers and sisters, in Alabama, requesting them to meet her in Hea- ven. For years she prayed that when she should be called to die, she might be permitted to die in her senses, often expressing her confidence that her request in this would be granted. But her suffering and the nature of the disease greatly af- fected her mind. This gave anxiety to her hus- band and the friends present. Her mind was so much affected that she was out of it for two days. But the Lord heard prayer. In the morning of the thirteenth day her mind again became steady and composed, and she requested those present to sing the hymn—

"On Jordan's stormy banks I stand, &c."

She joined, and sang the entire hymn as clear as she ever sang, and with a degree of sweetness that seemed to be more of Heaven than of earth. After which she requested to be raised up; which was done, and she sat up in the bed, and spoke to all the friends present with such enraptured views of Heaven and the glories of the New Jerusalem, and those she expected to meet there. Speaking of her father, who had died two years and a half before, and of her own little babe Joel Perry, who had died two years before her, said she would soon be with them: the writer has often seen her happy and heard her speak of the love of God, and of Heaven, but never with such a flow of heavenly eloquence; a halo of glory seemed to fill the room where she was, and all present praised the Lord. For the last hour of her stay on earth she did not speak; but prayer was answered—she died in her sainted calmly fell asleep in Jesus her Saviour, to wait the call of the Archangel to awake her dust to life. Truly, there seemed to be more of God and Heaven there than the writer ever realized anywhere else. The numbers of friends that were present all shouted the high praises of Almighty God!

That her triumphant death may be sanctified to bringing all those who witnessed it to the same happy end, is the earnest prayer of her sorrowful and bereft.

HUSBAND.

The Southern Christian Advocate will please copy.

The death of Miss MARY E. ROSS occurred on the 19th of last August, after an illness of eight- een days, at the residence of J. G. Jones, of Jef- ferson Co., Miss.

After her father's death, Mary was placed—as her father had directed in his will—in charge of her uncle, Rev. John G. Jones, who, with his ex- cellent lady, used their utmost diligence to train her up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; her intellectual culture was well provided for.—She graduated with honor, at the Fayette Female Academy, in the summer of 1854; after which she taught with great acceptability, till near the time of her death, in the Port Gibson Collegiate Insti- tute. Here she made many friends by excellent conduct as a teacher, and exemplary character as a Christian. Her religious course began in her eleventh year. At that early age she became a member of the M. E. Church, at Belle Grove Church. About two years after this she tasted the pardoning love of God; but, while at school the three following years she lost much of her re- ligious enjoyment. At a Camp-meeting soon after her return from school, she was graciously restor- ed to former peace; so great was the blessing then bestowed, that *she* dated her conversion from that time. From the hour of this re-baptism especial- ly, she walked humbly with her God, serving Him in spirit and in truth, as she had time and oppor- tunity. During her last sickness she told her be- loved uncle, while watching by her bedside, that she did not enjoy as much of the sensible comforts of religion as she wished; but soon added, and several times after repeated, that she was not afraid to die. She saw, or thought she saw, her mother (long since dead) by her bedside, whom, addressing, she said, "Why, mother, is that you? Yes, I know that is you, mother! I am not afraid of you, mother! I know you have come for me, mother!" Doubtless her sainted mother had come at the bidding of God to escort to her home in Heaven. Soon before her death she spoke of hearing music, *sweet music*. In her last moments her Redeemer was all her hope and all her salva- tion. Among her last words were: "Oh! blessed Lord Jesus." In her death the church has lost a good member, her lone brother a true sister, and her uncle and aunt an obedient ward. To you her relatives now bereaved, but comforted, we would say, what though your "lone Dove," as you were wont to call her, has taken her flight to the paradise of God, and you see her no more, remember this, that, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." All this is true of her whom you have mourned, for we can say, in the language of my little daugh- ter, who has since joined her in Heaven, in a pri- vate journal kept by her:—"She was a Christian, and died happy."

J. L. FORSYTH.

October 10th, 1856.

DIED—1st October, 1856, in Sunflower county, Miss., HORATIO S. COLE. He professed religion and joined the M. E. Church in August, 1843, in Virginia, under the ministry of the Rev. John Rich. In 1846 he removed with his family to Mississippi, and was licensed to exhort on the Coffeeville Circuit, Memphis Conference. At the time of his death he was an exhorter and steward, an effective one too, on the Sidon Mission, Miss. Conference. He died after a short but painful illness, greatly beloved by the community.

His religion like all his virtues was of the solid rather than of the showy order. The writer, as his pastor, was intimately acquainted with his religious experience for the past two years, and can say that he was as near faultless as any man with whom he has ever been acquainted. His life was a practical illustration of Christianity; his death a glorious commentary on his life. He lived and died like faithful Abraham, "strong in faith, giving glory to God." In his conflict with the last enemy he hung his hope and his all upon the promises of God, and died in sight of heaven. He repeated again and again the words of the Saviour—"Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." O, what a glorious leave-taking of this world of sorrow and temptation was his! what a blessed testimony has he left behind to us, who with him have received "like precious faith." And now while we de- plore the loss to the Church and to the communi- ty, we rejoice to know that he is safe, forever safe in the bosom of his Saviour. No doubt, ere this, ranks of the shining ones have conducted him safely to the mansions on high; and why should we mourn while our loss has been his eternal gain.

Bro. Cole was buried with Masonic honors, of which fraternity he was a prominent member.

EDWARD MORTIMER.

Memphis Advocate please copy.

DIED—In Cayuga, Miss., on the 19th of Sept. 1856, Mrs. SARAH JANE, wife of H. Foote Esq., and daughter of Thomas Fisher, dec'd, of Mercer county, Kentucky.

Mrs. FOOTE was for several years previous to death, a consistent member of the Methodist Church. She was naturally of a retiring and dif- fident disposition, and made no parade about her religion, but in her daily walk and department, was a sincere and devoted Christian. On Sabbath morning, three days previous to her death, she called her husband and children to her bed-side and told them all to meet her in heaven, asking for her hymn book, and selecting the following hymn to be sung at her grave.

What is there here to court my stay,
To hold me back from home,
While angels beckon me away,
And Jesus bids me come?

She then made all her preparations for death and talked calmly of heaven and heavenly things. When told by her husband that she ought not to distress herself by talking of her death, she remarked "while I am calm and free from pain is the proper time to talk of these things, and not to wait until fever and delirium seize upon my brain." On the same day, at night, she requested that Bro. Wiley should be sent for to pray with, and for her, which was done. Soon after the praying and singing was over, she swooned away and lay to all appearances as breathing her last, her pulse growing weaker, and less frequent every moment, and all present supposed her to be dying. While in this condition she sung a song (which she evidently composed as she sung) of angelic sweetness; and full of holy rapture and joy; in which were blended her prayers for her husband and her children, and her longings for holiness and heaven. Many were present, and all were struck with the heaven born melody of the song.

For several hours after this she lay gasping for breath. Suddenly she revived and was then un- conscious that she had sung at all. On the next morning she said, "last night I went to the outer courts of heaven and asked for a band of Angels to take me home; an answer was returned that my petition was granted, but now I must go back to earth and suffer awhile." And truly after this she did suffer the most intense physical agony. At times her pains seemed almost too excruciating to bear without causing instant death.

During these sufferings she knew no one, not even her husband—but strange to relate whenever the name of Jesus was spoken, she answered promptly. In the wildest delirium of pain she never failed to answer to his name. A few mo- ments before her death (when asked if she did not wish to go home to Jesus) she answered promptly, "I do."

With birds and flowers of bright and beauteous summer time, hath she passed away, but unlike them, she will live and bloom again immortal, in fairer worlds than this.

F.

DIED.—Sept. 29th, in Mobile Co., Ala., SARAH WISDHAM, daughter of J. & M. Hays; born April 13th, 1818, professed religion and joined the M. E. Church sometime during 1833.

The writer has been acquainted with Sister Windham the two years past, being her pastor. It has seldom been his privilege to form the ac- quaintance of one so devotedly attached to the cause of Christ. She was consistent, humble and earnest, in her efforts to do good: she was a most affectionate wife and mother—her great, leading desire was to fix indelibly religious impressions on the minds of her family. Not being near a church; and living in a community whose feelings were not sufficiently enlisted to erect a house of worship, her doors were kindly opened and every effort made to accommodate her neighbors, that they might have the word of life. She loved and prayed for her preachers, and was not unmindful of their wants. She had not enjoyed good health for several years previous to her death. Her dis- ease eventually assumed the form of a slow but increasing fever, producing much stupor; but the day preceding her death, this left her for a time. She saw her condition, knew she was dying, and conversed freely on the subject of death and her full preparation. Being asked if she was willing to die? "Yes, there is nothing on earth to live for now." She had committed her children into the hands of God, and, as a dying wife and mo- ther only can, exhorted her husband and children to prepare for death.

F. WALKER.

DIED—On the 28th of September, in Sunflower county, Miss., REUBEN D. MARSHALL. He died universally regretted by the community in which he lived, leaving none but friends behind to mourn his loss. He died in great peace. In speaking of his departure a short time before his death, he said, "I fear no evil—I am prepared to go." His hope was in God. Well might he fear no danger. "How blessed to go when so ready to die."

EDWIN MORTIMER.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

BROTHERS' QUARRELING.

A SCOTCH NURSERY RHYME.

David.

"Father, settle Sandy!
He's making mou's at me,
He's aye plague, plaguing,
And winna let me be;
And syne he looks so simple-like
Whene'er he thinks he's seen,
But just as soon's you're out of sight
He's making mon's again.

"Father, settle Sandy!
He's crying names to me;
He's aye tig, tigging,
And winna let me be;
But O sae sly, he hauds his tongue
Whene'er he kens ye'er near,
And says't again below his breath,
That nane but he can hear."

Sandy.

"Father, settle Davy!
It's him that winna 'gree;
He's aye jeer, jeering,
And lays the blame on me;
I daurna spenk, I daurna look,
I daurna move a limb,
For if I gi'e a wee bit laugh,
He says I laugh at him."

Father.

"O, learn to be loving, and kindly agree!
At home all as happy as brothers should be,
Ere distance may part you, or death may divide,
And leave you to sigh o'er a lonely fireside.

The sweet look of kindness, the peace-speaking tongue,
So pleasant and lovely in old or in young,
Will win the affections of all that you see,
And make you still dearer to mother and me.

But O! if divided by distance or death,
How sore it would grieve you, till life's latest breath,
That anger or discord should ever have been,
Or aught but affection, two brothers between!"

A PRAYER FOR GUIDANCE.

Father of all, be thou my guide,
My Saviour, and my friend;
Thou hast sustained me through the past,
Be with me to the end.
Keep all my thoughts and all my words,
From sin and folly free;
And whilst I live, O! let me live,
Entirely, Lord, to Thee.

Give me Thy spirit and Thy grace,
Give me Thy perfect love,
And let me ever bind my thoughts
To Thee, and things above.
Give me Thy strength, Eternal King,
With joy life's race to run,
And let me say in all things, Lord,
"Thy will, not mine, be done."

TELLING MOTHER.

A cluster of young girls stood about the door of the school-room one afternoon, en- gaged in close conversation, when a lit- tle girl joined them, and asked what they were doing. "I am telling the girls a *secret*, Kate, and we will let you know, if you will promise not to tell any one as long as you live," was the reply.

"I won't tell any one but my mother," replied Kate. "I tell her everything, for she is my best friend."

"No, not even your mother, no one in the world."

"Well, then I can't hear it; for *what I can't tell my mother, is not fit for me to know.*" After speaking these words, Kate walked away slowly, and perhaps sadly, yet with a quiet conscience, while her companions went on with their secret conversation.

I am sure that if Kate continued to act on that principle, she became a virtuous, useful woman. No child of a pious mo- ther will be likely to take a sinful course, if Kate's reply is taken for a rule of con- duct.

As soon as a boy listens to conversa- tion at school, or on the play-ground, which he would fear or blush to repeat to his mother, he is in the way of temp- tation, and no one can tell where he will stop. Many a man dying in disgrace, in prison, or on the scaffold, has looked back with bitter remorse to the time when first a sinful companion gained his ear, and came between him and a pious mother. Boys and girls, if you would lead a Cristian life, and die a Christian death, make Kate's reply your rule: "*what I cannot tell my mother, is not fit for me to know*," for a pious mother is your *best friend*.

If you have no mother, do as the dis- ciples did, go and tell Jesus. He loves you better than the most tender parent.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Once, in a happy home, a sweet, bright baby died. On the evening of the day, when the children gathered round their mother, all sitting very sorrowful, Alice, the eldest, said: "Mother, you took all the care of baby while she was here, and you carried and held her in your arms all the while she was ill; now, mother, *who took her on the other side?*" "On the other side of what, Alice?" asked the mother. "On the other side of death; she was so little she could not go alone." "Jesus met her there," answered her mother. "It is he who took little children in his arms and blessed them, and said, 'Suffer them to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven!" He took the baby on the other side.

The Ten Commandments.

The following has been printed before, but it is good enough for a second ap- pearance:

Have thou no other gods but me;
Unto no image bow thy knee;
Take not the name of God in vain;
Do not the Sabbath day profane;
Honor thy father and mother too;
And see that thou no murder do;
From vile adultry keep thee clean,
And steal not, though thy state be mean;
Bear no false witness—shun the blot;
What is thy neighbor's covet not.
Write these thy laws, Lord, in my heart,
And let me not from them depart.

Never Jest with Scripture.

It is of great importance that we should resist the temptation, frequently so strong, of annexing a familiar, face- tious, or irreverent idea to a scriptural expression, a scripture text or a Scrip- ture name. Nor should we hold our- selves guiltless, though we may have been misled by mere negligence or want of reflection. Every person of good taste will avoid reading a parody or a trave- tie of a beautiful poem, because the re- collection of the degraded likeness will always obtrude itself upon our memories when we wish to derive pleasure from the contemplation of the elegance of the original. But how much more urgent is the duty by which we are bound to keep the pages of the Bible clear of any im- pression tending to diminish the bless- ing of habitual respect and reverence to- ward our Maker's law.—*Palgrave.*

HOW THE APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION IS KEPT UP.—Lord Palmerston has now made his third and fourth episcopal ap- pointments, in filling up the vacant sees of London and Durham; and, as both are to be divided, and the promotion of the Bishop of Ripon creates another open- ing, his lordship, if he weathers next ses- sion, will have made seven "successors of the Apostles," or about one fourth of the occupants of the episcopal bench!

TIME FOR MARRIAGE.—At twenty-four an unmarried woman is in the May-time of her existence. At that age her chance of marrying well is better than it was at any previous period—because her judgment is more able to exercise a be- neficial control over her imagination.

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The Mill that took the premium at the Crystal Palace, New York, was the smallest size (fourteen inches) and ground a bushel of corn into fine meal, in four and a half minutes.

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For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, either personally at his residence in Prairie Jefferson, Morehouse parish, or by letter addressed to Point Jefferson, Morehouse parish, Louisiana. (jan12-1y) JAMES H. BRIGHAM.

EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Department will commence on MONDAY, November 17th, 1856, and will terminate in the ensuing March.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.
J. L. Riddell, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
A. H. Cenas, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
Gustavus A. Nott, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
J. C. P. Wendenstrant, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
Thomas Hunt, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
Gilbert S. Vance, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The rooms for dissecting will be open on the third Monday in October.

The Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital, and attend this Institution from November to April.

The Students accompany the Professors in their visits, and, free of expense, enjoy extraordinary advantages.

There are during the season about eight hundred persons prescribed for daily.

Preliminary to the Course, lectures will be delivered daily in the Amphitheatre of the Hospital, from the first Monday in November, on Clinical Medicine and Surgery. Auscultation and Percussion, and other subjects, without any charge to students. THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Dean.

The Administrators of the Charity Hospital elect annually, in April, fourteen Resident Students, who are maintained by the Institution. aug23-10t

Mrs. Read's Seminary.
BATON ROUGE, LA.—This institution is opened for the re- ception of Misses wishing a regular course of study. Grounds have been purchased at Greenwell Springs, in the piney woods country, about seventeen miles from Baton Rouge, and buildings are being erected for the use of the school during the summer and fall months of the year.

Mansfield Female College.
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Rev. E. D. FITTS, A. M., Vice President and and Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. REMBERT, M. D., Professor of the Physical Sciences.

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Miss L. BATES, A. M., Instructress in English Literature, Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, etc.

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Miss MARY E. CROWDER, M. E. L., Instructress in Acad- emic Department.

Miss E. K. CHARLES, M. E. L., Instructress in Primary Department.

Due notice will be given of any changes in the members of the Faculty.

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Primary Department	$15 00
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Freshmen and Sophomore classes	20 00
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No extra charge made for Modern or Ancient Languages.

Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood, at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would, how- ever, respectfully urge all parents and guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the pro- vidual interest of the pupils and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, etc., may be had at any of the various stores in the village, at the usual rates

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and lay the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her at- tainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass another depart- ment in the course of instruction without having made suffi- cient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution, in a religious point of view, will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morn- ing.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately suc- ceeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in Oc- tober, and closing the last week in February; the second commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July; at which time the annual examina- tion will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and Sep- tember.

All applications for admission of pupils, etc., to be made to the President of the College.

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Centenary College, of Louisiana.
THE next term of this institution will open on MONDAY, the 6th of October, 1856.

FACULTY:

Rev. JOHN C. MILLER, M. A., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
Rev. WM. H. SCALES, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.
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This institution having an able Faculty, extensive buildings, large library, cabinet and apparatus, commends itself to all desiring a thorough classical or scientific education.

Centenary College is located at Jackson, La., twelve miles East of Bayou Sare.

For information apply to Rev. H. N. McTyeire, No. 44 Camp street, New Orleans. JOHN C. MILLER, sep29 President.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,
SUMMERFIELD, ALA.

THE next session of this Institution will open on the first Monday in October. It is of the highest importance that pupils be present at the beginning.

FACULTY.

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Rev. B. F. LARABEE, M. A., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
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J. J. HUTCHINSON, Jr., B. A., Professor of Mathematics.

Notwithstanding the past success of this Institution, yet dur- ing its recent anniversary, it received a new and mighty im- pulse. A prospect of far higher degree of usefulness opens before it. We commend it to public confidence.

R. A. BAKER, President of the Board.
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GREY HAIRED, Bald or persons afflicted with diseases of the hair or scalp, read the following, and judge of Mrs. S. A. Allen's world's Hair Restorer:

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CAN ANYTHING BE MORE HORRIBLE than the idea of having the internal organs infested with disgusting repti- les? Yet two-thirds of the sickly children in our midst owe all their ailments to this cause. Is it not wonderful that this should be the case when a few doses of *Wiser's Canadian Vermifuge* will destroy and root out any species of intestinal worms, and at the same time give tone to the stomach and regularity to the bowels. Every ingredient of the medicine is vegetable, and it may be safely given to the weakest infant. Be particular and remember the name "Wiser's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. For sale in New Orleans wholesale and retail by

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VOLUME VI—NUMBER 35.
WHOLE NUMBER 295.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1856.

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For the N. O. C. Advocate.

TALKS WITH AUNT POLLY.

BY IGNATIUS, JUN.

Aunt Polly was a product of that old Christianity that fills the calendar of Heaven with saints. She was eighty years old when she died in last September. At a camp-meeting in Buckingham Co., Va., her soul was first startled into the reality of sin. Her struggles were deep, her experiences vivid. Conversion did not satisfy her spiritual longings, and she hurried on to sanctification.—"One evening, when I was at prayer," I quote her own words, "a voice came to me audibly, 'Thou art Justified, Sanctified, and Cleansed from all Sin!'"—From that day she walked by the Spirit and was a child of God.

The following lines, Aunt Polly said, were dictated to her by the Spirit in the third year of her sanctification.—*

The Lord's my guide and guardian friend,
On whom my hopes and thoughts depend,
My morning prayer and evening song;
And when I meet among the throng,
His footsteps I forever trace,
Because my God has given me grace.

And when upon my bed I lay,
O may my thoughts to Heaven convey,
To God, who never yet denied,
And always has my wants supplied.
O, may I never doubt His love,
And be prepared to meet above.

Every reach of thought, every altitude of experience, points beyond itself to a region rich with truth. There are lessons in the words and experiences of a simple soul, of which that soul dreams not. They lead us to the outer boundary of its being, and bid us look beyond into the unexplored continent that stretches before us. The best consoler in adversity, the best enlightener in moments of speculative darkness, the best solver of perplexing problems, is the humble Christian, having a hearty sympathy with God. Aunt Polly was of this sort. Her words always contained a truth deeper than was uttered. The words of a soul so bathed in sanctifying truth, could not but throw light in directions where erst was gloom. I have felt many a doubt give way beneath the experimental utterances of Aunt Polly. A few of our "Talks" I will record.

NO. I.

There are moments of the Christian life when God seems curtained in impenetrable gloom. Two sorts of Christians are especially subject to them: men of reclusive habits who lead an introspective life; men of worldly business, when their minds stop suddenly to regard themselves as religious instead of commercial beings. It is well to think of one's self; it is better to think of one's God. I was threatened with spiritual hypochondria, arising from excess of self-thought, when the following "Talk" occurred:—

Ignatius, jun.—Aunt Polly, it seems to me I have no religion; not only have no religion *now*, but it does seem to me that I never will or can have any. I feel utterly incapable of religion.

Aunt Polly—You are spending your time thinking of self instead of God. You are trying to nurse yourself into piety. Of yourself you *are* incapable of religion, and your feeling of incompetency is not a fiction. Instead of being filled with all the fullness of God, you are filled with all the emptiness of self. The flowers bloom by looking into the face of the sun; so does the soul by looking into the face of God. The eye turned inward to self becomes blinded to God. The serpent charms the bird till it forgets there is any other way to fly than towards the lambent eye and trembling tongue of the snake. Self so charms the soul that it becomes blinded to God, and suffers all the horrors of an actual atheism. Cease from self, my brother; break loose from the fatal charmer, and fly to God. Religion is an extreme consciousness of God; an extreme consciousness of self is its opposite. Else why so much talk in the Bible about *knowing* God? Why the Moravian's question to Wesley, "Do you *know* God?"

I went home, and the deep truth dropped as a radiant meteor into my soul; but, unlike the meteor, did not go out as it fell. As I walked, this soliloquy almost broke into voice: "This landscape that stretches in solemn calm before me—these stars that lend a mysterious meditativeness to the night—are all suggestive of God; yet I have walked beneath them a hundred times without thinking of God, thinking only of self. O, my Father! forgive me that I have always *loved* myself, and only *feared* Thee!" Then came into my mind Wordsworth's profound poetry—

"I have felt
A presence that disturbs me with the joy
Of elevated thoughts; a sense sublime
Of something far more deeply interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean and the living air,
And the blue sky; . . . . .
A motion and a spirit, that impels
. . . . all objects of all thought,
And rolls through all things."

GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE.

Lieut. Lynch, of the U. S. Navy, was, in 1848, detailed to take command of the U. S. Exploring Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea. The object of the expedition was to discover and explain the peculiar features of this mysterious sea, to the end that science might be advanced, and the curiosity of the world put at rest regarding a sea that knows no ebb and flow, and in whose God-accursed waters no living thing exists. Having faithfully performed the object of his mission, he bent his steps to Jerusalem, and there visited all the "holy places" for which this city is so famous. He visited the garden of Gethsemane in May, and thus speaks of that sacred spot:

"The clover upon the ground was in bloom, and although the garden, in its aspects and associations, was better calculated than any place I know, to soothe a troubled spirit. Eight venerable trees, isolated from the smaller and less imposing ones which skirt the pass of the Mount of Olives, form a consecrated grove. High above, on either hand, towers a lofty mountain, with a deep yawning chasm of Jehosaphat between them. Crowning one of them is a living city; on the slope of the other is the great Jewish Cemetery—City of the Dead. Each tree in this grove, cankered, and gnarled, and furrowed by age, yet beautiful and impressive in its decay, is a living monument of the affecting scenes that have taken place beneath and around it. The olive perpetuates itself from the root of the dying parent stem, the tree springs into existence.—These are accounted one thousand years old. Under these of the preceding growth, therefore, the Savior was wont to rest; and one of the present may mark the very spot where he knelt, and prayed and wept. No cavilling doubt can find entrance here. The geographical boundaries are too distinct and clear for an instant's hesitation. Here the Christian, forgetful of the present, and absorbed in the past, can resign himself to sad, yet soothing meditation. The few purple and crimson flowers growing about the roots of the tree, will give him ample food for contemplation, for they tell of the suffering and consanguined death of the Redeemer."

How Wolves Cajole and Capture Wild Horses.

Wherever several of the largest associate together for mischief, there is always a numerous train of smaller ones to follow in the rear, and act as auxiliaries in the work of destruction. Two large wolves are sufficient to destroy the most powerful horse, and seldom more than two ever begin the assault, although there may be a score in the gang. It is no less curious than amusing to witness this ingenious mode of attack. If there is no snow, or but little on the ground, two wolves approach in the most playful and caressing manner, lying, rolling and frisking about, until the too credulous and unsuspecting victim is completely put off his guard by curiosity and familiarity.

During this time the gang, squatting on their hind quarters, look on at a distance. After some time spent in this way, the two assailants separate, when one approaches the horse's head, the other his tail, with a shyness and a cunning peculiar to themselves. At this stage of the attack, their frolicksome approaches become very interesting—they are in right good earnest. The former is a mere decoy; the latter is the real assailant, and keeping his eyes steadily fixed on the hamstrings or flanks of the horse. The critical moment is then watched, and the attack is simultaneous; both wolves spring upon their victim at the same instant—one to the throat, the other to the tail—and if successful, which they generally are, the hind one never lets go his hold until the horse is entirely disabled. Instead of springing forward or kicking to disengage himself, the horse turns round and round without attempting a defence.—The wolf before then springs behind to assist the other. The sinews are cut, and in half the time I have been attempting to describe it, the horse is on his side—his struggles are fruitless—the victory is won. At this signal the lookers-on close in at a gallop: but the small fry of followers keep at a respectable distance until their superiors are gorged, and then they take their turn unmolested.

As the sun ripens and sweetens fruits by shining upon them, without which they would be sour and unsavory; so it is the sunshine of God's love and favour that sweetens all earthly blessings, without which they would prove but crosses and curses to them that possess them.

* There are other verses of this sacred poetry not quoted. Whether they are to be found in the old hymn books, and existed in the mind of Aunt Polly as a youthful but obliterate remembrance, and were restored in a moment of religious rapture, the Holy Spirit acting on the palimpsest, I am not able to say.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DRUNKEN SEA.

BY JAMES HENRY, M. D., OF DUBLIN.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of the Drunken Sea from the beach of Soberland, where you take shipping, as far as Point Just-Enough. The clear and smooth water is scarcely so much as rippled by the light breeze which wafts from the shore the fragrance of a thousand flowers. No mist ever broods upon the water, no cloud overcasts the soft blue sky. The glorious image of the sun by day, the silvery face of the moon by night, are nowhere seen to so much advantage as in the mirror of Pleasant Bay, for so this part of the Drunken Sea has been most appropriately named. The current being always towards Point Just-Enough, and the wind, if you can apply that name to the gentle breath which no more than fills your sails, always in the same direction, the passage is so smooth and easy that it not unfrequently happens that the voyager finds himself close upon the Point almost before he is aware that he has left Soberland.

The voyage is usually performed in boats made out of porter hogsheads, or wine pipes, or spirit puncheons. It is astonishing what excellent sailing boats these vessels make, when divided longitudinally, and furnished with sails and oars. Riches having the advantage everywhere, upon the Drunken Sea as well as upon land, the boats which are used by the rich are much more elegant, easy and commodious, although perhaps not faster sailers than those which are used by the poor. Besides the fares there are certain tolls payable by all persons who sail upon the Drunken Sea. These tolls are so considerable as to form a principal part of the revenues of some of the imperial governments of Soberland. Notwithstanding the expense which is thus necessarily attendant upon sailing on the Drunken Sea, the number of persons, rich and poor, who sail upon it, exceeds all calculation; the rich paying the expense out of their superfluities, the poor out of their necessaries. Some, however, insist that in the end the poor bear the whole expense, and pay out of their necessaries for the rich man's voyage as well as their own.

The voyage to Point Just-Enough becomes more and more agreeable as you approach the Point. The air becomes still more soft and balmy, the blue of the sky and water still more delicious, and even the sombre objects of Soberland, now somewhat in the distance, seem to acquire a certain mellowness and splendor from the new medium through which they are seen. In the meantime a corresponding change takes place in the passengers themselves; they experience an agreeable sensation of warmth, commencing at the pit of the stomach, and gradually extending from thence over the whole body; their pulse beats quicker and stronger; their breath acquires an agreeable odor, not unlike that of the sea on which they sail; their eyes become brighter and softer, and sometimes even seem to sparkle; their cheeks flush a little; their hands are sensibly warmer to the touch; their looks and gestures become animated; they feel increased strength and courage and readiness for action; their ideas succeed each other with greater rapidity and vivacity, and are a little less obedient to the will; they become less careful and anxious,

Diffugiunt mordaces sollicitudines;

less precise and particular; regard themselves with more complacence, their neighbors with more charity; gentlemen become less solicitous about the seat of their cravats; ladies, of their caps and collars; all become less serious; less disposed to deliberate; less inclined to prayer, or any other solemn religious duty; less scrupulous about right and wrong; less tight-laced; not so very sober; more gay, good-humored, frolicsome, frivolous; more inclined to singing, jesting and light conversation; more voluble, energetic, eloquent, more ready to tell secrets, either of their own or their neighbors'; more inclined to quarrel suddenly.

All voyagers to Point Just-Enough agree in the account which they give of their passage across Pleasant Bay, and of the agreeable sensations experienced on approaching the Point; but they disagree very much in their statements respecting the Point itself; some say that it is further off, others that it is nearer; some that it lies more to the North, others more to the East, many assert that it recedes as you approach it, while some maintain that it moves forward, and comes to meet you before you have more than half crossed Pleasant Bay. These conflicting statements may, perhaps, be reconciled on the supposition, which seems far from unreasonable, that Point Just-Enough is situated in a floating island, which, shifting its position from time to time, is sometimes nearer, sometimes more distant; sometimes a little more to the North, and at other times a little more to the East. However this may be, the visitors to Point Just-Enough all agree in stating that it is quite impossible either to come to anchor off it, or to effect a landing upon it; the water being so deep that no anchor will take the ground, and the current so rapid as to carry you past the Point before you can secure a boat to it by any grapples which have yet been invented. For these reasons all skillful sailors, the moment they arrive at Point Just-Enough, instead of vainly attempting to come to anchor or to land, tack about and steer back again across Pleasant Bay for Soberland, thus avoiding the danger of being carried by the force of the current further on into the Drunken Sea, and perhaps thrown upon an island called Tipsy Island, lying at no great distance to the leeward.

The great unwillingness with which all the visitors to Point Just-Enough allow the sailors to tack about and steer homeward, has given rise to an opinion that if a landing upon the Point were practicable, every visitor would settle there permanently, and bid an eternal farewell to Soberland.

Pleasant Bay is continually covered from early morning until a late hour at night with boats conveying passengers of all ranks and descriptions to Point Just-Enough and back again. The intercourse is however by far the greatest from dinner hour until tea time; the evening being generally considered the most fashionable as well as the most convenient and agreeable time for the voyage. Some time before they set out, but the greater number take their dinner on board. Among the visitors to Point Just-Enough there are a few who go very irregularly and at long intervals, others who go every second or third day, and some only on the Sabbath day; but the great majority, unless prevented by illness, go every day of the year at the same hour, and never allow either business or pleasure, or even bankruptcy or insolvency, or trouble or the death of friends or relatives, to interrupt the regularity of their daily sail across Pleasant Bay. Kings and queens, lords and ladies, knights and members of imperial legislatures professors of all arts and sciences, merchants, traders, artisans, and even those who subsist upon charity, are to be found among the daily visitors to Point Just Enough; the christian, the jew, and the pagan; the white, the black, and the olive; the democrat, leveller and aristocrat; the busy as well as the idle, the wise as well as the foolish, the learned as well as the ignorant, the grave as well as the gay, the young as well as the old. Parents bring their children with them, and teach them to navigate the Drunken Sea, as birds teach their young to fly. Employers bring their workmen, and masters their servants; the latter however require but little teaching, having generally had the advantage of an early apprenticeship to the art.

It is worthy of remark, that of the countless multitudes who daily sail upon Pleasant Bay, there is not one who can be persuaded that it forms a part of the Drunken Sea. It is almost remarkable that every one of those who make a daily practice of sailing upon this Bay, acquires an invincible dread of water, and cannot be prevailed upon to drink it unless when sick.

It has been observed besides, that with the exception of man, all animals have an antipathy to the Drunken Sea, and cannot, without great difficulty be persuaded to navigate that part of it called Pleasant Bay. From this fact some naturalists have deduced a distinctive character of man, and instead of describing him as animal, erect, biped, rational, with teeth intermediate between graminivorous and carnivorous, define him simply, an animal which sails upon the Drunken Sea.

The longitude and latitude of Point Just-Enough never having been exactly ascertained, either from its being situated as already mentioned, in a floating island, or whatever other cause, geographers have found it very difficult to assign the precise limits of Pleasant Bay. It is perhaps to get rid of this difficulty, that some geographers describe Pleasant Bay as extending the whole way from Soberland to Tipsy Island. But whether it be or be not geographically correct to apply the name of Pleasant Bay to that part of the Drunken Sea which lies between Point Just-Enough and Tipsy Island, it is quite certain that there is no part of this where the sky is so bright, the air so exhilirating, or the motion of the water so lively and buoyant as it is here. It happens, therefore, as might be expected, that many of those who leave Soberland, with the intention of going no farther than Point Just-Enough, do yet, when they arrive at that point, extend their voyage to Tipsy Island, tempted by the increasing beauty of the scene, the favoring wind and current, and the easy landing which the shore and the island presents at no great distance. Besides those who thus voluntarily extend their voyage from Point Just-Enough to Tipsy Island, there are others who, overshooting the Point either through ignorance or inadvertance, miss stays in their attempt to tack, and are carried to the island by the force of the wind and current.

As it generally happens that those who have once visited Tipsey Island in either of the ways just mentioned, soon return to it again, direct from Soberland, and repeat their visits with great regularity during the remainder of their lives, Tipsy Island is always full of visitors. The sensations experienced on this Island differ only in degree from those which are felt at Point Just-Enough. The pulse and heart beat a little quicker and stronger, the eyes become brighter, the skin hotter, the face more flushed, the voice louder, the gestures more vehement, the conversation less connected, the ideas rambling and incoherent. Some dance, some sing, some swear, some fight, all stagger about; some become loyal, others patriotic, some poetical, others philosophical; all are voracious, disinterested, magnanimous, chivalrous. It is usual to remain several hours, and even to pass the night upon the island. A few remain upon it for several days together; but as it is discreditable to be seen upon it in the morning, those who regard appearances usually leave for Soberland some time before day-break; many fall asleep on the island, and are carried in that state to their boats. In the morning all awake unrefreshed, with a parched mouth, hot skin, red eyes, aching head, and no appetite for breakfast, and spend the day drinking soda water at the great fountain on the quay of Soberland, which looks towards Pleasant Bay, and longing for evening in order to return to Tipsy Island, or at least as far as Point Just-Enough.

Tipsy Island is said to have been first discovered by Noah, who planted vines upon it. It was afterwards sacred to Bacchus, whose temple, situated about the middle of the island, is in a high state of preservation. It has been visited by Alexander the Great, the most of the illustrious men both of ancient and modern times, the names of many of whom are to be seen, carved with their own hands, upon the bark of the vines.

* * * * * * *

All navy and regimental messes are held upon the island, and there is no part of the world where the point of honor is so strictly observed, or so many duels fought. It is here that white bate and other ministerial dinners, election treats, lord mayors' feasts, and sheriffs' breakfasts are given. Barristers always dine here when upon circuit, and medical consultations are sometimes held here. Great discussions on religion and politics take place here, and many of the most famous speeches of members of imperial legislatures have been conposed, and not a few of them delivered in this place. There are several magnificent race-courses on the island, and gaming tables on new and improved principles. It is also the favorite resort of pirates and smugglers, robbers, burglars and murderers, who have performed some of their most famous exploits upon it. As there is no church nor other place of religious worship on the island, none but the most abandoned are seen upon it during church hour on the Sabbath day; soon after church hour the boats begin to arrive, and continue arriving until a late hour on the Sabbath night.

It is impossible to mistake the habitual visitors of Tipsy Island, when you meet them anywhere in Soberland; their hands are tremulous; their eyes muddy; those parts of their face which should be white are red, and those parts which should be red, and particularly their lips, are blue and purple; they are consumed by an unquenchable internal heat and thirst; have little or no appetite for solid food; are infirm in their gait, either attenuated or bloated in their form, fretful, timid, irresolute of purpose, apprehensive of evil, and have no disposition for useful and active exertion, nor any taste for virtuous society or intellectual enjoyment. Ten thousand millions of money are annually expended in loss of time upon the Drunken Sea and Tipsy Island, paying the tolls and fares, manufacturing porter hogsheads, spirit puncheons, and wine pipes; and supporting workhouses, jails, penitentiaries and penal settlements, police commissioners and policemen, stipendary magistrates, dispensaries, hospitals and lunatic asylums for the use of the visitors to Tipsy Island.

Over against Tipsey Island on the mainland, and about a league beyond Point Just-Enough, is the port of Paphos. Many of the boats touch here as they return from the island. Malaria is prevalent in this port. The hospital, which is a very large building, and always full of patients, is situated on a hill immediately above the port, and commands a fine view of the Drunken Sea.

Off Tipsy Island, on the side furthest from Paphos, are three sunken rocks called the Horrors. The visitors to Tipsy Island are frequently dashed on these rocks by an eddy or whirlpool which surrounds them, and sucks in every boat that comes within a certain distance. Dreadful as is the fate of those who perish at once by this accident, that of the survivors is worse; the strength of their muscles is gone; their stomach rejects its food; their memory and perception is impaired; they are careless and indifferent about their property, friends and nearest relatives; they are haunted by vain terrors, and not unfrequently imagine that dead or absent persons are present and talking with them; imbecile alike in body and mind, they have no happiness but in Tipsy Island, which they never cease to visit, until sooner or later they are again drawn in by the whirlpool, and dashed to pieces upon the same rocks, upon which they had so nearly perished before.

On the same side of Tipsy Island as the Horrors, but a little further out in the Drunken Sea, are the Liver Sands. These are the more dangerous, because the precise point where they begin or where they end has not been exactly ascertained. Many of the visitors to Tipsy Island, in their attempts to keep clear of the whirlpool and the Horrors, run aground upon the Liver Sands; all such become yellow in the skin, hard in the stomach, swelled in the legs, and die dropsical; effects not unlike those which are produced by twenty years residence in India.

It is remarkable that those who sail upon the Drunken Sea in boats made of spirit puncheons, more frequently strike upon the Horrors, or run aground upon the Liver Sands, than those who sail in wine pipes and porter hogheads. The superior safety of the two last mentioned class of vessels is, however, counterbalanced by their peculiar defects; porter hogsheads in particular not only dull the wits and bloats the bodies of those who sail in them, but are besides so heavy and unpleasant sailers, and produce much biliousness and sea sickness, that many persons say they would rather not sail at all upon the Drunken Sea than go in them; while on the other hand, the wine pipes are infested by a venemous insect, from which no degree of care can keep them free. This insect, which closely resembles the common bug, is generated in the lees of the wine, and like the bug, hides itself in the crevices of the wood, from whence issuing out unobserved, it bites somewhere about the great toe. The pain and swelling which follow its bite are very considerable, extending to the foot, and even to the entire limb. Those who have been frequently bitten by it, have their legs swelled so as to resemble elephant's legs, are very irritable and choleric, and subject to fits of indigestion and apoplexy, which sometimes proves fatal in the course of a few hours. The antidote to the bite of this insect consists in drinking a large quantity of water, and never again sailing upon the Drunken Sea. It is, however seldom used, as the bite of the insect has the property of communicating along with the poison an invincible repugnance to the antidote. For this reason few who have been bitten by this insect ever recover.

For some distance all round the Horrors, and on the Liver Sands, the sea is dark and rough, the winds loud and boisterous, and the sky overcast with clouds, which not unfrequently overshadow a great part of Tipsy Island. When you pass this island, and advance further into the Drunken Sea, the water becomes still darker and rougher, the winds more loud and boisterous, and the clouds which overspread the sky more black and lowering. Continuing to proceed, you enter into a dense fog called Fatous Fog, which reaches from the water quite to the clouds, and shuts in the view in every direction. Immediately on entering the fog, the compass ceases to point, and whirls round incessantly with a rotatory motion upon its axis. Navigation being thus rendered impossible, it rarely happens that a boat which has entered Fatous Fog is ever seen again. The few travellers who have ever emerged from it having been found to be either insane or idiotic, have been received into the lunatic asylum which stands upon a little point of land running into the sea, opposite to Paphos and Point Just-Enough. Beyond Fatous Fog, and forming the extreme limit of the Drunken Sea, there is a range of very high and inaccessible mountains, called the mountains of No-Hope. At the foot of these mountains the sea beats with inconceivable fury, throwing up from time to time human bones and fragments of wrecked and foundered vessels.

The boatmen believe that somewhere under the mountains of No-Hope there is an outlet through which the waters of the Drunken Sea disgorge themselves into the abyss of Hell.

A POETICAL DUN.

A LA HIAWATHA.

Here is some excellent poetry. It goes right into the feelings. It is from the Editor of the Methodist Protestant. We have a fellow feeling in our bosom on this subject! Read and the response:

Should you ask why this dunning?
Why these sad complaints and murmurs,
Murmurs loud about delinquents
Who have read the paper weekly,
Read what they have never paid for,
Read with pleasure and with profit,
Read of church affairs and prospects,
Read of news both home and foreign,
Read the essays and the poems—
Full of wisdom and instruction;
Read the table of the markets,
Carefully corrected weekly.

Should you ask us why this dunning?
We should answer, we shall tell you,
From the printer, from the mailer,
From the kind, old paper-maker,
From the landlord, from the carrier,
From the man who taxes letters
With a *stamp* from Uncle Samuel—
Uncle Sam, the rowdies call him;
From them all there comes a message—
Message kind, but firmly spoken,
"Please to pay us what you owe us."

Sad it is to hear such message
When our funds are all exhausted;
When the last bank note has left us,
When the gold coin all has vanished,
Gone to pay the paper-maker,
Gone to pay the lolling printer,
Gone to pay the landlord tribute,
Gone to pay the sable carrier,
Gone to pay the faithful mailer,
Gone to pay old Uncle Samuel—
Uncle Sam the rowdies call him,—
Three and twenty hundred dollars!

Sad it is to turn our ledger,
Turn the leaves of this old ledger,
Turn and see what sums are due us,
Due for volumes long since ended,
Due for years of pleasant reading,
Due for years of toilsome labor,
Due despite our patient waiting,
Due despite our constant dunning,
Due in sums from two to twenty.

Would you lift a burthen from us?
Would you throw a spectre from you?
Would you taste a pleasant slumber?
Would you have a quiet conscience?
Would you read a paper *paid for*?
Send us money—send us money,
Send us money—send us money;
SEND THE MONEY THAT YOU OWE US!

CHINESE PECULIARITIES.—When the Chinese want to describe a person who pretends to be very brave, and make a great parade in order to show his courage, they say that "he is cutting off a hen's head with a battle-axe." A coward who boasts of his courage they call "a paper tiger." They compare a person who pretends to be what he is not, to a fox who tries to look as noble and strong as a tiger. If a person is ignorant of books, they will say, "Turn him upside-down, but not a drop of ink will come out of him."

ABOUT MISERS.

There died at Paris in the year 1799, (says the author of a charming work, "Salad for the Social,") literally of want, the well known banker, Steryald. A few days prior to his death he resisted the importunities of his attendant to purchase some meat for the purpose of making a little soup for him. "True, I should like the soup," he said, "but I have no appetite for the meat; what is to become of that? it will be a sad waste."—This poor wretch died worth £125,000 sterling. Another desperate case was that of Elwes, whose diet and dress were alike of the most revolting kind, and whose property was estimated at £800,000. Daniel Dancer's miserly propensities were indulged to a degree that on one occasion when, at the urgent solicitation of a friend, he ventured to give a shilling to a Jew for an old hat—"better as new" to the astonishment of the friend, the next day he actually retailed it for eighteen pence.—He performed his ablutions at a neighboring pool, drying himself in the sun to save the extravagant indulgence of a towel; yet this poor mendicant had property to the extent of upwards of $3,000 per annum.

The well known Nat Bently, (alias Dirty Dick,) of London, was the victim not only to a craving for gold, but for old iron. Another deplorable case might be cited, that of Tom Pit, of Warwickshire. It is reported that some weeks prior to the sickness which terminated his despicable career, he went to several undertakers in quest of a cheap coffin. He left behind him £2,475 in public funds. Another instance is that of the notorious Thomas Cook. On his physician intimating the possibility of his not existing more than five or six days, he protested against the useless expense of sending him medicine, and charged the doctor never to show his face to him again. His property was estimated at about £130,000.

Sir William Smyth, of Bedfordshire, was immensely rich, but most parsimonious and miserly in his habits. At seventy years of age he was entirely deprived of his sight, unable to gloat over his hoarded heaps of gold. He was persuaded by Taylor, the celebrated occulist, to be couched—who was, by agreement, to have sixty guineas if he restored his patient to any degree of sight. Taylor succeeded in his operation, and Sir William was enabled to read and write without the aid of spectacles during the rest of his life. But no sooner was his sight restored than this baronet began to regret that his agreement had been for so large a sum. His thoughts were now how to cheat the occulist. He pretended that he had only a glimmering, and could see nothing distinctly; for which reason the bandage on his eyes was continued a month longer than the usual time. Taylor was deceived by these misrepresentations, and agreed to compound the bargain, and accepted twenty guineas instead of sixty. At the time Taylor attended him he had a large estate, an immense sum of money in the stocks, and £6000 in the house.

A miser of the name of Foscue, who had amassed enormous wealth by the most sordid parsimony and discreditable extortion, applied his ingenuity to discover some effectual way of hiding his gold. With great care and secrecy he dug a cave in his cellar. To this receptacle for his treasure, he descended by a ladder, and to the trap-door he attached a spring lock, so that, on shutting, it would fasten of itself. By and by the miser disappeared; inquiries were made; the house was searched; woods were explored, and the ponds were dragged; but no Foscue could they find. Some time passed on. The house in which he had lived was sold, and workmen were busily employed in its repair. In the progress of their work they met with the door of the secret cave, with the key in the lock outside. They threw back the door, and descended with a light. The first object upon which the lamp reflected was the ghastly body of Foscue, the miser, and scattered around him were heavy bags of gold, and ponderous chests of untold treasure; a candlestick lay beside him on the floor. This worshipper of Mammon had gone into his cave, to pay his devoirs to his golden god, and became a sacrifice to his devotion.—*Newark Advertiser.*

A Clergyman in a Bad Fix.

Some amusement was caused a Sunday afternoon in one of the churches in Stamford, at the expense of the rector of the parish, who not long since was a bachelor, but now a benedict; after escorting his lady to the church, and duly reading the appointed service, was observed to be anxiously feeling first in one pocket of his coat, then in another, and afterwards in the pockets of his trowsers; whatever he wanted, it was not there, for, with a disappointed countenance, a conference was held with his "better-half," who forthwith left her seat and hurried from the church. On her returning without bringing anything, there was more whispering and next a female domestic was sent out, who likewise returned emty-handed. All this time the curiosity of the congregation was of course excited to a pitch which called their thoughts below sacred devotion; and they were only led back to a proper tone of mind by an announcement of the rector's dilemma—he had lost his sermon. In some measure to make up for misfortune the parishioners had thereby sustained, his reverence read some chapters in the Bible, and endeavored to expound portions of them as he proceeded.—*Zion's Herald.*

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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1856.

ADVERTISING.

By reference to the last column on our fourth page our terms may be seen. The Advocate is the best advertising medium in the South-West; and, considering the valuable publicity of its notices, as cheap as any other. Professional and business men, educational institutions, and all others whose success requires them to be before the public, would find it to their interest to appear in our advertising columns. Those columns are consulted by thousands as a directory, when they want to find an agent, a store, a school [illegible].

FEES.—Our city papers charge a dollar for inserting a marriage notice and make a good many dollars by it. Our city friends sometimes pay us a dollar for inserting such notices, because the Advocate, say they, deserves it as well as any of the rest. Now those notices make pleasant reading. We insert them with pleasure. Send them on. But this is a fair proposition: Send on the name of the newly married couple as a subscriber. We charge that.

THE ARGUS LETTERS.

A scribbler, signing himself "Argus," for months published "Letters from New Orleans" in the Northern Christian Advocate. While Mr. Hosmer was at the head of that paper, the letters were relishable to his morbid taste for slave-horrors. He was ousted, and the publication of those letters was very justly counted one of the items against him. Mr. H. having been put over an Independent paper, Argus finds a market to carry his wares to. The scurrilous publications were resumed. They have been put into a book and heralded as follows:

"Here the reader has the celebrated letters of 'Argus.' We are heartily glad that they have been brought out in this portable and permanent form. They have already done a good work.—No letters from the South, in many a year, have so stirred the public mind. The fact is the author unmasked the abominations of slavery in a manner which no previous tourist had dared to do. He lifted a veil from the domestic and social features of slavedom, and the horrid spectacle excited a deeper loathing than even our slavery-hating North is accustomed to. The effect was wholesome. We have been helped to a more fervent hatred. The public sensibility has been shocked at the revelations of the Patriarchal institution. But this shock was necessary—it was impossible to save the evil so long as concealment could be practiced.

"Argus" is a truth-telling man. His candor, his intelligence, and his courage, are equal to Daguerreotyping the revolting scenes. It was a work for a hero—a martyr. It has been done, thank God, and all the squeamish tastes of Christendom cannot restore the seals that have been broken.

It turns out that one "Rev. Philo Tower," who dwelt among us, in the South, on a health-recruiting or quasi-business agency, and professed to have been favorably disabused of previous Northern notions about Southern institutions, is the author of those letters!—We have sometimes read them to friends in our office, living here in New Orleans, for the laughter excited at their Gullivor stories. Mr. Hosmer may pick a Connecticut jury, and we will prove to their satisfaction that these "truth-telling" letters contain, on an average, two black lies each, and any quantity of white ones, in the way of exaggerations, reprehensible mistakes, excessive coloring, suppressions of essential facts, &c.

What stuff does abolition fanaticism feed itself on!

Death of Thomas M. Elam.

We are pained and have a sense of bereavement, at learning the death of this excellent man. He died of heart disease at his residence in Baton Rouge, the 8th instant. Long has he been a pillar of the Methodist Church. Most of the ministers who have there preached found homes under his hospitable roof, and all of them a friend in his generous heart. His ability was the only limit of his charity. The Baton Rouge Advocate says:—

ANOTHER OLD CITIZEN GONE.—Death is again in our midst, and has laid his rude hand upon one of our oldest and most venerated citizens, James M. Elam, Esq., from an affection of the heart, died this morning, in this city, after a painful illness of two weeks. He was widely known in this State as a prominent politician, of the strictest and most decided character, but at home was more esteemed for his open-hearted acts of kindness, and his visitations and ministrations to the sick during many a long and afflicting yellow fever epidemic. He was a conscientious and an honest politician, an able member of the bar, and a good man. He had long been a member of the Methodist Church, and died a Christian, and will be mourned by our citizens after his dust shall have mingled with its kindred earth. Peace to his venerable ashes!

ERRATUM.—In the article on "Motives Again, &c.," (Adv., Oct. 18), where the word "Law-giver" occurs, read, "Life-giver." W. C. H.

CONVERSIONS AT THE FAMILY ALTAR.

Not long since, in conversation with a venerable minister who has seen service in the itinerant ranks, the subject of conversion at family prayers was introduced by him with substantially this narration:—

"I was returning from the —— Conference, and my heart was heavy when I thought on my children. It weighed on me, that some of them were of years for piety before God, and were not pious. While I had been trying to save other people and their children, my own were not saved. They made me a keeper of the vineyards; but mine own vineyard have I not kept. The burden grew as I got near home. It was a long day's journey—the last. I needed rest, and thought to retire early; but a blessed interest was manifested at the family altar. Before four o'clock the next day three of my own dear children and one of my neighbor's were converted—happily converted."

The above had not passed out of memory, but was deepened in its impression by the following, from an esteemed bro. minister:—

"I have for years been impressed that the family altar is the most appropriate place for the conversion of our children. Hence, at that altar, I frequently wrestle with God in their behalf. Our dear sainted Mattie was converted when no one was present but the family. On last Sabbath, at night, after we had all retired, my eldest daughter, Kate, called to her mother; said she couldn't sleep; she was weeping, greatly distressed.—All in the dark, mother, father, child, prayed. In about an hour she was happily converted. O! what joy! Her convictions were from reading the 13th chap. of Mark's Gospel. When she received the blessing she said, "I don't care if these things do happen. O, ma, I am as light as a feather." Her mother exclaimed, in view of her being converted from reading that chapter, "Let this stamp the Word of God with more importance than ever." O, who can doubt the power of the Word accompanied by the Spirit. Lord! convert and save our children, and we'll still, with more faithfulness, yea, and if need be, with more sacrifice, itinerate. D. D."

For the N. O. C. Advocate.

AN OLD FASHIONED CLASS MEETING, AND THE SEQUEL TO IT.

MR. EDITOR.—Two peculiarities among the usages of Methodism have recently been signally owned and blessed of God in our community. Last Sunday week, (Oct. 26), after preaching by Rev. Silas Cooper of the Georgia Conference, we opened the door of the church and a young lady joined as a seeker of religion. The congregation being dismissed, we had a class meeting; while this meeting progressed, one sister was bleat of God, and praised him aloud; the gracious influence extended to others, who also shouted the praise of God. Meantime the young lady who had joined the church, became earnestly engaged for her own salvation, and presently the Lord spoke pardon and peace to her soul. Seldom has it been my privilege to attend such a class meeting. It was good to be there, in so much that we *protracted* the meeting until the dinner hour had passed by. The world and other denominations may rate us for opening our church doors for the protection of the penitent, and for our class-meetings; but while God honors these old Methodist usages, we will hold to them. But the good pleasure of the Lord is still further manifest in the sequel to this class-meeting. We thought it our duty to follow up such indications of good among us, and the result, up to this time, is about twenty professions of religion—nineteen have attached themselves to the church, mostly on probation. Some of our meetings have been remarkable for the presence and power of God; and many of His people have been revived, and made to rejoice together and shout the high praises of Jesus. Our meeting still continues, and we are praying and working for further displays of God's presence and his power to save among us. May the end be even more glorious, and all the praises be ascribed to Him that doeth all things well.

Bro. Foust, of the Centreville circuit, is sitting here in my room, having come in since I began to write to you, he sends you as an item of interest that he has had some gracious revivals of religion in his work during the year, and about *one hundred* persons have been received as probationers in the church, within the bounds of his circuit.

T. C. WIER.

Montevallo, Ala. Conf.

REV. DR. PALMER, of South Carolina, has formally accepted the call of the Presbyterian Church, on Lafayette-sq., to become their pastor. The call was prosecuted with successful diligence.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR.—It is pleasant now and then to take a fresh start in any given path we may have marked out for ourselves, from the date of some memorable event—such as a Presidental election—and so, forget in a newly awakened zeal, the prosy fact that we are but doing our duty after all. Now my intention to perform the particular duty of letting you hear from us "dwellers of the rocks" in a seasonable time after the last date, was good, but true to one of the impulses of fallen human nature, I have still delayed the fulfilment of said intention, until the arrival of this great day in the national history, made me think, all at once, how time was flying.

Alas! that the disposition to procrastinate should be as universal as it is singular and dangerous. From the most important down to the most trivial affairs of life, its influence is all-powerful, and the man who risks the fortune of a lifetime by foolish delays, differs only in degrees from him who loses an omnibus ride by trifling away a moment. Dean Swift, somewhere, says:

"No preacher is listened to but Time, which gives us the same train and turn of thought that elder people have tried in vain to put into our heads before." True enough; but how often is it the case, that just as we begin to heed the teachings, the teacher is gone, and we are left "without excuse."

"Prythee, have done with moralizing, and go on with your letter," say you? Well, I was only putting off the evil moment when the confession would have to be made, that everything here—except politics—remains distressingly *in statu quo*, there being not even a "resignation" to chronicle.

But about politics: We have had all sorts of excitements on that score. Processions and opposition processions; speeches innumerable from both sides, arches, poles, banners, transparencies filled with quaint devices, and a running fire of sky-rockets, squibs and crackers, until some of the more quiet lookers-on have been tempted to wish that Presidents could be elected "to serve for life, or during good behavior."

The city has been as quiet to-day as we had any reason to expect it would be. A few disturbances have occurred here and there, in which fire-arms were used, but I know of no serious accidents, and hope there will be none for the papers to record in the morning. Of course nothing is known with certainty of the city vote, but I have heard it said that Fillmore and Donalson will probably have a small majority.

Rev. D. R. McAnally, of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, has been spending a few days here. He preached on last Sunday morning at M'Kendree's Church to a large audience, his sermon giving general satisfaction. It was an extremely sensible and well-expressed discourse on the nature and consequences of sin. I forget what led to them, but was particularly pleased with his remarks on the indiscriminate use of our churches and pulpits for other purposes than those which involve the immediate worship of God. He is wholly, and I think very properly, opposed to this. The good nature of our preachers and trustees has been carried so far in this matter, that Methodist churches every where have come to be considered in the light of convenient places for the giving of concerts, school exhibitions, lectures on various subjects &c., all of which are right enough in their right place, which certainly is not the house of God. I do hope this thing will be corrected, and am glad of an opportunity to express my personal obligation to Brother McAnally for the ground he took on this subject.

We are greatly rejoiced to hear of the interesting revival in Huntsville, the more especially as it seems to have been a result of the late Session of Conference in that place. This has been the case in many instances within my knowledge during the last two or three years, and the fact speaks well for both preachers and people.

The preachers sent here to labor for this present year, are all at their posts I believe. Br. Rigg's, appointment to McKendree Station has pleased all concerned, and I am glad to learn that the ladies of the congregation are about refurnishing the parsonage for the use of his family.

Most of the officials connected with the Publishing House are now at home. All look well and cheerful, and I hear no complaint, excepting of the want of water in the river, which causes some inconvenience. We have had a slight rise within a few days. There are two feet of water on Harpeth Shoals, and one or two small boats are running to the mouth.

The weather has become quite cold within thirty-six hours, but the sunshine is beautiful, even though it comes through the frosty air, and falls only on the dead leaves and flowers of a perished summer.

"Blest power of sunshine! genial day!
What balm, what life is in thy ray!
To feel thee is such real bliss,
That, had the world no joy but this,
To sit in sunshine calm and sweet—
It were a world too exquisite
For man to leave it for the gloom,
The deep, cold shadow of the tomb!"

Very truly Yours,
CROTCHET.

Nashvile, Nov. 4, 1856.

REVIVALS.

WOODVILLE, Miss., Nov. 3d, 1856.—Our protracted meeting in Woodville closed on last Friday evening, having continued three weeks. We have had, truly, a precious and interesting time. God honoured his word, "for it was quick and powerful, a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart, a two edged sword," separating sinners from their sins. The interest became so extensive that it pervaded the town like leaven, counter working and absorbing, to a considerable extent, for a time, the political excitement in the place. Each of the political parties had a great barbacue and mass meeting with much speaking, in town during our meeting, yet the work of the Lord went on, and 67 persons were received on probation—53 white and 14 colored. Many were converted. There were very frequently at the altar from 35 to 45 weeping penitents. The Church is more refreshed and built up than it has been for years. Some of the most substantial citizens in the town are among those who united with the Church. Truly "the Lord has done great things for us whereof we are glad." During the year 95 persons have united with the church in this station—67 white and 28 colored. While we give all glory to God, without whom we can do nothing, we love and thank our ministerial brethren for the assistance, faithful efficient assistance they rendered us.

WM. B. HINES.

AUTAUGAVILLE, ALA., Nov. 6TH, 1856.—Since my last writing, we have had upon the circuit of whites 89 conversions, and 96 accessions; colored 8. In many respects the circuit is greatly improved.

DANIEL DUNCAN.

PRATTVILE, ALA., Nov. 3D, 1856.—We are having a good time here. Twenty-two have made a profession of faith in Christ, and others are still inquiring, "What must we do to be saved." Truly, we have had a "time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." The community generaly, seems to be deeply impressed on the subject of salvation. The Church has been greatly revived and strengthened. We expect to close in a few days.

JOHN D. FISHER.

ATTAKAPAS, Nov. 3.—We closed a meeting at New Iberria, last Tuesday evening, at which eleven persons were justified, the membership was much revived. The praise be unto the Lord.

J. H. WATERS.

WOODVILLE, Mi., Oct. 27.—We are having a very interesting meeting in Woodville. It has been in progress more than two weeks. Forty-two whites, and eleven colored persons have been received on probation. The Lord has refreshed his people very much, and converted many sinners. Brothers T. W. Brown, J. J. Wheat and C. A. Flowers, have been with us most of the time and rendered efficient service in the Master's vineyard. WM. B. HINES.

SPARTA, LA., Nov. 2.—Our fourth quarterly meeting closed on the 25th of Oct., and during the past quarter we have to report eighty-nine accession and thirty-two dismissions by letter and otherwise. Many happy conversions and some reclamations. Praise God for his goodness in revival on the Sparta Circuit.

W. A. SMYTH.

WAHALAK CIRCUIT, ALA. CON., Oct. 25TH, 1856.—The Lord has graciously revived his work on this circt. Within the last two months many have been the subjects of converting grace, and have united themselves to the Church. We have more than realized our most sanguine expectations as to our missionary collections. Many of our brethren, with myself, were alarmed when it was known that we were assessed the sum of two hundred dollars; we have now in cash, and good subscription, over two hundred and ten dollars. So that we are beginning to hope that the Ala. Con. will redeem her pledge by bringing to conference the round sum of $30,000 for the great missionary cause. R. Y. REW.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.—Rev. W. A. Smith writes, Nov. 5:—There is an interesting revival in progress in this city, at this time, under the labors of Brothers Phillips, South and Friend. Forty have professed religion, and the meeting still continuing.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from our Fayre Ladyo.

LONDON.

I expected great things of this famous Londontown, but, partially, I was disappointed. First, there was not so great a roar and bustle—"like the noise of many waters," as I have heard it compared to; and, secondly, its great size did not strike me; but this was because I took no wide view from a height, and had only to be guided by the impression made upon me in driving through the streets. We were in a very quiet neighbourhood, however, where no greater disturbance than an occasional cat, a dully organ-grinder, or a "Punch and Judy" row came. Looking down the street we saw Charing Cross—one of the spots from which the accession of a new king is Proclaimed, and where, too, there stands a monument to Nelson, and an equestrian statue of Charles I., and very near by one of George III. Opposite this open square stands the National Gallery, in a wing of which the Royal Academy exhibits its paintings for three months, and a little way down the street stands Whitehall—which was built for the banquiting hall of a new palace, but this hall is all that was ever accomplished of the grand design. It was just in front of this Whitehall that Charles I. was beheaded, having slipped out to the scaffold from an upper window. Opposite is the Horse Guards, of which Punch has made so much fun for its strong adherance to "red-tapes and routine," and just by is Downing street filled with Government offices, and looking exceedingly dignified, and just as if it knew its own importance. An archway at the Horse Guards leads into St. James Park, and on each side of this arch stands two soldiers in full array mounted on powerful black horses—for what purpose I could not find out, excepting that it was an old custom and must therefore be kept up. At the National Gallery, too, there are many forlorn soldiers pacing up and down the livelong day. The first glance at them would make you think them men frozen into statues but for a look of discontent upon the face. I burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter when I first saw them, and they looked at me with fixed moroseness. A little past Downing street the Grand Tower of Westminster Abbey rise up, and close to it the Parliament houses with their elaborate carvings and stone, even now looking old and mouldy, although one tower is yet in process of erection. To me it seemed in bad taste to have the church hallowed by ages, and sacred from all holy associations, so near to these rain buildings, where so much pomp and vanity, and at best, worldliness is constantly going on; and in point of architecture too (to my untutored eye) the contrast was unfavorable. But I only spoke of these to let you see the objects of interests I saw in my evening walks, when for half-an-hour I would go ahead passing every thing rapidly till the towers of the Abbey rose up against an evening sky almost as grey as they. then I would take a long look and then turn slowly homewards, with my mind filled and calmed, while memories of home and our wild forest aisles and York minstrs, and its organ tones and choir came thick and fast. But I had but very little little time for either quiet evening walks or musings. Every moment was occupied, and yet we saw, comparatively, very little of London, having come away without going to the Tower or the Tunnel, or "The Great Eastern," that mammoth ship which can carry 10,000 soldiers, or Buckingham Palace or Windsor Castle, or Hampton Court, or the Vernon Gallery &c. &c. Not one worked industriously for 10 days but lost one in trying to see the Crimean Guards in Hyde Park upon the occasion of their reception by the Queen. The crowd was so great, and our places so ill selected that we only saw a few of the rank and file with their sunburnt faces. We spent four or five hours in the National Gallery greatly to my delight and edification. It was was the first collection of paintings I had ever seen, and was therefore a far greater treat to me than to any one else of the party. It is labor thrown away to describe paintings, and I will not attempt giving you any thing more than my general impression of each great master's work. Of all I saw, two or three heads by Rembrandt made the greatest impression on me, and are best remembered. There was a darkness and richness of coloring, with great distinctions too in his paintings that pleased me greatly. Guido's quiet mild faces, and some of Titian's I looked at again and again, and each time with increased satisfaction; but I am going to say that my taste was to poor too enjoy Ruben's fat florid women, and high coloring. I felt it would take a long time to teach me to appreciate them. There was an immense cartoon there of "The Murder of the Innocents," by Raphael, that was positively frightful. The agonized expression on the mothers' faces, and the relentless ones on those of the executioners with their long sharp spears just entering the throat or side of the helpless little children, unhelped by any art of the mother's deep love, was most pitiful and horrible. The figures were larger than life and it helped the momentary illusion that it was a novel scene upon which you were gazing. There were also some beautiful landscapes by Cuyp and Claude, and some very fine sea pieces, but I have forgotten whom they were by. Turner has two fine landscapes here, hung by his own request between the two "Claude's"—for the sake of contrast I suppose—and certainly at the first glance Turner's seems far superior, but Claude's grow upon you and you find yourself returning to them again and again. Here too were some of Poussin's, but I can recall none of them very distinctly, I am sorry to say. But at the same time I enjoyed them exceedingly. When we went to the Royal Academy, one or two days afterwards, I felt the difference between the dark and quiet coloring of these old pictures and the gay and high tone of color in those of this year's exhibiting—yet there were some here that were very fine—two very good ones by Landeur, and a portrait of Dickens, and one of Carlyle which I can best recall now.—Imagine Dickens with an immense moustache!—I felt disappointed, for the expression of the mouth was entirely concealed, not otherwise, the face was very firm. Carlyle was put before us as a very thoughtful meditative man with "eyebrows like plant houses" and eyes that seemed to be gazing miles away. I enjoyed very much a view of one of the "streets of Venice" by Roberts, I think, and "High Mass in St. Peter's" at Rome, also, I think, by him. The latter was so faithfully and minutely painted that the candles seemed to flicker, and the incense to rise, and the voice of the chanting priest to be heard. The idea was very grand indeed—it deepened all my longing to be there. But all these dim reminiscences of pictures can give you even less pleasure than they do me.

But of what shall I chat next? I have not time enough to give you as full a description as I wish of either St. Paul's, or Westminster, or the Sydenham Palace—each of them will take a letter to themselves. We had one very great treat at the Royal Surrey Gardens, in hearing the "Orntorio of the Messiah" performed by 1000 performers with Julien at their head. Imagine 800 trained voices singing in chorus—the most of them females, a few of the little boy choristers of the cathedrals, York among them, but I looked in vain for my little favorite ward there two years ago—he must have lost his voice for I know I should have recognized him had he been present. I never heard such music and never shall again, I fear. The orchestra and voices had been selected with the greatest care and well trained, and the effect was most wonderful. I could have listened for hours and it seemed to me days without weariness—and the 3 hours we were there passed away like a dream. It was music worthy of the subject and words—the triumphant, rejoicing tones of "Unto us a son is born; unto us a child is given" rings in my ears yet. This alone was worth crossing the Atlantic to hear. The building is a very fine one, capable of holding 7000 persons easily, and 10,000 with crowding, and here Julien is to give concerts and Oratorios—and other musical entertainments, and this, with a fine display of fireworks and liberty to walk in the pleasant garden, is all to be had for 25 cts. K.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

SYRIA AND PALESTINE, IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR HISTORY. By A. P. Stanley, M.A. With maps and plans. Redfield, N. Y., 1856.

The author visited the scenes of sacred history in Egypt, Arabia and Syria in 1852-3. He saw the country through the eyes of the Bible. To speak first of the book maker—Redfield. This is one of the best things in that line of art. Such type and maps, text and notes, paper and binding, it is a pleasure to handle and look at, and lay upon the shelf of one's library.

But the cloistered student and "Canon of Canterbury" is a poor traveller. Mr. Stanley trudges along with a load of books under his arm. He is busier examining his "references" than sights. He might have written as well in his room at home, with Robertson, Olin, Laberde, Burckhardt, Ritter, Reland &c., within his reach. His illustrations are not so familiar to us as the scenes he would illustrate. He settles no disputed question or locality; but rather, by a learned array of conflicting authorities, sets afloat every previous conclusion.

While we are indebted to the traveler for nothing of discovery—the essayist gives us fine passages repeatedly:

"In Palestine, as in Greece, every traveler is struck with the smallness of the country. He is surprised, even after all he has heard, at passing, in one long day, from the capitol of Judea to that of Samaria; or at seeing, within eight hours three such spots as, Hebron, Bethlehem and Jerusalem. The breadth of the country from the Jordan to the sea is rarely more than 50 miles, its length, from Dan to Beersheba is about 180 miles. The time is now gone by when the grandeur of a country is measured by its size, or the diminutive extent of an illustrious people can otherwise than enhance the magnitude of what they have done. * * Nor is it only the smallness, but the narrowness of the territory which is remarkable. From almost every high point in the country its whole breadth is visible; from the long wall of the Moab hills on the east, to the Mediterranean sea on the west. Whatever may be the poverty or insignificance of the landscape, it is at once relieved by a glimpse of either of these two boundaries.—

"Two voices are there—One is of the sea,
One of the mountains."——

Alluding to the varieties of soil and climate, of scenery and occupations, shepherds, husbandmen, artizans, traffickers, ships, carts, storms, valleys, hills, earthquakes, hail and harvests—all grouped and familiar on a small map—Mr. Stanley indulges a felicitous reflection upon the suitableness of the Holy Land to furnish a history and poetry for the world.

"It is said by Volney, and apparently with justice, that there is no district on the face of the earth containing so many and such sudden transitions of structure and climate. Such a country furnishes at once the natural theatre of a history and a literature which was destined to spread into nations accustomed to the most various imagery. There must, of course, be much in the history of any nation Eastern or Western, Northern or Southern, which to other quarters of the world will be more or less unintelligible. Still it is easy to conceive that whatever difficulty is presented to European or American minds by the sacred writings, might have been greatly aggravated had the Bible come into existence in a country more limited in its outward imagery than is the case with Palestine. If the valley of the Nile or Arabian Desert had witnessed the whole of the sacred history, it is impossible not to feel how widely separated it would have been from the ordinary European mind; how small a portion of our feelings or imaginations would have been represented by it. The truths might have been the same, but the forms in which they were clothed would have affected only a few here and there, leaving the great mass untouched."—pp. 125-6

PROPHECY AND THE TIMES; OR ENGLAND AND ARMAGEDDON. By Joseph Berg, D.D., Pastor of the Second Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Phila. Higgins and Perkinspine, Phila., 1856.

Dr. Berg confines himself mainly to the sixth and seventh vials—Revelations &c. He does not believe in a Millenium that is to be brought about by the coming of Christ. It will precede that coming. His reign upon earth will not be personal but spiritual, and will consist in a prevalence of the gospel which, like heaven, is to permeate and control society and government. Laws, usages and public opinion of the whole world will reflect the principles and precepts of the word of God. Nations shall learn war no more. The kindreds of the earth shall constitute one Christian brotherhood. All this is to come under the dispensation of the Spirit—in the regular way. The gospel plan will not be set aside as a failure. We like Dr. B.'s views of Millenium. They are set forth modestly and with reason. There is encouragement to the Church's diligence and hope in them. With Mr. Baldwin, he sees the United States in prophecy—it is the "stone kingdom," but he does not accept Mr. Baldwin's date. The Armageddon battle has set in. Armageddon in Hebrew—Sebastopol in Greek. The "Powers" may haul off—make treaties and alliances—but the fight is only suspended! Russian and all other despotisms are to be smashed up—all hierarchies, tyranies &c., put an end to; after which general and mutual construction of hindrances, the KINGDOM will come with power and quickly.

These lectures were delivered to a congregation, in a Sabbath night series.

Sold by H. D. McGinnis, 36 Camp st.

A. MYCATT & Co. have opened on Camp street, a new and well stocked book store. A look into the premises impressed us very favorably with their skill and ability in catering to the taste of the reading public. We expect to notice this new establishment more at length hereafter. Of their fresh arrivals we have—

LORENZO DOW'S COMPLETE WORKS, 2 vols. Sheldin, Lamput, & Blakeman, N. Y.

This is a fine large volume; the best appearance Dow has yet made and completest. A likeness of Lorenzo, said by those who have seen him to be good, faced by one of Peggy, his redoubtable wife. The volume is a curesity, teresting rather than edifying. It was a disorganised body, and in the "Cry from the wilderness" has some hard things against the Methodist Episcopal Church—not historically true. He traveled so extensively, preached so often, delivered himself so impressively and kept a journal so minutely, that the reader will fail of a local if not personal interest in what is here. Peggy Dow's journal is included. We are glad that oddities seldom start up in the name of Methodists.

THE RIFLE, AXE AND SADDLEBAGS, AND OTHER LECTURES. By W. H. Milburn. Introduction by Dr. McClintock. Derby & Jackson, N. Y. 1856.

The volume is dedicated to Gen. W. Williams, Esq. of Charleston, S. C.—the same gentleman to whom Dr. Cummings dedicated his late work. Mr. Williams must be the Mocaenas of Methodist authors. The portrait on steel is carefully executed. Mr. Milburn has taken a high stand as a popular lecturer. He is most wholly blind, he has cultivated spoken eloquence at great disadvantage and with success. The reader of his lecture on the "Triumph of genius over blindness" will appreciate any degree of this success the more highly.

The lecture which gives its title to the volume is full of movement and fine description. One great civilizers in their order have been the hunter, the settler and the itinerant Methodist preacher. These following close upon each other, and often going in company, have reclaimed this vast western realm from wilderness and barbarism. They, with immense sacrifice, courage and zeal, presided over the forming settlement. From these darkened fountains in the forest have gushed the waters which flowing into sunshine, have combined to form the majestic river of our national life. The chivalric heroism of the old preachers is happily set forth. This is a real historical service to the country, and a tardy justice to them. Mr. Milburn deserves the thanks of the Church which sent forth Axley, Barke, Bascom and their likes, for the manner in which he has challenged public attention to their noble characters and achievements.

There are other lectures—making a neat and very readable volume. Having often delivered them, the author has given the style a hard finish of plainness, elegance and strength.

A Prejudice Conquered.

For centuries the law of Hindostan has been that a widow could not re-marry, which has led to great immorality. The English authorities have made great efforts to bring about a better state of affairs, in which, according to the following from a Calcutta paper, they have made a beginning towards a successful result:

"The barrier has burst, and it only remains for young Bengal to follow the example of Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Doss, a respectable native gentleman residing in Paikpatra. He has, we hear, married a Hindoo widow fifteen years old, with the permission (though hesitating permission) of her parents. The Brahmins made a fuss, but money (a powerful mediator with them) silenced their tongues. We wish Baboo Bhoobun and his bride all success for thus sinking the trammels of religious prejudice.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE PRESIDING ELDERS AND MISSIONARIES IN THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

Dear Brethren, please attend to your *Missionary Reports*:—Will the presiding elders remind all the Missionaries in their several districts, of the duty of reporting fully the state of their missions and some of our missions are in charge of local brethern who do not attend conference; brethern see to it that your reports are there the first day whether you go or not.

I want the following items,

1st. No. of missions in each district,

2nd. No. of Church buildings in each mission and their value,

3rd. No. of Societies in each mission and Sunday Schools.

4th. No. of members in each society, white and black.

5th. No. of people who attend preaching in each mission.

6th. No. of colored children catechised in each mission.

7th. Amount of money collected for the support of each mission in its own bounds and amount expended; together with all information of an interesting character that can be furnished.

W. P. BARTON.

Secretary of Missionary Society, Miss. Conference.

N. B. I will be prepared at conference to furnish certificates of membership for all life members of the Parent missionary Society who have not received them. The Brethren will benefit the society and confer a favor on their friends by bringing up the names and getting certificates. B.

TUSKEGEE, Nov. 4th, 1856.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

The members of the Conference, upon arriving at Tuskegee, will call at the Methodist Church, in sight of the square, and learn of their homes during the Conference.

I would also inform the members of the Conference that the President of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad will charge them only for the ticket to Chehaw, which is our depot, and will return them free—which is the same as half price each way.

E. J. HAMILL.

Acknowledgments.

The Treasurer of the Louisiana Conference Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:—

Nov. 3, from Rev. J. L. Wright, Red River Circuit, $140 00

POLITICAL CONVERSATION.

This ought to be headed, more properly, conversation about politics. Here is a slip from an exchange that would have been more in time a month ago; but it is not out of place now:—

In all political conversations, says the Norfolk (Va.) Herald, particular care ought to be taken to preserve the temper. None are so irritable as the tempers of enthusiastic politicians. I have seen some of this character, concerning whose lunacy I have not the least doubt. It is better, if possible, to avoid political conversation when the speakers betray warmth and attachment to party. I never knew an instance of conviction attending the longest disputes. There is a pride and obstinacy in the minds of ignorant partisans which we rarely find in other men. If their belief in God were half as sincere as their confidence in their favorite leader, they would be the most pious and fervent saints the world ever saw. As we must sometimes meet with men of this character, it is best never to argue nor answer, even when we are certain of their errors. Let us rather leave their company and pity their weakness of mind.

VISIT TO MRS. JAMES K. POLK.—A number of military companies in Nashville, Tenn., visited, a few days ago, the residence of the estimable rolict of the late President, James K. Polk. The Union of that city says:

The companies approached the grounds by the main entrance on Church street, and filed through the yard, with marked precision and decorum, paying their respects and passing out in the same order in which they entered. Such manifestations of respect were no less appropriate on the part of the military than they were gratifying to the distinguished lady.

THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—We learn from the Mobile *Tribune*, that this road is now in running order from Mobile to Macon, Miss., a distance of two hundred miles and that from that point to the Southern Tennessee line, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles, the grading, bridging, etc., are completed. The track beyond Columbus, Miss., is also ready to receive the iron, which has been purchased, and will be laid immediately. The *Tribune* says:

The gross earnings of the road last month were $65,000, and as soon as the rolling stock, which is now coming, is received, it will probably be increased to $80,000 per month—which sum would pay the interest on the indebtedness of the Company, and the current expenses, and also afford them a net profit of over $40,000.

FIRE FROM SPARKS OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—A fire occurred on the Pacific Railroad at St Louis on the night of the 29th ult., which destroyed one passenger and three freight cars. The latter were heavily loaded with goods. The fire was caused by sparks from the locomotive.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—There was a large fire at Bellfontaine, Ohio, on Saturday night, the 1st inst., including the entire business part of the town.

LOCAL NEWS.

Go from home to hear news, is an adage verified in many strange things reported as done here. The followiug ingenious discovery is made known to us for the first time by a New York paper:—

Dr. L. L. Bledehu, of New Orleans, has succeeded in training the larger species of mosquitoes, known in N. Orleans as "gallinippers," to perform all the objects hitherto only accomplished by the leech or the cupper. A dozen of these insects are equal to six leeches, and placed on the desired spot, will at once commence to suck blood in the same way, and with far less trouble, than the older institutions.

Another like unto it:—

A STRANGE SEIZURE.—A lady's leg was recently seized by a deputy of the sheriff of New Orleans. It appears that a lady of the Crescent City had ordered and received an artificial leg from the manufacturer for $250, and afterward declined paying for same. The maker had a writ issued, requiring the sheriff to take the leg into his possession. That gentleman gave his deputy the disagreeable job; and the latter functionary, after some trouble, obtained the litigated limb, and it is now in the sheriff's office at New Orleans.

OUR RAILROADS.

Should the weather become somewhat cooler, (says the Orleanian,) we may look forward to the replenishing of our market with wild ducks and *poule d'eaus* from our bayous and lakes and water courses, adjacent to the Opelousas railway, and which, at the proper season, are conveyed in such quantities in the freight cars to our city. Then the "canvass back," plump, delicious and rotund, whnt more invitiug dainty need be required; nor are the small black water hens, which are eaten on Fridays and fast days by the most devout Catholics, less savory. They are, the latter, a species of meat, converted by water process, or the small fry they feed on, into fish! perhaps are a mixture of "fish, flesh and" anything but red herriug: they serve admirably in ember times and lenten periods as substitutes for "mutton and meat," croakers and craw fish, that is, when surfeited with the one, and caring little for the other. With wild game generally comes to us the more substantial and valuable necessaries, and when once the termination of the road is reached, we may look forward to the receipt of numerous essentials, perhaps superfluities.

We are pleased to notice that our other great railway—the Jackson—is progressing, and that Mr. Robb, who has succeeded so well in London in his negotiations, expects to have the road open to Jackson in little over another year. The Mississippian of a late date, publishes the following encouraging paragraph:

"Gov. McRea showed us a letter addressed to him by Mr. James Robb, dated London, 21st September, in which he says 'that he is now able to give him certain advices,' that he has made arrangements to complete the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad to this point next year. After speaking of the negotiations, concluded, he says: 'If the contractors who have undertaken the grading of the road south of Jackson, comply with their engagements, I see no difficulty in the way of the company opening the road to Jackson before January, 1858."

When the connection between Berwick's Bay or the Bnyou Bœuf and Galveston is once established, by means of the Vanderbilt steamers, we expect cattle, corn, game, wild and tame fouls, &c., &c., in large quantities, from Texas. However, the period is very remote when our railroads will subserve the purpose of the Father of Waters, and we can dispense with his services.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The Administrators of the Charity Hospital met on Tuesday, November 3d, 1856, at 12 o'clock, M., and elected the following gentlemen Surgeons and Physicians, to serve in this institution for the ensuing six months. From the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana:

Surgeons—Drs. Stone and Hunt.

Physicians.—Drs. Jones, Cenas, Nott, and Wederstrandt.

From the New Orleans School of Medicine:

Surgeon.—Dr. Choppin.

Physicians.—Fenner, Beard, Picton, Thos. Penniston, and Axon.

Physicians from the Profession at largo:

Drs. Williams, Cox, A. Penniston, Martin and Rannoy.

LAW LECTURES.—The Law Department of the University of Louisiana opened for the session of 1856-57, last Monday evening. Christian Roselius, the Dean of the Faculty, and Professor of Civil Law, delivered the introductory lecture to a large and intelligent class, composed of gentlemen from all the Southern States, and was attentively listened to, and at the close, loudly applauded.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—We have now to chronicle the death of Samuel Chalmers Bell, cashier of the Canal Bank of this city. Mr. Bell departed this life at his residence in this city, on Saturday night the 8th inst., after a lingering illness of several months duration, in the 71st year of his age. He was a native of Philadelphia, and arrived in this city in the year 1812.

LOUISIANA ELECION RETURNS.—Of the forty-eight parishes in this State we have had returns from all but twelve. These foot up a majority for Mr. Buchanan of 185. The remaining parishes gave a Democratic majority of 1702 at the last Gubernatorial election. Mr. Buchanan has evidently carried the State by a majority ranging from three thousand to thirty-five hundred.

COL. KEWEN.—Among the passengers who arrived by the Tennessee was Col. E. J. C. Kewen, of the Nicaraguan army.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Railroad Meeting at Natchitoches.

An important Railroad Convention commenced its sessions in Natchitoches on the 27th ult., and ended on the following day. The parishes of Natchitoches, Sabine, Caddo and DeSoto, were duly represented. Hon. J. G. Campbell was elected President, Dr. T. H. Patterson, Vice President, and J. D. Wemule, Secretary.

The following resolution was moved and adopted:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of one delegate from each parish represented, be appointed by the chair to report at an adjourned meeting, a basis and plan of action by which the objects of the convention can be best advanced.

Gen. P. A. Morse, of Natchitoches; Dr. Patterson, of Sabine; D. Creswell, of DeSoto, and Dr. Estes, of Caddo, were constituted said committee.

Interesting addresses were then made by Gen. Morse, Mr. Creswell and Dr. Estes, in which many valuable statistical facts were brought forward. After which the meeting adjourned until 10 o'clock the next day.

On the re-assembling of the convention, pursuant to adjournment, the committee appointed under the above resolution submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. As matters of much moment to our city are referred to, we give the report entire:

Whereas, from the extraordinary difficulty and expense attending the shipment of our products and procuring the necessary supplies for the last two years, and from the increasing obstructions in the navigation of Red River, (which must still further embarrass our trade with the commercial emporium of our State,) we have been fully taught the necessity of greater facilities, and the consequent need of railway communication, and

Whereas, we are encouraged by the progress of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, and by the liberal land donation by Congress in aid of its extention northward, and

Whereas, The people of North-Western Louisinna feel a deep solicitude in the development of the resources of their section of the State, therefore:

Resolved, 1.—That the extension of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, through the Western parishes of the State to a convenient point of intersection with the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, with suitable connections with Red River, is a practical object of vital importance to the people of those parishes and the State at large.

Resolved, 2.—That it is the opinion of this Convention that the people of the parishes here represented are able and willing to subscribe money and labor enough, with the material aid to be derived from other sources, to build the road.

Resolved, 3d.—That it is the matured conviction of this Convention, that, in order to interest the greatest number of persons in the success of this enterprize at its earliest day, it is necessary that the people on the line should become stockholders, by liberal subscription in money and labor.

Resolved, 4th.—That inasmuch as real estate is enhanced in value to a greater extent than any other species of property, by railroad facilities, it is but just it should pay proportionably, we recommend to the people of the several parishes a voluntarily assessment in aid of the work on their landed property, upon a scale graduated according to distance from the line of the road, payable upon its completion.

Resolved 5th.—That in order to secure the early completion of the road, it is advisable, and we recommend to all those who shall become stockholders by assessment to furnish such security to the Board of Directors as will enable the Company to negotiate a loan in anticipation of its resources.

Resolved, 6th, That we suggest to the Company that the amount of the subscription of each parish should be expended within its own limits, so far as it is practicable without detriment to the general interest of the road.

Resolved, 7th, That we recommend to the directors the immediate location of the road, and commencement of the work upon its northern terminus, and we pledge ourselves to a cordial support of the enterprize.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair of each parish, to confer with the company in relation to the above suggestions, and to take such other and further steps as they may deem necessary, towards the success of the road after such consultation.

In conformity to the requirements of the last resolution, the President appointed the following committee, to which, on motion, the chair was afterwards added:

For Caddo—Dr. M. Estes, Dr. J. Wilder and L. M. Nutt, Esq.

For De Soto—H. Phillips, J. D. Wemple and Thos. M. Garlin.

For Sabine—D. R. Gaudy, R. B. Stille and C. Chaplin, Jr.

For Natchitoches—P. A. Morse, Thos. Hunter and Lewis R. Wamsley.

The subjoined preamble and resolutions offered by Gen Morse were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States has granted to the New Orleans and Opelousas and Great Western Railroad alternate sections of public land along the line of said road, for the purpose of aiding in its construction; and

Whereas, By the location of said road, it passes through a district of country where the lands have to a considerable extent already been taken up by private entry; and

Whereas, It was doubtless the intention of Congress that this railway should derive the same advantages from the liberality of Congress as has heretofore been extended to railways in other States, therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to procure the passage of an act, granting to the said railroad such quantity of land as may be found, upon examination and proof to be deficient, for the reasons herein stated, to be made up either by specific grants of lands, or by extending the line of said road in which lands may have been entered; and they be requested to obtain a grant of alternate sections of land along the line of any branch, or branches, of said road, which may be found necessary to connect the said road with Red River.

Be it further Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President of this Convention for the purpose of conferring with our Senators and Representatives in Congress, upon the subject matter of the above preamble and resolutions, and furnishing them with such facts and evidence as may be necessary.

Messrs. P. A. Morse, S. M. Hyams and Thomas Hunter are appointed a committee under the resolution last given.

Speaking of the action of this convention, the Natchitoches Chronicle, of the 1st., says:

The utmost harmony prevailed. All were unanimous in favor of an extension of the Great Western, New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad to Red River. There was but little discussion; all understood that the convention did not meet to hear buncombe speeches but to act. If the same feeling that influenced the members of this body, can be brought to bear upon the men of influence and capital throughout this region—there can be no doubt but we shall, within a reasonable time, be able to travel to our great market without depending on the caprices of Old Red.

A Good Move for Mobile.

The citizens of Enterprise, Miss., are now making strenuous exertions to have the Brandon and Vicksburg Railroad intersect with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at that place. The directors of the Brandon and Vicksburg, Mobile and Ohio, and the north-east and south-west roads, are to meet at Enterprise on the 25th of this month, for the purpose of considering the matter. An effort has been made to have the intersection take place at Gainsville junction, but it is said that the route to that point would be through a hilly and very poor country; whereas the one marked out to Enterprize is easy, and would not be attended with the labor and expense which the building of the road over the former would require. It is also through a rich, well-settled and wealthy section; and the distance is ten miles nearer the Mobile and Ohio road than by the other route. This is a movement in which our citizens should feel an interest. It would be much more to the benefit of Mobile to have the intersection made at Enterprize than at Gainesville junction, which is sixty miles further north.

Taking into consideration the difference in the routes to each point, that to Enterprise would afford a saving of seventy miles in the transportation of produce from Western and Middle Mississippi to Mobile. By the completion of this road to the Mobile and Ohio road, we shall, without doubt, receive a large share of the trade which now floats down the Mississippi; and the nearer it comes to this city the better; every mile saved in the distance will be a great gain. Let our citizens look to it and exert their influence in favor of Enterprise.—*Mobile Tribune*, 7th inst.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

The Memphis Bulletin, in an article on the progress and prospects of this road, says:

The link in this road between Brownsville and the junction with the Mobile and Ohio road, has been put under contract, to responsible and energetic contractors. It is to be finished and in running order by the 1st of March, 1858. The Mobile and Ohio road, now under contract from Columbus to Jackson in this State, will be finished by that time up to the point indicated, so that we may count with tolerable certainty upon having an outlet into the whole system of Northern railroads within the next two years. It is scarcely to be estimated, the increase of trade, both in bulk and variety, which the completion of these portions of those two works will give—bringing to us the wheat, tobacco, corn and pork of the northwest part of Western Tennesse.

Within the same period there is every probability that the entire line to Paris and the Tennessee river will be completed. Twenty-three miles of it from Paris south, were let out last summer to contractors of reputation and energy, who are at this time putting a large force upon the work. The intervening sixteen miles between the southern end of this contract and the junction with the Mobile road will be put under contract, so as that it will be ready along with that already let out. This connection, also, will bring an immensely large and valuable increase to our trade, by opening up and developing a remarkably fine region of country, now comparatively isolated.

TIME IS MONEY.—A Chicago broker, famous for his shrewdness took a trip by railroad the other day, and sat down at the end of the last car, because he considered the use of the money worth something while the conductor was coming through the cars.

IRON BANDS.—With the exception of a few miles in Virginia, there is now a connected line of railroad all the way from Bangor, on the Penobscot, to Montgomery, on the Alabama; ere long the chain will be extended to New Orleans, thence to be carried westward until it reaches the shores of the Pacific.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE.—General Ph. St. G. Cook, of Virginia, on retiring from the office of President of the Agricultural Society, which he has ably filled, gave to the Society his check for twenty thousand dollars as a contribution to a fund for maintaining an aggricultural school.

Later from Nicaragua and California.

The steamship Tennessee, Capt. J. S. Crowell, arrived at this port Tuesday 9th, from San Juan del Norte.

The steamship Texas arrived from New York with six hundred and fifty passengers for California, on the 4th.—The Sierra Nevada arrived at San Juan del Sur on the 2d November, with 700 passengers for New York and New Orleans.

The Tennessee left San Juan on the morning of the 5th, and the Texas, for New York, same day. The news from Nicaragua is unimportant.

The reports brought by the steamer Tennessee on her last voyage are fully corroborated. Gen. Walker's position is growing still more favorable, and the prospects are that peace will be shortly proclaimed.

The Transit Route is in excellent order, and has now every facility for the conveyance of passengers with the utmost speed, comfort and safety.

By this arrival we have received El Nicaraguense of the 25th, ult. It contains a circumstantial report of the victories gained by Gen. Walker over his enemy at Massaya and Granada, and fully confirms the accounts brought by the Tennessee on the 23d ult. Gen. Walker was still at Granada. El Nicaraguense says:

Among the wounded we regret to announce John Tabor, proprietor of El Nicaragueuse, whose leg has been broken, above the knee, by a musket ball, and Major A. Gillis. We have not had time to collect a list of all the killed and wounded. This will, probably, appear officially. The victories of Musaya and Granada have put, we expect, a period to the war in Nicaragua. Those who attacked Granada were not natives of this country. They bonsted during the night that they were San Salvadorians and Guatamalians and that being such, we might as well lay down our arms at once, as they were unconquerable.

The numbers of the enemy killed in Granada is truly astonishing. In many of the houses they lay piled up in dozens; they were lying on the streets, on the door-steps, and in the out-houses. They were killed in large numbers in the bushes; whole bungo loads were killed while they were endenvoring to escape by that lake, and intelligence is every hour arriving of where tens, and twenties, of bodies have been discovered in the yards.

The Americans buried over one hundred of the enemy's dead in Granada, while they had filled three walls capable of containing one hundred each, besides filling privies, cess pools, and burying very many in the yards and suburbs of Granada, rendering it impossible to furnish anything like a satisfactory list.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

By this arrival we have received San Francisco papers of the 20th ult.—two weeks later than previous advices.—There is but little news of interest.—From the Bulletin we extract the following summary:

The success of those engaged in placer mining generally is said to be extraordinarily good. The rivers having fallen early, are well drained. The deep diggings are also easily worked, and the hill diggings are also paying well and the miners in good spirits.

In Hope Valley veins of copper, gold and silver, some fifteen or twenty have been discovered by Dr. Brewster, State Surveyor, who is of the opiuion that native copper will also be found there, and that these are not the main or mother veins.

On Tuesday, October 7th, the trial of E. Seymour Fairnsworth, second mate of the steamer Golden Gate, indicted for the murder of John Bowen, was concluded and the accused acquitted. The case had been widely known under the title of the "roasting alive case," and had produced considerable excitement.

The Chinese, near Two Mile Bar, undertook to get up a private battle of their own, being divided into two factions, the Canton's and the Hongkong's. The whites prevented bloodshed. Some 1200 had gathered together to amuse themselves in this way.

On the 25th ult., at about half-past 11 o'clock, P. M., severe shocks of earthquake were experienced in San Diego county. The Indians and cattle were much frightened, and sleepers generally disturbed, but no great damage was done.

The Annual State Agricultural Fair held at San Jose closed on the 10th inst. The display of fruits, vegetables and other productions, was rich, varied and very creditable. The stock department was nothing extra. Among other things were cotton from the Stanislaus river, tobacco from various parts, beet sugar from San Francisco, and broom corn.—This latter article has been grown in Calaveras county and elsewhere this year, in considerable quantities with success. The State Fair next year will be held at Stockton.

On the 7th October a destructive fire occurred at Placerville, by which property to the amount of over $50,000 was consumed. The city is being rebuilt in very substantial style. Brick buildings already occupy a large portion of the district formerly burnt over.

The furniture of the Vigilance Committee has been sold.

The result of the Maine election was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the Republicans throughout the State. The Democrats and Americans say they never expected any other results. Different partisan presses have demonstrated, unmistakably, that California will give a large majority for each of the candidates. They say their figures may be depended upon.

During the past fortnight rain has fallen in different parts of the State, and shows now cap the mountains of the Sierra Nevada. On the 8th of October snows to the depth of eight inches fell at Bear Valley, Navada county. Copious showers have also fallen in the southern portion of the State. Our miners, and stock raisers are well pleased.

All over the State the people are wide awake and on the look-out for the thieves and murderers who have been lately prowling in the mountains. One of the ubiquitous Tom Bells was captured on the 4th instant on the the San Joaquin river and hung by his captors. He confessed that he deserved his fate, and several stolen horses were recovered at his reach or stopping place.—Some eight or ten of the robbers have thus far been captured; two or three hung by the people, and the rest, along with some who have harbored them, are in jail awaiting punishment. Other murderers have also been arrested. A startling discovery, being the bones of twenty-seven white men, in a well at a ranche upon a road from the Calveras to the Stanislaus river, is announced to have been lately made. The house was formerly occupied by a man named Colebrook, whose brother was hung for the murder of one Armstrong. An active search is being made for him.

FROM OREGON.

Our advices from Oregon are to the 11th ult. The Portland papers are much taken up with the alarming condition of Indian affairs in the territory. The Oregonian says:

The Indians have now full and complete possession of the country east and north of the Dalles, with the exception of a block house or two. They are more hostile than ever. The volunteers are disbanded; the public property sold; the money sunk in the pockets of party speculators. Gen. Wool says there is no war; and Gov. Curry has left the territory. In our estimation, we are to-night in a worse position than ever, for all of which we have to thank those appointed to rule over us. It is said that there are three thousand Indians at and near the Dalles capable of bearing arms; most of them are well armed.

Lieut Miller, of the 9th Regiment, U. S. Army, was drowned on the 6th ult.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, November 10.—The United States mail steamship Baltic, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 29th ult., has arrived at this port. The Africa arrived out on the morning of the 29th.

GENERAL NEWS.

The French Ambassador has left Naples and it is supposed the English Minister will follow his example.

The French fleet remains at Toulon and the English at Malta.

The Turkish Cabinet has resigned.

KANSAS.

Kansas News.—Gov. Geary had arrested some persons on a charge of being concerned in the recent disturbances at Ossawattomie, but the accounts do not say to which party they belonged.—When the Governor started out on his tour of inspection, he took with him a company of U. S. dragoons. On reaching Lawrence they were encamped in a hollow, and the Governor went into the town, where he made a speech at the presentation of a Free Soil flag to Mr. Brown, the editor of the Herald of Freedom. The Governor said he had received various complaints from different sections of the Territory, and calls four various quarters for protection; and he intended with this retinue to visit all the settlements, see the condition of affairs—to assure the settlers of his protection, and to show them by this retinue that he has the power to protect them. In the evening the Governor and U. S. officers attended a large party at Brown's house. At Franklin a pro-Slavery man by the name of Crane, who lives there, had repeatedly complained to the Governor of his neighbors (Free State men.) The Governor on inquiry found, however, that Crane was the aggressor, and told him so; Crane soon got excited, and told the Governor he lied. His excellency got very angry; he doubled up his fist at young Crane—asked him how he dared use such language to him, and told him that, if he repeated it, he would knock him down.—Crane however, did not repeat it, and consequently no fight came off. On his route the Governor stopped at every settler's cabin, and talked familiarly to all he met.

Gov. Geary's position in Lecompton does not seem a very enviable one.—The pro-slavery party accuse him of sympathy with the abolitionists, and denounce him in no measured terms. One of Col. Titus's men threatened to shoot him a few days since, on account of the appointment of Col. Walker to the command of the military company raised in Lawrance. The Governor's action in this respect has excited their displeasure.

FOREIGN.

BY THE CANADIAN AT QUEBEC.

The steamship Canadian arrived at Quebec on the morning of the 3d instant, bringing Liverpool dates to the 22d ult. We find the following telegraphic summary in our New York exchanges of the 4th instant:

A terrible accident had occurred at London. The Rev. Mr. Sturgeon, a Baptist preacher, was speaking in Concert Hall, Surry Gardens, when thieves raised the cry of fire, and the audience rushing towards the doors, several persons were trampled to death.

Many of the English Ministers had arrived in London.

It was reported that Lord Palmerston was preparing a new Reform Bill, and that Lord John Russell also threatens a similar measure.

England and France had suspended diplomatic intercourse with Naples, but no hostilities had taken place.

Considerable doubts are expressed as to the truth of the statement that the Austrians had commenced, on the summons of France, to evacuate the Bauubian Principalities.

A ministerial crisis, and increasing financial difficulties, existed at Constantinople.

[From the Bulletin.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 10, 1856.

COTTON.....We stated in our last review that the market closed dull and drooping, hardly sustaining the improvement realized on the receipt of the Canada's accounts. On Saturday the demand was still more languid and the few sales that were made, not exceeding 2000 bales, were mostly of the Middling and lower grades, at figures showing a falling off of ¼@⅜c on those descriptions. On Monday, the factory purchases being nearly due, buyers showed no disposition to go on with, as Saturday's concessions and the sales were confined to 1700 bales, but yesterday, the receipt of the Baltic's advices having settled the views of parties on a more definite basis, factors submitted to a further reduction of ¼@½c, and buyers coming forward with renewed spirit at the decline, the sales reached up fully 10,000 bales, nearly half of which was taken by the North. Thus the sales of the three days amount to 13,000 bales.

The receipts since the 7th inst. comprise 27,000 bales, against 24,158 during the corresponding period last year, and the exports 11,600 (three to foreign ports and 8000 coastwise,) embracing 3175 to Liverpool, 1236 to Marseilles, 800 (700 half bales) to Vera Cruz, 4452 to Boston, 900 to New York and 800 to Philadelphia, leaving on hand a stock of 240,000 bales, against 202,817 bales same time last year. The receipts proper since 1st Sept. to date (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas by sea,) amount to 287,800 bales against 333,000 same time last year—showing an increase of 18,043 bales. The increase at all the ports up to the latest dates reported, is 27,287 bales, (222,413 against 195,126.) Referring to our remarks as above we reduce our quotations ¼@¾c, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Assimilating to that of Liverpool.

Inferior	—@—	Middling	11¾@—
Ordinary	10¾@10¾	Good Middling	11¾@12
Good Ordinary	10¾@10¾	Middling Fair	12@12¼
Low Middling	11 @11¼	Fair	12¾@13

TOBACCO.....We have heard since our last review of some considerable sales last week, none of the particulars of which were reported, and which we have been unable to ascertain; also 30 hhds on Saturday at 12¾ and 62 at 13¾@14; 15 Lugs on Monday at 9¾ and 3 hhds yesterday at 11 and 12c. These transactions are understood to have been within the range of our previous quotations, which we accordingly repeat, as follows: *Factory Lugs* —9¾@11¾ cents; *Planters'* do 9@10c; Inferior to Common Leaf 10¾@12¾; Fair 11¾@13; Fine 12¾@13; Choice and Selections 14@15; Rich, heavy Clarksville, etc, 11@16c. Received since the 7th inst. 21 hhds. Exported, none.

SUGAR.....The demand has continued fair, and the sales during the past three days comprise 600 hhds, within the range of the following quotations: *Inferior* —@—; Common 3¾@3¾; Fair 3¾@3¾c; Prime 4@4¼c, and Choice 4¼@4¾c. Clarified has commanded 4¾@4¾c. The inclosure some small lots new crop at 4¾@5c. Received since the 7th inst. 293 hhds. Exported 11 hhds and 23 bbls.

MOLASSES.....With very limited supplies, the sales on the Levee since our last review have been confined to some 200 bbls at 30c for Fermenting, 32@33c for Prime, Extracted and 42c for new crop. Received since the 7th instant 778 bbls and 61 half bbls. Exported 4 half bbls.

COFFEE.....There has been no change in the market since our last review, excepting that holders are asking 11¼c for Prime Rio, which is ¼c above the nominal rate last week. The sales comprise 1300 bags on Saturday and Monday at 9¾@11c, and 800 yesterday embracing 50 at 10c, 50 at 10¼, 200 at 10¾, 50 at 10¾ and 100 at 10¾c. The arrivals comprise 11,000 bags per Juniata, since per Sarah and 4765 per Independence, 16,765, increasing the stock to about 32,000 bags.

FLOUR.....The receipts have been more liberal during the past three days, but without having any material effect upon the market, the sales comprise 2000 bbls principally Ohio, ranging 30 Common at $ 50@ 500 Fine at $ 55@ 700 Superfine (250 and 100 Illinois and 400 and 700 Ste Louis) at 7 00@ 145 Country Extra at 7 25@ and 200 Indiana Extra at 7 50@ bbls on Monday, last evening and this morning 2110 (1000, 600, 150, 200 and 210 in three lots) at 7 75@ 100 Tennessee at 7 12½@ 100 do at 7 25@ 200 Ohio Superfine and 7 50 for Extra; 100 Extra at 7 50 and 100 Indiana Extra on private terms; and this morning yesterday, 30 Common at $ 50@ about 600 Fine, in two lots, at $ 65@ 1500 Superfine St. Louis and Illinois at $ 87½@ 600 (150 and 100 at 7 00@ 100 at 7 00 and 7 12½) 1200 Fancy at 7 25@ Country Extra (100, 150 and 450) at 7 50. The sales on sugges for the three days are 9000 bbls. Receipts since the 7th inst. retailed at 7 75@ 00. Received since the 7th inst. 30,567 bbls. Exported 7349, including 300 to Barcelona, 600 to Campeachy, 610 to Vera Cruz, 1000 to Boston, 4861 to New York, 800 to Philadelphia and 82 to Tampa Bay.

WHEAT.....The demand for corn has improved, but has run mostly in Prime, of which the supplies have been limited, the sales comprising 7021 sacks on Saturday, embracing 619 White at 1 60; 4300 mostly White, at 1 61 for White and 1 60 for the White; and 2000 (700 Red and 1300 White and Red) on private terms, but understood to be at the same rates; and 7750 yesterday, including 600 Red at $ 1 60; Prime Red and White at 1 61 for Red and 1 62 for White, and 4971 do at 1 62 for the former and 167 for the latter, which makes an aggregate of about 14,000 sacks. Received since the 7th inst. 19,000 sacks. Exported 743 to New York.

CORN.....The receipts continue large, and during the past three days have been confined to— sacks, per 3000 sacks on Saturday, including 870 White and 2130 Mixed at 70c; 2600 White at 73; and the remainder Mixed at 70@72½; on Monday, including 300 sacks White at 73c, and 1700 Yellow and 100, 200, 225 and 300 (White) at 70c, and yesterday including 538 White (200 and 300) at 73c, and 1200 and 100) at 72; and 100 Yellow at 72½c making an aggregate for the three days of 9000 sacks. Received since the 7th inst. 9421 sacks. Exported 1179, including 300 to Campeachy and 879 to Tampa Bay.

OATS, BRAN AND HAY.....The sales of Oats since our last review amount to about 3000 sacks, including 877 Bl. Louis on Saturday, at 64 and 65c; 2284 sacks on Monday, embracing 1508, at 64 and 65c; 779 (123, 400 and 250) at 65c and 2000 yesterday, including 1000 at 64 and 617 (300 and 317) at 65c, leaving an aggregate of the three days of 7000 sacks. Bran is down, the sales of 1200 sacks on Saturday at 1 10@1 20, 1000 on Monday at 1 17½@ 1 20, and 700 yesterday at 1 20, which is on advance, of 5c on Friday's currency. The sales of Hay include 200 bales New York on Monday at 1 20@1 25, and yesterday 1000 bales New York at 1 20@1 30, and 200 Both at a higher rate. The receipts of Oats since the 7th inst. comprised 1200 sacks. Exported 50.

BEEF.....We have heard of no sales of any moment. Holders ask 9 00@10 00 for Prime, 10 50@11 00 for M. O., and 12 00@13 00 per bbl and 7 50@8 50 per half bbl for Mess, according to brand and quality. Received since the 7th inst. 21 bbls. Exported, 4 bbls.

PORK.....127 bbls Uninspected Mess sold on the levee at 21 00; and 100 yesterday at the same. At retail dealers continue to realize 21 50. Received since the 7th inst. 65 bbls. Exported 75.

BACON.....The supplies have been quite moderate, and the demand has been moderate and the sales on a limited scale, the principal transactions reported being 30 casks Shoulders on Saturday at 8c and 25 tierces sugar cured Hams at 12c; 20 casks Shoulders on Monday at 9c, and 15 do at 8½c; and 10 tierces Hams at 12½c; and yesterday 10 casks Clear Sides at 8c, and 10 pieces bagged Hams at 12½c. Assorted dealers realize 8¼c for Shoulders, 9¾ for Rib Sides, and 9 for Clear. Sugar cured Hams command 12½@13c. Received since the 7th inst., 800 lbs and 324 tierces. Exported 21 tierces and 11 kegs.

LARD.....The sales comprise 150 kegs and 50 bbls and 150 kegs, on Monday, at 10c, and 100 bbls yesterday at the same. Received since the 7th instant, 114 bbls and tierces and 177 kegs. Exported 58 former and 10 latter.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.....The receipts of these articles of Butter have been limited, and the sales have been on a retail scale at 18 cents. Cheese has come off pretty freely at 12@12½c. Received since the 7th inst. 80 packages Butter and 66 boxes Cheese. Exported 40 former and 30 latter.

WHISKY.....The only sale of any moment reported since our last review is 267 bbls, Raw on Monday at 23c. Received since the 7th instant, 750 bbls. Exported 63.

TALLOW.....We have heard of no further sales since the 50 bbls reported last week at 11½c.

CANDLES.....Full weight Star are selling in small lots at 23@24c. Short weight at 24@25.

GUNNY BAGS.....100 bales Rejections were sold on Monday at 11c, and 50 at 11½c. The range of the market is 11@11½c for light to heavy.

INDIA BAGGING.....We have heard of no further sales of any moment. Dealers are buying the round Calcutta at 16½c. Holders ask 16c for round lots.

KENTUCKY BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.....At retail dealers realize 19@20c for Bagging, and for Rope 10@11c for hand-made and 11@12½c for machine. Received since the 7th inst. 125 pieces Bagging and 200 coils Rope.

SALT.....2000 bushels St. Ubes sold on Monday at 60c. Liverpool is held at 90c, for assorted cargoes to arrive. The rates from second hands are 1 00 for coarse and 1 20 for fine, delivered, and 90c for the former and 1 15 for the latter in warehouse.

LIME.....Two cargoes Rockland, 2000 and 3000 bbls, have been sold since our last review, but the price has not transpired. At retail dealers realize 1 75.

MALAGA FRUIT.....The cargo of the R. A. Thomson was offered at auction on Saturday, but withdrawn. The following sales: 1700 boxes M. R. Raisins at 3 80@4 00, 1250 half boxes do at 1 90@2 00, and quarter boxes do at 1 00@1 05 and 300 quarter boxes London Layers at 1 30@1 35.

FREIGHTS.....A ship was taken up for Liverpool on Monday, at 5d for Grain; one for Genoa at 1 8-16c for Cotton, and two for Boston at 9-16c; and yesterday, two for Boston at 9-16c, and one for Boston at 9-16c. We also noticed the engagement given of a ship to Liverpool, for 1000 bales at 15-16c. The going rates to New York are ½c for Cotton, 50 @ 60c for Flour, 12½c for Wheat, and 5 @ 6c for Tobacco. To Boston, Flour at 50@60c. Cotton 9-16c.

EXCHANGE.....The demand has continued moderate during the past three days, without any material change in rates, the market closing as follows—Sterling [illegible] per cent premium; Clear 8¼@8¾; Francs 5 20@5 25; New York at 60 days 1¼@2¼ per cent discount, and Sight ¼@¾ per cent, discount.

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

SPECIE.		BANK NOTES.	
American Gold Coin	par	Bank of Louisiana	[illegible]
California Gold, per oz	[illegible]	Canal and Banking Co	[illegible]
Mexican Gold Coin	1 15@1 16	Louisiana State Bank	[illegible]
Sovereigns	[illegible]	Union Bank	[illegible]
Ten Thaler Pieces	[illegible]	Citizens' Bank	[illegible]
		Consolidated	[illegible]
		Bank of Commerce	[illegible]
		Alabama State	[illegible]
		North Carolina	[illegible]
		South Carolina	[illegible]
		Commercial Bank, Mississippi, Vicksburg	[illegible]
		Land Warrants	[illegible]

DRAFTS.		EXCHANGE.	
Canal Bank on [illegible]	[illegible]	Sterling	[ill

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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OFFICE—35 GRAVIER-ST.

For the N. O. C. Advocate.

TALKS WITH AUNT POLLY.

BY IGNATIUS, JUN.

NO. II.

Aunt Polly sent for me one day when she was sick. I went. She was in tears.

Aunt Polly—Why is it, my brother, that I am so despondent? My feeble mind fails to grasp and realise that God is, and that he is my true sanctifier.

Ignatius, jun.—Religions joy is the result of a full assurance of faith; full assurance of faith is the result of evidences; ovidences are presented to the mind; the mind may be so weakened by bodily infirmity as to be unable to grasp the evidences. Then despondency ensues, unless the *heart* comes to the rescue with its truthful love. This is your case, Aunt Polly. God is with you, full of love, your true sanctifier; yet fleshly vapors—not of sin, of disease—obscure His appearing. Bring your *heart* to the rescue with its fervent love. God does love you, and you love Him though you see Him not.

Aunt Polly—O! I do love Him!

"Sink down, ye separating hills,
Let sin and death remove,
'Tis love that drives my chariot-wheels,
And death must yield to love."

But, O, it so grieves me to think that, as my body grows weak in death, my Lord, in whose presence I have lived for fifty years, will be clouded from me.—No, no; it cannot be; the winter of my life must reflect, though dimly, the vernal glories of Heaven!

Ignatius, jun.—Aunt Polly, (and I quoted from an old book I had read), St. Paul saith, "*When that which is perfect is come, that which is in part shall be done away.*" Now mark what is *that which is perfect*, and *that which is in part*. *That which is perfect* is a being who hath included all things in himself and his own substance—and without whom and beside whom there is no true substance; for he is the substance of all things, and is in himself unchangeable, immovable, and changeth and moveth all things. But *that which is in part*, or the imperfect, is that which hath its source in, and springeth from the perfect, just as brightness floweth from the sun or a candle, and appeareth to be somewhat—this or that. It is called a creature—self, I, mine, me.—Now, when that which is perfect is come that which is in part shall be done away; but when doth it come? I say, when, as much as may be, it (the perfect—God) is known, felt and tasted of the soul; for the lack lieth altogether in us, not in it. In like manner the sun lighteth the whole world, and is as nigh to one as to another, yet the blind man seeth it not; but the fault lieth in the blind man, not in the sun. And, like as the sun may not hide his brightness, but giveth light unto the earth, so also God, who is the highest good, willeth not to hide Himself from any, wheresoever He findeth a devout soul that is purified from all the creatures; for, in what measure we put off the creature (self), in the same measure we put on the Creator. In life that which is in part shuts out that which is perfect: self, the created, bars out God, the Creator. You, Aunt Polly, have felt, tasted and known much of that which is perfect, and your life has been a struggle to do away with that which is in part. The struggle is drawing to a close with you; and it is natural that that which is in part, or self, should make a mighty final struggle. But be fervent in love, and death will soon throw open the blinds and doors of your soul for the final and consummate entrance of that which is perfect. Then will you be filled with all the fullness of God.

Aunt Polly.—

"When languor and disease invade
This trembling house of clay,
'Tis sweet to look beyond our cage,
And long to fly away."

Three truths dawned upon me from this talk: That love, with an eddy's force, draws the soul Godward in concentric circles, the suction intensifying as the storms advance; That self and God are mutually exclusive, the one involving a denial of the other; That the Holy Spirit educates the soul to grasp truth after which philosophy struggles in vain, evinced in the brightening eye of Aunt Polly as I talked of substance.

Take the candle of God's word, and search the corners of your heart.

Two things are to be trembled at: the presence of God which fills all places, and the word of God which reaches to all times.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

INFANTILE CONVERSION.

NUMBER II.

The theory of conversion for which we are going to contend is this: A conversion so early that an experimental knowledge of religion shall precede the experimental knowledge of sin.

The present theory upon which our church has been built, and upon which it now stands, is just the opposite of this: that is, it supposes that sin must have taken place before conversion.—That this is indeed the case with the thousands of our Israel who have been converted to God, and that ample provision for such cases in the future has been made in the Gospel, is not denied: but we contend for a mode of conversion by which the fearful admission of sin into the heart may be estopped and prevented, by the grace of God, in the children of pious parents.

If this is not possible, then, indeed, may the friends of Zion, who watch for the millennial period in which there shall be none left to say, KNOW GOD, but when all shall know Him from the least unto the greatest, yield up their hopes to despair; because, under the present theory, that day can never come. There will never cease to be sinners upon the face of the earth; nor can it be even hoped that the church will ever gain any addition of strength in communities where the Gospel has been planted for a generation or more. Let there be given a community to whom the Gospel has been preached for a generation, and half that community have been converted; under the present theory the next generation will choose only the same or similar results. Because, if all of them are to grow up to be sinners before conversion; and if the present means only avail for the conversion of one half of a given number of sinners, then will this average remain and continue world without end!

This has indeed been much the case in the history of the church hitherto.—In some places she may have gained upon the general average, but in others she has lost. And there are places in New England, for instance, in which churches have maintained the same relative strength to the community for two hundred years or more.

The only hope for the final conversion of the world on this theory is an increased outpouring of the Holy Spirit in rendering the present means of grace far more efficient than they have ever been before; but this hypothesis is as applicable to the one theory as the other; or, rather, more to be hoped for under the new theory, for when "the hearts of the fathers are turned to the children, and the hearts of the children are turned to their fathers," then the day of Christ will soon come.—Mal. iv, 6. The whole doctrines of "the fall and rising again of Israel," may be illustrated by the following simile: Let Adam unfallen be compared to a good and fruit-bearing tree—apple, olive, grape—upon which God looked after the creation, and pronounced *it very good*. By an inscrutable providence this tree becomes corrupted in its root and fruit, so that the husbandman is compelled to declare, "I looked for grapes, and behold wild grapes." It is so, moreover, with every scion that springs from the original stock, with a tendency to still further degeneration. The husbandman looks on with disappointment, and considers what shall be done. At first it repents Him that He had made man. He, therefore, destroys the whole family, reserving only a very few of the best as a seed for new planting; these likewise degenerate; and finally He introduces from heavenly soil a new stock, in the person of the Lord Jesus Christ, which is planted at Jerusalem, with a power of infinite multiplication; and from this new stock he takes buds and inoculates the degenerate stock of Adam, when, lo! a new race springs up, bearing fruit after its kind, that is, after Christ, though the root remains the same. The mode of grafting is to *cut down the old stock*, and ingraft the new upon the same root; thus from the wild apple, olive or grape, we have an improved tree bearing fruit after the manner of that *from* which it was grafted instead of that *to* which it has been set. Nor does it matter as to the age or size of the root to which this transfer is made, so that the germ be brought from a fruit-bearing tree; if the former have never borne its own wild fruit, it will be the easier to be grafted upon, and will bear as readily; granted a kindred relation, as that of the first and second Adam, the result will come as from the second. Nor will any amount of culture upon the original stock supply the place of grafting, to bring back the degenerate fruit to its proper kind. Religion requires the putting off the old man and the putting on of the new.

If this be a true illustration in those points wherein the analogy is intended, then it is evident our theory will not exclude the conversion of the oldest sinner, though in his case the difficulties are always increasing:

"While the lamp holds out to burn,—
The vilest sinner may return."

But, nevertheless, it holds forth high and important advantages in respect to those cases in which the heart has not yet borne the fruit of sin. Here the difficulties are lighter, the stock is more tender, the insceptibilities are greater. Here you may hide the cicatrix below the soil, and allow the plant to grow as if it were *sui generis*. Here God, the Divine Husbandman, may command the blessing even life forevermore—a life which shall begin with the first risings of moral consciousness, and never end. From this tree there need be cast off no fruitless boughs; nor will there spring from it any thorns or brambles "which are nigh unto cursing, fit to be burned."

To return to theological accuracy.—In Adam *all* fell, and every child of man is born corrupt. But Jesus Christ has introduced a remedial system, we are told, intended to repair all the injury incurred by the fall. The nature of this is such, that it cannot be applied, as far as we know, to unconscious beings. But there is a period between the rise of consciousness and the date of moral responsibility to God, reaching, say, from one to twelve years of age, within which we contend for the practicability of a conversion anterior to sin.

JUVENIS.

Ala. Conf., Nov. 1, 1856.

BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

The following paragraph has recently been widely circulated in the papers:

The following books are referred to in the Bible, but are now lost. The number is greater than is generally supposed: "The Prophecy of Enoch." See Epistle to Jude 14. "The Book of the Wars of the Lord." See Num. 21: 14. "The Prophetical Gospel of Eve, which relates to the Amours of the Sons of God with the Daughters of Men." See Origin Cont. Celsum, Tertul. &c. "The Book of Jashur." See Joshua 10: 13; and 2 Samuel 1: 18. "The Book of Iddo the Seer." See 2 Chron. 9: 29; and 12: 15. "The Book of Nathan the Prophet." See as above. "The Prophecies of Abijah, the Shilonite." See as above. "The Acts of Rehoboam, in the Book of Shemaiah." See 2 Chron. 12: 15. "The Book of Jehu the son of Hanani." See 2 Chron. 20: 34. "The Five Books of Solomon, treating on the nature of trees, beasts, fowl, serpents and fishes." See 1 Kings 4: 33."

Of this collection of books, the *Christian Intelligencer*, of New York, gives the following estimate:

There are no "lost books of the Bible". No man has proved or can prove that any portion of canonical Scripture has perished. There are, indeed, books mentioned or referred to in the Bible which are not now extant, but none of these are intended as part of the revelation of God and the rule of our faith. As to the "Prophecy of Enoch," Jude, in the place quoted, does not say that there was any such writing. So the "Gospel of Eve" is a pure fiction of men, for the Scriptures give no authority for any such book. As to Solomon's utterances upon natural history, it is not said that they were committed to writing; and if they were, they no more made a part of Scripture than did his private letters to his friends. The Book of the Wars of the Lord may have been a mere muster-roll of the army, and the Book of Jasher (rectitude) some compound of civil regulations. The Books of Gad, Nathan, Iddo, Shomaiah, etc., were quite probably parts of what we now have in the canon, under another name; since 1 and 2 Samuel, 1 and 2 Kings, and 1 and 2 Chronicles were doubtless written, not by one but a succession of prophets. (Compare the 18th, 19th, and 20th chapters of 2 Kings with the 36th, 37th and 38th of Isaiah.) It remains, then, to be proved that any real part of the Bible has been lost; the Providence of God, the well-known vigilance of the Jews, and the remarkable preservation of what Scripture we have, all being very strong presumptive arguments against any such theory. The Greek version of the Old Testament shows that the Hebrew Scriptures were, three hundred years before Christ, the same as they are now; and the repeated and unqualified testimony of the blessed Savior to their integrity, is sufficient to remove every cavil from an intelligent mind.

The word of God must be nearer to us than our friends, dearer to us than our lives, sweeter to us than our liberty, and pleasanter to us than all earthly comforts.

THE CAMEL AND THE NEEDLE'S EYE.

St. Matthew, xix. 24; St. Mark, x. 25; St. Luke, xviii. 25. "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven."

I can scarcely remember the time in my early youth, when this text did not excite my curiosity and wonder. In the days of the Evangelist, as well as our own, needles were of various sizes. There are the large needles, such as St. Paul used in making tents, and such also, as we know, are employed in making the broad sails of some great admiral. There are the finest points of steel, used in ancient and modern times, in the most delicate kinds of needle-work, fit to deck the person of a Queen at her coronation. The camel is a beast of burden, much used in eastern countries. It is about the size of the largest ox, with one or two bunches on its back, with long neck and legs, and with feet adapted to the hot and sandy desert. Such is the general understanding of the two more prominent terms of the passage of the Holy Writ, now under consideration.

Some have supposed that a slightly varied reading in the original word, which is translated "camel," might be adopted, by which the phrase would be made to mean, a "cable," such as is used in anchoring ships in the roadstead. Then the text would read: "It is easier for a cable to go through the eye of a needle," &c. But the former is probably the most correct reading, for the whole figure seems to have been a maxim, quite prevalent in the East. Among the Babylonians, in whose country elephants were not uncommon, the phrase was, "an elephant passed through a needle's eye." But the elephant was a stranger in Judea, while the camel was well known; and therefore the latter was used by the Jews, instead of the former to give force to the maxim. Obviously the object of this form of speech was to express a thing absolutely impossible.

But I have met with another explanation of this striking figure, which, to say the least, adds to its beauty and force. All the important cities of the East, in ancient times, were surrounded by high and massive walls; and so they are, as the modern traveller informs us, at the present day. At certain points, these walls were perforated by large passage-ways, for the exit and entrance of the inhabitants. These passage-ways in times of peace, were open by day, but at night they were closed by massive gates, capable of resisting any common assault. Now, by the side of these large entrances, were very much smaller ones, used by foot passengers, and by those who had occasion to go forth, or enter the city by night. They were called "the needle's eye." Lord Nugent, an English traveler of modern times, when at Hebron, was directed to go out by "the needle's eye," that is, by the small side-gate of the city. The camel can go through the needle's eye, but with difficulty, and hardly with a full load; not without stopping.

I think this expresses the just idea of the passage, "It is easier for a camel to go through the needle's eye than for a rich man to enter the gate of heaven." It is not impossible for a rich man to enter heaven, for we may believe there are many already in the paradise of God, who consecrated their wealth to the service of their redeemer, and trusted in him always for salvation. But just as the camel must be relieved of part of his load, before he can pass through the "needle's eye," so the rich man must divest himself of large portions of his wealth, in the walks of benevolence, in order to enter the gates of glory. Our Saviour seems to have reference to the same idea when he says, "*Strait is the Gate.*" And as the camel was compelled to stoop, in order to enter by the low and narrow gate of the city, so must the rich man learn humility, if he would "see the Lord," "in the fullness of joy."

—*Christian Witness.*

The Conscientious Young Man.

There is no object so beautiful as a conscientious young man. I watch him as I do a star in the heavens. Clouds may be before him, but we know that his light is behind them, and will beam again. The blaze of others' prosperity may outshine him, but we know that though unseen, he illuminates his true sphere. He resists temptation, not without a struggle, for that is not virtue; but he does resist and conquer: he hears the sarcasm of the profligate, and it stings him, for that is the trial of virtue, but he heals the wound with his own pure touch. He heeds not the watchword of fashion, if it leads to sin. The atheist who says, not only in his heart, but with his lips, "There is no God," controls him not, for he sees the hand of a creating God and reverences it. Woman is sheltered by strong arms, and guided by loving counsel; old age is protected by its experience, and manhood by its strength. But the conscientious young man stands amidst the temptations of the world, a self-balanced power. Happy he who seeks and gains the prop and shelter of Christianity.

Onward then; raise thy standard, and nerve thyself for goodness. If God has given thee intellectual power, awaken it in that cause. Never let it be said of thee, He helped to swell the tide of sin, by pouring his influence into its channels. If thou art feeble in mental strength, throw not that poor drop into a polluted channel. Awake, arise, young man, wear the beautiful garment of virtue.—*Caroline Gilman.*

KILLING WITCHES.

[In the Autobiography of Rev. Joseph Travis is a very good thing about Rev. James E. Glenn, who died a few years ago, long a permanent citizen of East Alabama. This was when he lived and labored in S. Carolina.—ED.]

Brother James E. Glenn was a man of no ordinary talents. His polemical gift was equalled by few. He was a firm believer and a strong defender of the Methodist doctrines and usages. His zeal, united with prudence and knowledge, made him a very useful preacher; and many, no doubt, have been converted to God through his ministry. But I would not ignore the fact, that he had his peculiarities, and his own way of doing up things. At a certain place he had a regular appointment, but could get but few to hear him—the neighborhood consisting chiefly of what are now called Hard Shell Baptists—great advocates for water, but loving it still better when mixed with whisky. They were especially opposed to the Methodists; and hence influenced all they could against Brother Glenn. The greater part of them were ignorant and superstitious, believing in witches, wizards, hobgoblins, bloody bones, etc. Brother Glenn availed himself of this superstitious mania prevailing in the neighborhood, and stuck up several written advertisements, that at such a place, day and hour, he intended to *kill witches*. The news spread from Dan to Beersheba. The day came—the crowd was great. Brother Glenn sings and prays, and then gives out his text: "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." Now, says he, I understand that there are three witches in this neighborhood—yea, and I believe it. There are at least three: one is called Calvinism, the second Universalism, and the third Infidelity. These three, by the grace of God, I intend butchering up to-day. And I understand that the best way to kill witches is, to draw their pictures, and then shoot at them. He proceeded to draw the picture of Geneva Calvinism. He descanted on the horrible decrees, etc., for some time. Now, says he, just look at her: what a haggard, frightful old wretch she is! They say we ought to shoot *silver* balls at them; but I am going to shoot *golden* balls. You will find my first shot in such a book, such a chapter and such a verse. Now, says he, make ready—take aim—fire: he would then roll out the text loudly and distinctly. And thus he kept firing for hours. After this, only let it be known that Glenn was to preach, and the house would be crowded.

RIGHT EYED.

In a paper read before the Association for the advancement of Science, at its recent session in Albany, Professor John Brocklesby, of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., gives the following as the result of a series of experiments on "visual direction:"

In view of these facts, I am inclined to believe that most persons, when they gaze upon a near object with both eyes open, habitually neglect the image formed by the left eye, and employ that of the right to fix the visual direction—in fact, that we are right eyed.

Moreover, that cases sometimes occur where the left eye is used for this purpose, and in such exceptional instances the observers may be termed left eyed. A boy shoots marbles with both eyes open, and a sportsman not unfrequently brings down his game in the same manner; but I apprehend that in both instances the aim is as truly taken as if one eye was shut; and that either the right eye or the left eye gives the range, while the other is passive.

If it is true that the right eye, under the circumstances mentioned, possesses a superiority over the other, the fact would be in strict accordance with some other physiological phenomena. We are all aware of the pre-eminence which the right hand has over the left, either from habit or otherwise. How much more ready and quick it is in all its motions being the first to advance whenever the hand is needed. So marked is this characteristic that we term expertness and activity of manipulation dexterity. Right handedness constitutes the law, left handedness the exception. The same fact is observed in respect to the feet. In the game of foot-ball, for instance, the right foot naturally comes first into play, and is decidedly more active than the other. The superiority of one organ of vision over the other would not, therefore, constitute an anomaly, neither would it be surprising if the same phenomenon should be found to exist in respect to one or more of the other senses.

DEMAND FOR THE BIBLE.—During the late trade sale in New York, there was an extensive demand for the Holy Scriptures. Many copies were disposed of to the booksellers assembled from all parts of the country, ranging in price from $1 to $1. 50. This demand for the sacred volume, in addition to the immense supply sent out yearly by the Bible Society, is a cheering indication for the future of the Church and country, worthy of note.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—A shepherd lost a sheep with its lamb. He went in pursuit of them. He found them far off in a lonely valley. He tried to drive them home, but was not able. At length he picked up and carried off the lamb, and the mother followed. Thus the Savior often brings a mother to herself by taking away her little child from her bosom.

We speak to God in prayer; God speaks to us in his word.

THE OLD AND THE NEW STYLE.

Julius Cæsar and his scientific associate, Sosigenes, very much improved the mode of reckoning time, when they established the Julian calender, and made every fourth year to consist of 366 days. They considered a tropical or solar year to contain 365¼ days, and hence the additional day every bissextile year—four quarter days being equal to a whole one. But, they rather overdid the matter; or even during the reign of Augustus Cæsar, a correction of three days was found requisite. Instead of being 365¼ days or 365 days 6 hours in length, the precise date show that a solar year contains just 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes 47.8 seconds. This makes a difference of 11 minutes 12.2 seconds between the Julian year and the actual year. This difference amounts to 24 hours 1 minute 12.2 seconds, or a trifle over a day in 131 years. Thus it was perceived as early as the year 1414 that the vernal and autumnal equinoxes were really leaving March 21 and September 21. These were their supposed dates in the third and fourth centuries.*

After the question had been agitated for nearly two centuries, and it was ascertained, that, since the Council of Nice, A. D. 325, to the year, 1852, the equinoxes occurred ten days earlier than the true time, or than they did at the session of that Council. Another individual was in Rome who had courage and public spirit enough to assume the responsibility of changing and rectifying the calculations of Cæsar. Pope Gregory XIII. made the calendar leap ahead ten days by calling the day next following October 4th, the 14th of October, 1582. He went one step further. To prevent a recurrence of the error, he ordered that only such centuries as could be divided by four without a remainder should be deemed bissextiles, viz., the 12th, 20th, 28th, and so on, which is equivalent to abating three days, from every four hundred years. We have seen above that 131 years produce one day's difference; and 393 years of course amount to three days difference. This, it will be observed, still leaves a small balance undisposed of; and this trifle will, in the lapse of many centuries, amount to a few days, about three days or less in 100 centuries. Now, as years are to be divided by four, and centuries are to be divided by the same number, and without a remainder too, designate the bissextile years if we devide the millennia or periods of thousands of years likewise by this number, and select those that leave no remainder by the division, the calendar would be corrected still more accurately. A hundred thousand years, or which is the same thing, a hundred millennia, would produce but the difference of one day.

The Pope's recommendation was embraced at once by Catholics generally; but Protestants did not so readily acquiesce in the decree. They retained the old Julian system till 1699. In 1700 the German Protestants imitated the Papal spencer of leap year, and made the calendar leap ten days ahead in February, so that March 1 immediately followed Feb. 18. This mode was not adopted by Great Britain till January, 1752. In September of that year she also made the calendar leap ahead to equalize the current of time. The third day of that month was called the 14th. Thus slowly was the new style adopted. Even now the Russians adhere to the Julian method, or old style. They are thereby about twelve days behind our date now.

Hence, we learn that Julius Cæsar authorized the bissextile, which proved to be slightly inaccurate, that Gregory corrected the inaccuracy in a great measure, and amended the leap year.—We also learn that every fourth century, and every fourth millenium, divisible by four without a remainder, is to have one day added to its length. And we further learn how it happened, that February is increased at these periods. And now since a military general introduced the Macadono Grecian calendar, (for this preceded the Latin), since an Emperor established the Roman mode or old style, and since a pope decreed the adoption of the Christian or new style, why may we not venture to hope that a President may contribute his part in recommending another improvement in our reckoning by rectifying the condition of the Christian era, and call the next year A. D. 1861, as it will in reality be instead of A. D. 1857? Such improvement would be the American style or era, as well as the Christian: and would soon be introduced throughout Christendom. Both imperial and papal Rome have made their deep marks on the face of the calender. Let something similar be accomplished by republican America. The margins of our very Bibles declare to us that we are four years behind age. We blunder blindfold forty-eight months into every century before we are aware that the previous century has really expired.

When we stated that the Roman year commenced with March, it was very clear why September, October, November and December were so called; for they were the seventh, the eighth, the ninth, and the tenth month, of the Roman year. In their language septem meant seven, octo eight, novem nine, and decem ten. Finally, January became the first month named from the two faced God Janus, looking at the same time towards the old and new year. February was named from the feast Februa, celebrated, in that month

*The real dates of the equinoxes and solstices at that time fell upon the twentieth day of March and September, June and December.

March from the God Mars; April from Apero, I open the buds, &c; May from the goddess Maia; and June, from Juno. Thus we find that everything with the Romans seemed to have a meaning. Why should it not with us? Why call this year 1856 of the Christian era, when it is 1860? Why name our era after a personage who claimed to be truth itself, and then compel every annual member of its long procession of centuries and millennia to act a continual falsehood?

THE ATHEIST SILENCED.

Some years ago, the Rev. Isaac Coleman made a trip to Iowa. On board of the steamer in which he took passage, there was a gentleman who took great pains to make known that he was opposed to Christianity and all forms of religion.

He spent most of the day in arguing with those who would dispute with him, and in pouring fourth anathemas against priestcraft and the credulity of mankind. He denounced Christ as an impostor, religion as a delusion, any particular form of worship or creed as the result or trammels of education, and that it was only tolerated by statesmen for the security of government, and the benefit of the weak and erring. He was evidently a man of education and ability. His repartee, drollery, sarcasm, and a faculty for turning things into the ridiculous, bore down so heavily upon those with whom he argued, that they were generally silenced though not convinced.

One day he was in high glee, and kept a crowd of passengers in a continual roar of laughter at his irreligious jokes and witticisms. On this occasion, Mr. Guseman, who had hitherto refrained from entering into any dispute or controversy with him, determined to try and silence him, or turn the laugh against him. He accordingly moved slowly towards the crowd the sceptic was amusing. On his approaching, the other observed:

"Well, old gentleman, I am a free-thinker; what is your notion about religion?"

"Why, sir, I have always been taught to believe in the truth of the Christian religion, and have never once had a doubt of the existence of a supreme and intelligent Cause. But in turn, let me ask you a question. 'Do you believe in the immortality of the soul?'"

"Certainly not; I have none!"

"Do you deny the existence of a God?"

"Most assuredly I do."

"Then, sir, I have heard of you before!"

"Heard of me before?"

"Yes, sir, I have read about you."

"Read about me! I was not aware that I was published. Pray where?"

"In the Psalms of David, sir, where it reads, 'The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God!'"

At this unlooked for turn in the argument, there was general burst of laughter and hurra, at the expense of the Atheist, who, confounded, and unable to rally at this being unexpectedly proved a fool, moved away to another part of the boat. During the remainder of the voyage the wiseacre was silent on religious subjects; but occasionally some of the passengers would tease him, by slyly observing, "I have heard of you before."

A Sabbath Day's Journey.

We sometimes hear people speak of "a Sabbath-day's journey towards heaven." But those who use that often repeated sentence should be reminded that, if it is employed figuratively at all, it should be to express the very opposite of considerable progress. The Sabbath day was not a day for traveling. The Sabbath's day's journey of which Luke speaks (Acts, i. 12) was no more than two thousand paces, or the greater mile, also called "the bound of the Sabbath," the utmost distance lawful for a journey on that day. This limitation was not imposed by God on the institution of the Sabbath, nor when the law was confirmed at the giving of the Decalogue, but was afterwards admitted by the Jews, on a decision of their rabbics. In the time of our Lord's incarnation, then "a Sabbath day's journey" was the measure of two English miles; and so it occurs once in the inspired volume. If, therefore, any mystical signification belong to the phrase, it must be altogether different from the meaning and wishes of those who use it. And be it remembered, that the inaccurate use of Scripture language leads to inaccuracy of conception as to spiritual truths, and, as a prolific source of error, cannot be too carefully avoided.

LITTLE SINS.—A little hole in a ship sinks it; a small breach carries all away before it; a little stab in the heart kills a man; and a little sin, as often improperly called, tends to his final destruction. Whatever the heart is prone to, that the devil will help forward.

SEVERE, BUT TRUE.—Macaulay, in his history of England, in reference to the character of those who often become converts to Popery, remarks, "We frequently see inquisitive and restless spirits take refuge from their own scepticism in the bosom of a Church which pretends to infallibility, and after questioning the existence of a Deity, bring themselves to *worship a wafer*."

All arguments against the word of God are fallacies; all conceits against his word are delusions; all derision against his word is madness.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

Terms, $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1856.

SABBATH SCHOOL CELEBRATION. — The Methodist Sabbath School in the Union Hall, on Jackson-st., 4th Dist., will hold its second anniversary next Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock. A banner that cost $115 will be presented. The exercises will be entertaining and wholesome. This School ought to be encouraged. It is under the superintendence of our friend D. Maxwell, whose outlay of time and energy in its conduct is to be commended. The School is doing good.—Attend the anniversary, if you can.

WELL DONE ARKANSAS!—Bishop Pierce has been the Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society at New Orleans, by which dated Batesville, Nov. 3, that the collections in Arkansas Conference are enough to meet all the drafts upon the treasury for its domestic missions; and yet the drafts, for good reasons, are larger, by $500, than ever before. Here is progress. Arkansas is off the list.—Which next of those west of the Mississippi?

COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—A word to the preachers gathering up their yearly collections: Beware of counterfeits. The preachers will take up to Conference much of this stuff, if they don't look sharp. The amount of counterfeit bills that go into "benevolent collections" has got to be a feature of the times.—Every treasurer has an item of it on the credit side of his account. At the May anniversaries in New York one society had over $500 of this trash.

MUSIC BY STEAM.—The city and suburbs was startled out of its propriety on Saturday evening, by musical steam. A boat came down the river, from "out west," with its whistling apparatus turned into a machine of notes, that sounded very like a huge hand organ just around the corner of the street. Yankee Doodle, Savannah, and the like were played well. To everybody it seemed "just around the corner." The serenade was loud enough for 200,000 people, besides the dogs. The machine is called a "Calliope,"—and not until the reporters of the daily press found out the matter, and put it next morning, was the city set at rest—"What is it—where is it?"

A friend suggests that by and bye steam will be put to our church organs; first to one thing after another, till the congregation will have nothing left but to listen.

MILLS.—*An Antiquity.*—The first grist mill ever erected in Pennsylvania is yet in existence. It is a quaint old stone building, and bears the date about 1680. It is located on a small stream near Germantown, and some of the original machinery imported from England is still retained. We should like to see one of those mills advertised by Webster, on every page, put along side of that old one. It would show "progress." Planters and others who would save their own grain and do their own sawing, after the most approved method, would do well to call at Mr. Webster's Depot, Magazine-street.

SAVINGS BANK.—We have such a most excellent institution among us—fully guaranteed. Mr. Jones, the cashier, presides at his new premises on Canal-st. They have lately given the test of prosperity by declaring a 6 per ct. dividend.

REV. E. H. ROLLER.—This minister, the successor of Dr. Clapp, has arrived, and for a fortnight past occupied his pulpit.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO POST ROUTES.—These are changing and improving. Postmasters and patrons do us a favor who send suggestions as to the quickest routes for the Advocate to reach them.

DEATH OF REV. E. C. THORNTON.

The Rev. E. C. Thornton, one of the leading men in the Western Virginia Conference, and Pres. Elder of the Parkersburg District, met with a fatal accident on some Railroad in Wisconsin, while returning from a visit to his father in Iowa. The Janesville Free Press says that in attempting to get on the cars after they had started, both legs were thrown on the rail and were horribly mangled. Medical assistance was immediately called in and every effort made to get up sufficient re-action necessary for amputation, but with little avail until the afternoon of the next day, when a slight reaction occurring, at the urgent request of the sufferer and a large number of sympathizing friends, and being satisfied that it was the last resort, the physician amputated the limb. He bore it with much courage and self-possession, and retained his senses amid all the agonies to the last moment. No blame is attached to those in charge of the train, and every one connected with the road manifested much sympathy and assisted in their efforts to make him comfortable while he survived. He leaves a wife and seven children to mourn his untimely fate.—*S. C. Adv.*

PRAYING PART OF A CONGREGATION.

ALL hearers are not alike in their effect on the preacher. Some are simply absorbents, at best. They hear only—receive all—give back nothing. A famous pastor said to a desponding old lady who was doubting whether she lived to any purpose, "You help me a great deal. Every time I preach, with you before me, you help me."

Payson and a friend were returning home from church. His friend wondered at the earnestness manifested in the sermon, there appearing no special interest in the congregation. "Did you see that plain man sitting in the gallery? He devoured every word I said," was the reply.

"You have a chance to preach, a fine one, brother," remarked a preacher in the pulpit to him who was about to stand up, "three-fourths of your hearers are praying people."

Can God's messenger always calculate safely that way? Alas, some of the coldest critics are members of the church. The preacher looks into their faces, and hardly hopes they are praying for him.—If he could believe it, it would strengthen him. He has a right to expect their sympathy. What! Is there no difference between preaching to a congregation made up of unconverted, worldly people and one three-fourths of which are praying people?

Christians, can the messenger of your Master count on your help, when he sees you in the congregation?

A. B. C. F. M.

At the 47th meeting of this Missionary body a member of the Prudential Committee said it was their custom in making their appropriations to make them upon the principle of faith, without any money in the treasury—depending upon the contributions of the churches. The credit of the Board is good. They have a credit of £25,000 with their banker in London, who never asks any security, but takes the word of the Board.

The Rev. Dr. Pomeroy said they had free access to Turkey, while English missionaries would be looked upon with suspicion. Our British brethren are doing nobly, and acting in a truly catholic spirit. But the door is open; we have possession. We must furnish the men; and they who furnish the men must also give the means. We have access to 36,000,000 of people in Turkey, where the field is our own. Great responsibility rests upon Christians in this land. We are rolling in wealth and likely to be injured by it.

Horace Holden, Esq, feared that the great difficulty consisted in the prosperity of the country. In the terrible year 1843–4, there was as much raised for the American Board as was raised for it last year. They ought to raise between $600,000 and $700,000. Another difficulty is that the masses of the people are not reached. He hoped that the clergymen from the rural districts would take systematic means to reach all their people. Their large benefactions are numerous. Some city churches do liberally. But they must depend upon the masses and reach them.

The Board settled the controversy between teaching and preaching, as the main means of discipling the heathen. Preaching, the spoken word—was declared to be the great instrument, over schools and before them. And so will their foreign missionaries be governed, we presume, in their general policy. The matter has excited much debate and research.

REVIVALS.

GREEN CIR., ALA. CONF., Nov. 5.

We commenced a meeting on this circuit, at Pleasant Grove Church, on Friday night before the third Sunday in October, which lasted nine days. And on leaving the consecrated spot, most of us could unite in saying, it was good for us to be there. During the meeting, thirty one professed to have received pardon of sins: over thirty eight joined the Church. But the good that was done, was not confined to the conversions of sinners, but the Church members received largely of the benefits of the meeting. On Tuesday after the first Sunday of the meeting, we met at ten o'clock, at the Church, for prayer meeting, and it was about five o'clock in the evening before we left church. Such a scene of rejoicing I have scarcely ever witnessed, and so much old fashioned Methodist shouting I have not heard for years; work continued on that night until nine o'clock, when it was ascertained that fifteen had been converted during the day and night. And though some infidel parents have turned their children out of doors in consequence of embracing religion at this meeting, we trust they have a title to a home in Heaven.

J. D. CAMERON.

ARKANSAS CONFERENCE.

THIS body closed a harmonious session, at Batesville, Nov. 3. The Editor of the Memphis Advocate, from which we derive our information, says $450 were realized at the Missionary Anniversary.—Bishop Pierce presided with eminent satisfaction. The Editor says:—

The Conference has improved more this year in its missionary collections than any other in the whole Church. Year before last its collections were about four hundred, last year about seven hundred, while this year it will be about three three thousand dollars. This great improvement has doubtless been effected mainly by the *"locking"* which the preachers say the Bishop gave the Conference in consequence of their failure to present and urge the claims of the missionary cause to their people. We were disposed to congratulate them upon their improvement, and hope they will continue to advance in the same ratio until this young and promising Conference shall take its place among the foremost in this great and glorious cause. The next Conference is to be held at Jacksonville.

PREACHERS' APPOINTMENTS.

HELENA DISTRICT.—S. Carlile, P. E.
Helena Station, Wm. H. Gilliam.
Helena Circuit, James Mackey.
Helena African Miss., Wm. H. Walton.
Mt. Vernon Circuit, R. G. Brittain.
Mt. Vernon African Miss., to be supplied.
Lawrenceville Circuit, John H. Rice.
Lacoala Circuit, Henry H. Hankins.
Walnut Bend Circuit, R. H. Dodson.
Oceola Circuit, F. W. Thacker.
Marion Circuit, B. F. Hall.
JACKSONPORT DISTRICT.—J. J. Roberts, P. E.
Jacksonport Station, John Rhyne.
Jacksonport Circuit, T. B. Hillburn.
Pocahontas Circuit, Benonl Harris.
Powhattan Circuit, Jas. M. Rogers.
Augusta Circuit, J. D. Andrews.
Augusta African Miss., J. D. Stockton.
Gainsville Circuit, D. M. Bowles.
Greensboro " Isaac L. Hicks.
Bolivar " H. O. Perry.
BATESVILLE DISTRICT.—John Cowle, P. E.
Batesville Station, A. H. Kennedy.
Batesville Circuit, G. A. Dannelly.
Grand Glaze Circuit, J. A. Roach, J. M. Deason.
Searcy Circuit, John H. Mann.
Clinton Miss., J. M. Burkhart.
Salem Mission, ——
Lebanon " C. McGuire.
Richwood " H. A. Barnett.
Strawberry Circuit, J. B. Brown.
CLARKSVILLE DISTRICT.—L. P. Lively, P. E.
Clarksville Circuit, J. L. Denton.
Waldron Circuit, to be supplied.
Fort Smith Station, R. W. Hammett.
Van Buren, Burwell Lee.
Ozark Circuit, W. G. Pershall.
Dardanelle Circuit, J. D. Adney.
Lewisburg Circuit, E. T. Jones.
Grand Prairie Miss., Jesse Griffin.
F. S. Wood was appointed President of Crawford Institute.
FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT—Thos. Stanford, P. E.
Fayetteville Circuit, J. S. McCarver.
Boonsboro " W. T. Thorabury.
Bentonville " M. J. Steel.
Maysville Miss., J. P. Maxwell.
Carrollton Circuit, Green Boyd.
Yellville " W. H. Wood.
Newton Miss., J. C. Beckham.
White River Miss., Jordan Banks.
J. M. Steel, Agent for American Bible Society.
J. W. Shook, Agent for Tract Society in bounds of Arkansas Conference.
J. S. McAlister, transferred to Ouachita Conference.
J. E. Cobb, to St. Louis Conference and appointed to Lexington.
J. S. Mathis, transferred to East Texas Conf.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

SANTA ROSA, FLA., Nov. 2, 1856.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South:

DEAR SIR: I would include my report for the two last quarters of this (the Fish River Mission) of the Alabama Conference in this communication.

We have on this work some five or six appointments extending over a thinly populated country between Pensacola, Florida, and the Mobile Bay, Alabama.

We have admitted on trial twenty one, taken in to the church two by letter, and baptised twenty three. Our congregations for so sparcely a settled country have been good, and the people who attend church attentive to the word preached.

We are of the opinion that it should be still continued Missionary ground, and that much good will yet be effected here.

May the God of Missions bless this work. Amen,

ZACHEUS DOWLING.

MISSIONARY.

Report of Treasurer of the Arkansas Conference Missionary Society—Nov. 1st, 1856.

To amounts received from Circuits, Stations, Missions and otherwise:

HELENA DISTRICT.—Helena Station, $00; Helena Circuit, 80,00; Mt. Vernon Circuit, 60,00; Lawrenceville 25,40; Walnut Bend, 412,85; Marion, 5,00; Osceola, 13,-50; Old Town Miss., 250,00; on old draft of last year, 187,50—$1061,25.

JACKSONPORT DISTRICT.—Jacksonport Station, $122,00; Jacksonport Circuit, 00; Powhaton, 78,00; Pocahontas, 73,45; Gainsville, Miss., 11,78; Greensboro, Miss., 3,00; Bolivar Circuit, 255,50; Augusta Circuit, 460,00—$1004,43.

BATESVILLE DISTRICT.—Batesville Station, $00; Batesville Circuit, 5,00; Greenbrier Circuit, 50,00; Searcy Circuit, 11,-50; Clinton, Miss., 57,25; Richwoods, Miss., 54,20; Salom, Miss., 25,50; Strawbery, Miss., 00; Lebanon, Miss., 68,00—$271,45.

CLARKSVILLE DISTRICT.—Clarksville Circuit, $40,00; Dover Circuit, 30,00; Lewisburg, 8,00; Walaron, 00; Fort Smith Station, 60,00; Van Buren Station, 00; Ozark Circuit, 17,25; Dardanelle Circuit, 30,00; Grand Prairie, 15,70—$250,95.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.—Fayetteville Circuit, $50,00; Boonbord Circuit, 20,00; Bentonville, 11,50; White River, Miss., 22,60; Huntsville, Miss., 50,00; Carrollton Circuit, 00; Yellville Circuit, 10,00; Jasper, Miss., 12,40—$176,65.

RECAPITULATION.—Helena Dist. $1061,-25; Jacksonport District, 1004,43; Batesville District, 271,45; Clarksville District, 250,95; Fayetteville District, 176,65; Preparatory meeting, 38,90; Anniversary at Batesville, 350,00—$3153,63.

By amounts paid on drafts drawn by Bishop Pierce on H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer:

One in favor of John Cowle, for Missions in the Batesville District, $175,00.

One in favor of Thomas Stanford for Mission in the Fayetteville Dist., 166,25.

One in favor of J. J. Roberts for Missions in the Jacksonport Dist., 168,78.

Two in favor of S. Carlile for Missions in the Helena District, 255,00.

On hand to meet drafts, 761,25.

Check on Brown Johnson & Co., New Orleans, 1352,79.

Amount paid on exchange, 20,59.

Counterfeit or bad money, 29,00.

Total - - - - - - $3153,63.

S. CARLILE,
Treas. Ark. Conf. Mis. Society.

John Harrell in account with the Missionary Society of the Indian Mission Conference:

CHEROKEE DISTRICT.—Grand Saline, $18,-00; Deleware and Sineca, 30,00; Tahlequah and Relegis Chapel, 69,03; Flint Circle, 50,00; Salesaw, 20,00; Webers Halls, 33,70—$220,70.

CREEK DISTRICTS.—Creek Agency, $21,-85; Big Bend, 4,20; Little River, 11,30; North Fort, 2,30; Asbury M. L. School, 30,00—$69,65.

FORT COFFEE DISTRICT.—Fort Coffee & New Hope, $20,00; Mushulohluba, 37,-10; Sau Boy, 16,00—$73,10.

CHOCTAW DISTRICT.—Perryville, $5,00; Coblest Institute, 5,00; Chickesaw Circuit, 12,51; Chickesaw Academy, 126,-09; Bloomfield Academy, 57,75; Dodksville Circuit, 39,70; Kiemetia, 26,40—$266,36. Total, $629,84; Anniversary collection, 223,50; Balance of last year, 149,20—$1002,54.

OTHER CHURCHES.

M. E. CHURCH, NORTH.

Supporting a Missionary.—A Methodist merchant in Philadelphia has made himself responsible for the regular support of one foreign missionary to the amount of $750 per year. Go and do likewise.

Rev. THOMAS M. EDDY, A. M., of the Southeastern Indiana Conference, has been elected to the editorship of the Chicago Advocate, vacant by death of Dr. Watson. He is called from Indianapolis district, where he was traveling, when elected, as presiding elder. Though rather a young man, he has been about fifteen years a traveling minister, and he comes to the office of the Advocate with the saddlebags upon his arm, and the itinerancy in his heart.

The Western Book Agents bought an eligible sight in Chicago, and will build an office for the Advocate and Book Depository there.

The total number of subscribers to the weekly Christian Advocates of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, not including those on the Pacific coast, is *one hundred and sixteen thousand three hundred and forty-six.* Number of copies of the Sunday School Advocate sent out semi-Monthly, *one hundred and twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and twelve.*

BAPTIST.

Liberal Endowment.—The Chicago Christian Times says the subscription of one hundred thousand dollars, for the building of the Baptist University in that city, has been completed, and additional sums have been added, so that the whole amount received for that object cannot be less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Baptist State Convention of Texas, met 25th ult., in Anderson, Texas. A very large delegation present. The Texas Baptist says:

"A more intelligent, pious and harmonious body we have never seen. Not an unkind word was spoken during the whole Convention, so far as we know. All seemed to be influenced only by brotherly love and a desire to glorify God in doing good.

Brother Huchins was again elected President, and Brother H. Clark, Recording Secretary. As the Minutes will be published in our paper, we shall only remark now that a much larger amount of money was raised for missionary purposes than at any previous session, notwithstanding the general failure in crops. A spirit of Christian liberality was manifested that we have never seen surpassed in this or any other State. The Convention closed its session Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock. The Executive Board held its meeting on Wednesday, and appointed twelve missionaries, who are to labor principally in the frontier counties and other destitute missions."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

The congregation of the Church of the Epiphany (Protestant Episcopal) in Philadelphia, held an election to decide whether the Vestry should be sustained in the rebuke given to the Pastor, Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, for preaching a political sermon some time since. The vote stood for the Vestry 57, against it 44.

This involves the resignation of the Pastor, agreeably to his determination previously announced, that if not sustained by the congregation he would resign.

The Late Episcopal Convention.—The Protestant Churchman after speaking of the late General Convention of the Episcopal Church, as having consisted of thirty bishops and two hundred and fifty laymen and clergymen, who had been deliberating for three weeks, says:

"In view of all this, it is natural to inquire how much of this true work of the Church has been accomplished by this assemblage of 'Fathers,' clergymen and laymen. With the exception of the passage of a canon, requiring a bishop to reside within his own diocese, the declaration by the House of Bishops, that of the three parts which are now combined in our usual morning service, a single portion, any two, or all may be used at the discretion of the minister, and an amendment to the Constitution providing for the subdivision of dioceses, very little of any real value to the true interests and great business of the Church, has been done."

PRESBYTERIAN.

The *American Presbyterian* is tired of accurate dryness at the expense of freedom and power in the pulpit, and thus reads a lecture on Preachers for the Times:—

"Here we are, reading sermons, dividing justification, adoption, and sanctification into a dozen heads each, fighting forgotten controversies, splitting seventeenth century hairs, handling everything with gloves, looking at everything as scholars in libraries look at them, preaching people's heads into a confused vertigo, or entirely failing to gain their attention, and yet every man has in the main a clear, discriminating knowledge of theology. Was there ever such a failure in the adaptation of means to ends?

Does any one ask us how a minister ought to preach? He should stand firm in his pulpit, as God had put him there; he should look his people in the eye, and talk to them, not loosely, nor childishly, nor vulgarly, but like a man, a scholar, and a christian; and at the same time so as to interest them; he should come to their stratum of thought and feeling; he should illustrate a thing, so that they will see and feel it, and like a lawyer with a jury, or a stump speaker, he should gain and hold his audience, and he should never be satisfied until he can do so. A man may be anything else, but he is not a public speaker if he cannot gain and hold the attention of a mixed crowd. But he must be learned by practice. *Our present system hardens a man with a fossil in his forming period,* and asks him to shape himself to new circumstances, when the power of shaping is gone. Leaders of the church, can you not form your ministers in the gristle, instead of the bone?"

Ministerial Success.—The Presbyterian, Philadelphia, calls attention to a striking fact disclosed by the Old School Presbyterian Minutes of last year, that nearly one-fourth of all the churches of that body are reported as vacant.

We have had the curiosity, says the Presbyterian Herald, to look into the Minutes of the General Assembly, with a view to arriving at the comparative results of ministerial labor in the different sections of the church during the past year. Taking the whole number of ministers, the average result of their labors during the year was an addition to the churches of about five and a third members on profession of their faith to each minister. The average in the western Synods was, to each minister in Kentucky, five; in Cincinnati, five and three-fourths; in Nashville, three and a third; in Indiana, five and a half; in Missouri, six and a half; in Iowa, three and a half; in Mississippi, four; in Illinois, five; in Memphis, three and three-fourths; and in Wisconsin, two and one-eighth.

Religion in Russia.

The largest national church in the world, is the "Greek Church" in Russia.

It embraces from forty to forty-five millions of people. Besides these, Russia contains Lutheran and other Protestants, three or four millions; Roman Catholics, seven millions; Mohommedans, two and a half millions; Jews, perhaps, two millions; and about half a million pagans! All these heterogeneous religions elements are brought into one, for practical purposes, under the despotic supremacy of the Czar, who appoints and controls the high ecclesiastical courts. No small debate and negotiation has been and is at this moment going on between Russia and Rome, in consequence of this assumption of the latter power's most jealously guarded prerogatives, and with a probability of ultimate concessions to the "spiritual" independency of the Bishops.

A Family of Preachers.

Chilly McIntosh, D. N. McIntosh, Louis McIntosh, William McIntosh and Thomas McIntosh, all half blood Indians, are preachers of the gospel in the Creek Nation, and sustained by the Domestic Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. Most, if not all of them, were brought into the church of Christ by the indefatigable labors of Rev. H. F. Buckner.

THE PUBLIC.—"*The Public,*" said Chalmers truthfully and wittily, "*is just a big baby.*" "What a knowledge of society is here," adds Bayne; "and what a comparison! a big baby! a great pulpy, lumbering thing that can do nothing *but bawl.*"

The *Univers*, a leading Catholic newspaper in Paris, says: "In all the Catholic cities in Germany, the statistical returns make it apparent that the number of Protestants is increasing in a fearful manner."

Death to a Christian is putting off rags for robes.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from our Fayro Ladye.

LONDON.
August 29th, 1856.

This Sydenham Palace, you remember, is the Hyde Park Crystal Palace, removed to Sydenham and enlarged after the first great exhibition (that of 1851,) was over. Those who have seen both tell me that the Sydenham Palace is finer in its effect than the old one, as that had a flat roof and in this the roof springs up in a beautiful arch, and this is much larger too—but one thing the old palace had which this can never have, two magnificent oak trees in full leaf growing inside its walls of crystal. A little railroad drive of seven miles, brings you to a gently-rising slope, and you can either go up a glare arch-way, covered by flowering vines and leading into the palace, or start at once from the lowest parts of the grounds and so have the grand building break upon you gradually, as you climb slowly from terrace to terrace, and see first the flags and then the roof, and finally the dazzling glistening whole. I wish I could give an adequate idea of its size, but I have forgotten the number of feet, and can only compare it to three of our longest New Orleans blocks. Recalling it now as I first saw it, I feel sure there is so no exaggeration in saying this, and only a probability of having much underated it. The grounds are well laid out and in ten years it will be a beautiful park, but now the trees are mere shrubs; the view, however, is very fine; long slopes of grass, and harvest-crowned hills, intermingling with patches of dark green forests, and still farther off a smoke rising up and hanging over the great city. On the terraces nearest the palace, fountains are playing, but knowing that in a few hours we shall see the finest display of waterworks ever known in the world, these fountains seem small and trifling to us, although in reality they are very fine. A slope of stone steps, a quarter of a mile long on each side, surrounded by ten bronze figures, each representing a child of 9 or 10 supporting a Tazza, forming a fountain's basin on its head, leads from the large centre fountain down. Then two most beautiful Moorish summer-houses of glass are below, but still in full view from above, and yet below lakes, with rocks in the centre, are seen. It is 4 o'clock, the band ceases to play, the grounds are full of small ant-like men and women, and every gallery is crowded. At once, as if by a touch of magic, long columns of spray, tossing in the strong wind and glistening in the bright sunlight, spring up from the lowest terrace, and each Moorish bower has become a magical fountain, the water springing from the gilt peak on top, and flowing unceasingly down the sides, and dropping with its musical tingle into the basin below; and now each bronzed child becomes a strange water-carrier, and from their heads leap up streams of water which quickly fill and overflow the saloons and down the steps between, the water goes gurgling, gurgling, until it reaches a brink of stone not fully concealed, when, with a sudden dash, it plunges into a little gulf below. Look! look! and more beautiful jets are dancing in the light, and the eye grows bewildered. One moment before and all was dry and silent, and now over all the hum of 11,000 voices, the splash and ripple of falling water is heard, and 11,000 jets are throwing out their silver spray.

The highest fountains throw 280 feet high, and 150,000 gallons of water are flowing every minute. We leave our gallery and rush breathlessly down to the lowest fountains, proposing to go leisurely up admiring each one, but by the time we reach that far away one, the lofty column begins to waver, and slowly (and to our excited imaginations) reluctantly it sinks lower and lower, and in five minutes only a drop or two is left. As we turn backward toward the palace again, we see that in all of them the water is gradually diminishing, and soon of all this gorgeous vision—this dream of enchantment—nothing is left but a never-dying memory in our brains, and the three or four smaller fountains which always are playing. We draw a long breath and look in each others faces to realize that we have not been dreaming or have not been in the remembered fairy-land of our childish love. All this long day we find ourselves doing the same thing, as vision after vision of wonderful beauty rises before as as we go through the palace. Large hanging baskets filled with moss and earth, and covered over by beautiful drooping flowering vines, and the wonderful English geranium and lachsia of great size and brilliance of color are suspended from every point of the galleries within and below; immense shrubs of laurel and myrtle and arbor-vitae, intermingled with gay beds of flowers, breaking the monotony of the wooden floorings.

The subdued light coming from the high roof, the light graceful arches entwined with vines, the rich and bright colors of ladies' dresses below, and the distant glimpse of mammoth Assyrian bulls, and human figures and the nearer one of Grecian statues and Roman busts, make you sigh and dream, and start and sigh and dream again. Surely it cannot be real, you say again and again, but the fragrance of the flowers and the rustling of silks, and the low murmur, of voices once more convince you for a moment, but still you doubt all the while—so marvelously strange is it all. We go far back to the end of the court of tropical plants, and recognize with a joyful smile many of our Southern plants—the Latauler, the Palmeto and Fringo tree, the Orange, Lemon and Banana trees, especially. Next is the Assyrian or Ninevah court, where colossal human figures, copied in plaster after those discovered by Mr. Layard in Nineveh, frown down upon us poor little pigmies, and here crouch gigantic bulls with stately human faces; and fresco paintings of battles, and lion fights, line the windows and rooms with their two ingeniously painted entrances. What an exaggerated, yet grand conception (in spite of its grotesqueness) those old nations, now passed away, must have had. After these terrifying figures, the quiet and softened light of the court of the Alhambra, strikes upon you most gratefully. These three rooms, small as they are, are exact transcripts of the courts of Alhambra in Granada, Spain, as Washington Irving and others have discribed them. But vivid as his discription is, it gives no such idea of their beauty as this copy does. There is the celebrated court of Lions, with its marble pavement and fountain, and wonderfully carved walls with their mingling colors of red, white, and blue—the three primary colors, but what a marvelous effect the different proportions of each color makes. One room with its inlaid colored floor and high ceiling—its dark high surface, where a little black and green mingle with the other three colors, and its light delicate carvings, the lower or rather the inner carving being white and blue, and the outer ones gilt and red with its rose-colored curtains, mats and flowers, is one's ideal of a quiet slumbering place in the mid-day heat, only that the European dresses look out of place, and if a dark Moorish maiden, such as Irving loves to describe in his "tales of Alhambra" were to come gliding in, it would not startle us at all. Next this is a pretty little boudoir, its walls all white, but the light that comes from above through the red, blue, and yellow stained glass cone that crowns it, makes them of a beautiful purple or pinkish blue as it happens to fall. But this will aid you but little in realizing the most wonderful beauty of these rooms. After these, the French, German, and English Medieval courts were clumsy and vulgar in their heavy ornamenting, and their great dashes of coloring instead of the picking out of colors, that these Moors practiced so successfully. There, too, besides these three—Medieval courts, was the court of Renaissance—filled with plaster copies of the carvings and statutes of that day. But it would have taken hours to have seen all these statues that crowded these four courts as well as those of Greece and Rome. So we only looked at the whole and go on to see the fine music saloon fitted up in the centre by tent hangings, and from that to the long picture gallery at one end, where we stop only at two pictures, which make us laugh gaily. One is New York in winter, with an omnibus sleigh dashing through Broadway. The other, New Orleans at sunset, and all that can be seen here are two or three steeples, and a piece of the levee covered with bales and barrels; and one of our great Western steamboats with fires lighted. I wonder what impression of N. O. this gives these sober-looking people about. We are now wearied out and the ladies of our party are seated in nicely cushioned turn chairs, set on rollers and pushed behind by a man who takes us wherever we choose to go for 37½ cents an hour.

In one of the centred isles they are erecting a fine memorial of the Peace, but it was not finished sufficiently for us to tell what it was intended to be. Every day some improvement is going on, some addition being made, and this great Crystal Palace stands as a glorious monument to the taste, energy and perseverance of the English people. All persons are admitted for 25 cents, except on one of the great waterworks days, and then $2 00 is asked, because the expense of setting all the fountains in motion for even half an hour, is enormous. The sun is setting as we leave, and brightening the landscape, at which we take a last look, and a few minutes takes us back again to London, which seems unconscious of this rival to its wonders so near at hand.

K.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

ROSS' SOUTHERN SPEAKER. Published by J. B. Steel, N. O., 1856.

Mr. D. B. Ross, a successful teacher in this State, has brought out this useful school book, wherein boys may find suitable pieces for declamation. The word Southern is not out of place.—Scraps of political speeches are potent to form public sentiment.

For sale by Steel, 60 Camp-st.

THE TONGUE OF FIRE; OR, THE TRUE POWER OF CHRISTIANITY.

Our publishing house (Nashville) has brought out this volume handsomely. Dr. Summers gives it a good touch as it passes through his editorial hands. We like this edition as well as the Harpers. Let all the people and preachers get it and read it.

THE HIDDEN LIFE EXEMPLIFIED.

Another fresh and delightful volume added to the department of religious literature by our book agents. Mrs. Florilla Cummings was such a Christian, and had such experience of daily and religious life, that many will be encouraged to patience, usefulness, and holiness, by her example, as here set forth by the affectionate and discriminating hand of her husband—Dr. Cummings, President of Holsten Female College, Ashland, N. C. We take the volume into the recesses of our home.

HANNAH WIDAIFIELD'S COOK BOOK. T. B. Peterson, Phila., 1856.

We laid this book on the table where the key-basket lies, and received this judgment on it: "It is plain in directions, and, unlike most of its kind, not extravagant in the *materials* called for." These are good qualities surely. Then the very names of the dishes that catch one's eye as one's hand turn the leaves is enough to make one's mouth water.

Sold by J. C. Morgan, near Post Office.

Gone Right over It.

I have a friend, whose ready wit often enlivens the social circle, and sometimes also faithfully serves the cause of truth. One Sabbath morning, as he stepped from his house to go to church, he met a stranger driving a heavily-loaded wagon through the town. He turned upon him, stopped, lifted both hands and stood in a tragic attitude, gazing upon the ground beneath the vehicle, and exclaimed, "There! there! you are going right over it! You have gone right over it!" The traveler hastily gathered up his reins, drew in his horses, came to a dead stand, and began looking under his wheels to see what little innocent child, or dog, or pig, might have been ground to jelly by their heavy weight. But seeing nothing, he looked anxiously up to the man who had so singularly arrested his progress, and said, "Over what?" "The fourth commandment!" was the quick reply; "Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy." It was hard starting those wheels again, and hard having that load all the rest of the day.—*Norwich Examiner.*

A dead faith is as barrenless as the barren fig-tree which the Saviour cursed.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED, in Demopolis, Ala., on 9th October, 1856, by the Rev. James A. Heard, Mr. THOMAS S. WALKER to Miss VICTORIA E. JONES.

MARRIED, Nov. 11, 1856, by the Rev. W. E. M. Linfield, Dr. ROBERT E. MOORE, of Panama, to Miss MARGARET MONETTE, of Greene Co., Ala.

MARRIED, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. W. H. Watkins, the Rev. A. G. MILLER, of the Mississippi Conf., to Miss O. E. BLENT, of Natchez.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Orleans District.

FOURTH QUARTER.

GERMAN MISSIONS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.—November 30, Dryades-st.; Q. C., 28th.

THIBODEAUX—Dec. 6th and 7th.

N. O. CIRCUIT—Dec. 14th, Laurel-st.; Q. C., 11th, in Carondelet basement.

BATON ROUGE—Dec. 20th and 21st.

PLAQUEMINE and POINT COUPEE—Dec. 27th and 28th, at Plaquemine.

MOREAU-ST.—Jan. 4th, L. F.; Q. C. 6th.

CARONDELET-ST.—Jan. 11th, L. F.; Q. C. 13th.

WESLEY, SOULE, and WINAN'S CHAPELS—Q. C., 9th.

LAFOURCHE and BAYOU BLACK—17th and 18th Jan.

FELICITY-ST.—Jan. 24th; L. F., 25th; Q. C. 26th.

Preachers in charge please be ready to report statistics in full for the year.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

TUSKEGEE, Nov. 4th, 1856.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

The members of the Conference, upon arriving at Tuskegee, will call at the Methodist Church, in sight of the square, and learn of their homes during the Conference.

I would also inform the members of the Conference that the President of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad will charge them only for the ticket to Chehaw, which is our depot, and will return them free—which is the same as half price each way.

E. J. HAMILL.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS CALLED FOR—10,000 *to the Home Circle*—3000 *to the Quarterly Review, and not less than* 50,000 *to the Sunday school Visitor.*

Shall we not have them by the first of January next? This is a grave question; and we submit it in confidence to the ministry, membership, and friends of the entire Connection. Brethren in the ministry, we look to you especially for a large increase of patronage to all our Publishing House Periodicals. The present is a favorable season for obtaining new subscribers, as well as for securing the renewal of old ones. On leaving your different charges, for the purpose of attending your respective Conferences, would it not be well to take with you from five to twenty new subscribers? This can certainly be done in almost every case, if the proper efforts be made. And on entering the new fields of labor to which you may be assigned, if you desire, as we knew you do, to see a great and glorious revival of enlightened, genuine, and enduring piety among the people of your several charges; and if you would bring all the available means and instrumentalities of the Church to bear on the accomplishment of this one great object, let all our prodical issues be fully and freely circulated in every part of your work; and see to it, that this be done at the earliest possible day. Confiding implicitly both in your ability and disposition to carry out this important enterprise, we have but to remind you that a strict, through prudent, adherence to the cash system, will be to the interest of all concerned. Be careful to receive the money, as far as practicable, at the time of taking the subscriptions and renewals; and don't fail to remit it to us, if possible, in connection with the names and post offices of the subscribers.—This will be a special accommodation to us, and a great relief to our clerks.

STEVENSON & OWEN, Agents.
Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 1st, 1856

Notice.

I have bought out Dr. Holsten's interest in the Hotel at Summerfield, Ala.; and I am prepared to board young men coming to the Centenary Institute to acquire their education. The public may rely upon it, that the house will be well kept.

J. R. RAMSEY.

Nov. 13, 1856.

Acknowledgments.

The Treasurer of the Louisiana Conference Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:—

Nov. 10, from Rev. L. Fransbrock, for Church Mission, $20.

N. O. Savings Institution—141 Canal street.
November 14, 1856.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared a Dividend in accordance with the By-Laws, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, for the six months previous to the 1st inst.

The dividend due each depositor will be paid in cash, or placed to his credit as a deposit on the 1st of November, as may be preferred.

nov22 4t SAM JONES, Jr., Secretary.

LOCAL NEWS.

FREE SEATS.—The Second Presbyterian Church, corner Prytania and Calliope streets, has declared for free seats. We publish with pleasure the following statement:

The Savior's command to "preach the Gospel to every creature," seems to imply provision for the access of all, "without money and without price" to the privilege of the sanctuary. "Whoever will, let him come." Many are unable to pay for seats, while others profess to have conscientious scruples in respect to pew rents. Every stumbling block, whether real or imaginary, ought, if possible, to be removed out of the way of the salvation of men. New Orleans is a great missionary field, where many tens of thousands are passing "unwarned" to the judgment seat of Christ and to the retributions of eternity. Actuated by these views,

At a meeting Nov. 12, 1856, the session of the Second Presbyterian Church, New Orleans, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter no demand shall be made for seats in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Prytania and Calliope streets, except through the voluntary contributions from Sabbath to Sabbath, of those who may attend. The seats are free to all, whether strangers or residents in the city, whether contributing or not. Families who are regular attendants and have become attached by long occupancy to particular pews, may retain them on the conditions above, by affixing their names.

The health of the city is good. The business tide is flowing in. Strangers fill the streets and hotels.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure, last Sabbath, of hearing Bros. Crosby and Strickland preach. The latter at St. Paul's, (African,) gave us his Diotrephes sermon—with what effect may be better imagined than described.

CONNECTION WITH TEXAS.—New Orleans will be fortunate in hitching on Vanderbilt to her interests. A paragraph in a New York paper, of the 12th inst., gives a list of vessels building in and about the ship-yards of that city, and denotes that something is astir with regard to steam communication from Berwick's Bay to Galveston:

Mr. J. Simonson has just commenced the construction of two steamboats for Commodore Vanderbilt, for the New Orleans trade, to be launched in seven weeks. They will be 230 feet long, 33 feet beam, 12 feet deep, and about 600 tons measurement.

According to this, the steamers may be here in March. From the dimensions of the boats, it is evident they are not intended for shoal water. They are rather too large for the Lake and Mobile trade, so it is presumed they are intended for the Texas trade.

It has been suggested, or rather surmised, that the Jefferson and Pontchartrain Railroad Co. would place one or two low-pressure boats on the Lake, in the Mobile and Coast trade. It must be a bold association comprising enterprise and capital, that would enter the trade of the Lakes with the present Mobile mail line. However, competition is the very essence, the life, soul and body of commerce.

NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—Dr. Fenner, the Dean, delivered an elegant opening lecture on Monday. Drs. Picton, Crawcour and Choppin, followed on Tuesday and Wednesday. The Medical School has opened well. The product of individual enterprize, it is an honor to our citizens. The Old School is also doing well.

The N. O. School of Medicine matriculated over thirty students the first week—twice as many as its most sanguine friends anticipated. The medical department of the University never before opened with more than forty matriculants; now it has over a hundred.—This competition has had a healthy influence on medical science. The old school have rubbed up considerably.—Our community, to their credit, are much interested in the course; and the opening lectures of the season are said never to have been so able.

But competition alone will not account for this improvement of our medical schools. There is a deeper and stronger principle at work. People are learning that the facilities for making a thorough Southern practitioner are greater in New Orleans than anywhere else. And they are feeling that other things being equal, to patronize Southern institutions is better than going farther and faring worse.

JUDGE J. C. LARUE died suddenly on Sunday morning. A post-mortem examination disclosed internal disease. Several years ago he came to New Orleans a practical printer.

ACQUITTED.—The jury in the case of Government *vs.* W. G. Kendall, accused of robbing the Post Office, returned a verdict of not guilty on Tuesday.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Visit to the President Elect.

A correspondent of the New York Times has been on a visit to Mr. Buchanan at his home in Wheatland, and thus describes him:

The first remark of a stranger concerning Mr. Buchanan, would naturally be, "What a fine old English gentleman!" I had been introduced to him many years ago at Gadsby's Hotel in Washington; but the interview then was of short duration. This time I had possession of him for several hours.—One of the first remarks he made, elicitated by the presentation of a New York caricature, was, that the portraits which were made of him during the canvass were mostly all caricatures; that "those who had not seen him must imagine him, from his effigies, to be as grim as an ogre, whereas he had scarcely ever known an uncheerful moment of his life." In fact, in spite of the weight of responsibility he evidently feels, his countenance is the mirror of happy thoughts, and a benignant disposition. He looks a hale, temperate man of sixty, of massive intellect, hard, undaunted energy; but with caution as the predominant trait of his moral and intellectual character. I judged him to be one of those naturally impetuous, daring characters who, by practical experience of the folly of yielding to impulse, had gradually acquired the habit of waiting for "sober second thoughts" to check and govern his every action. His countenance shows this. Occasionally his face will lighten up, both of his large blue eyes will distend, and listeners are compelled to sink their gaze before his profound, scrutinizing look. Suddenly, however, one of his eyes half closes, his head slightly inclines towards one side, and every word appears to be weighed in the balance before it is uttered. You always find that you are conversing with an emphatically great man, and his unpretending, unostentatious simplicity adds rather than detracts from this impression, while his unaffected amiability and hospitality win your heart, even where the judgement has resolved to make resistance. I am a Republican and he is a Democrat; but I pay him this willing tribute, that he approaches as nearly to my ideal of a gentleman of the old school as any one it has ever been my good fortune to meet.

Mr. Buchanan was kind enough to make me acquainted with his niece, the presiding grace of his fair domains; and, but that the sincerest homage to beauty, innocence, and every virtue and charm which can adorn a high-minded and intelligent young lady, is respectful silence, I would endeavor to show how grossly they have erred who have ridiculed, as a bachelor establishment, the future domestic arrangement of the White House.

Dr. Rae, the Aretic Traveler.

At the Lochaber Agricultural Society's dinner (says the Edinburg Courant) an incident occurred which formed a very interesting finale to the day's proceedings. A gentleman, apparently a tourist, arrived at the hotel just as the party were to sit down to dinner; he asked, and was immediately granted permission to join; throughout the evening he made himself particularly agreeable, and his health was proposed as "The Stranger," and very cordially drunk. On rising to return thanks he said, "In the course of my life I have seen some rough days and many pleasant ones. I have lived ten months in a snow house without once warming myself at a fire; I have had my moccassins cut off my legs with a hatchet; I have had to kill my own food with my own gun, and I have been reduced to the necessity of living on bones; but all these things are easily forgotten when I meet such a pleasant party as is now around me. As I am an entire stranger to you all, and as I have received so much kindness from you, it is but fair that you should know who I am; my name is Rae, and you may have heard it associated with the Franklin Expedition. At this announcement the astonished party started to their feet and gave Dr. Rae, almost enthusiastic reception. The cheering lasted several minutes, after which Dr. Rae showed some of the articles which had indicated the probable fate of Sir John Franklin and his party. These consisted of a piece of gold and two silver watches, a small anchor, several coins, a spoon, with a crest engraved on it, etc. Dr. Rae had been on a visit to Edward Ellice, Esq., M. P., at Glenquoich, and was on his way to Castle Menzies.

Sugar Making.

The sugar making season will be of short duration in this parish the present year. A friend who has taken some little trouble to inquire into the state of the sugar crop in a district embraced within four miles above Plaquemine and eight miles below it (including the bayous Plaquemine and Jacob) says, that in this portion of the parish there are eight plantations that will make no sugar at all, three that will make "a little," seven that will make forty or fifty hhds., two that will make about one hundred, and two about one hundred and fifty. These are mainly large plantations; our friend, however, does not enumerate all the planters in this section. We feel assured, nevertheless, that the statement will give a pretty correct idea of sugar making of the crop in Iberville for the year 1856.—*Plaquemine (Ib. Parish) Sentinel, 15th.*

INSURRECTIONARY RUMORS.—The papers in the northern part of the State have had frequent statements of late, in regard to insurrectionary rumors, and insurrectionary plots, both in that part of the State, and over the line in Arkansas. A few weeks ago a man named Hancock was arrested in Union county, Arkansas, on suspicion of being engaged in trying to incite the slaves to insurrection.

A President without a Grave-Stone.

PRESIDENT MONROE HAS NO MONUMENT.

There is a quiet, beautiful cemetery in the north side of Second street, in this city (New York) between First and Second avenues separated from the side walk by a tall iron fence, placed upon a granite foundation. The shrubbery is always clean and vigorous; the grass is always the greenest, and the walks are always scrupulously neat. There are many tasteful and appropriate monuments to the dead that sleep within this beautiful enclosure; but to the memory of the most famous of its dumb inhabitants there is no marble shaft, no obelisk, not even a headstone erected. But upon a simple slab of marble that lies flat some two feet square upon the earth, and is almost covered by grass, is the following inscription:

JAMES MONROE.

ROBERT TILLOTSON.

Vault No. 147.

There is nothing to indicate that the James Monroe, mentioned, is the Monroe who was in the battle of White Plains, and received a ball in the shoulder at the attack on Trenton, who fought by the side of Lafayette at Brandywine, who was Minister to France in 1794, and afterwards to England; who was Secretary of State in 1811, and for two full terms President of the United States. Yet such is the fact, and that weather-stained slab of marble, two feet square, is all the monument that Ex-President Monroe has.

It is a curious neglect that leaves the precious dust of one of the purest patriots that our country has been blessed with, to rest in such obscurity. Thousands pass every day by the spot, admiring the well kept grounds, pausing for the fragrance of the flowering shrubs, listening to the song of the birds that find this oasis in the city's desert, but never dreaming that the author of the Monroe Doctrine, the fourth President of the United States, lies within a few feet of them. Monuments to men of half his intellectual stature, and a tithe of his industry and goodness of heart, are going up all over the land. Shall he who was re-elected to the Presidency by a vote unanimous with a single exception, and who never disgraced his position, have no more than this?

As Mr. Monroe was a Virginian, it is the supposition of most people that he died and was buried within the Old Dominion, but this is an error.

Mr. Monroe, in his last days resided with Samuel Gouverneur, late postmaster of this city (New York,) who married his daughter; their residence was on the corner of Prince and Elm streets.

The venerable Dr. Francis tells us that he often met Mr. Monroe, walking out when the weather was fine, and that on these occasions he was the object of the most affectionate attentions. He has often met him making purchases for the family at Centre Market where all the stallmen knew and honored him. He was tall and spare, very modest in his bearing, dignified and gentlemanly. In his address he was hesitating and diffident, as polite to the poorest and humblest as to any. He was one of the most industrious of men, a hard student, and his cares left their marks on his face. The wound that he received at Trenton was felt for many years afterwards—indeed, throughout all his life he suffered from it.

His last illness was a long and tedious one. His attendant was his son-in-law's family physician, Dr. Berger. He expired at half-past-ten o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July, 1831.

Mr. Monroe shares even his grave with another man. He had no wealth when he died, and in his death go tomb of his own.

We owe it to his memory that we provide for his ashes a resting place that should be his own, or at least that a creditable monument be raised over them where they lie. Shall the dust be transferred to Greenwood, or, leaving it where it has rested for twenty-five years, shall a noble column of pure marble be erected in token of appreciation of the worth, excellence and services of one who had no enemies, or, if there were those who envied him, of whom the envious could say no harm? Who is ready to move in this matter?—*N. Y. Times.*

The New Process for Detecting Murderers.

We published lately an account of an experiment made by Dr. Sandford, of Auburn, New York, on the eye of a man who had been murdered near that place. It was stated that the experiment had been successful, but no particulars were given. We find, however in an exchange the following paragraph:

"Mrs. Bellamy and Sanford made this experiment in the case of Beadle, the printer, who was so foully murdered in Auburn a few days since, with the following astonishing result. They distinctly saw impressed upon the eye the rude figure of a man dressed in a light coat, holding a stone suspended in the air. The examination of Beadle's body after death, showed that he had been murdered by a blow from a stone."

The alledged discovery asserts the last scene recorded by a man will remain impressed upon the retinue as upon a daguerreotyped plate. The figure of the murderer is on the dead man's eye-balls.

How, if a person was assassinated from behind by a third person, while looking in the face of his friend? Might not an innocent man be liable to be hung upon such evidence?

JUDGE MCWHORTER.—Hon. George C. McWhorter, died at Natchez, 17th inst. at 12 o'clock. He had been ill for six or eight weeks, but up to the very last his friends did not dispair of his recovery. Was a South Carolina by Birth.—At an early age he emigrated to Mississippi, and was for several years a resident of Wilkinson county. Then he removed to Concordia parish, Louisiana. There, for some time he practiced law with much success. He was then elevated to the judicial bench of that section.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—Our State Legislature stands as follows: Senate—15 Democrats and 12 Republicans, besides the Lieut. Gov. Woody who is a Republican. House—37 Democrats and 38 opposition. The opposition consists of 33 Republicans and 5 Americans.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18. The steamer City of Washington from Liverpool, on the morning of the 5th of November, arrived at this port this morning.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Richardson, Spence & Co., quote cotton as very dull, with little inquiry and weak prices. Holders are willing sellers, but do not press sales. Prices declined 1-16d. under the Niagara's advices.

The sales of three days amounted to 13,000 bales, of which speculators took 1000, and exporters 1000 bales.

GENERAL NEWS.

The political news by the City of Washington is not of much importance.

The Neapolitan question is unchanged. The Neapolitan Minister still remains at Paris.

FOREIGN.

MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The mails by the Baltic are to hand, with foreign intelligence to Wednesday, the 29th of October.

Serious Misunderstanding between England and France.—The attack of the Paris Moniteur has created much excitement in England and France. In Paris, the effect is visible on the Bourse, and at home the public journals have taken up the subject with a seriousness unusual for by the general and indefinite nature of the accusations. The Times, in a long leader, says that, without pretending any sympathy for the manner in which the present Government of France was established, or with the principles on which it is based, it recognizes in his Majesty, the Emperor of the French, a faithful and honorable ally, whose good faith and effective co-operation with this country are embalmed in the glorious memories of a successful war.

ITALY.

There is nothing new to relate with reference to the Neapolitan question.—The dispatch that was expected to announce the departure of Baron Breider from Naples had not been received, and it is therefore a matter of doubt whether he has left, or whether he is still at his post waiting for some favorable change in King Ferdinand's intentions. A private dispatch states that he left the city of Naples on the 28th. According to the Journal de Frankfort the combined fleets will appear in the Bay of Naples if, within three weeks from the departure of the Embassadors, the King of Naples do not return a satisfactory answer to the Anglo-Gallic demands.

Accounts continue to come to hand respecting the recent earthquake. At Brindisi the people were so alarmed that numbers put to sea in boats, and others remained for days in the open fields.

Owing to the bad grape crop, the export of grapes, wines, vinegar, tartaric acid and potash is prohibited from the Roman States till the 7th of September, 1857.

Edict of the Holy Office, Rome.—Re-establishment of the Inquisition.—The following edict has been issued by the Holy Office at Rome. We give it in full, as published by the Correspondence Italienne of the 19th October:

"We, F. R. Thomas Vincent Airaldi, of the Order of Preachers, Master in Sacred Theology, and in the towns and dioceses of Ancona, Osimo-Cingoli, Jesi, Senigallia-Loreto and Recanati, Macereta and Talentino, and other lands and localities annexed, Inquisitor General of the Holy Apostolic See, especially appointed against heretical depravity:

"Being desirous, as imposed by our holy office, that the Catholic faith (without which, as the Apostle Paul writes to the Jews, it is impossible to please God) should be in our jurisdiction maintained pure and immaculate from all heretic contagion; and experience having proven unto us that many persons from malice, others from disobedience, and finally others from ignorance, do not fulfil the strict obligation they are under, of denouncing to the holy office the misdeeds which come under its attributions, and that serious inconveniencies and errors result therefrom, not only against good morals, but especially against the Catholic faith; nevertheless we, who have especially at heart the glory of God, the full conservation and increase of the holy faith, and the salvation of souls, to obviate all disorder, with the apostolic authority intrusted to us, command, in virtue of holy obedience, and under pain of excommunication, without prejudice to other penalties prescribed by the sacred canons, decrees, constitutions and bulls of the sovereign pontiffs, by this present edict, all and every person, whatever his station, rank or employment, whether lay or clerical, and within the delay of one month, ten days of which are assigned for the first, ten for the second, and ten for the third peremptory term, to inform against and notify to us judicially, or to our vicars or resident curates, all and each of such persons as may come under his or their acquaintance:

"Who are heretical, or suspected of being so; or harborers or supporters of heretics, or who may have adhered to or do adhere to Jewish, Mohammedan, or Pagan rites, or who may have become apostates from the true Catholic faith;

"Who may have committed acts from which sufficient proof might be deducted that they are in open or secret league with the devil, performing arts of sorcery, of magic, or necromancy, offering to the nyevo named (sic) perfumes, incense, or prayers for the discovery of treasurers or other unholy purposes; by invocations or promises of obedience, or by other practices in which name or others are invoked;

"Who are familiar with or who practice necromancy, or no matter what sort of magic, with the abuse of the sacraments, sacred or kallowed things;

"Who, not being ordained, should have usurped with sacrilegious temerity the right of performing mass, or who are suspected of administering the sacrament of penitence to the faithful of Jesus Christ;

"Who may have abused or do abuse the sacrament of penitence, or the beatity (huogo) of the same against the Apostolic decree;

"Who may have held or who hold secret meetings in contempt and to the prejudice of or against the Catholic religion;

"Who may have uttered or utter heretical blasphemies against God Almighty, the Most Holy Virgin Mary and the Saints, or who may have or do express contempt for sacred images;

"Who, despite a solemn oath in the profession of no matter what religion approved by the Church, or after having taken holy orders, may have, or do contract, or try to contract a marriage;

"Who, during the lifetime of a first wife, take a second, or who, during the life of a first husband, take or try to take a second;

"Who may have, or have endeavored to impede, no matter how, the functions of the Holy Inquisition; or who, no matter how, may have acted contrary to the bull of his Holiness, Pius V. of blessed memory, which commences us follows: *'Si de protegendis'*

"Who may have published satires against the Sovereign Pontiff, the Sacred College, high church functionaries of established religious orders, or who may have published writings, no matter how, containing abuse or profanation of Holy Writ;

"Who, without the regular permission, should have in their possession writings or prints containing heresy or heretical works of an irreligious nature; or who read such, print such, or allow such to be printed; or who introduce them or circulate them, no matter what pretext or motive;

"Who may have, without reason or permission, eaten or given to eat to others meat, eggs or milk on prohibited days, in contempt of the precedents of the Holy Church;

"Who may have induced a Christian to embrace Judaism, or any other sect contrary to the Holy Catholic, religion, and who may have prevented, no matter how, Jews or Turks from being baptized;

"It is declared by this statement of cases specified by us as of a nature to be denounced to the holy office, other cases are not excluded which come under the sacred canons, decrees, constitutions and bulls of the Sovereign Pontiffs;

The present edict does not abrogate the apostolic canonical regulations and other edicts of the ordained clergy and inquisitors. It is, moreover, declared that those who do not inform as ordered by the present edict cannot be absolved from the excommunication incurred without having first informed judicially against the delinquents; and, although the month allowed may have passed, the obligation of informing remain the same under the same penalty until the person who has information has made a clean confession of it. That this edict may be brought to the knowledge of all persons, we ordain and command it to be placarded in all vestries and churches, and that no one may remain ignorant of these orders and endeavor to avoid obedience, we order all publishers, libraries, customs, hotel-keepers, shopkeepers, etc., to have a copy posted up in their respective establishments, in a prominent place, that it may be read by all comers, and we order all curates to read the same to their congregations at specified periods.

"EXHORTATION."

"As the principal or rather the sole object of the tribunal of the holy office is, as already stated, the glory of God, the exaltation of the holy faith, and the salvation of souls, we therefore, after having commanded and ordained as above, now exhort, paternally, all those who may be guilty of some offence against the sacred office to appear before us, or our vicars, voluntarily, before they are informed against by other persons, to make a full confession of their faults and errors. We assure them that should they not be under accusation already before some other ecclesiastical tribunal we will receive them with the bowels of compassion, and they shall be treated with that mercy which belongs to the sacred tribunal, and of will be allowed to depart in peace, without expense and penitence.

"SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS."

"In obedience to the orders we have received relative to the press, the introduction or circulation of perverse and forbidden books, and having much at heart that in the towns and localities under our jurisdiction the pure faith may be preserved which, by the grace of the Almighty, actually exists there, we expressly ordain and command that men shall beware of publishing, introducing, selling or circulating in the towns, or beyond the walls, or anywhere within our jurisdiction, any books that have not first been submitted to the examination of the sacred office under the penalties established by apostolic decrees, especially those of Clement VIII and George XV.

"Finally, we order and command that no one shall infringe the apostolic orders, decrees, constitutions and bulls, which prohibit Jews and Christians from entertaining certain private relations with each other, such as sleeping, eating, playing, disguising; and moreover, that all familiarity with them be avoided under the penalties, for Jews, as well as for Christians, expressed in the bull of Pope Clement VIII, of blessed memory.

"Given at the Sacred Office at Ancona, this 8th day of August, 1856.

F. R. THOMAS VINCENT AIRALDI,
Inquisitor General.

[Sign of the cross, which it is prohibited to remove under pain of excommunication.]

"Countersigned by JOSEPH BIRARELLI,
Priest, Chancellor of the Sacred Office."

(From the Bulletin.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 19, 1856.

COTTON....We noticed in our last review that the market closed firmer and steadier under the influence of the Europa's accounts, but without any quotable improvement since. There has been no material change since, but the demand has been active and, the advantage, if any, has been with the sellers.—The sales comprise 12,000 bales on Saturday, 16,500 on Monday and 8000 yesterday, making an aggregate for the three days of 36,500 bales.

The receipts since the 14th inst. comprise 52,001 bales, against 24,091 during the corresponding period last year, and the exports 14,567 (10,541 to foreign ports and 4026 coastwise,) embracing 1337 to Liverpool, 4900 to Havre, 2287 to Bremen, 3647 to Boston and 377 to Baltimore; leaving on hand a stock of 254,768 bales, against 210,983 bales same time last year. The receipts proper since 1st Sept. to date (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas by sea,) amount to 140,470 bales against 477,576 same time last year—showing an increase of 32,083 bales. The increase at all the ports up to the latest dates reported, is 32,864 bales, (732,330 against 699,466.) Referring to our remarks as above we repeat our quotations as follows:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Assimilating to that of Liverpool.

Inferior	10¼ @10¾	Middling	11¼ @11⅝
Ordinary	10¾ @10¾	Good Middling	11⅝ @12
Good Ordinary	10¾ @10⅞	Middling Fair	12⅛ @12⅛
Low Middling	11 @11¼	Fair	12⅝ @13

TOBACCO....The sales reported since our last review comprise 181 hhds on Friday and Saturday (31, 69 and 66) on private terms, and 20 Scraps at 6c; 1 hhd Refused on Monday at 9½, 1 at 8¾, and 18 rejected embracing 13 sound at 9c and 5 damaged at 7¾ and 6. Less yesterday at 9¾ cents.—Prices are fully maintained and we accordingly repeat our previous quotations, as follows: Factory Lugs —@9½c; Planters' do. 9@10c; Inferior to Common Leaf 10¼@10¾; Fair 11¼@12; Fine 12½@13; Choice and Selections 14@15; Thick, Heavy Clarksville, etc, 11@16c. Received since the 14th inst. 78 hhds. Exported, none.

SUGAR.....The demand has continued fair, and prices have continued to rule in favor of holders, the sales during the past three days comprising some 350 hhds; within the range of the following quotations: Inferior —@—; Common 8¾@9½c; Fair 9¾@10c; Prime 10¼@10¾, and Choice 10¾@10⅝c. Clarified has commanded 10⅝@11¼c. The includes some small lots new crop at 9¼@10¾c. Received since the 14th inst. 272 hhds. Exported 2 hhds and 21 bbls.

MOLASSES.....The new crop is coming forward rather more freely, and the sales on the levee since our last review comprise 700 bbls, mostly new crop, at 37c for Ordinary and 39@40c for Fair to Choice. Half bbls have commanded 38¼@42c. Received since the 14th inst. 613 hhds and 284 half bbls. Exported 66 bbls to Baltimore.

COFFEE.....The demand continued active on Saturday and Monday, but yesterday, some additional cargoes being at hand, buyers stood aloof and operations were on a very limited scale. The sales comprise 2305 bags on Saturday, embracing 130 at 9¾c, 201 at 10, 100 at 10¼, 50 at 10⅜, 150 at 10⅝, 1000 at 10¾, 250 at 11, and 100 at 11¼; 3620 bags on Monday, embracing 50 at 10c, 100 at 10¼, 1910 at 10⅝, 400 at 10¾, 250 at 10¾; 100 at 11, 100 at 11¼ and 624 on private terms; and 190 yesterday at 10¾, 10¾ and 11c; making an aggregate of 6466 bags. The arrivals comprise 6040 bags per Madam Williamson, 2100 per Julia Ford and 4000 per Conrad—total 12,100 bags.

FLOUR.....The receipts nonprising only a moderate supply of Superfine, and there being a fair demand for Superfine, partly for export to Spain, prices have been maintained with continued firmness, the sales comprising 2250 bbls on Saturday, including 100 bbls Superfine and 70 Fancy, at 6 87½ and 7 00; 4000 do. do. Superfine St. Louis (4000 and 4000) for shipment, at 7 00; and 72 Plants' Extra at 8 00; 4300 bbls on Monday, including 2030 Superfine St. Louis and Illinois (60, 125, 200, 675 and 1200) at 7 00@7 50 (Unexpected Fancy at 7 12½@7 50 bakers' brands (not before reported) at 7 50; and 242 do and 774 Uninspected Fancy, on private terms; and 4250 yesterday embracing 100 Fine at 6 25; 200 at 6 30; 2000 Superfine Illinois and St. Louis, mostly St. Louis, (300, 400, 150, 250, 350 and 950) at 7 00@7 00 on private terms, for which 7 00 was refused; 342 bakers' brands at 7 50 and 400 do on private terms. This makes an aggregate for the three days of 11,000 bbls. There has also been a fair demand for retail lots at 7 00 for Superfine. Extra has been neglected, but small lots has commanded 7 50@7 75 and 8 00, the latter for Union, Plants, Eagle and other favorite brands. Received since the 14th inst. 26,598 bbls. Exported 1658, including 500 to Marseilles, 557 to Boston, 100 to Brazos and 256 to St. Marks.

WHEAT.....We noticed in our last review that prices had fallen off 5@10c per bushel, since which the advantage has again been with the buyers, the sales comprising 4800 sacks Prime Red and White, on Saturday, on private terms; 8300 sacks Selected Red (700, 4600 and 3000) on Monday at 1 50 and 3000 Prime White at 1 60; and 3550 yesterday, making a united lot of 4300 sacks Red at 1 45@ 500 Red and 2500 White at 1 50 for the former and 1 55 for the latter; and 1250 Prime White on private terms, understood to be at still higher rates. This makes an aggregate for the three days of about 22,000 sacks. Operations yesterday were checked by the advanced rates of Freight claimed by masters. Received since the 14th inst. 48,651 sacks. Exported, 7723, embracing 7029 to Marseilles and 694 to Mobile.

CORN.....The receipts continuing moderate, the sales of the past three days have been confined to 3500 sacks on Friday and Saturday, embracing 3000 and 300 White and 4000 sacks White, Yellow and Mixed at 65c; 4000 sacks, on Monday, including 2000, mostly White, (1500, 300, 300 and 600) at 65c and 950 in lines or parts of lots at 65@66c; and 2000 sacks yesterday, including 610 at 64, 1000 (400 and 600) at 65, and a small lot at 66; making an aggregate for the three days of 11,500 sacks. Received since the 14th inst. 8675 sacks. Exported, 756.

OATS, BRAN AND HAY.....The market for Oats has exhibited less firmness, but without recalling in any material decline, the sales comprising 400 sacks St. Louis, on Saturday, at 65c; 300 in 2 lots, on Monday, at 64, and 2500 at 63c; and 2750 yesterday, embracing 450 Olds at 57@58c; 300 St. Louis at 63; 700 in 2 or 3 lots, at 63@64c; 300 at 64c; 1000 on private terms, understood to be at a higher rate; and 100 at 65c. This makes a total of about 4500 sacks. In Bran, we notice sales of 500 bales on Monday at 1 17, and 400 in lots at 1 20; 200 bales New York Hay sold from the ship at 27 25. The receipts of Oats since the 14th inst, comprise 9023 sacks. Exported, 1900 including 1800 to Galveston.

BEEF.....There have been no further receipts, but we have heard of no sales of any moment. Holders ask 9 00@10 50 for Prime, 12 50 for Mess, and 14 00@15 00 per bbl and 7 50@8 50 per half bbl for Mess, according to brand and quality. Received this week, 204 bbls and 45 half bbls. Exported, none.

PORK.....We have not heard of a sale of any moment. Although there appears to be but little prospect of rise in the Ohio, and there are no receipts expected from any other source, dealers decline to enter the market at the ruling rates, which can only be realized for small lots. At retail dealers obtain 21 @22 21 for Mess, mostly 21 25. Received since the 14th inst. 165 bbls. Exported, 3.

BACON.....The sales reported since our last review, comprise 38 casks clear Sides, on Saturday, at 9½c, 18 at 8¾, and 16 at 8¼, all in poor packages, and 10 casks yesterday at 8¾. The market is quite unsettled, but at retail dealers realize 9¾c for Ib Sides, 9@9½ for Clear, and 8c for Shoulders. Loose lots may be quoted at about 8c less. Plain canvased Hams sell in small lots at 12½@13c; extra sugar cured at 15@16. Received since the 14th inst., 879 hhds and 157 tierces. Exported, 55 former, and 7 latter.

LARD.....We have heard of no further transactions since those reported in the early part of last week at 14c, which is still the nominal rate for both bbls and kegs. Received since the 14th inst, 309 bbls and tierces and 657 kegs. Exported none. The receipts yesterday included 44 tierces new (to W. S. Wright & Co.) the first this season.

LARD OIL.....100 bbls Winter Strained sold yesterday at 1 15.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.....The receipts of Western Butter have been limited, and the sales have been on a moderate scale at 11@13c. The market is nearly bare of Cheese. The last sales were at 12½c. Received since the 14th inst. 894 packages Butter and 104 boxes Cheese. Exported 2 former and 4 latter.

WHISKY.....There was more demand on Saturday and the sales included 215 bbls Rectified, in two lots, at 24c., since which the market has been quiet. Rectified retailing at 25c. for Low Proof, 26 for Standard, and 28 for Favorite brands. Dexter's has commanded 43c. Received since the 14th inst, 762 bbls. Exported 189, including 50 to Boston, 77 to St. Marks and 55 for Galveston.

TALLOW.....We have heard of no further sales since the 100 bbls City Rendered on Friday at 11½c.

CANDLES.....The sales of Sperm include 50 boxes short weight, on Saturday at 29½c, and 50 full weight at 30. The latter sell in small lots at 29@29½c. On Saturday 300 former, at auction, brought 22c.

GUNNY BAGS.....The only sale reported is 200 bales yesterday at 13c.

INDIA BAGGING.....160 bales sold on Saturday at 13½c, and 50 at 13¾; and 50 bales on Monday at 13¾; but yesterday the market gave way and 100 bales sold at 13c, while dealers reduced their retail rate to 13¼.

KENTUCKY BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.....At retail dealers realize 10@12c for Bagging, and for Rope 10c @ file for hand-made and 11¼@11¾ for machine. Received since the 14th inst. 170 pieces and 1317 coils. Exported, none. The sales include 140 coils fancy machine Rope yesterday at 11½c.

SALT.....The sales of Liverpool include cargo of 3000 sacks Coarse on Saturday at 81c, and on Monday one of 10,000 sacks Coarse on private terms, said to be at 80; one of 5000 sacks, a fifth time, said to be at 81; and one of 10,000 sacks, a fourth time, said to be at 83. The rates from second hands are 1 00 for coarse and 1 20 for fine, delivered, and 85c for the former and 1 15 for the latter in warehouse.

LIME.....At retail dealers realize 1 62½@1 75 for Rockland

FREIGHTS.....A ship was taken up for Liverpool on Saturday, at 15-32d for Cotton, and one for Boston at 9-16c; one for Liverpool on Monday at 15-32d; one for Havre at 1c; one for Trieste at 1¼c, and one for Boston at 9-16c; and yesterday one for Havre at 1c. The going rates to New York are 1c for Cotton, 35-64c for Flour, 12½c for Wheat, and 3 00 for Tobacco. To Boston, Flour 62½c. Cotton 9-16c.

EXCHANGE.....The demand has continued moderate during the past three days, and rates are lower. We now quote:—Sterling Bill of Lading Bills 7½@7¾ per cent premium; Clear 7¼@7⅝; France 5 21¼@5 23¾; New York at 60 days ¼@¾ per cent. discount, and Sight ½@¾ per cent. discount.

NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.

SPECIE.

American Gold Coin	par	Spanish Doubloons	15 80@16 00
California Gold, per oz	17 00@17 50	Patriot Doubloons	17 00@17 50
California Gold Coin	1@1-16 dis	Specie—American coin	1-8 per cent
Sovereigns	4 81@4 86	Mexican Dollars	1-8@1-4 per cent
Napoleons	3 86@3 90	Spanish Pillar Dollars	10@10 50
Ten Thaler P

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

I'M GROWING OLD.

The following beautiful stanzas first appeared in the Andover Advertiser, and were written, as we happen to know, by a lady of New York city. However it may be with the frail physical frame, the heart, we are sure, that gushes out in these lines, can never "grow old."—*Ed.*

I'm growing old—'tis surely so;
And yet how short it seems,
Since I was but a sporting child,
Enjoying childish dreams.

I cannot see the change that comes
With such an even pace;
I mark not when the wrinkles fall
Upon my fading face.

I know I'm old; and yet my heart
Is just as young and gay
As e'er it was before my locks
Of bright brown turned to gray.

I know these eyes, to other eyes,
Look not so bright and glad
As once they looked and yet 'tis not
Because my heart's more sad.

I never watched with purer joy
The floating clouds and glowing skies,
While glistening tears of rapture fill
These old and fading eyes.

And when I mark the cheek, where once
The bright rose used to glow,
It grieves me not to see instead
The almond crown my brow.

I've seen the flower grow old and pale,
And withered more than I;
I've seen it lose its every charm,
Then droop away and die.

And then I've seen it rise again,
Bright as the beaming sky,
And young, and pure and beautiful—
And felt that so shall I.

Then what if I am growing old—
My heart is changeless still,
And God has given me enough
This loving heart to fill.

I love to see the sun go down,
And lengthening shadows throw
Along the ground while o'er my head
The clouds of crimson glow.

I see, beyond those gorgeous clouds,
A country bright and fair,
Which needs no sun: God and the Lamb
Its light and beauty are.

I seem to hear the wondrous song
Redeemed sinners sing,
And my heart leaps to join the throng
To praise the Heavenly King.

I seem to see three cherub boys,
As hand in hand they go,
With golden curls and snowy wings,
Whose eyes with rapture glow.

When I was young I called them mine—
Now Heaven's sweet ones are they;
But I shall claim my own again,
When I am called away.

Perhaps, when heaven's bright gate I've passed,
They'll know from every other,
The one who gave them back to God,
And haste to call me mother.

Oh! I am glad I'm growing old!
For every day I spend,
Shall bring me one day nearer that
Bright day that has no end.

OBITUARY.

Dunlap, in Choctaw County, Ala., Mrs. Elizabeth M. Dunlap, wife of Dr. D. M. Dunlap, aged 36 years.

In early life she professed religion and joined the M. E. Church; and from that period until her death she was recognized in the native circle of her acquaintance as a uniform and most devoted Christian. The world, with all its attractions, was not sufficient to draw her from the cross of Christ. Never did she degrade her holy calling, or compromise with worldly influences the principles of her religion. She felt a deep interest in the church; labored for and rejoiced in its prosperity. There was an ingenuousness of character, mixed with meekness and affability, which won the esteem of all who knew her. In the vicissitudes of life she acted well her part, and was remarkable for the ardor and tenderness of her affection. The disease of which she died was typhoid Enteritis. Her attack was unexpected and violent; progressed rapidly in opposition to medical skill, until she was pronounced beyond the hope of recovery. During the first part of her illness she did not so fully realize her acceptance with God as she desired. In answer to fervent effectual prayer, the cloud which overhung her spiritual sky, was rolled back, and God shined forth in His brightness. The soul was fully illuminated—the heart swelled with unutterable emotions of love—the tongue was employed in praise and thanksgiving. She remarked, "I have looked forward with some degree of dread to this hour; but I am happy; not a pain—not one pain; it is pleasant to die." As she stood upon the shore of life, about to embark for a better seaport, even the heavenly, the parting hymn was sung by weeping friends, in which she joined with composure and earnestness. Retaining her reason to the last, she continued to give increasing evidence of her willingness and preparation to depart. "Happy—happy,—glory—glory," lingered upon her lips as the spirit fled to its home. These were her last words on earth, and, doubtless, her first in heaven.

The above is written not so much to announce the fact of her death as the manner in which she died; and thereby prove through another witness the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord."

H.

Died—In Jackson, Louisiana, September 16th, 1856, Harry Mainwaring, aged 13 months, son Rev. Benjamin & R. W. H. Jones.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

SOMETHING FOR BOYS.

Boys, listen to Uncle Toby, while he talks to you of the evils resulting from the use of tobacco, and resolve that you will never touch this poisonous weed.—

A Kind Word to Lads on Tobacco.—A boy named West, living in Swansey, picked up a bit of cigar, and, putting it into a pipe, smoked it. As a consequence, he was taken suddenly ill, and died in a few hours.

Tobacco has spoiled thousands of fine boys, (including a dangerous precocity, developing the passions, softening the bones, and injuring the spinal marrow and the whole nervous fluid.) A boy who early and freely uses tobacco, never is known to make a man, in the true sense; he generally lacks energy of body and mind. Boys, if you wish to be anybody, despise tobacco, name and thing.

Smoked to Death.—Three young men formed a smoking club, and they all died within two years after forming it. The doctor was asked what they died of. He said,

"They were smoked to death."

Who can see a group of boys, six or eight years old, in our streets, smoking, without anticipating such a depreciation in our posterity, in health and character, as can scarcely be contemplated without pain and horror?

LITTLE ROBERT REED.

I'll never use tobacco; no
It is a filthy weed;
I'll never put it in my mouth,
Said little Robert Reed.

Why, there was idle Jesse Jones,
As dirty as a pig—
He smoked when only ten years old,
And thought it made him big.

He spent his time and money, too,
And made his mother sad;
She feared a worthless man would come
Of such a worthless lad.

O, no! I'll never smoke or chew,
'Tis very wrong indeed;
It hurts the health, it makes bad breath,
Said little Robert Reed.

THE MOTHER'S PARTING KISS.

"I was but five years old when my mother died; but her immage is as distinct to my recollection, now that twelve years have elapsed, as it was at the time of her death. I remember her as a pale, beautiful, gentle being, with a sweet smile, and a voice that was soft, and cheerful when she praised me; and when I erred, for I was a wild, thoughtless child, there was a trembling mildness about it, that always went to my little heart. And then she was so kind, so patient: mothinks I can now see her large blue eyes moist with sorrow, because of my childish waywardness, and hear her repeat, 'My child, how can you grieve me so?'"

"I recollect she had for a long time been palo and feeble, and that sometimes there would come a bright spot on her cheek, which made her look so lovely, that I thought she must be well. But then she sometimes spoke of dying, and pressed me to her bosom, and told me 'to be good when she was gone, and to love my father a great deal, and be kind to him, for he would have no one else to love.' I recollect she was very sick all day and my little hobby-horse and whip were laid aside, and I tried to be very quiet. I did not see her for the whole day, and it seemed very long.—At night they told me mother was too sick to kiss me, as she always used to do before I went to bed, and I must go without it. But I could not. I stole into the room, and laying my lips close to hers, whispered, 'Mother, mother, won't you kiss me?' Her lips were very cold, and when she put her arm around me, laid my head upon her bosom, and one hand upon my cheek, I felt a cold shuddering creep all over me. My father carried me from the room, but he could not speak."

After they put me in bed, I lay a long while thinking. I feared my mother would indeed die; for her cheek felt as cold as my little sister's did, when she died, and they layed her in the ground. But the impressions of mortality are always indistinct in childhood, and I soon fell asleep. In the morning I hastened to my mother's room. A white napkin covered her face. I removed it; it was just as I feared. Her eyes were closed, her cheek was cold and hard, and only the lovely expression that always rested upon her lips remained. In an instant all the little faults for which she had so often reproved me, rushed upon my mind. I longed to tell her how good I would always be, if she would remain with me. She was buried; but my remembrance of the funeral is indistinct. I only retain the impressions which her precepts and example left upon my mind.

"I was a passionate, headstrong boy; but I never yielded to this turn of my disposition, without fancying I saw her mild, tearful eye fixed upon me, just as she used to do in life. And then, when I succeeded in overcoming it, her sweet smile of approbation beamed upon me, and I was happy. My whole character underwent a change, even from the moment of her death. Her spirit was forever with me, strengthening my good resolutions, and weakening my propensity to evil. I felt that it would grieve her gentle sprit to see me err; and I could not, would not do it. I was the child of her affection. I knew she had prayed and wept over me, and that, even on the threshold of eternity, her affection for me had caused her gentle spirit to linger, that she might pray for me once more. I resolved to become all that she could desire. This resolution I have never forgotten. It helped me to subdue the waywardness of childhood, protected me through the temptations of youth, and will comfort and support me through the busier scenes of manhood. Whatever there is that is estimable in my character, I owe to the impressions of goodness made upon my infant mind by the exemplary conduct and faithful instructions of my excellent mother."—*Cottage's Friend.*

What Did the Clock Say?

The clock upon the tower of a neighbouring church tolled forth, slowly and solemnly, the knell of the departed hour.

As the last sound died away, Willie, who was sitting on the carpet at his mother's feet, lifted his head, and looking earnestly in her face, asked,

"Mother! what did the clock say?"

"To me," said his mother sadly, "it seemed to say, gone—gone—gone!"

"What, mother! what has gone?"

"Another hour, my son."

"What is an hour, mother?"

"A white-winged messenger from our Father in heaven, sent by him to inquire of you—of me, what we are doing? what we are saying? what we are thinking and feeling?"

"Where has it gone, mother?"

"Back to Him who sent it, bearing on its wings, that were so pure and white when it came, a record of all our thoughts, words, and deeds, while it was with us."

"Were they all such as our Father could receive with a smile of approbation?"

Reader! what record are the hours, as they come and go, bearing up on high for you?

CENTRAL AFRICA.

A missionary of the Southern Baptist Convention presents a thrilling account of the openings for the diffusion of the gospel in Central Africa. His language is: "If extensive openings, populous cities and towns, ready and willing to receive the missionary, security of life and prospect of universal peace are signs of hope for Africa's redemption, then we have them. By some mysterious work of Providence this country does not seem to be what it once was.—There is a wonderful disposition of circumstances to favor the gospel. From Lagos, for hundreds of miles into the interior, I have scarce a doubt but the missionary of the cross would be received with acclamations of joy. The north, east, and west, stretching out through a country needing only the hand of the enlightened cultivator to become a second Palestine, invite us thither. The last tours to the interior, whatever Africa may once have been, exhibit it now in the most interesting aspect. Ishakki, Ogbomishaw, and Ilorin, together with other cities, have their gates standing open. The last mentioned city, whose population is perhaps half a million, two-thirds of whom are Mohammedans, and of whose opposition we had great fears, on a recent visit made by Mr. Bowen, invited him thither, and promised to appropriate lands for building purposes.—Who is it that is thus disposing the minds of men, and effecting a work of which the world is not even dreaming? As to security of life and property, I have no reason to desire a change for any country. A more harmless, inoffensive, kind, and hospitable people are scarcely to be found on the globe. I have travelled near two hundred miles to the interior from Lagos; sometimes through dense forest, at times alone, without ever seeing the sighs of danger from the beast of the forest, or receiving a harsh word from my travelling companions. I have declared openly and plainly the gospel of Christ, and denounced Orisha and other idols before hundreds and thousands who had never before seen the face of a white man, and that with such impunity as scarce ever to have met opposition. Are not these signs too plain to be overlooked?—Besides all this, universal peace seems now to prevail.—*Southern Bap.*

A Beautiful Signification.—"Alabama" signifies in the Indian language "Here we rest." A story is told of a tribe of Indians who fled from a relentless foe in the trackless forest in the south-west. Weary and travel worn they reached a noble river which flowed through a beautiful country. The chief of the band stuck his tent-pole in the ground and exclaimed: "Alabama! Alabama!" ("Here we shall rest! Here we shall rest!")

Our life is a passage *to* eternity: it ought to be a meditation *of* eternity.

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COTTON FACTORS and Receiving and Forwarding Merchants, No. 17 Carondelet street, New Orleans. au30

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ARCADE HAT STORE, No. 45 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Established in 1849. Manufacturers and Jobbers at Wholesale in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, etc. etc.

For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises au30

JOHN HOLMES, late of CLAUSS.

Holmes & Clauss.

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Second hand Materials bought and sold, and old type taken in exchange for new, at the cost per pound. ap12 1y

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The undersigned, Agent of the above responsible Companies, is duly authorized to issue Policies of Insurance on buildings, merchandise, ships in port and their cargoes. Also cotton in press, gin and sugar-houses, household furniture and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire in this city and in the country.

Ten per cent. cash returned on payment of premiums. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

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THE subscribers, at their long established and enlarged Foundry, keep constantly on hand and manufacture upon an improved method, a large assortment of their superior BELLS, of all descriptions, suitable for fire alarms, churches, academies, factories, steamboats, plantations, etc., mounted with their ROTATING YOKES, and other improved hangings, which ensure the safety of the Bell, with ease and efficiency in ringing. Warrantees given of tone and durability. For full particulars as to chimes, Keys, weights, etc., apply for circular to A. MENEELY'S SONS,

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Address immediately, J. M. D. MILLER, Durhamville, Tenn. n22-1i

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THE subscriber has in store, and to arrive the ensuing month, the following articles, which he can sell at Northern Jobbing Prices, adding expense of transportation, viz

2000 pounds ACID TARTARIC
300 do do CITRIC.
500 do do ACETIC.
400 ounces do NITROMURIATIC.
5 barrels BALSAM COPAIBA.
2000 pounds BLUE STONE.
25 cases REFINED BORAX.
20 barrels CREAM TARTAR—Pure.
1000 pounds CAYENNE PEPPER—African.
1000 do ASSAFŒTIDA—In cans.
10 barrels TAPIOCA.
10 cases SAGE.
50 bags TAMARINDS.
4 cases GUM MYRRH—Turkey.
300 pounds GUM OPIUM do.
10 barrels GUM CAMPHOR.
10 cases GUM ARABIC—Assorted.
500 pounds POWDERED IPECAC.
1000 do do RHUBARB.
300 do do JALAP.
1000 do BERMUDA ARROWROOT.
1000 do JAMAICA do.
3 casks AMERICAN do.
50 ounces MUSK.
500 pounds NUX VOMICA.
100 ounces OTTO ROSE—Pure.
1 bale COCHINEAL.
500 pounds PERUVIAN BARK—Red.
1000 do do do Yellow.
3 cans OIL BERGAMOT.
4 do OIL ANNISEED.
200 pounds OIL SWEET ALMONDS.
100 do OIL LAVENDER.
3 cans OIL LEMON.
3 do OIL PEPPERMINT.
2 do OIL ROSEMARY.
2 do OIL SASSAFRAS.
2 do OIL WINTERGREEN—Pure.
4 do OIL CINNAMON.
200 pounds OIL CLOVES.
50 barrels LINSEED OIL.
50 do SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
25 do COPAL VARNISH.
5 do COACH do.
5 do DEMAR do.
10 do JAPAN do.
5 do LEATHER do.
20 tons WHITE LEAD—In Oil.
10 do ZINC PAINT—In Oil.
50 barrels ENGLISH VENITIAN RED.
50 do WHITING.
20 do PUTTY.
50 do LAMP BLACK
25 kegs RED LEAD.
25 do LITHARGE.
2000 boxes WINDOW GLASS—French & American.
30 barrels TANNERS' OIL.
30 do GLUE.
40 do MADDER.
50 do COPPERAS.
500 dozen GARRETTS' SNUFF.
1000 do ROLLES' do.
10 barrels SNUFF—In Bladders.
10 cases CALABRIA LIQUORICE.
50 do COWELS' LINGLASS.
10 do INDIGO.
50 barrels CASTOR OIL.
50 kegs SALTPETRE.
250 do BICARBONATE SODA.
50 barrels EPSOM SALT.
1000 pounds SUGAR LEAD.
10 barrels BLACK LEAD—Germno.
10 do do do American.
20 cases BRITISH LUSTRE.
50 barrels ALUM.
25 do do Ground.
10 do do JAMAICA GINGER—Root.
1000 pounds do do Powdered
100 bags RACE GINGER.
10 barrels do do Powdered, Pure
50 gross SEIDLITZ POWDERS
20 do SODA do.
300 pounds ROCHELLE SALTS
3 bales LIQUORICE ROOT.
3000 ounces QUININE, P. and W.
1000 do do French.
600 do do English.
300 do SULPHATE MORPHINE.
50 do ACETATE do.
20 do MURIATE do.
100 pounds IOD. POTASS—English.
100 do do American.
50 do do French.
300 do CALOMEL—English.
600 do do American.
300 do BLUE MASS—English.
500 do do American.
300 do CHLOROFORM.
600 ounces NITRATE SILVER.
200 do STRYCHININE.
100 pounds CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.
50 do COLLODION.
500 do MERCURIAL OINTMENT.
300 ounces TANNIN.
100 do SALACINE.
100 do SULPHATE CINCHONA
25 do IODIDE OF IRON.
100 do do IRON.
30 pounds RESUBLIMED IODINE.
25 do IRON BY HYDROGEN
100 do TARTAR EMETIC
100 reams SAND PAPER—Assorted.
300 do LETTER do do.
500 do CAP do do.
1000 do DRUGGISTS' WRAPPING PAPER—Assorted.
500 dozen WRITING INK.
500 gross MATCHES—Assorted.
1000 boxes LEMON SYRUP.
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10 cases WHITE WAX.
25 barrels CURCUMA—Light
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A large and complete stock of Druggists' Glassware, of the most approved styles.

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nov-22 6-m

SAW AND CORN MILLS.

PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

WITH

Norcross' "Improved Rocker Boxes,"

AND LEE & LEAVITT'S

"IMPROVED HEAD BLOCKS."

The subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public, Circular Saw Mills, (usually called Dogs,) with all the recent improvements since their first appearance. The Mill now offered are made about one third stronger than those heretofore in use, and those made by them at present, considering as they do, all the improvements and the additional strength both in the iron and solid work—are undoubtedly the best Mill ever offered. Engines and Horse Powers suitable for these mills are furnished when required.

Norcross' Patent consists in suspending the saw so that it can have a lateral vibration, and, when thrown out of line, will recover itself by the action of the driving belt, and the arrangement of the parts by which it is sustained; while, at the same time, the arbor has no lateral play in the boxes, and is made to fit close with the shoulders, to prevent the oil from getting out, while in operation; a matter of great importance when the motion is rapid as in circular saws.

Lee & Leavitt's patent consists in guarding one side to move the log on the ways with the saw and with the greatest accuracy, thereby saving one man's wages, and making better work than mills with the usual Screw Head Blocks.

CLASS I.—HORSE POWER MILLS,

Including Power complete.

Mill and Horse Power	40 in Saw,	16 ft. Carriage,			$520 00
do do	do 42	do	do		550 00
do do	do 44	do	do		540 00
do do	do 46	do	do		550 00
do do	do 48	do	do		560 00
do do	do 50	do	do		570 00

CLASS II.—STEAM OR WATER POWER MILLS,

Without Power, complete up to Main Bell—with Screw Head Blocks.

Mill with 48 in Saw,	Carriages 25 ft long,			$385 00
do do 50	do	do	do	395 00
do do 52	do	do	do	415 00
do do 54	do	do	do	435 00
do do 56	do	do	do	460 00
do do 58	do	do	do	490 00
do do 60	do	do	do	520 00

CLASS III.—POWER MILLS,

With Improved Wooden Double Setting Ratchet Head Blocks, complete up to Main Bell.

Mill with 48 in. Saw,	Carriages 25 ft long,			$410 00
do do 50	do	do	do	430 00
do do 52	do	do	do	440 00
do do 54	do	do	do	460 00
do do 56	do	do	do	485 00
do do 58	do	do	do	505 00
do do 60	do	do	do	545 00
do do 62	do	do	do	575 00
do do 64	do	do	do	605 00

CLASS IV.—POWER MILLS,

With Improved Cast Iron Double Setting Ratchet Head Blocks, complete up to Main Bell.

Mill with 48 in. Saw,	Carriages 26 ft. long,			$435 00
do do 50	do	do	do	445 00
do do 52	do	do	do	465 00
do do 54	do	do	do	485 00
do do 56	do	do	do	510 00
do do 58	do	do	do	540 00
do do 60	do	do	do	570 00
do do 62	do	do	do	600 00
do do 64	do	do	do	630 00
do do 66	do	do	do	665 00
do do 68	do	do	do	715 00
do do 70	do	do	do	745 00
do do 72	do	do	do	775 00

A top saw can be attached to these Mills, by adding a Cast Iron Frame and Mandril.

Price for Double Saw Mill, One Hundred Dollars extra from the above prices.

L. J. WEBSTER, Sole Agent,

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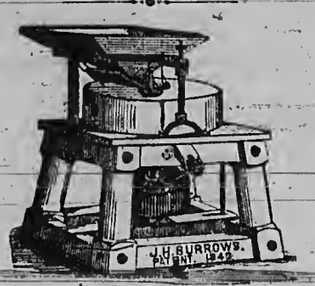


J. H. BURROWS'

Patent Plantation Corn and Flouring Mills.

THE BEST NOW IN USE.

This Mill differs from all others in the construction of the Upper or Runner Stone, which is composed of *French Burr Blocks*, enclosed in a Cast Iron Case, and forms the back and hoop of the Stone, with a Cast Iron Eye or Hub, that is of greater external diameter at the bottom than at the top, is secured to the back by four bolts, so that every block is in the form of a dovetail, which gives greater strength to a Stone than any other method that is required in small Mills where the stone is run with great speed and becomes dangerous if not strongly made; it also gives any weight to a Stone of small diameter that is required, without making it thick or high.

They can be run by either Gin Horse, Water or Steam Power, and require no Millwright to set them up.

ADVANTAGES.

1st. Sufficient weight in the Runner Stone to crush the Grist, without having to supply pressure to the Runner Stone from the Driving Power, as most Undulatory Mills have to do; this is of great importance when Horse Power is used.

2nd. When the Stone is running, its own momentum acts like the Fly Wheel of an Engine, affording regularity and speed to its motion. If a Mill does not run *true* and *regular* you cannot make good meal or flower.

3rd. The Stone is composed of four or five French Burr Blocks, because single blocks of sufficient size cannot be had without having cost or imperfect places in them.

4th. The Stone having this great weight is enabled to grind near the centre a *larger quantity with less power* than any other mill now in use.

5th. This Mill is a square frame, made of wood, in the form of a husk; the 24 inch occupying a space of only 4 ft. 5 feet square.

6th. This Mill is simply and strongly constructed, and less liable to get out of order than any other Mill, and does not require a Millwright to set them up.

7th. The Gearing and Pulleys of these Mills are all of Iron, and are preferable because there *never is a necessity of cracking the band*, or of extra pullies to keep it in place; the band does not get cut and worn as in the case of Single Geared Mills; nor is their danger in putting the band on or off the pulley as in Single Geared Mills.

By the steady application of Steam Power, the 24 inch Mill will grind 7 to 10 bushels per hour, of good meal, and will grind wheat as well as corn. The 30 inch Mill will grind 12 to 15 bushels per hour; the 36 inch 20 or more bushels per hour, with proper speed.

More than 2500 of these Mills have been used, principally in the South and West, and never have any been returned from failing in please. The above Mill is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or may be returned at our expense.

PRICES AND WEIGHTS.

36 inch	Double Geared,	$275,	3600 lbs.
30 do	do do	225,	2500 lbs.
24 do	do do	165,	1620 lbs.
22 do	do do	155,	1500 lbs.
20 do	do do	145,	1190 lbs.
30 do	Single do	200,	2000 lbs.
28 do	do do	190,	1850 lbs.
24 do	do do	150,	1325 lbs.
20 do	do do	125,	950 lbs.

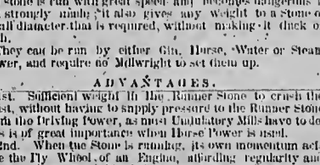
Merchants and Planters wishing Mills are respectfully invited to call and see our Mills, comprising all sizes of Double and Single Geared.

L. J. WEBSTER, Sole Agent,

Cor. of Magazine and Lafayette Sts., New Orleans.

m15,6m

COLEMAN'S



PREMIUM UNDULATORY CORN AND FLOURING MILLS.

French Burr Stone, and each Burr in one solid block, seven different kinds of these Mills are manufactured, adapted to all the various motive powers used or known in milling. The Burrs of the smallest size are fourteen inches in diameter, and the largest size are three feet; which last size will grind a greater quantity to any given time than any other mill known. These mills range in prices of from one to five hundred dollars apiece, and will grind from four to seventy-five bushels to the hour, according to the diameter of the Burr, power applied, and velocity given.

The Mill that took the premium at the Crystal Palace, New York, was the smallest size (fourteen inches) and ground a bushel of corn into fine meal, in four and a half minutes.

Those desiring such Mills can be supplied by addressing the patentee and proprietor, WILLIS P. COLEMAN,

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d22-1y

15,000 Acres of Land for Sale.

THE lands are situated in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, and in what is known as the "Bastrop Grant." They are of the richest quality of alluvial soil, unsurpassed in fertility by any lands in the South, and fully capable of producing from one and a half to two bales, or fifty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre. They lie near the Ouachita and Bœuf rivers—navigable streams—and likewise in close contiguity to the route of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, now in course of construction, and in a fair way to a rapid completion. A portion of these lands are highly improved and in a flourishing state of cultivation; the country in which they lie is very healthy, the water is excellent and abundant, and altogether they will be found to possess great advantages and present inducements to purchasers than any lands now offered for sale in the Southern country. They will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, and on the most favorable terms. Titles perfect.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, either personally at his residence in Prairie Jefferson, Morehouse parish, or by letter addressed to Point Jefferson, Morehouse parish, Louisiana. [jan12-1y] JAMES H. BRIGHAM.

EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Department will commence on MONDAY, November 17th, 1856, and will terminate in the ensuing March.

James Jones, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.
J. L. Riddell, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
Warren Stone, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
A. H. Cenas, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
Gustavus A. Nott, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
J. C. P. Wendelstrant, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
Thomas Hunt, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
Talbert S. Vance, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Rooms for dissecting will be open on the third Monday in October.

The Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital, and attend this Institution from November to April.

The Students accompany the Professors in their visits, and, free of expense, enjoy extraordinary advantages.

There are during the session about eight hundred persons prescribed for daily.

Preliminary to the Course, lectures will be delivered daily in the Amphitheatre of the Hospital, from the first Monday in November, on Clinical Medicine and Surgery. Auscultation and Percussion and other subjects, without any charge to students.

THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Dean.

The Administrators of the Charity Hospital elect annually, in April, fourteen Resident Students, who are maintained by the Institution. aug23-10t

Mrs. Read's Seminary.

BATON ROUGE, LA.—This institution is opened for the reception of Misses wishing a regular course of study. Grounds have been purchased at Greenwell Springs, in the piney woods country, about seventeen miles from Baton Rouge, and buildings are being erected for the use of the school during the summer and fall months of the year.

Mansfield Female College.

FACULTY—Rev. H. C. THWEAT, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences, Belles-Lettres and Ancient Languages.

Rev. F. H. PETTS, A. M., Vice President and and Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. REMBERT, M. D., Professor of the Physical Sciences.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER PLAGGE, Professor of Music.

Miss L. BATES, A. M., Instructress in English Literature, Modern Languages, Music, Drawing Painting, Embroidery, etc.

Mrs. AGNES PLAGGE, Instructress in Music and the French Language.

Miss MARY E. CROWDER, M. E. L., Instructress in Academic Department.

Miss E. K. CHARLES, M. E. L., Instructress in Primary Department.

Timely notice will be given of any changes in the members of the Faculty.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Primary Department	$16 00
Academic Department	15 00
COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.	
Freshmen and Sophomore classes	20 00
Junior and Senior Classes	25 00
ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.	
Music on the Pianoforte, Harp or Guitar	25 00
Use of Instruments	5 00
Vocal Music	1 00
Drawing; with use of copies	12 00
Water, and Chromatic painting, each	15 00
Crayoning	15 00
Oil Painting	20 00
Embroidery	10 00
Incidental expenses	2 00
Fee for Graduation and Diploma	5 00

Payment to be made at the close of each session.

No extra charge made for Modern or Ancient Languages.

Board, including lodging, washing, lights and fuel, can be procured in the village and immediate neighborhood, at ten dollars per month. Students will be received at any time during the session, and will be charged only from the time of their entrance to the end of the term. We would, however, respectfully urge all parents and guardians who design placing their daughters or wards in the institution, to do so at their earliest convenience, as it will tend much to the individual interest of the pupils and the general prosperity of the school, facilitating, as it will, a proper arrangement of the various classes in their respective branches of study.

School books, stationery, etc., may be had at any of the various stores in the village, at the usual rates.

Reports will be sent to parents and guardians quarterly, in which will be stated the health, improvement, social and moral deportment of their daughters or wards, with such other information as may be deemed important.

As the design of the faculty is to render the instruction thorough, and by the foundation of a substantial education, no young lady will be permitted to rank higher than her attainments will justly entitle her, nor to pass another department in the course of instruction without having made sufficient proficiency in the preceding studies.

The government of the school is to be understood as that of authority—though parental and mild, yet decided and firm. The institution is a religious point of view, will be conducted without reference to sectarian influence.

Pupils will be required to attend church at least once on the Sabbath, and recite a Bible lesson on each Monday morning.

The scholastic year, embracing ten months, will be divided into two equal terms of five months, one immediately succeeding the other.

The first session commencing on the first Wednesday in October, and closing the last week in February; the second commencing on the first Wednesday in March, and closing the last week in July, at which time the annual examination will be held, and the usual rewards and honors conferred. The vacation will embrace the months of August and September.

All applications for admission of pupils, etc., to be made to the President of the College.

TRUSTEES.

Wm. Crosby,	Daniel Brown,
R. T. Johnson,	Henry Moss,
W. W. Bell,	R. H. Carruth,
G. R. Brasghton,	J. B. Wemple,
H. Stone,	W. E Doty,
S. B. Rives,	L. Phillips,
John Burrass,	Jonas Persons,
J. B. Wilder,	W. H. Terrill,
A. M. Campbell,	G. C. Burns,
H. Phillips,	W. W. Harper,
John Jordan,	R. T. Gibbs,
J. M. Williams,	B. W. Pearson,

Centenary College, of Louisiana.

THE next term of this institution will open on MONDAY, the 6th of October, 1856.

FACULTY:

Rev. JOHN C. MILLER, M. A., President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Rev. WM. H. SCALES, M. A., Professor of Mathematics.

A. R. HOLCOMBE, A. M., Professor of the Greek Language.

G. H. WILEY, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language.

THOMAS S. JONES, M. A., Professor of Natural Science.

T. P. CALLOUETT, B. B., Professor of Modern Languages.

Rev. A. G. MILLER, A. M., Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Tuition per session of five months, payable in advance:

In Preparatory Department	$21 50
In College Department	30 00
Matriculation fee on entering College Department	5 00

Board can be obtained at the Seminary at the rate of $18 per month, and in private families, at prices varying from ten to fifteen dollars per month.

This institution having an able Faculty, extensive buildings, large library, cabinet and apparatus, commends itself to all desiring a thorough classical or scientific education.

Centenary College is located at Jackson, La., twelve miles East of Bayou Sara.

For information apply to Rev. H. N. McTyeire, No. 44 Camp street, New Orleans. JOHN C. MILLER,

se6c20 President.

CENTENARY COLLEGE,

SUMMERFIELD, ALA.

THE next session of this Institution will open on the first Monday

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH—H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 37.
WHOLE NUMBER 297.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1856.

$3 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—35 GRAVIER-ST.

TALKS WITH AUNT POLLY.

For the N. O. Advocate.

BY IGNATIUS, JUN.

No. III.

One day I was troubled with the conviction that Christianity was regarded too much as a thing of history, handed down from heaven in a package eighteen hundred years ago, and left to get old;—not a life flowing out of God into every age, into every individual. I was displeased with the fashion of the churches, in referring every question of polity and morals back to the apostolic age for decision. I thought the traditionalism of the other churches, in cutting everything by old patterns, only a gilt edition of English high-churchism. I had been reading a book in *Shakerism*, and began to fear that *Shakers* were the only untraditional church. I knew they had a present and unhistorical christianity, such a one as it was. I thought I would go to see Aunt Polly, to see if she had not a better present christianity.

Ignatius, jun.—When I read the Bible, Aunt Polly, I feel as if I were reading a book of curious things that occurred long ages ago; so curious as to make it impossible they should ever again occur—how God talked with prophets, manifested Himself in cloven tongues of fire; and seemed to be very near men in their everyday life, for these old writers speak of "being led by the Spirit of God," "filled with the Spirit," partaking of the Divine nature," &c. I do wish I had lived in that day, for I so pine to know God as a present Being, alive with human sympathy.

Aunt Polly—After my conversion I was very unhappy, because of remaining sin. I wanted to do right in all things; but never having read the Bible much, did not really know in every instance what was right. Imprudences became sins; every little levity in talking made me miserable. I set to work to learn what God required of me as a school-girl learns her lesson, by conning the precepts of the Bible. But memory was treacherous, and the word was not present to determine every point in life. I was so unhappy! and began to learn why so many honest people gave their consciences to the priest. The question occurred to me, "How the old saints knew what was right?" *They* had no infallible priests; *they* had not the time and talent to learn as I had tried, by conning the precepts of the Bible. "If," thought I, "I can sustain a like relation with them to God, then will I, too, be delivered from this dubious life." But in what relation did they stand to God?—I could only think of this—"*They made sure of utterly renouncing themselves, and having no will of their own; and thus did right spontaneously, God being their infallible priest.*" Then I thought how much the Bible talks of the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free; how we must become as little children and render our Father a service of wayward impulsive love, if we would enter Heaven; how keeping the commandments is invariably coupled with love; how, if we would know the doctrines, we must do the will of God; and how, if doing precede knowing, it must be because it is simpler than knowing; and how, finally, consecration to God is the only sort of doing that *is* simpler than knowing, and is the only prerequisite of knowing.

Ignatius, jun.—Is it indeed true that God will guide me into the way of all truth, as He did the saints of old, if I will stand in the same angle of vision and sympathy? Yes, I see it. God is pledged by the duties of His own nature to give man a sufficient and ever-present revelation of His will. The Bible is not merely a book of Religious Precepts, but of Spiritual Attitudes.

Aunt Polly.—It teaches us how we must stand—what attitude assume toward God, if we would be blessed. I see the depths of the prayer of Jesus—"That they all may be *one*, as thou, Father, art in Me and I in Thee, that they also may be *one* in us." Scriptures come fast upon me, with a sudden light: "He that *abideth in me* and *I in Him* bringeth forth much fruit." "But now in Christ Jesus, ye who sometime were *far off*, are made *nigh* by the blood of Christ."

Ignatius, jun.—Instead of being a record of old past curiosities, the Bible becomes a chronicle of ever-recurring and present wonders. It is not merely a history of how God *did* manifest Himself to men ages ago, but of the conditions under which He manifests himself in every age. Then have I found the sympathizing God for whom I have so deeply sighed. Believe as Paul, love as John, be valiant as Peter.

Aunt Polly.—Let that mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus. Then everything you do will be done as Jesus would have done it under the same circumstances, for his acts proceed from his mind.

Ignatius, jun.—Lo! Jesus is with us in every true Christian. To imitate Him it is not necessary that we ape his outward conduct, but that we drink in the principle whence issued His beautiful life. His childhood's only utterance tells what that was: "Wist ye not that I must be about My Father's business?" Consecration!—a word that embraces the incarnate life of the Infinite!

Aunt Polly.—

"Then the world shall always see
Christ the holy child in me."

The truth that flashed on me from the experimental utterances of Aunt Polly, settled into three forms of expression, each of which amounts to the same thing:—The Bible is not merely a *specific* but a *generic* account of God's dealings with man;—Every record of promise fulfilled, of virtue rewarded, of hope gone into fruition, is a prophetic type of what God will do in all future time;—Every manna given by God in the creaturely form is a witness that points beyond itself to the immediate outgoing of God's life into the life of man—out of God's mouth into the *believing mouth* of man.

It is well for this priest-ridden world that our Methodist form of piety, of which Aunt Polly was a fit representative, ever dawned upon it. For hierarchism, which stands upon traditionalism, whether at Rome or at Oxford, tumbles into fragments beneath this truth:—God IS THE INFALLIBLE PRIEST OF EVERY CONSCIENCE THAT SEEKS HIM.

CLEON AND I.

Cleon hath a million acres—
Ne'er a one have I;
Cleon dwelleth in a palace
In a cottage I;
Cleon hath a dozen fortunes
Not a penny I;
But the poorer of the twain is
Cleon, and not I.

Cleon, true, possesseth acres,
But the landscape I;
Half the charms to me it yieldeth
Money cannot buy;
Cleon harbors sloth and dullness
Feasting vigor I;
He in velvet, I in fustian,
Richer man am I.

Cleon is slave to grandeur
Free as thought am I;
Cleon fees a score of doctors—
Need of none have I;
Wealth surrounded, care environed,
Cleon fears to die;
Death may come, he'll find me ready
Happier man am I.

Cleon sees no charm in nature
In a daisy I;
Cleon hears no anthems ringing
In the sea and sky,
Nature sings to me forever—
Earnest listner I;
State for state, with all attendants,
Who would change?—Not I!

Dying Words of Melancthon.

It is related that Melancthon, just before he died, expressed a wish to hear some choice passages of Scripture read; and this desire having been met, he was asked by his son-in-law, Sabinus, whether he would have anything else, to which he replied in those emphatic words: "Aliud nihil, nisi cœlum"—*nothing else but heaven!* and shortly after this he breathed his last. Well did one who sought to embalm his memory in verse say:

"His sun went down in cloudless skies,
Assured upon the morn to rise
In lovelier array;
But not like earth's declining light,
To vanish back again to-night;
The zenith where he now shall glow,
No bound, no setting beam can know
Without a cloud or shade of woe,
In that eternal day."

A Summary of Religion.

There is no salvation but by the free mercy of God; no mercy but through the mediation of Christ; no interest in Christ except by faith in him; no justifying faith but that which works by love and purifies the heart; no love to Christ which does not include love to his people, his example, his precepts; no genuine love to his people which does not influence a man to do good to them, as he has ability and opportunity.

An American on the Papal Throne.

A correspondent of the New York Post, writing from Rome on the 13th ult., says:

"This morning, Col. Hiram Pearson, of San Francisco, was fined one thousand piasters for setting himself on the throne of the Pope."

THE INSPIRATION OF THE ALMIGHTY IN GREAT DISCOVERIES.

MORSE AND THE TELEGRAPH.

The London Post contains a full account of a public dinner which was given on the 9th of October, at the Albion tavern, Aldersgate street, to professor S. F. B. Morse, of the United States, by the Telegraph Companies, in acknowledgment of his services in the electric telegraph, and with a view of publicly expressing an opinion of the importance of a submarine telegraph to America. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. Fothergill Cooke, one of the directors of the Electric Telegraph Company, who, with Professor Wheatstone, first practically established the system in Great Britain.

The circumstances were rather delicate for the Americans, considering that the Chairman was one who disputed with him the great discovery. Professor Morse, (or "Sir Samuel," if he chooses to be so called, since the King of Denmark has conferred a Knighthood of the order of Dannebrog upon him) made a capital speech. The manner in which he humbles his own father's pride before the Almighty, increased our respect for his abilities and character. In reply to the Chairman, introducing him to the meeting, Professor Morse rose:

When I confront here at this board men of mark, the *dramatis personæ* of this world's busy stage, names already illustrious, many honorably connected with other kindred grand enterprises of the age—may I not reasonably feel somewhat appalled before you? (Cheers.) I should be less or more than a man did I not feel with an ordinary intenseness of gratification, the applause so heartily uttered from such an assembly. But, gentlemen, gratifying as is applause—it is a cup that has intoxication in it; and I should have shrunk from it as from the excess of the wine cup, and have declined your honor this day, but that you have most happily connected with your grateful courtesy two other objects of vastly more importance than any which merely propose honor to me.

The objects you propose are—first, the expression of opinion on the importance of a direct submarine telegraph to America, and secondly, to testify to your friends across the Atlantic your high estimation of my contributions to the success and development of the electric telegraph. As more immediately connected with what I have previously said, bear with me, first, in a few remarks suggested by the latter proposition. If I seem to tread on delicate ground, I trust, before I am through, you will find it only a seeming trespass. It is indeed; true, that, among a large class in the United States—and that class, too, which may with great propriety be termed your "friends" (at least your natural friends)—there has been for a long period of time the strongest impression that, from some cause not easily explained, there was a great unwillingness on the part of England to give to Americans their just historical position in discoveries and inventions. Such an impression existing as a principle of action is surely of some political importance, becoming as it must become, if not removed, a festering thorn in the hearts of some of the most cultivated of the land. Such an impression, were it well founded, is fraught with danger to that good feeling which ought to exist, I say, between the citizens of the two countries, but between the citizens of all countries. And hence it is, gentlemen, that I can accept this demonstration towards myself upon broader and more comprehensive considerations than any mere individual gratification. The cause of international good feeling I will hope is somewhat promoted by it, and however humble may be the recipient of your attention, your motives, stand out in noble relief.

Before taking leave of this topic, however, there is one consideration connected with it, which, perhaps, ought to be brought forward here. I am sure it will tend to a more charitable solution of many of the difficulties that arise in contests for priority in inventions or discoveries, or in claims to distinction to such priority. Who that is versed in the history of inventions or discoveries has not observed and been struck with a singular coincidence, a simultaneity of invention of discovery in many minds far separated from each other, with no possible—at least, no traceable—knowledge of each other's thoughts or acts? (Cheers.) I am sure I may venture before a Christian British audience to suggest as its proper solution that the Great Author of all good, the giver of every good gift to the world, intends when such a boon is bestowed, that he first and prominently shall be recognized as the author; and so in his wisdom, he first prepares the way—he eliminates from hundreds of minds in various parts of his creation, the minor inventions and lesser discoveries necessary to be made before the greater and more striking invention is brought forth; and then it is that some thought struck out at the same time, or at least so near the same time that all perceive the impossibility of any intercommunication, leads one to exclaim as by an irresistible impulse, "What hath God wrought?" So, too, when the historian has made his search, and brought together the facts, if any one connected with a great invention or discovery has attracted to himself the more concentrated regard or honor of mankind, or of a particular nation, how significant it is that time and more research bring out other minds and other names to divide and share with him the hitherto exclusive honors. And who shall say that is eminently just? Did Columbus first discover America; or does Cabot, or some more ancient, adventurous Northman, dispute the honor with him? Is Gutlemberg, or Faustus, or Caxton, the undisputable discoverer of the art of printing? Does Watt alone connect his name with the invention of the steam engine? and Fulton with steam navigation? Did the French or the American explorers first discover the Antarctic continent? Or did Neptune in the planetary world reveal himself to Adams or Le Verrier? And why is this the usual course of discovery and invention? There is a lesson (and a consoling one, too) to be learned from this voice of history.—Man is but an instrument of good, if he will fulfill his mission. He that uses the instrument ought to have the chief honor, and he thus fulfilleth his purpose to have it. (Cheers.) It is surely sufficient honor for any man that he be a co-laborer in any secondary capacity to which he may be appointed by such a Head in a great benefaction to the world. You will not deem these remarks of too serious a character for this occasion. I confess to you I could not enjoy your hospitality without acknowledging, under this more elevated view of the origin of the telegraph, the secondary and subordinate position in which I feel it to be quite honor enough to be employed. Cheerfully let us leave, then, the past to the scrutiny of the future. Sufficient for us is the improvement of the present.

If we look now from the origin of the invention to its end—to its great intent—and keeping out of sight all mere personal views; if we think of the magnificent future, of a world brought and held together in one great telegraphic brotherhood, there is enough of enjoyment in the thought of being in any way a contributor to such a consummation to satisfy the most ardent mind. The telegraph, wonderful as has been its march over the world (and in this its progress, it seems to have borrowed a speed from the mysterious agent, which is its active soul, has a future which the past but feebly foreshadows.) To make it the world-wide blessing its Divine Author intends, we should be recreant to our high trust (to the great mission which we have received from Him) if we permit a narrow selfishness, be it national or personal, to interfere with its progress. A union of all is required, a willing surrender of prejudice or pride, or any other ignoble passion that may thrust itself in the way. (Cheers.) And have we met the most gratifying encouragement to go forward? A European unity, in a political sense, was a problem which once engaged intensely many philosophic minds. We are to resolve the question of a *cosmopolitan* unity, of more comprehensive importance, if not directly in a political, certainly in a commercial, point of view. Can the world be brought into union? What should prevent it? When I see at this table my generous friends of true Milesian energy and sympathy, whose labors in India have already prepared the far South to reach forth her electric hands to grasp the kindred hands of Europe stretched out to meet them; when I see in another place at your board the indefatigable projector of the submarine connections of Great Britain and the Continent, unhaunted by partial failures whose failures, indeed, not his own, are only made the forerunners of future success—when, again, I see near me my untiring, sleep-despising collaborators of the last Thursday night, through whose ingenious arrangements we were enabled to prove beyond a doubt the practicability of the annexation of Europe to America—you will not start at the word: it is an annexation which will awaken no national jealousy, but be the bond of a firmer peace and a better understanding; when I can also greet at this board my energetic fellow-countryman, whose perseverance knows no remission, and whose efforts in the enterprise are supported by kindred spirits in both countries, and by the Government of both countries, and all these minds and means concentrated and engaged with all their might to accomplish this great benevolent project, can there be rational doubt of the issue?

The telegraph has already achieved for itself the conquest of a vast domain. Its network covers the United States and North America with the meshes of more than 40,000 miles of conductors, and Europe is covered with a network quite as extensive. Shall its conquests be stayed within its present limits? I behold, Mr. Chairman, to a State of the American Union which bears upon its escutcheon, for its motto, a singular pregnant word, "Excelsior." In common with the pithy and beautiful sentiments which, more than all else, indow your time-honored armorial bearings, its significance is not confined to family, State or nation. Imbibing, then, the spirit of this motto, we must not look downward and backward, but upward and forward, until, by an united and harmonious effort, all nations shall be linked together in electric bonds, and the telegraph over the land and beneath the sea shall proclaim an universal union. Then may another national motto, made still more comprehensive by the substitution of a single word, to suit the new condition of the world, be fitly adopted as the universal telegraph motto—not "*E Pluribus Unum*," but "*E Omnibus Unum*." (Cheers.)

JOHN B. GOUGH.

Mr. Gough resides about five miles from Worcester, in a retired portion of the township of Boylston. Here, amid the bracing air of the Massachusetts hills, and with all the indoor comforts of a fine library and a happy household, he refits body and mind for next winter's new campaign against the Demon of the Bottle. Friend Gough is not rich save in moral trophies and the benedictions of the good; but he has managed to lay by enough to buy a very attractive house. The house is a white Italian cottage. Far up on a commanding elevation, with a retinue of royal hills about it, looking right down into waving groves of maple and chestnut, and into meadows knee-deep in verdure, with all the mending green of New-England uplands in full view, stands the summer-home of our young Boanerges. Here he throws off the panoply of the reformer, and turns practical farmer. His corn bespeaks good tillage; his "Mokeatoms" would grace a Jersey peach-basket. The humor that convulses vast audiences abroad makes our brother a most entertaining host, and quietly streams off him in abundance of pleasant sketch and anecdote. During my late visit, a deep and delightful revival of religion was in progress in the rural church of Boylston. I preached every evening to solemn audiences; after service a brief meeting was held for inquirers. Mr. Gough is an extemporized Bishop of the flock, as they are without a regular pastor. He superintends the Sabbath School, leads the choir, and addresses the inquiry meetings. What an April shower of blessings, to a church one layman can be, if he only has a heart to work and to give. The "Lee Avenue" Sabbath School in Brooklyn can testify to this.

Don't Worry.

When Bulstrode Whitelock was embarked as Cromwell's envoy to Swedru, in 1653, he was much disturbed in mind as he rested in Harwich on the preceding night, which was very stormy, while he reflected on the distracted state of the nation. It happened that a confidential servant slept in an adjacent bed, who, finding that his master could not sleep, said:

"Pray, sir, will you give me leave to ask you a question?"

"Certainly."

"Pray, sir, don't you think God governed the world very well before you came into it?"

"Undoubtedly."

"And pray, sir, don't you think that he will govern it quite as well when you are gone out of it?"

"Certainly."

"Then, sir, pray excuse me; but don't you think you may as well trust Him to govern it as long as you live?"

To this question Whitelock had no thing to reply; but, turning about, soon fell asleep, till he was summoned to embark.

Truth.

Dr. Chalmers, in a sermon, gives us the following.

The great lesson of the text, "Unto the upright there ariseth light in the darkness, is the connection which obtains between integrity of purpose and clearness of discernment; insomuch that a duteous conformity to what is right, is generally followed up by a ready and luminous discernment of what is true. It tells us that if we have but grace to do as we ought, we should be made to see as we ought; or, in other words, that if right morally, we are in the highway of becoming right intellectually.

The Use of Big Words.

Big words pass for sense with some people, and sometimes may be very successfully employed when nothing else will answer. As when a man, in great alarm, ran to the minister to tell him he could see spots on the sun, and thought the world must be coming to an end.

"Oh, don't be afraid," said the minister, "its nothing but a phantasmagoria."

"Is that all?" said the frightened man, and went away quite relieved.

A very smart lawyer in Wilmington, North Carolina, had the misfortune to lose a suit for a client who had every reason to expect success. The client, a plain old farmer, was astounded by the long bill of costs, and hastening to the lawyer's office, said:

"I thought you told me we should certainly gain that suit?"

"So I did," said the lawyer, "but you see when I brought it up before the Judge; they said it was *coram non Judice*."

"Well," said the farmer, "if it was as bad as that, I don't wonder we lost it; and he paid the costs and a big fee besides, without another murmur.—*Harper's Magazine.*

A Good Motto.

The marker of a new clock for Temple Hall, London, was desired to wait on the benchers of the Temple, for a suitable motto to be placed upon it. After several intellectual applications, he came just as they sat down to dinner, and on asking for the motto, one of them testily replied, "Go about your business." Taking this as an answer to his question, he placed it on the clock.

It is not talking, but walking with God, that gives a man the denomination of a Christian.

PROPRIETIES IN THE HOUSE OF GOD.

Arthur in his "Tongue of fire," writing on the subject of expressing religious emotions in public worship, says:

With one class, the highest ideal of a Christian service seems to be, that nothing should pass that could, by any possibility, offend the taste of any human being who might look upon the whole scene as an assembly for some dignified purpose. As to the pulpit, their great desire is, that the pulpit should "behave itself;" and in this country of ours many a service may be found which is,

"Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly dull." That is, "faultless," in such eyes—"faultless," if the idea of a Christian service be not a scene of penitence, fervent prayer, bursting adoration; a triumph of spiritual power; an assembly, the atmosphere of which breathes of living souls and the present Spirit of God, of transgressors waking and penitents finding mercy, and saints standing truly nigh to the countenance of their Father; but instead of all this, a number of well-dressed people decorously meeting, and celebrating something that affects no one, and coolly listening to something not formed to affect any one, and, above all, not formed to offend any man, except him who wants to feel his own soul, and see the souls of his neighbors, moved to their depths as by a call from above.

The sanctuary of God ought undoubtedly, to be the highest scene and model of propriety; the pulpit to be its foremost and most shining example. He who, under any pretext, introduces trifling, oddity or courseness there strikes fearfully at a main support of power—true reverence. However offensive, want of propriety may be elsewhere, it is doubly so in the house of God. But the united praying of Christians, the delivering of a message from above, and the mingling of thankful voices in praise to the Most High, like all other peculiar actions, have a propriety of their own; and of all improprieties, none is more thoroughly alien to them than that, be it what it may whether stiff form of elaborate literature—which gives to the place a savor rather of the wisdom of man than of the power of God. At a marriage feast the solemnity proper to a funeral would be an impropriety. In a company of friends the precision of military movement would be improper. The noise of instruments is propriety in a concert, the sound of grinding in a mill, the clatter of shuttles in a factory, the ring of hammers in a forge, the laughter of children in a nursery.

And so the house of God has its own atmosphere; whatever would extinguish the reverent utterance of penitent or grateful emotion on the part of the simple and the poor, of the newly awakened or newly forgiven—whatever would train all Christian feelings to move there, in God's own house and in the assembly of His people, as if under the cold eye of a heathen world, is a more crying impropriety than those departures from taste which not only might flow, but must flow, from the utterance of feelings, where any multitude, composed of all classes, is deeply affected. When the noble idea of Christian propriety gives place to the paltry idea of properness—when intense reverence and love and joy, meeting and stirring the breasts of a multitude, are distasted, and men are set on having every thing square, well cut, and arranged before hand, then we have little right to expect the highest of all proprieties—the breaking of sinful hearts as if in pieces under the hammer of God's word, and the cry of awakened sinners, "What must we do to be saved?" In fact, many, who call themselves Christians, and whose claim we readily allow, would regard the utterance of such a cry in the house of God as not less improper than if raised in a theater. The people may say, "Amen," if it be just by rule; many murmur a response, if just where good men, long since dead, marked, "Respond here;" but any thing like the pentecostial scene—any general outburst of penitent emotion—would be intolerable; and even to see a solitary man, "unlearned and unbelieving," feeling himself judged and condemned, and "falling down upon his face and worshiping God," would be a disturbance of propriety, forsooth, because it would make a fracture in that icy properness wherein a long continuance of cold has encased many a branch of Christ's Church. Yet this scene is just as proper to the house of God, as the crash of a falling tree is to the forest where the woodman is clearing.

Spoiling the Marriage Ceremony.

The following statement is no jest, but a positive fact:—A young man in business in Liverpool, led his blushing bride to the alter in the Old Church in that town; and when the question was asked, "Wilth thou love and cherish," &c., he answered as is customary, and added "When she needed, he would hang her." The girl immediately stopped the clergyman, and turning upon her heel quietly walked out of church, saying that "A man who could say what he has said in such a moment, in jest, was most likely to put his threats into execution," and bade him choose another mate.

Hampden Sidney College.

The Board of Trustees held a meeting last week, we understand, and unanimously tendered the Presidency of this institution to the Rev. M. D. Hoge. D. D., of Richmond. It is not yet known that Mr. Hoge will accept.

THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

The Marquis of Breadalbane rides out of the house a hundred miles in a straight line to the sea, on his own property.—The Duke of Sutherland owns the county of Sutherland, stretching across Scotland from sea to sea. The Duke of Devonshire, besides his other estates, owns 96,000 acres in the county of Derby. The Duke of Richmond has 40,000 acres at Goodwood, and 300,000 at Gordon Castle. The Duke of Norfolk's park in Sussex, is fifteen miles in circuit.—An agriculturist bought lately the island of Lewes, in the Hebrides, containing 500,000 acres. The possessions of the Earl of Lonsdale gave him eight seats in Parliament. This is the Heptarchy again; and before the reform of 1832, one hundred and fifty-four persons sent three hundred and seven members to Parliament. The borough-mongers governed England.

These large domains are growing larger. The great estates are absorbing the small freeholds. In 1786 the the soil of England was owned by 200,000 corporations and proprietors; and in 1842, by 32,000. These broad estates find room on this narrow island. All over England, scattered at short intervals among ship-yards, mills, mines and forges, are the paradises of the nobles, where the live-long repose and refinement are hightened by the contrast with the roar of industry and necessity, out of which you have stepped aside.—*R. W. Emerson Travels.*

BRAZIL.

The Rev. J. C. Fletcher recently read an interesting paper on "Brazil and the Brazilians," before the New York Historical Society. Mr. Fletcher was for several years a resident of that country. Brazil, he says, possesses wonderful fertility and salubrity, which he attributes to the general elevation of the country and the constant trade winds upon her coasts, which cool the atmosphere and leave treasures of clouds from the ocean, which descend in rains which invigorate vegetation. The country has immense forests, garlanded with graceful wild vines and orchidaceous plants, or bearing the most brilliant flowers upon their own branches. The *Victoria Regia* blooms on the waters of the Amazon affluents, and the graceful palm lifts itself everywhere, imparting to the tropical landscape a very peculiar feature. Brazil, it is well known, is a diamond producing country, although its most prolific yield was in the eighty years preceding 1822—the era of Brazilian independence. In that time, three and a half million pounds sterling was obtained by the sales of the sparkling gem. It is rich, also, in other minerals, and in agricultural products. The single article of coffee, for the fiscal year 1854–55, amounted to more than twenty-five millions of dollars.

The climate is not so hot as in the summer with us, the average heat within the tropic of Capricorn being seventy-two degrees. The poisonous reptiles and the yellow fever have been greatly exaggerated; the latter has now left Brazil. Mr. Fletcher showed that the aborigines were among the finest who inhabited the New World, and proved that the earliest voyagers on the Amazon really believed that they had seen a nation of female warriors; for among the wild tribes found among the upper tributaries of that river to this day, the men wear their hair long, parted in the middle, braided behind, and done up with a comb. They pack out their beard, wear necklaces and bracelets, and with their shields over their breasts they present exactly the appearance of women.

According to Mr. Fletcher, the first Protestant colony in the New World was planted under the auspices of the French Admiral Coligni, upon an island in the bay of Rio Janeiro in 1555. The church at Geneva took a great interest in the enterprize, but through the treachery of its leader and the victories of the Portuguese it was completely broken up. The Hollanders occupied a portion of the Northern coast for thirty years, but were overpowered by the Portuguese. Some of them thereupon came to New York. The growth of Brazil may be dated from 1808, when King John IV., driven from Portugal by the French, took up his abode in this the greatest colony of his subjects, and opened its ports to the commerce of the world, and introduced other reforms.

The government of Brazil is a constitutional monarchy, and nowhere in the world are religious toleration, and the liberty of the individual better secured, unless in our own country. There is an imperial parliament, senators being elected for life, and representatives for four years (by electors.) There are twenty provinces, and twenty provincial legislatures. Brazil is free from revolutions, her commerce is constantly increasing, and slavery will be done away with in course of time. She has six lines of steamers connecting with Europe, but none with the United States, although we sell to her five millions of dollars worth annually, and purchase nineteen millions. The Emperor Don Pedro II., is an enlightened and able monarch, familiar not only with the literature of Europe, but of the United States, and is a man of great scientific attainments.

There is nothing so delightful, says Plato, as the hearing or speaking of truth. For this reason there is no conversation so agreeable as that of the man of integrity, who hears without any design to betray, and speaks without any intention to deceive.

Providences are sometimes dark texts that want an expositor.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

Terms, $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1856.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

In another column, will be found a proclamation from his Excellency, Gov. Wickliffe, setting apart and appointing Thursday, 10th December next, to be observed throughout the commonwealth of Louisiana as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer; and bishops, priests and ministers of all denominations are requested to call their congregations together on that occasion, in order to offer up thanks and prayers to the Giver of all good for the bounteous and manifold blessings he has showered upon us as a people and as a State.

The proclamation of the Governor is in excellent taste, as well as beautifully written. It is creditable alike to his head and heart. We trust his recommendations will be faithfully and universally observed.

The Governor has not sent his proclamation to us for publication nor requested it in our colnmns, but the Advocate, being the organ of the majority of the ministers and church-going people in the State, we publish it abroad. We accept these acknowledgements of a Providence, and these proclamations of our rulers and majistrates, as of excellent omen to them and the commonwealth.

The day fixed npon is not the same with other States. Bnt Lonisiana is peculiar in her manners and blessings. It is a good day, and suitable, and we trust will be well observed.

DISCOURSES.

Messrs. Woolley and Mosely, Booksellers of Marion, Ala., have sent us a circular stating that Rev. Dr. Neely, has consented to publish a volume of his sermons, as soon as a certain number of subscribers have been obtained; and having obtained the snbscription agency for this forthcoming work, takes this method of saying to his friends and admirers, that the volume will consist of some three or four hundred pages, neatly bound in Cloth, and will be sold at $1 50.

Orders can be forwarded to their address.

Rev. E. D. Pitts.—This gentleman left the city with his family for Mansfield, on Tuesday last. He is Vice President of Mansfield Female College and Professor of Mathematics. He will enter immediately upon the discharge of his duties.

The Talks.—We hope those "Talks with Aunt Polly," may lead some bewildered soul out of the woods. By a coincidence, the obituary of the real person reached us for publication this week, with the last of the "talks."

Harper's Magazine and Story Book for December, have reached us, promptly, through 36 Camp Street. See Contents, as elsewhere advertised.

Drugs.—We took a look and a walk through the large establishment of E. S. Wheelock & Co., a few days ago. The things they advertise in another page, seemed to be there, and more too. Planters who would supply their medicine chests with fresh drugs, and Apothecaries laying in their stock, would do well to call at 43 Magazine street. They will find a various stock, and obliging gentlemen to show it and sell it to them.

A. J. Tully & Co.—The card of this excellent firm will be found in our advertising columns.

A Liberal Donation.—The Memphis Evening News learns that E. H. Porter, Esq., of that city, has made a donation of 10,000 acres of land to the LaGrange Synodical College—a very liberal and munificent donation.

The Texas Presbyterian.—This paper published at Huntsville, Texas, Rev. A. J. McGowan, editor and proprietor, for nine years past the organ of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of this State, was declared by the recent Synod at Round Rock, to be unacceptable, and is no longer endorsed, or recommended to the patronage of the people.—*Tex. Adv.*

Mormonism in Great Britain.—An English paper states that the Mormons are making numerous converts in Great Britain, by exaggerated pictures of life in Utah. They now teach openly their doctrine of polygamy; but it seems no impediment to converts from the gentler sex.

The Papacy in Jerusalem.—Some of the foreign papers state that the report is assuming more consistency relative to the translation of the seat of the Papacy from Rome to Jerusalem. It is now declared that this question had already been most seriously examined; even so far back as the time when the bishops met to determine on the immaculate conception of the Virgin, a large number of the members, and Pius IX himself, were favorable to the project.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

Perhaps this is the most favorable time to say a few words on this subject, with hope of heed. The losers on the late election are sore, and the gainers feel generous enough to admit a principle

The immorality cannot be denied. It is gambling in the full sense, and sin of it. Betting on a horse race is hardly so great an offense, because here a noble subject is degraded.

It is extravagance on one hand and extortion on the other. The gain is not healthy; the loss not legitimate. Neither party can afford it. When labor makes money, the facilities of using it well are generally acquired at the same time. But where money comes otherwise, it can hardly fail of corrupting. And if the winner lose, how must it be with the loser? His family wronged, his creditors cheated, himself chagrined and perhaps desperate.

It is unpatriotic. In the opening of an electoral canvass, or during its progress, a citizen makes a bet upon the issue. His patriotism is sold in that bet. A mercenary interest, henceforth, possesses him. A stronger stimulant than whisky fires his party zeal. The fumes of Mammon mingle with his patriotism. He can afford to spend $1000 in buying up spurious votes, or in deterriug lawful ones, if, by the issue, he make $2000. Corruption, in its worst form, is thus introduced into that vital part of the commonwealth—the ballot box. The temptation is strong, and few there be who, if their moral principle gave way in laying the wager, will not give way in the means to accomplish the desired result.

Suppose in the course of the searching discussion, his candidate is faced by some forgotten record, or assumes a position disastrous to the country. He must ignore these revelations; he must hoodwink the people; he must stand by his man and see him through—for his money is staked! Perhaps he will be ruined if he lose that bet. Perhaps his country will be ruined if he win it.

Did one ever know a man who had bet on an election, desert his candidate for his country's good. He is blind to all developments, impervious to all facts. Can such a man be a patriot?

Constitutional liberty is not safe in the hands of such patriots. They would gamble on its coffin, and cast lots for its vesture.

LOTTERIES.

A statute of Louisiana forbids lotteries. None are licensed in the State. The raffling system (which is a pinhook lottery) does a brisk business. But the selling of lottery tickets goes on openly and without rebuke in our streets. The monthly Havana lottery drains from our city, it has been estimated, a million of dollars, every year. Occasionally a prize is drawn, or reported to be drawn by some poor man, and this acts the petty speculators all agog to try their luck. One person, we are told, has been for years, buying a ticket every month for $20. Thus far he has only got back a $50 prize; but he lives in hopes of $50,000 some of these days. In many cases the dishonesty of clerks has begun here, ending in commercial disaster and personal disgrace. A laborer after laying up earninga in care of his wife for a year or two thought he must have a pretty good pile, and would inveat it in a home. She had spent it all in Havana lottery tickets! Poor woman, she dreamed of learning by arrival of every steamer that their fortunes were made, and no more use for hard work. Really, moral and political economy alike, call for some prohibitory regulator on this subject. These lottery ticket vendors are very vampires.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

SEA SHORE CIRCUIT.

Bro. M'Tyeire—Permit me to give a brief account of this important work, it having a membership of 157 whites and 75 colored. This is a healthy and beautiful coast, and is twenty-five miles in length. Within sight are vessels of large tonnage, constantly loading with lumber for Europe and other parts of the world. One man here has shipped to Europe within 18 months, over six million feet of lumber. We have about twenty saw mills at work here, some of which can average more than 10,000 feet of well cut lumber per day. We have two large foundries and engine factories, making engines entire, of a large size, and superior kinds for mills and cottongins, as not a spark of fire is ever seen rising from the chimney; the steam being turned into them as it escapes.

The land is poor, but the live oak; cedar, magnolia and other evergreens, render the coast beautiful. The tide ebbs and flows almost all round this peninsula. Twenty-three ships have been loaded with lumber this year, one of which drew twenty-two feet of water, and was laden with over 1,000,000 feet of lumber for Australia. E. R. STRICKLAND.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

The Genius of Christianity; *or, the Spirit and Beauty of the Christian Religion.* By Viscount Dr. Chateaubriand. A new and complete translation from the French, with explanatory notes, preface and biographical notice by the Author, by Charles White, D. D. Baltimore: J. Murphy & Co. Philadelphia: Lippincott.—1856.

The publishers, through McGinnis, 36 Camp street, have laid this superbly printed work on our table—8vo. pp. 763, with a likeness of the author. Of course we cannot recommend Chateaubriand's ecclesiasticism or theology, who counted Protestants the "enemies of religion;" but his disquisitions in philosophy and poetry and his eloquence are truly captivating. These last make up the larger and they do, to us, the better portion of the volume. The English translation, reprinted in this country in 1815, it is here asserted, was faulty—the translator having taken "unwarrantable liberties with the original, omitting innumerable passages and sometimes whole chapters, excluding sentences and paragraphs of the highest importance, those particularly which gave to the author's argument its peculiar force in favor of (Roman) Catholicism."

From the Harper's, New York, we have through H. D. McGinnis, 36 Camp street, a supply of their latest issues:

Harper's School History.

This is an attractively presented narrative of the general course of history from the earliest periods to the establishment of the American Constitution; prepared with questions illustrated with 150 maps and engravings.

A Child's History of Rome. 2 vols.

The author of a "Child's History of the United States"—Bonner—has tried his hand successfully on an earlier period and one that admits of great interest. These volumes to a reading child would be a welcome present and lay the foundation of historical knowledge deep and pleasantly.

The American Poulterer's Companion.

Hoi for Shanghais and all other sorts of roosters, turkeys and what not that has feathers. Model chicken houses are here. Besides treating practically of the breeding and management of various species of domestic poultry, this book has chapters on killing and preparing for market. A new edition, by N. C. Bennett, with 120 illustrations.

Westward Empire; *or, the Great Drama of Human Progress.* By E. L. Magoon.

People that read Mr. Magoon's books have little to do and less to think of. We have given him up, this good while. He is as windy, as if he had fed all his life time on sweet potatoes. His mental flatulence is unendurable; therefore we close this book where we wish we had closed several others of which he is author—at the title page.

REVIVALS.

Opelousas Cir. La. Conf., Nov. 17, '56.

Bro. McTyeire: We have just closed a very interesting meeting of three days continuance at the Junction of the Fusalier and Teche. We had the efficient help of Rev. J. H. Waters, and a number of his members from the New Iberia Circuit.

There were eight accessions to the church; five professed having faith in Christ, and the Missionary collection amounted to $68 25.

At my last regular appointment at Plaquemine Brules, four professed conversion; two joined the church, and forty-four (44) were baptized, not one immersed!

Yours affectionately.

B. F. ALEXANDER.

Harrisonburg Cir. Catahoula Pa. La.

This Circuit has been lately blessed with a good Camp Meeting—held at Black Jack, Nov. 24th to 28th.

Had rain the greater part of three days, but fortunately a large and excellent shed had been provided, under which our congregations were enabled to worship quite comfortably. From three to five hundred persons were in attendance. General good order prevailed. Visiting and laboring brethren present: Rev. U. Riley, A. E. Goodwyn and E. W. Griswold. Bro. Parvin, P. C., was at his post. Result of the meeting: 54 accessions and 60 conversions. Nearly all the converts were of persons between the ages of 10 and 30—only two or three that were old and gray headed were to be seen among the number. How melancholy the thought that so few of this class ever become the subjects of coaverting grace.

To those who, as the fruits of that meetiug, were privileged to rejoice together, and who may read this, the writer would say: "Keep yourselves in the love of God." "Stand fast, watch and pray," do this, *every day*, and then—

"Though all hell should endeavour to shake,
He'll never, no never, no never, forsake."

Three of the preachers—two Itinerants and one Local professed sanctification.

What is our callings glorious hope
But inward holiness?"

May the prayers of the Saviour for his Apostles, be answered to the church and her ministry, in this our day. "Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth."

P. M. GOODWYN, P. E.

Alexandria, Nov. 15th, 1856.

BEDSIDE OF A DYING BELEIVER.

Let us pause a moment at the bedside of the dying believer, and mark the marvelous power of the Bible as manifested in the hour of nature's extremity—that hour so near to us all and so big with indescribable solemnity—the hour when heart and flesh shall fail us, when every earthly anchor shall be weighed, and every earthly joy shall fade—when we must go forth all alone through the valley of the shadow of death into the dread eternity beyond. In that awful hour surely it is only truth that can stand; it is only what cannot be shaken that will endure.

Search the records of the closing scenes of God's saints, and find, if you can, an instance of one who bewailed at that crisis that he had trusted the Bible—find, if you can, one whose dying breath testified that he had believed a cunningly-devised fable, which had proved as a bruised reed when he leaned upon it in his agony. I have read and heard of, yea, and witnessed, not a few who bemoaned, with bitterest regret, that they had not more prized and obeyed the Bible; but I never read, nor heared of, nor saw one who believed that he had too much valued, followed, and magnified it.

Many a time has it crowned the deathbed with a light from heaven, converted the flames of martyrdom into a chariot of triumph, and swallowed up death in victory. The testimony of the dying surrounds the word of God with a halo of glory; countless are the clouds of witnesses which attest its power! What should we do in the terrible hour without the lamp of life, the charter of salvation, the title-deed to heaven? —*Hugh Stowell.*

Language of the Bible.

Dr. Guthrie makes the following remarks on the strong language of the Bible, touching the condition of the ungodly:

"There are terrors enough in the Bible to make a man's hair stand on end. Surely were God but for one moment to let this world hear the weeping and wailing of the lost, that sound more terrible than Egypt's midnight cry, would rouse the student at his books, arrest the foot of the dancer in the ball, stop armies in the very fury of the fight, and calling a sleeping world from their beds, would bend the most stubborn knees and extort from all the one loud cry, "Lord save me, or I perish!" Still it is not terror which is the mighty power of God. The Gospel like most medicines for the body, is of a compound nature; but, what else enters into its composition, its curative element is love. No man yet was ever driven to heaven; he must be drawn to it; and I wish to draw you. The Gospel has teror in it no doubt. But it is like our atmosphere—occasionally riven by the thunder, and illuminated by the fatal flash; it is, at times, the path of the stealthy pestilence—charged with elements of destruction, and impregnated with the seeds of disease; but how much more is it not a great magazine of health filled with the most harmonious sounds, fragrant with the sweetest odors, hung with golden drapery, the pathway of snbeams, the womb of showers, the feeder of flowing streams full of God's goodess, and the fountain of all earth's life! And just as in that atmosphere, which God has wrapped round this world, there is much more health than sickness, much more life than famine, much more love than terror.

This terror is not only subordinate to love, but subservient to it. God, indeed, tells as of hell, but it is to persuade us to go to heaven; and, as the skillful painter fills the back ground of his picture with his darker colors, God puts in the smoke of torment and the black clouds of Sindi, to give brighter prominence to Jesus the cross of Calvary, and and his love to the chief of sinners.—His voice of terror is like the cream of the mother bird when the hawk is in the sky. She alarms her brood that they may run and hide beneath her feathers, and as I believe that God had left that another dumb unless he had given her wings to her little ones, and I am sure that He who is very pitiful, and has no pleasure in any creature's pain, had never turned our eyes to the horrible gulf unless for the voice that cries, "Deliver me from going down to the pit, for I have found a ransom." We had never heard of sin, had there been no Savior; nor of hell and there been no heaven.—Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, and never had Bible light been flashed before the eyes of the sleeping felon to wake him from his happy dream, but that he might see the similar form of Mercy, and hear her, as she says with pointing finger, "behold, I have sat before thee an open door."

A Bishop Robbed.

We regret to learn that Bishop Cobb, of Alabama, was robbed of $140, as he was leaving the cars at Baltimore. We should not have had the beautiful example of the Good Samaritan, if it had not been for the man who went down from Jerusalem to Jerico, and fell among theives; and the misfortune of this excellent Bishop, will, we are confident, furnish, from some quarter, pleasing proof that the race of Good Samaritans is not yet extinct.—*Banner of the Cross.*

A Good Sign.—There are 600 students at the University of Virginia, the largest number ever seen there.

Traffic in Pulpit Talent.

The practice of frequently comparing one minister with another, to make up our minds which will do best for "our" pulpit, is as deleterious to the piety of the churches, as it is injurious to the character and standing of the ministry. We ought to listen to God's word from the pulpit with profound reverence, and with earnest desires for our personal sanctification. But how can we do this in a state of mind like that of men who are endeavoring to get the best of a bargain? Or how can the preacher make full proof of his ministry when he feels that all eyes and ears are scanning his form, features, intonations and everything about him, to see whether they can make money out of him, in the way of pew-letting and church subscriptions? The congregation which is in the habit of comparing the gifts of this and that minister to see which would do them the best service, become disqualified for edification under one more than another. They never get one so good, but the thought is ever present, can we not get a better? If they happen to hear one who speaks louder, talks faster, or makes more show than their pastor, they begin to think, and, perhaps, to whisper among themselves "What a grand thing it would be if we had that man! With him in our pulpit we should get all the young folks, outshine the neighboring churches, and be at once flush of money and overrun with people."

Now, we can hardly imagine anything in worse taste than such expressions of feelings. The offence which it offers to God, also, is equal to the violation of correct sentiment. Does God put a man into the ministry, to hold him as a star in his right hand, or assign him his place on the walls of Zion, merely as a means of pew-letting, money-making or sectarian rivalry? And the church which allows itself thus to barter in ministerial talent, is auch of a piece with those husbands who are ever comparing their wives with other women, and saying, "If such or such a woman were my wife, I should be, indeed a happy man."

The mercantile view of the relation between pastor and people must inevitably lead to the distruction of the usefulness of the ministry, by associating with it the idea of a profession adopted merely as a means of support. Thus, instead of engaging in the work actuated by a stern sense of duty, and resolved to consecrate the energies of life to it, young men should undertake it merely as a means of livelihood, and forsake it the moment a more profitable field of labor is open to them.—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

Sunday Schools and Crimes.

One of the greatest blessings conferred on our country is the institution of Sunday Schools. It is possible a few who attend may not be essentially benefited, but we believe the number is small of those who do not receive some benefit. Indeed we cannot see how it is possible for a child to attend a well conducted school for any length of time, and not have implanted in his mind some good principle, or have some resolution formed that will be of great use to him in after life.

How many a man, who tempted to sin, has been checked by some text of scripture, or some moral lesson which he learned in Sunday School! while it has been remarked that those boys who have not had the advantage of such a school are by far the most inclined to vice! And evidence of this fact is apparent in regard to the boys in the State reform school at Westborough. The Boston Journal lately stated, that out of one hundred and twenty-two boys now confined there, only five ever attended a Protestant Sunday School. A large majority of the whole number are children of foreign parents and many never attended any school whatever.

This is not only a very favorable comment on the utility of Sunday Schools, though, doubtless a very just one, but it also furnishes us with a lesson in regard to the population thrown upon our shores from other countries, particularly from Ireland. A great many of these children it is true are born in this country; but, as most of their parents are Catholics, they are never sent to their own Sunday Schools, and some of them are not sent to any school; and the consequence is, as might be expected, they grow up in ignorance, and destitute of those moral checks which would restrain them from vice.

Every encouragement, therefore, that can be given to Sunday Schools, and every successful effort to get the children of emigrants into them or in fact, into any school where truth and good principles would be inculcated, is so much toward preventing vice.

Let Sunday Schools be sustained, and let the children of foreigners be looked up and sent to school, if we wish well to our country.

"Heaping Coals of Fire on his Head."

A young girl in South Africa was seized in a wood by a savage enemy of her father's, who cut off both her hands, and then sent her, bleeding, home.—Many years passed, the poor girl recovered from her wounds, and the stumps healed. One day there came to her father's door a poor, worn-out, gray-headed man, who asked for alms. The girl knew him at once as the cruel man that cut off her hands. She went into the hut, ordered a servant to take him bread and milk, as much as he could eat, and sat down and watched him eat it.—When he had done, she dropped the covering that hid her handless wrists from view, and, holding them up before him, uttered a sentence, meaning, "I have had my revenge!"—the very sentence he had uttered when he so cruelly maimed her. The man was overwhelmed, deeply humbled, and filled with surprise. The secret was, the girl meantime had been converted, and had learned that lovely Scripture, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head."

NEW BOOKS.

BY THE BOOK EDITOR.

The Life of Alfred the Great. Revised by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. Price 30 cents.

It is generally admitted that King Alfred was, all things considered, one of the greatest and best princes that ever sat on a throne and swayed a sceptre. No genuine Englishman or Anglo-American will dispute his right to the title awarded him by history—"Alfred the Great." This admirable sketch of his character and account of his life and times will be read with interest and profit. It was originally prepared under the auspices of the London Religious Tract Society; but it has been carefully revised and adapted to circulation in our country by the Editor.

Characters, Scenes and Incidents of the Reformation. Revised by Thos. O. Summers. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. Richmond: L. M. Lee. Charleston: E. H. Myers.

This work traces the history of the Church of Christ through that gloomy millennium known as the Dark Ages. Dark, indeed, were they. It is not merely, as Romanists say, that we are in the dark concerning them; but they were dark in themselves—dark as night. Darkness covered the earth, and gross darkness covered the people. Here and there the light shined in the darkness; but the darkness comprehended it not. The light which shone in the middle ages, indeed, enlightened some minds, and serves to make the darkness visible to us. And we ought to look upon it. The perusal of a work like this heightens our admiration of the noble men—Culdees, Waldenses, Lollards, and the Reformers of the sixteenth century—who protested against the abominations of "man of sin," and in thousands of instances sealed their testimony with their blood, bequeathing to us the rich inheritance which we enjoy. Happy for us if we use it aright ourselves, and do all in our power to put all others who have it not, in possession of it. The first volume traces the dim outline of the reformers before the Reformation, from the rise of the Culdees to the times of Luther: the second continues the history from the times of Luther to the close of the sixteenth century. Both volumes may be procured for 60 cents. They should be put into every Sunday-School and Family Library without delay.

Wonders of Organic Life. Revised by Thomas O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen.

Here is, indeed, a book of wonders! The vegetable and animal kingdoms are stocked and stored with the marvels and miracles of infinite Wisdom, Power and Love. It is equally our duty and our delight to regard the work of the Lord, and to consider the operation of his hands. The phenomena of organic life in numerous interesting particulars, are happily brought to view in this admirable little volume. It has accordingly afforded us great pleasure to revise it for insertion in our Sunday-School and Family Libraries. The contents are as follows: The Vital Principle—the Blood—the Purification of the Blood—Organic and Inorganic Matter Compared—Repose; or Sleep—Hybernation—Hybernation of Birds—Torpidity of Reptiles—Æstivation, or Summer Sleep—Migration. Price 35 cents.

The Preachers, Tract Agents and Colporteurs, in ordering books, would do well to furnish themselves with a good supply of our larger publications, as well as those of the 18mo size. The binder, as we have noticed, has recently sent a good number of "The Life and Times of Jesse Lee," by his nephew, Dr. Lee—a very interesting biography—also "Wiman's Discourses," which we particularly recommend as a most elaborate, edifying, and thoroughly orthodox body of divinity. Some objections have been made to the mechanical style of this work and we confess it is not altogether to our own taste; but a large, bold type, and a broad, liberal margin, are prime recommendations to others. Let it be put into every reading family; and with it our standard revised edition of Wesley's Sermons, which are bound up in four and also in two duodecimo volumes; and, as no mean accompaniment to the foregoing, we add Dr. Cross's "Headlands of Faith," and the complete "Works of Bascom, edited by the Rev. T. N. Ralston." The character and price of these and other works are specified in the Southern Methodist Almanac for 1857, a copy of which should be in every house. We call attention to these works at the present time, as the navigation of the Cumberland has been resumed, and shipments of books can now be made in that direction; and the preachers and agents of most of the Conferences are just going to their respective fields of labor. The Discipline says, "Circulate the books;" and we have promised to keep the rules, and not to mend them or break them.

Ten Dollars' worth of Sunday-School Books, including the new Five-Dollar Library, has just been sent by the Board of Managers of the Sunday-School Society to another Sunday-School in Tennessee. Other schools needing donations of books, and applying for them through a proper medium, shall be promptly supplied. One of the best methods to secure the continuance of a school through the winter, is to supply it with new books in the autumn. By the way, this school raised eight dollars itself for the purchase of books. We like to help those who help themselves.

Death Will Come.

Death will come; he will certainly come. He cannot be put back; he cannot be made to take his step any slower. Oh, he will come! All that lives on earth will die—every beast, bird, and creeping thing; the humming bird, the insect that flutters in the sunbeam; every tree and shrub and flower—the oak, the pine, the acacia, the moss that grows over the wall; every monarch, every peasant; every rich man, every poor man; every slave, every master of a slave; every man, every woman, every child; every old man that prides himself on his honors and wealth; every young man prides himself on his talents or his strength; every maiden that prides herself on her beauty. Oh, all will die! I am in a world of death; I am amidst the dying and the dead; I see not a living thing in my rambles that will not die—no man, no woman, no child; no bird, no beast, no plant, no tree. The eagle that cuts the air cannot fly above it; the monster of the deep cannot dive below it; the tiny insect cannot make itself so insignificant that death will not notice it; the leviathan cannot, with his great strength, struggle against it. The Christian will die; the sinner will die—yea, the sinner! Your wealth cannot save you; your accomplishments cannot save you. Death cares for none of these things; they are all trifles—gewgaws beneath his notice. He no more "loves a shining mark" than an igaoble one; he has no more pride in cutting down the rich man than the poor man—the daughter of beauty and fashion than the daughter of ugliness and sin. He loves to level the thistle as well as the rose bud; the brambles as the magnolia; the brier as the cedar of Lebanon. He cares as little for the robes of ermine as for the beggar's rags; as little for your richest vestments and gayest apparel as for the blanket of the savage. You will die, and the fear of death will come upon you. Death comes just as he is—pale, solemn, fixed, stern, determined on his word. He hears no cry for pity; he regrets no shriek of terror. He comes steady, certain, unchanged and unchangeable in his purpose, to take you from your bed of down; to hurry you away from your splendid dwelling; to call you out of the assembly-room—to take you away from your companions, that will miss you for a moment, and then resume their dance; that you may die. Death will come. He has been advancing towards you ever since you began to breathe. He has kept on his way, always advancing to meet you, while you have been asleep or awake; and if you have gone North, or South, East, or West, he has always put himself into your path—how near or how remote you have ever known. Death will come. He has always been advancing, never receding; and soon his baneful shadow will fall upon your path; and that shadow will deepen and become more chilly, like an advancing eclipse; and then his dark form will stand right before you, between you and the light of the living world, and you will be in the dark valley. Death will come—fearful enough under any circumstances, even if you are a Christian—awful, unspeakably awful, if you are not.—*Rev. Albert Barnes.*

Two in Heaven.

"You have two children," said I.

"I have four," was the reply; "two on earth and two in heaven."

There spoke the mother! Still here, only gone before! Still remembered, loved and cherished, by the hearth and at the board, their places not yet filled; even though their successors draw life from the same faithful breast where their dying heads were pillowed.

"Two in heaven!"

Safely housed from storm and tempest. No sickness there, nor drooping head, nor fading eye, nor weary feet. By the green pastures, tended by the good Shepherd, linger the little lambs of the heavenly fold.

"Two in heaven!"

Earth less attractive. Eternity nearer. Invisible cords drawing the material soul upwards. "Still small voices" ever whisper, "Come!" to the world weary spirit.

"Two in heaven!"

Mother of angel! Walk softly!—holy eyes watch thy footsteps!—cherub form bend to listen! Keep thy spirit free from earth taints; so shalt thou go to them though they may not return to thee.

Wesleyan Benevolence.

The English Wesleyan denomination contributed, last year, $600,000 for the cause of foreign missions; home missions, $60,000; chapel debts and new chapels, $500,000; theological training of students, $11,000; education of ministers' children, $15,000; day schools for the poor, $22,000; Sabbath-schools, $4,000; tract society, $18,000; beside contributions for minor objects.

A Missionary Murdered.—The Rev. J. Thomas, a Wesleyan missionary, was lately murdered by the Kaffirs. The act was prompted by a blind revenge, in consequence of two natives who had offended Faku, the chief under whose orders the murder was committed, having taken refuge at Beecham Wood Station, the post of Mr. Thomas.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED—On the 20th inst., by the Rev. H. Avery, Mr. JAMES BOWDEN, of Drew Co., Arkansas, to Miss MARTHA BOTTS, of Ascension Parish, Louisiana.

MARRIED—On the 20th inst., at the residence of the father of the bride, H. Carlin, Esq., Parish of Terrebonne, by the Rev. Lewis A. Reed, Mr. BYRNE ARQUATUS WILSON, of New Orleans, to Miss GENEVIEVE NATHALIE CARLINE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Orleans District.

FOURTH QUARTER.

GERMAN MISSIONS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.—November 30, Dryades-st.; Q. C., 28th.

THIBODEAUX—Dec. 6th and 7th.

N. O. CIRCUIT—Dec. 14th, Laurel-st.; Q.C., 11th, in Carondelet basement.

BATON ROUGE—Dec. 20th and 21st.

PLAQUEMINE and POINT COUPEE—Dec. 27th and 28th, at Plaquemine.

MOREAU-ST.—Jan. 4th, L. E.; and Q. C. 6th.

CARONDELET-ST.—Jan. 11th, L. E.; Q. C. 13th.

WESLEY, SOULE, and WINAN'S CHAPELS Q. C., 9th.

LAFOURCHE and BAYOU BLACK—17th and 18th Jan.

FELICITY-ST.—Jan. 24th; L. E., 25th; Q. C. 26th.

Preachers in charge please be ready to report statistics in full for the year.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS CALLED FOR—10,000 *to the Home Circle*—3000 *to the Quarterly Review, and not less than* 50,000 *to the Sunday school Visitor.*

Shall we not have them by the first of January next? This is a grave question; and we submit it in confidence to the ministry, membership, and friends of the entire Connection. Brethren in the ministry, we look to you especially for a large increase of patronage to all our Publishing House Periodicals. The present is a favorable season for obtaining new subscribers, as well as for securing the renewal of old ones. On leaving your different charges, for the purpose of attending your respective Conferences, would it not be well to take with you from five to twenty new subscribers? This can certainly be done in almost every case, if the proper efforts be made. And on entering the new fields of labor to which you may be assigned, if you desire, as we knew you do, to see a great and glorious revival of enlightened, genuine, and enduring piety among the people of your several charges; and if you would bring all the available means and instrumentalities of the Church to bear on the accomplishment of this one great object, let all our prodical issues be fully and freely circulated in every part of your work; and see to it, that this be done at the earliest possible day. Confiding implicitly both in your ability and disposition to carry out this important enterprise, we have but to remind you that a strict, though prudent, adherence to the cash system, will be to the interests of all concerned. Be careful to receive the money, as far as practicable, at the time of taking the subscriptions and renewals; and dont fail to remit it to us, if possible, in connection with the names and post offices of the subscribers.—This will be a special accomodation to us, and a great relief to our clerks.

STEVENSON & OWEN, Agents.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 1st, 1856.

Notice.

I have bought out Dr. Holston's interest in the Hotel at Summerfield, Ala.; and I am prepared to board young men coming to the Centenary Institute to acquire their education. The public may rely upon it, that the house will be well kept. J. R. RAMSEY.

Nov. 13, 1856.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

AS IT IS THE DUTY OF MAN TO BOW DOWN IN HUMBLE submission to the chastening afflictions of Almighty God, and to bless and praise His holy name for the bestowal of benefits undeserved, so likewise, is it a solemn duty, incumbent on a nation and a people, to observe a day of prayer and thanksgiving.

And now, since God has bestowed upon this His favored land, His richest and choicest blessings—since we have such abundant cause to bless and praise His Holy name, I, Robert C. Wickliffe, Governor of the State of Louisiana, in pursuance of established custom, do set apart and appoint THURSDAY, the 13th day of December, to be observed throughout this State as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and I earnestly request all the good people of the State to assemble on that day in their respective places of worship, to give thanks and praise to Almighty God, the giver of all goodness. And I therefore issue this my proclamation, recommending and requesting all Bishops, Priests and Ministers of all creeds and denominations to call the faithful together on that day, that it may be made a day of prayer and thanksgiving.

Given under my hand and the seal of State at Baton Rouge, this 14th day of October, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the year of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-first. ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE.

By the Governor:

A. DUPLANTIER,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Wanted.

CASTOR BEANS AND PEAR SEED, for which the highest market prices will be paid, apply to

L. J. WEISTER,
Corner of Magazine and Lafayette-sts. nov29 tf

For Sale.

1000 ACRES OF LAND in Coleman county, Texas, lying on either side of Clear Creek, on a credit of three years.

The improvements are just completed, large—of the latest style and best materials. The land is most excellent, and all of it may be cultivated properly—for particulars enquire of the Editor—Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. Corn and stock of every kind may be had with the place. 18 miles from Columbus on the Lockport Road.

Perfect Title. nov29 8t

Henderson A. Morse, A. M.,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office, 26 Commercial Place—Residence, 142 Chestnut street, New Orleans. nov29 1y

LOCAL NEWS.

THE WEATHER.—Fog, mist, and drizzle have prevailed during the past week.

ADDRESS OF COL. KEWEN ON NICARAGUA.—At the Lyceum Hall of this city, on Monday evening last, Col. Kewen, lately arrived from Nicaragua, and one of the staff of Gen. Walker, delivered a most eloquent address on the past, present and future of Nicaragua. The audience present, though not very large, was very respectable, and frequent rounds of applause demonstrated that their entire sympathies were with Walker in his South American enterprise. The address was delivered extemporaneous, and commanded the admiring attention of the patriot and the scholar. The *Crescent*, alluding to it, says, and truly:

"It was the outpouring of a manly, enthusiastic heart, clothed with all the beauties of a scholastic acquirement and the armor of genuine oratory. We never heard the past, the present and the future of any country portrayed with more beauty and ability. It was, in short, an address worthy of its glorious subject, and one which reflected the highest honor upon the speaker."

THE STEAMSHIP ALMA.—This vessel is one of the France-American line of steamships, to run between Havre and this port. She arrived here on Friday morning, the 21st inst. She brought passengers and a large amount of merchandize. The Alma is an iron-screw propeller, of about 1000 tons register, with two horse power engine. She is advertised to leave New Orleans for Havre on the 5th of next month.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—We have often wondered that here in New Orleans, the greatest floral city in the United States—where flowers gladden the eye and intoxicate the nostril, from their native stems, in the open air, all the year round—where October vies with May, and January with July, in the sweetness and beauty with which they clothe the gardens, the difference of the season being marked only by the predominence of each class of flowers, in its turn over the others—there has been no such organization as a regular horticultural society. In the Northern and Western cities, where the hot-house, with so much labor and expense, is made to counteract the asperities of the winter months, the horticultural displays are among the greatest exhibitions of the year; and this is because gentlemen of refinement and taste, genuine lovers of the beauties of nature, get together and strive in a friendly manner to see who can most successfully woo the beauties of Elora. It has often occurred to us that a similar spirit in the South would produce results compared with which the triumphs of colder latitudes would sink into utter insignificance. We love flowers; the ladies love flowers; the birds love flowers; every human being who is decently human loves flowers, and, to parody Shakspeare in his tribute to music, we hold that "he who hath no beauty in his eye, and is not moved by the odor of sweet flowers, is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils." We were however ignorant of the fact that a horticultural society was organized in this city a year ago. It now gives us pleasure to state that the society has not only been in existence about a year, but that at a meeting of the members held a few days since, steps were taken for the first public exhibition of the society. The meeting was held at the office of Greer B. Duncan, Esq., with Dr. Mercer in the chair. A resolution was adopted providing for an exhibition on the 20th of January next; a committee was appointed to procure a suitable hall and make other arrangements; and it was agreed that a circular should be issued, soliciting contributions to the exhibition. We hope our gardening friends, in and out of the city, will take notice of this and see what they can do on the occasion. We are satisfied that a proper degree of interest in this matter will produce results astonishing to the great mass of our citizens. We shall await the exhibition with the greatest interest.—*Crescent.*

THE SMELSER CASE.—This case, which has been in court so long, and excited so much interest in this city, was submitted to the jury without argument on Saturday evening last, at 9 o'clock.

At half-past 10 o'clock the jury came into court with a verdict against Scott of "*guilty*, without capital punishment." They could not agree upon a verdict as to Mrs. Smelser, and were accordingly discharged. Judge Robertson offered to take $5000 bail for her appearance upon a new trial, but as it was late, the bail was not furnished, and she was remanded to prison with Scott, whose counsel gave notice that they would move for a new trial in his favor.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Tuesday*.—The application of Wm. H. Garland, for a change of venue, was yesterday refused by Judge Robertson, for reasons to be given and filed.

Mrs. Theresa Smelser was at last set at liberty, upon giving bail of five thousand dollars to appeal whenever the Court shall be ready to give her a new trial. A motion for a new trial was filed by the counsel of Adam Scott.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Dr. John Rice, an old man aged 76 years, and a native of Ireland, residing at the St. Charles Hotel, was found dead in his bed on Thursday morning, having been taken suddenly ill during the night. The Coroner held an inquest over this body. Verdict—Died of congestion of the lungs.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wreck of the Steamer Superior.

THIRTY-FIVE LIVES LOST.

Below is the statement by the mate of the Superior of the terrible calamity.

The steamer Superior left the Sault St. Mary's canal at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 29th of October, wind from the southward, weather favorable.—Passed White Fish Point at 11 A. M.—At 8 o'clock P. M. wind canted round S. W. and blew fresh.—At 5 P. M. off Grand Marais, snow squalls, and wind blowing fresh from S. W. I then told Captain Jones we would have to run back. He made the reply: "We will wait and see how it is at 6 o'clock." Wind still blowing heavy from the S. W.—At 10 o'clock, wind hauled around N. W., blowing very heavy. At 11 o'clock made Grand Island light, bearing about W. S. W., distant about fifteen miles. It was the intention of the Captain to run under the lee of Grand Island.

At 11½ o'clock we carried away our rudder; sea heavy and making fast.—She then fell on into the trough of the sea. We then shipped our tiller, and tried our aft wheel, but found it would not work. At 12 o'clock her smoke pipes blew away. The deck load, consisting of flour, merchandise, thirty-four head of cattle and hogs, shifted to leeward. We then commenced throwing over the deck load. With considerable difficulty, got part of the hogs and cattle overboard through the gangway and by cutting away the bulwarks. Wind and sea increasing. At 12½ began to make water fast. Rigged the pumps, but could not free her. Water gaining fast. Engine kept at work until, at one o'clock, the water put out the fires.—Sea boarding her; cleared away the anchors; hove the lead but found no soundings; snowing; kept the lead going until we got seven fathoms of water. Made the land under our lee, close ahead.

We then let go the small anchor; could not get the large anchor off her bows. The small anchor would not hold her, when she immediately struck forward; her stern swung round, and the next sea carried her broadside on the rocks. After she struck, I left the promenade deck and went to the upper deck. Stood there a few minutes aft of the pilot house; then went down again on the promenade deck, where I saw Captain Jones for the last time. Then went through the cabin; saw no passengers in the cabin; went upon the hurrican deck again, aft of the wheels there found a number of the passengers and crew; I then went down on the main deck and stood in the gangway on the lee side; saw the large boat in the water, with a number of passengers in it. Cabin at this time cracking and pieces flying in every direction. I then jumped overboard and made for the boat and got into it. The first engineer had hold of the gunwale of the boat; hauled him in and also the watchman. Told the people in the boat to get out their oars and pull into the lake, which they did. A sea struck her and slewed her bows in shore. The next sea upset her.

I found that my feet touched the rocks. After a good deal of exertion among the floating timbers, portions of the cabin, freight, &c., I succeeded in getting a foot hold on the rocks.

The place that myself and others gained was formed by rocks that had fallen from overhead, forming a sort of barrier, behind which I succeeded in getting. Found some five or six already ashore. Waiting about fifteen minutes, the remainder of the survivors came ashore, making eighteen in all. It was very dark. The place where we reached was not more than twenty feet in length by five feet in width, at the foot of perpendicular rocks of the height of 150 to 200 feet, the seas sweeping at the base of the rocks on either side of us, and the water dashing up to the height of 20 feet.

With a good deal of exertion we managed to keep from freezing. At daylight we found that the boat was completely broken up, with the exception of the wheels, which were held together by the shafts and connections. They were distant from the rocks about one hundred feet. About one-third of the wheels were out of the water, on which we saw eight persons. The seas breaking over them, one after another they dropped off, and by 9 o'clock they were all washed away.

All attempts to make a fire failed; one look satisfied us that an attempt to escape was fruitless. We found the large boat thrown ashore, stove in.—We remained there from the morning of the 30th till the evening of the 31st, when we succeeded in repairing the boat, subsisting, in the mean time, on raw cabbage and raisins, with now and then a biscuit.

We took a portion of the saved in the boat, and landed them on a sand beach, about a mile and a half to the westward, then returned and got the remainder, and started for Grand Island.

The party landed on the beach started through the woods for Mr. Powell's house, on the main land and opposite the island—distance about twelve miles.

FIRE IN THIBODAUX.—The Thibodaux Minerva, of Saturday last, says:

Our town has again been the theatre of another awful conflagration, which broke out in "West End," on Tuesday evening last, at a few minutes to 8 o'clock, in the cooper shop of Mr. T. McInire, on Church street. The fire was the work of incendiaries—three of whom—one male and two female, all white, are now confined in jail on suspicion. There were six or eight buildings destroyed, owned by Mr. J. R. Van Lew, R. Oslet, Thomas McGuire and O. Conlin. No insurance.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.—A despatch from Rising Sun (Ind.) says the steamboat White Bluff, with a full load from Nashville, struck a snag, above Rising Sun, on Sunday morning, the 16th inst., and sunk on the bar opposite that town.

The Alabama State Fair.

On yesterday the Fair grounds were attended by many of the citizens of this and the adjoining States, entering for exhibition apparently every thing appertaining to the, wants or necessities of man. In the ladies' gallery may be seen silk and cotton quilts, bed spreads, coverlids, embroidery, piano covers of the value of one thousand dollars; in short, every thing useful of this department, or which can please the fancy; we noticed a magnificent silk quilt by a little girl of 12 years, which is surpassingly beautiful; also two baby quilts and two pair of stockings made by two little girls from Sumter county, one three and the other four years old. This branch of the State Fair, immediately under the control of the ladies, promises to be exceedingly full and interesting.

There was Daniel Pratt with his far famed Gins, and those by may be seen James F. Orr, of Orrville, Alabama, with with a new style of Gins, which is an improvement decidedly. New and improved Corn Mills, a Rope making machine, Shingle machine, Ploughs, and a splendid Buggy, from Griffin, Georgia, and many other articles belonging to the Agricultural, Mechanical and Manufacturing interests are there.

Those who are fond of domestic fowls may see there a variety from every quarter of the globe. The variety of fine stock is great, and the quality of stock on the grounds for exhibition has seldom, if ever, been surpassed.

There wines and cordials, jellies and preserves, hams and sides and every thing else calculated to excite the most fastidious epicure, may be seen on exhibition.—*Mont. Advertiser, 14th.*

WEST BATON ROUGE AND GROSS TETE RAILROAD.—The Baton Rouge Gazette, of Sunday last, says:

We are pleased to learn that two installments of the iron for the West Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete Railroad have been landed on the opposite side of the river. Our city is interested in the progress of this work, and we are glad to see evidences of a determination to push it ahead.

We learn from the Montgomery Advertiser and Gazette that the injunction granted by the Mobile city court, restraining the officers from disposing of the bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, has been dissolved by Chancellor Keyes, and that an appeal from his decision has been taken to the Supreme Court.

A NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—A telegraph line is now in operation between Fort Gaines, Ga., and Apalachicola, Fla., and efforts are being made to extend it on to Columbus, Ga., which will unite with all the great lines in the Union. This, we believe, is the first telegraph that has been put into operation in Florida.

BEAUTIFUL MARBLE.—We noticed, says the Montgomery Journal, among the many beautiful specimens of the natural productions of Alabama, exhibited at our late State Fair, one of the handsomest articles of white marble we have ever seen. It was taken from the quarry of Doctor Edward Gant, of Syllacoga, in Talladega county. This gentleman, we are informed, is engaged extensively in the manufacture of marble, and we would recommend those who desire to purchase to examine the specimen, and give him a call.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN NATCHEZ.—The Natchez Free Trader, of Friday last, says:

Agreeable to the recommendation of the Governor of the State, yesterday was generally observed as a day of Thanksgiving, and our city presented the appearance of a Sabbath day. The stores were closed and all business suspended. There were services in all the churches, and the attendance was quite large.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN JACKSON, MISS.—The Mississippian, of Friday last, says:

Yesterday was the day appointed for thanksgiving by the Governor. Business of all kinds in Jackson was suspended, and the day was duly observed in accordance with the recommendation of His Excellency.

MR. VAN BUREN.—The Baltimore Sun, of the 18th inst., says:

Ex-President Van Buren, who was so severely injured by being thrown from a carriage on the 25th ult., is recovering. Apart from the effects of the injury he is in the enjoyment of his accustomed health.

IMPORTANT FROM KANASS.—The New York Tribune, of the 18th inst., has the following:

St. Louis, Monday, Nov. 17, 1856.—Our advices from Lawrence are to the 10th inst. Last Saturday, twenty prisoners were taken at Hickory Point, and found guilty of manslaughter. They were sentenced to five years imprisonment at hard labor.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—By the bark Gipsey, from Buenos Ayres, which arrived at New York, Nov. 17th, we have advices to the 27th of September. The British Packet of Sept. 13th, says "that "the misunderstanding between the Confederate Provinces and the Republic of Paraguary, has at last been brought to an amicable termination, by what is technically styled a 'treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation,' but might with equal and perhaps greater propriety be called a reconciliation of the estranged members of a common family.

Among the recent deaths in the city of New York is one bearing an honored and revolutionary name—Ann Jay, daughter of the late John Jay; departed this life on the 3d inst., at the age of seventy-three.

A Fearful Accident.

The Savannah Georgian, of Thursday last, says:

A wedding party last night, at Trinity Church, in this city, was the occasion of a lamentable casualty by which two young ladies narrowly escaped the loss of their lives. The facts, as we have learned them on reliable authority, are these:

Four or five members of the party were taken to the church in a carriage from the livery establishment of Mr. Stevens, corner of Barnard and Broughton streets. On their arrival at the church, the driver, in getting down to open the carriage door, dropped his reins on the box. The horses took fright and ran off with two ladies (Miss Thompson and Miss Saussy) in the vehicle. Wheeling around from the church, they dashed into Barnard street, and made for the stable, slackening their pace as they approached it, with the evident intention of stopping there.

Marmed, however, by the cries of persons in the streets, they again quickened their speed, running furiously up Broughton to West Broad, thence along West Broad to Margaret street. Turning down this last, the carriage was soon arrested by coming in collision with a pump, by which it was upset and smashed, when the horses became extricated. The young ladies, we rejoice to learn, though badly bruised and scratched, and one of them, seriously cut, had none of their bones broken. It is hoped they will soon recover from their injuries.

The accident is traceable entirely to the unaccountable negligence of the driver (a white man) in not holding on to his reins. He has not been heard from since its occurrence.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.—We learn that there are some skillfully executed counterfeit $10 bills in circulation, on the "Central Railroad Bank" and the "Merchants' and Planters' Bank." They are executed by the Photographic process, and are likely to deceive those who are not on the lookout for them.

GINHOUSE AND COTTON BURNT.—The Jackson (Miss.) Flag of the Union learns that the ginhouse of H. E. Sizer, of that city, at his plantation on Baker's Creek, was consumed by fire on Sunday night, the 16th inst., with between forty and fifty bales of cotton. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

RESPECT TO SENATOR CLAYTON.—On Thursday, the 13th inst., at Wilmington, Del., all the bells of the city were tolled, flags suspended at half-mast, and most of the places of business closed, in respect to the memory of the late Senator Clayton, whose funeral took place on that day, at Dover. The day previous the citizens of Wilmington held a town meeting and adopted resolutions complimentary to the deceased.

THE SUGAR CROP OF IBERVILLE PARISH.—The Plaquemine Sentinel, of Saturday last, says:

We have been informed by a gentleman who has given his attention to the subject, that the sugar crop of our parish the present year, will not exceed 3,500 hogsheads, which is less by 1,500 hogsheads of being a quarter of the usual yield.

UPPER RED RIVER.—The Washington (Ark.) Telegraph, of the 12th inst., says:

Red River is at a stand at Fulton.—We have had no boat up as yet, nor do we think there is any immediate prospect for the arrival of one.

FIRE AT JACKSONVILLE, FA.—The Jacksonville News, of the 15th inst., gives the following account of the disastrous fire in that place:

A large part of the business portion of our town is again in ruins. This morning, a little before day, the fire was discovered issuing from the upper story window of the long wooden building owned by T. O. Holmes, Esq., and in a few minutes the whole building was in flames. The fire of course could not be checked so closely jammed were the buildings, and in less than an hour, the whole row known as Holmes's Row extending down to and including the store and warehouses occupied by Messrs. Bisbe & Canava, was consumed. Most of the goods we believe were saved.—The principal losers are Messrs. Bisbee & Canova, J. A. Barbee, J. B. D. Hamman, T. O. Holmes, T. McMillan, C. DeWall, Mr. Vanness, Capt. H. E. Clark, Henry E. Holmes, Mr. Lucas and Mr. Holloman. We have not learned whether there was much insurance on the property or not, but presume most of the goods were covered. The fire was beyond donbt the work of an incendiary.

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—On Sunday night last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, an affray occurred between one Valentine Robbien and a boy named Adam Martel, aged about fifteen years, which resulted in the death of Robbien. There has been no arrest or examination, the matter being left to the action of the grand jury, which is now in session. The facts, so far as we can ascertain them, are that the boy Martel on going home for the night, was met at the door by Robbien, who, without any provocation, knocked him down with a stick, and proceeded to administer a rather serious castigation. While in this situation, underneath Robbien, he drew his pocket knife and reaching over cut him in two places, the blade penetrated the thorax and lacerated the lungs. After being cut, Robbien released the boy and went to his lodging, where he died on Monday night. A post mortem examination was held by Drs. Clark, Allen and Gray.

The parties were Germans; Robbien, who had been here but a short time, kept a cigar store next door to the Jewel. The universal opinion is that it was clearly a case of self-defence.—*Shreveport Gazette 15th instant.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Nov. 25.—The royal mail steamship Persia, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 12th instant, has arrived off Sandy Hook.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton.—Our Liverpool correspondent quotes the market as inactive, the last advices from the United States causing a depression in lower qualities, and giving the market a turn in favor of the buyer. Middling qualities, however, being scarce, have advanced 1-16d.

The sales of the week amounted to 44,000 bales, of which speculators took 5000 and exporters took 24000 bales.

The sales of Friday amounted to 6000 bales, of which 500 bales were taken by speculators and exporters.

The stock in port at Liverpool amounted to 395,000 bales, of which 208,000 bales are American.

Breadstuffs are generally inactive, and the market is slightly cheaper.

The weather has been favorable for crops.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Consols for money closed at 92¼. Money is decidedly more stringent.

The Bank of England has advanced its rates of interest to 7 per cent.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £65,000.

The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 3,000,000.

MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 22.—Cotton closed buoyant. The sales of today amounted to 1000 bales. Prices are stiffer, but quotations are unchanged.

Flour closed firm. State is quoted at $6 10 *a* $7. Wheat is active white is quoted at $1 67 *a* $1 72, red $1 50 *a* $1 53. Freights are firm.

FOREIGN.

The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool, arrived at Philadelphia on the 18th inst., with dates to the 5th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Palmerston had delivered an address on education before a large assembly in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester. He also made two speeches in defence of his foreign policy.

An address had been presented to him by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, in which the following passage occurred:

"It would be doing injustice to the commercial community of Liverpool were no mention made of that question which most deeply affects it—the late difficulties or threatened difference between this country and the United States. There is, my Lord, but one expression of feeling amongst us as to the manner in which your Lordship and Her Majesty's advisers disposed of that, which at one time threatened to be a question that might involve us in a desperate contest with America. We feel, by the manner in which your lordship and Her Majesty's advisers settled that question, you not only consulted the dignity of this country, but, in spirit and in fact, satisfied all the interests concerned. My Lord, for that we feel deeply indebted to your Lordship and to Her Majesty's Government."

To this Lord Palmerston replied with considerable embarassment of manner, as follows:

"I was sure gentlemen, that the polley which we recently adopted in our differences with the United States, must meet with your approbation. We felt that while on the one hand it was necessary to maintain the dignity of the country, that it was also necessary to show that even the calamities of war with a neighboring race would be encountered, if there was a necessity for it, upon adequate grounds. We felt that while it was necessary to show this, we ought to waive all minor and party considerations, that we ought not to take advantage of circumstances which might perhaps have justified the expression of angry feelings—that it was more dignified to look at what we believed to be the friendly feelings of the great mass of the people of the United States, rather than to take too much notice of circumstances in a narrower sphere that might perhaps have justified feelings of irritation. The result has fully borne out, I think, the wisdom of that course. I am sure that in proportion as your prosperity increases, and in proportion as your enterprize is developed, in the same proportion we may look to cementing permanently those ties of friendship and good will which exist and ought to be perpetuated between the people on the two shores of the Atlantic."

FRANCE.

Rumors continue of a probable modification in the Ministry. It is said that M. de Persigney's visit to the Emperor is connected with these rumors.

The Emperor continues the revels at Compiegne, where his third and last batch of guests have just arrived, including the Ministers of Russia, Sweden and Holland, and Marshals Pellisier and Baragnay D'Hilliers.

These protracted country entertainments give offence to the Parisians, and among the placards surreptitiously posted on the walls are some headed "Le Roi Samus."

SPAIN.

A plan of finance will be laid before the council of ministers without delay.

Nothing as yet is decided as to the creation of a ministry of colonies.

The Espana, a ministerial paper, decries the Anglo-French alliance, and recommends the alliance of Spain with the Northern Powers.

The law of the press requiring a heavy deposit as surety money from editors is re-established.

ITALY.

Regarding the Neapolitan difficulties we have nothing definite. It is rumored in Paris that the King of Naples has ordered his representatives in France and England to demand their passports in case an amicable arrangement cannot be made at these courts.

[From the Bulletin.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 26, 1856.

COTTON.....We have but little change to notice in the market since our last review, excepting a restricted demand from the advance established in the freight market, and the consequent necessity of factors occasionally making slight concessions from last week's currency. The sales comprise 4500 bales on Saturday, 6000 on Monday and 8,000 yesterday, making an aggregate for the three days of 18,000 bales. The tone of the market yesterday continued low, the demand exhibiting but little animation, and the bulk of the business consisting of large lots, while prices, particularly for the lower grades, continued to rule in favor of buyers without resulting in a quotable decline.

The receipts since the 21st inst. comprise 20,998 bales, against 20,795 during the corresponding period last year, and the exports 7113 (3638 to foreign ports and 3475 coastwise,) embracing 3078 to Havre, 200 to Marseilles, 750 1450 bales and 610 half bales) to Vera Cruz, 1838 to Boston and 1577 to New York, leaving on hand a stock of 281,728 bales, against 242,996 bales same time last year. The receipts proper since 1st Sept. to date (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas by sea,) amount to 931,432 bales against 809,925 same time last year—showing an increase of 17,507 bales. The increase at all the ports up to the latest dates reported, is 16,026 bales. (388,040 against 370,014.) Referring to our remarks as above we repeat our quotations as follows:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Assimilating to that of Liverpool.

Inferior	—@—	Middling	11¼@11¾
Ordinary	10¾@10¾	Good Middling	11¾@12
Good Ordinary	10¾@11¼	Middling Fair	12¼@12¾
Low Middling	11 @11¼	Fair	12¾@13

TOBACCO.....The only sales reported since our last review are 30 hhds at —— and 75 kegs, embracing 21 at 9¼c and 54 at 9, but there has been considerable inquiry and may have been some additional transactions which have not transpired. Prices are maintained with continued firmness, and we accordingly repeat our previous quotations, as follows: Factory Leaf —@8¾c; Planters' 9@10; Inferior to Common Leaf 10¼@10¾; Fair 11¼@12; Fine 12¼@13; Choice and Selections 14@15; Rich, heavy Clarksville, etc, 16@16c. Received since the 21st inst. 150 hhds. Exported 376, embracing 276 to Cadiz for orders, and 100 to Malta.

SUGAR.....The receipts of New Crop have not yet been of sufficient extent to offer any scope to buyers, and the small stock of old mould being held at full prices, the market has exhibited but little movement, the sales of the past three days comprising about 250 hhds, within the range of the following quotations: Interior —@— ; Common 8¾@9c; Fair 9¾@10c; Prime 10¼@10¾, and Choice 10¾@—. Clarified has commanded 10¾@11¾. Received since the 21st instant 396 hhds. Exported 37 hhds and 17 bbls.

MOLASSES.....The receipts have been to a fair extent, and the sales on the Levee since our last review comprise 1250 hhds, at 30c for Ordinary and 36@39c for Prime to Choice.—Half bbls have commanded 39@41c. Received since the 21st inst. 1379 hhds and 912 half hhds. Exported 251 hhds and 15 half bbls, including 164 hhds and 15 half bbls to New York, and 50 bbls to Montgomery.

COFFEE.....The sales of Rio have been on a very liberal scale and at full prices, the business of the three days comprising 12,855 bags, embracing 1795 bags on Saturday, of which 1125 at 9¾, 500 at 10¼, 50 at 10¾ and 100 at 10¾c; 9250 bags on Monday, embracing 6000 bags (half for Cincinnati and half to speculators) at 10c; 2300 at 10¼; 100 at 10 5-16; 600 at 10¾; 50 at 10¾; 50 at 11 and 150 at 11¼; and 1810 yesterday, comprising 200 at 9¾c, 50 at 9¾, 1200 at 10¼, 310 at 10¾ and 50 at 10¾. We continue to quote Good Fair to Prime at 10¾@10¾, and Choice at 11¼c. There have been no further arrivals.

FLOUR.....The market exhibits but little change, the sales comprising 2000 bbls on Saturday, including a small lot of Fine at 5 50; 450 bbls Superfine Indiana at 7 00; 300 St. Louis at 7 12½; 100 Country Extra at 7 45; and 100 at 7 75; 2500 bbls on Monday, including 700 and 400 St. Louis at 7 12½; 200 at 7 20; and 900 and 450, the latter bakers, at 7 25; and 4500 yesterday, including 250 Superfine St. Louis at 7 12½; 2411 (414 and 1700) at 7 18¾ 100 at — 150 Fancy at 7 25; and 650 ordinary Extra (250 and 400) at 7 50, making an aggregate for the three days of 9000 bbls. The demand has been both for export and the trade. Received since the 21st inst. 21,012 bbls. Exported 9012, including 700 to Marseilles, 1100 to Havana, 840 to St. Pierre, Mart., 900 to New York, 3700 to Boston, 100 to Apalachicola, 120 to Montgomery and 323 to Galveston.

WHEAT.....The market, particularly for Red, has given way under the influence of continued heavy receipts and prices have declined 4@5c per bushel. The sales comprising 10,750 sacks on Saturday, including 8253 Red and White (600, 950, 1417) at 1 48 for Red and 1 50 for White; 500 Red at 1 38; and 1277 White (830 and 347) at 1 56; 14,750 bu Monday, including 2300 sacks Prime Red at 1 45, 10,045 at 1 46; 300 White at 1 52 and 2100 Prime to Choice do at 1 56; and 9000 yesterday including 1500 Interior at 1 15@1 25; 2300 Ordinary White and Red at 1 40; 742 Red at 1 45; 470 at 1 46; 2000 Prime White at 1 55; and 871 at 1 56. This makes an aggregate for the three days of 33,800 sacks. Received since the 21st inst. 40,650 sacks. Exported 7304, embracing 6073 to Marseilles, 930 to Havana and 301 to Boston.

CORN.....In the face of light receipts prices have declined about 2c per bushel, the sales comprising 500 sacks White on Saturday at 66c and 100 shelling do at 70; 1700 sacks White, in 5 lots, on Monday, at 65; and as far as reported 3285 sacks yesterday, including 2000 White at 63c, 1000 Yellow at 64, 1300 White, in five or six lots, at 65 and 285 White at 65@66. The entire sales for the three days sum up 8500 sacks. Received since the 21st inst. 8440 sacks. Exported 1400, including 500 to St. Pierre, Mart., 750 to Pensacola and 150 to Galveston.

OATS, BRAN AND HAY.....Oats have continued in fair request at steady prices, the sales comprising 1715 sacks on Saturday, Monday, 216 and 1000) on Saturday at 55@56c, 2650 sacks at St. Louis on Monday at 54, and 603 (353 and 250) at 55, and 464 yesterday at 55. In first we notice sales of 500 sacks on Monday at 1 20, and 535 yesterday at the same. Nothing of any moment has transpired in Hay. We have had sales of small lots at 30 00@32 50. The receipts of Oats since the 21st inst. comprise 5118 sacks. Exported none.

BEEF.....There have been no further receipts, but we have heard of no sales of any moment. Holders ask 9 00@10 00 for Prime, 12 50 for M. O., and 15 00@16 00 per bbl and 8 00 per half bbl for Mess, according to brand and quality.—Received this week none. Exported, 50 bbls and 100 half bbls to St. Pierre, Martinique; and 4 latter to Apalachicola.

PORK.....The market is completely unsettled, dealers retailing at the reduced rate of 20 50, but no sales of consequence to note, and lots in first hands unsaleable unless at much lower figures. Received since the 21st instant 16, bbls. Exported 95.

BACON.....The market has been completely unsettled by the late receipts, meeting little or no demand from the trade or for shipment, and sales to any extent could only be effected by liberal concessions. The principal sales reported are 50 casks Clear Sides on Saturday at 7¾@ 15 Shoulders at —@ 12 Clear Sides at 8¾c and 16 at 9¾; 50 casks Shoulders not Prime on Monday at —@ 10 Clear Sides at 7¾@ 10 at 7¾, and 10 in two lots at 8¼; and 10 casks Rib Sides Saturday at 7¾. Prime Shoulders retail at 6¾@7c, Rib Sides at 7¾@8, and Clear at 8¾@8¾. Shoulders in particular are completely neglected. Received since the 21st inst. 631 bbls and 575 tierces, Exported 101 former, including 63 to Montgomery.

LARD.....100 tierces New sold on Thursday at 13¾c. We notice the arrival of some kegs which are held at 13¾c, but we hear of no sales. The market is completely unsettled. Received since the 21st instant 92 bbls and tierces and 1672 kegs. Exported 240 former and 20 latter, including 200 for account of Havana.

LARD OIL.....We notice some further sales of Winter Strained at 1 15.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.....The receipts of Western Butter have been limited, and the sales have been on a moderate scale, mostly at 16 cents. The market continues poorly supplied with Cheese. The last sales were at 12½c. Received since the 21st instant, 120 packages Butter and 1163 boxes Cheese. Exported 252 former, and 75 latter.

WHISKY.....The principal sales reported during the past three days are 40 bbls Rectified and 100 Raw, on Saturday, at 25c; 150 Rectified on Monday at 23, and 30 yesterday at 24, which was the ruling retail rate. We also noticed some small sales at Cuddy's Extra at 25c, and Baxter's at 26. At auction, yesterday, 16 bbls Raw, in very bad order, brought 22c, and some old at 21¾c for Monongahela, 23 for Rye and 23 for Bourbon. Received since the 21st instant, 992 bbls. Exported 264, including 50 to Boston, 90 to Apalachicola, 75 to Montgomery and 18 to Galveston.

TALLOW.....The last sale reported was at 11¾ for City, since which it has been offered at 11c.

CANDLES.....We have heard of no further transactions since the sales of the early part of last week at 20¾c for short weight and 23 for full weight. The market may be quoted at 23@24c.

GUNNY BAGS.....We have heard of no further transactions of any moment.

INDIA BAGGING.....62 bales sold yesterday at 13¾c. At retail dealers realize 14c, which is an advance of ¼c.

SALT.....The sales of Liverpool include a cargo of 3000 sacks Coarse, yesterday, on private terms. The rates from second hands are 1 00 for Coarse and 1 20 for Fine, delivered, and 95c for the former and 1 15 for the latter in warehouse.

LIME.....At retail dealers realize 1 62½@1 75 for Rockland.

KENTUCKY BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.....The only sale reported is 100 coils fancy machine Rope yesterday at 11½c. Received since the 21st instant, 484 coils. Exported 86 coils to Apalachicola and 100 pieces and 150 coils to Montgomery.

FREIGHTS.....The market continues steady at the previous improvement, the engagement comprising a ship taken up for Liverpool on Saturday, at ¾d, and one laid on for heavy freight at the going rates; a ship taken up for Liverpool, on Monday at 10d for Wheat

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

[From the Christian Register.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

Autumn leaflets gently falling
To the soil which gave them birth,
With their gorgeous colors blending
Like a rainbow dropped to earth,
Speak, in accents, sad but truthful,
Of those hopes we hold most dear,
Whispering, like the sweetest music,
Blessed thoughts the heart to cheer.

First, in vigor bright and healthful,
With their emerald beauty dressed,
Fanned by zephyrs richly laden
With the odors of the West,
Sunny skies above them bending,
Sport they all in life's young morn,
To each beauteous scene bestowing
Eden's freshness with the dawn.

Now, with vestures richly varied—
Russet, orange, green and red,
Crowning all the woods with glory
Ere they seek their mossy bed;
Thus they leave a welcome picture
As a parting gift to all,
Lest we mourn too long their absence,
Or lament their lowly fall.

One by one they droop and wither,
Touched by Autumn's chilling frost,
Till bright leaves with silver linings
Are in all their beauty lost:
Lost to sight, not dead forever—
For in memory's hall remain
Fairest landscapes fresh and fadeless,
Till glad spring shall bloom again.

So life's scenes are often changeful,
Varying with the light and shade;
Where the fairest flowers blossom
There the thorn its home hath made.
But though clouds may dim our prospects,
And our fondest hopes decay,
Brighter is the day before us,
When the night is chased away.

Like cool autumn's fading leaflets,
We must heed our final call,
When the silver cord is loosened,
And the shadows round us fall;
Then, with pure, angelic beauty,
Free from every earthly stain,
Then the soul shall find its treasures
When its spring-time comes again.

Portsmouth, N. H.

OBITUARY.

DIED—In Allenton, Wilcox Co., Alabama, on the 19th Sept., MARY M. ELDRIDGE, daughter of Robb Eldridge, Sr.; born in Buckingham Co., Va., on the 4th Sept., 1776, aged 80 years and 15 days. She joined the M. E. Church in 1806; removed from Virginia with her brother-in-law, John P. Williams, in the fall of 1846, where she lived to see buried, the following members of her family: two sisters, Martha and Courtney; her brother-in-law, John P. Williams, and nieces, Miss Pocahontas Williams.

In noticing the Christian life and character of this mother in Israel, I can only speak knowingly of the last ten years, since she lived here in Ala. During that period her pious character was not only acknowledged to be of the purest cast, but was ever regarded by saint and sinner as worthy the imitation of all. Constant and regular in all her duties; enjoyed religion all the time, and it was a general remark "If Aunt Polly (as she was called) did not get happy at church, it was a cold meeting, or a cold sermon." Religion with her was an every day's business; she made the world, its work and business subservient to a life of godliness. One thing I must mention which will illustrate more fully the character of her piety. I give it in her own words. While on her death bed, she said to me, "I have been fifty years a member of the Church, and I do not recollect ever to have failed, unless providentially hindered to attend church, to attend my class meetings, or to attend punctually to my prayers, or to fail to pay my quarterage." And this I know to be correct since she lived in this country. She delighted much in conversing about the preachers, especially the Virginia preachers; among them Bishop Early occupied in her esteem, a prominent position. It is said that the last time she saw, and heard him preach in Virginia, she got happy, and took his hand while in the pulpit preaching, when he remarked that "thirty years had he been shaking the hand of that good sister."

She once met with Dr. J. Hamilton in Selma, and heard him preach; after service she made her way to, and spoke to the Dr. and commenced conversing on religion; rather I suppose in an ecstacy. The Dr. not knowing her asked her who she was; being somewhat absent minded, or being carried off in her thoughts of the sermon he had preached, or the joy of meeting a Methodist preacher, she had forgotten her name, could not recollect it, and after an effort to get at her name, said, "I'm a Methodist, that's enough."

Truly it may be said of her, "Her conversation was in heaven." She died as she lived "full of faith and the Holy Ghost." Much more might be said of the Christian virtues of Aunt Polly, all of which would go to show that the "life she lived she lived by faith in the son of God."

A. C. RAMSEY.

OAK HILL, ALA., Nov. 12, 1856.

DIED—In Rankin Co., Miss., WILLIAM W. RILEY, in his 25th year.

The deceased had secured to himself the friendship of all who knew him. He attended a protracted meeting at Pleasant Grove in this county in the fall of 1855, at which he became concerned on the subject of religion, and then sought a fond place with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. He was shortly afterwards taken with a lingering and painful disease under which he labored until his death. For weeks before his death he was confined to his bed, and after talking with his friends of his departure from life with joy and satisfaction; and early in the morning of the day before his death he called his step mother, (but a mother in all that constitutes a mother) to his bed side and asked her what occasioned those gasps. Was it death? She told him it was; he then raised his eyes, and said, "Thank God, I hope the next will be my last." She remarked to him "that he must not be impatient, but wait the Lord's time." Yes; "but it will be so long before I shall be at rest." Shortly afterwards he called his father to his bed and with a smile, asked him "if this was death." He told him it was. He replied, "so it cannot be, I feel no pain and I am so happy." His father said to him that "it was victory." Yes! "Victory! victory!"

He then bid them farewell, and turning to his wife to whom he had been married a little more than a year, took an affectionate leave of her.

He shortly afterwards closed his eyes and seemed in a quiet sleep, and occasionally spoke of the glories of the upper world. Thus he remained until the next day when he breathed his last.

The last word was the name of Jesus.

Sweetest carol ever sung,
Sweetest note on mortal tongue
Jesus, Jesus, flow along

J. S. C.

DIED—On the 2nd of November, A. D., 1856, MRS. MARY BICKLEY, consort of Samuel Bickley and daughter of Barrock and Elizabeth Snellgrove. Sad and unwelcome is the messenger of death when he visits us in life's brightest hours. Although he is an unwelcome visitor, he is a true friend to those whose hope is in Christ, because he takes from them mortality and gives them immortality—removes them from a darksome vale of sorrows to a city whose gates are not shut at all by night, and where they need not the light of a candle, the moon or the stars, for the Lord God lighteth it. We should thank the Lord that when this tabernacle of the soul is no longer fit for its abode He takes it home where death and decay can never enter, and fashions it a body like His own.

J. N. WILLIAMS.

Minden, La.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

CLOSE TO AN ANGEL.

LET me tell the children who read this column of the Advocate about little Katy Coach. Surely all the children read this column. The Editor takes pains to make it up for them. He thinks, while putting in a piece, how their hearts will be made better by it.

A few Sundays ago I preached at Moreau-st. Church, and went home with a friend, Mr. Brewer, to dinner. Katy met me at the door, told me her name, and said she heard me preach just now. Her father is the captain of a vessel; he and her mother were at the same house. They have three children; but Katy being sickly, they took her a trip over the ocean to see if she would not get well.

"What is your name?"

"My name is Katy Coach."

"Where do you live?"

"In Newburyport, Massachussetts."

How lively she was, and loving! Auburn hair, in ringlets; bright eyes—very bright; fair skin—very fair.

Katy was hard of hearing from a spell of scarlet fever. That made me love her more, because I have a little girl, about the same age, much like her in manners, and afflicted in the same way.

She was very fond of books. She read Sunday-school books. Her infirmity made her a closer reader than otherwise she would have been. Those who do not hear well are not so distracted in attention as others. Besides, they are driven for entertainment to those silent, sweet companions—books.

In a half hour, after acquaintance, Katy was reading to me. She read well. She understood what she went over. It was about the Tabernacle made by Moses, and the Ark, and the things put in it by the command of the Lord.—You can find the substance of it in Exodus—the second book in the Bible. Also about the garments made for the priests, and how Aaron and his sons were clothed with the garments.

When she had finished reading of those things, I said;

"Now let me see if you remember what you have just read to me."

So, taking out my pencil, I made a rude drawing on the blank-leaf of her book, to represent the Tabernacle.

"What place is that?"

"The holy place."

"And that?"

"The most holy, or the holy of holies."

"What was in it?"

"The Ark of God."

Then she told what was in the Ark, and on top of it.

In another division of the Tabernacle Katy told where stood the altar of incense and the table of shew-bread, and how many loaves were on the table, and how often they were changed for fresh ones; and so forth.

I was surprized that she knew so well what she had read.

Then we got to talking about the place—Heaven—represented by the "Holy of Holies."

"How big is it?"

"Big enough to contain all the angels and the good people, and little children."

"Do you think you would go there, if you were to die?"

"I hope I would. The Lord loves me and I love the Lord."

Thinks I to myself—Katy, you'll very soon be there: you are not long for this world. Her eyes sparkled with unnatural brilliancy. She was as merry and chirping as a bird.

I left her at 4 o'clock. Katy kissed me. In thinking of her, as I walked away, I wondered how a child whom I had only known for a few hours, got so deeply into my heart.

Next day Mr. Brewer stept into the office of the Advocate, with grief on his face—

"Katy is dead! Her parents wish you to bury her."

My first thought was, O! how close to an angel, and I didn't know it! Katy is an angel! She was an angel within a few hours after I left her. That evening she was taken with convulsions, and died.

Her mother goes home to the other children, and her father sails away on the wide ocean, leaving the little body in our cemetery. Precious dust! Their hearts are grief-stricken, and, I trust, drawn up to Heaven after their child.—May her sisters be drawn there too. The oldest and wisest lead the way in this world, and the rest follow. But to heaven the youngest oftener goes first.

My thoughts ran on Katy. She described the veil which divided the holy place from the holy of holies with evident delight; thought it was very beautiful. She now has entered within the veil. The curtained glories of the spirit world are all disclosed. How much, at a glance, she sees and knows, that sages of earth have vainly searched after.—With the cherubim that stretched their wings over the golden mercy-seat, she dwells and moves and praises.

We know not when we shall die. The morning may be bright that lights us to the tomb. Why should it not be bright? Death is dreadful to none but those who do not love God.

Pray and live every day, children, as though you might die before night; and when you are near a sweet-tempered child, remember that you may be CLOSE TO AN ANGEL.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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For the accommodation of our friends and the public, we have opened a retail department on the same premises. au30

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JUST OPENED,

A NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING Made on the LATEST STYLES.

At prices as LOW as can be purchased in the city.

LEWIS W. LYONS & Co., 83 Canal st., next to Camp.

nov29 1y

Boys' Clothing.

PER LATE ARRIVALS—JUST RECEIVED,

A large assortment of

YOUTHS', BOYS' & CHILDREN'S

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING—LATEST FASHIONS.

At the Lowest City Prices.

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18 EXCHANGE PLACE, (OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

THOSE desirous of purchasing Coal or Wood, can be supplied at short notice at the

CITY COAL OFFICE,

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Presses, Type, Inks, Paper, Cards and Furnishing of every description.

Second hand Materials bought and sold, and old type taken in exchange for new, at nine cents per pound. au27 1y

N. O. Savings Institution, 141 Canal street,

November 14 1856

The Trustees of this Institution have declared a Dividend in accordance with their By Laws, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum for the six months previous to the 1st inst.

The dividend due each Depositor will be paid in cash, or placed to his credit as a deposit on the 1st of November as may be preferred.

nov22 4t SAM JONES, Jr., Secretary.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has in store, and to arrive the ensuing month the following articles, which he can sell

NORTHERN JOBBING PRICES

adding expense of transportation, viz—

2000 pounds ACID TARTARIC.
500 do do CITRIC.
500 do do ACETIC.
200 ounces do BENZOIC.
5 barrels BALSAM COPAIBA.
5000 pounds BLUE STONE.
25 casks BITINGTON BORAX.
50 barrels CREAM TARTAR—Pure.
1000 pounds CAYENNE PEPPER—African.
1000 do ASSAFŒTIDA—In cans.
10 barrels TAPIOCA.
20 cases SAGO.
50 kegs TAMARINDS.
4 cases GUM MYRRH—Turkey.
300 pounds GUM OPIUM do.
10 barrels GUM CAMPHOR.
10 cases GUM ARABIC—Assorted.
500 pounds POWDERED IPECAC.
1000 do do RHUBARB.
300 do do JALAP.
1000 do BERMUDA ARROWROOT.
1000 do JAMAICA do.
3 casks AMERICAN do.
50 ounces MUSK.
500 pounds NUX VOMICA.
100 ounces OTTO ROSE—Pure.
1 bale COCHINEAL.
500 pounds PERUVIAN BARK—Red.
1000 do do do Yellow.
3 cans OIL BERGAMOT.
4 do OIL ANNISEED.
200 pounds OIL SWEET ALMONDS.
100 do OIL LAVENDER.
3 cans OIL LEMON.
3 do OIL PEPPERMINT.
2 do OIL ROSEMARY.
2 do OIL SASSAFRAS.
2 do OIL WINTERGREEN—Pure.
4 do OIL CINNAMON.
200 pounds OIL CLOVES.
50 barrels LINSEED OIL.
50 do SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
25 do COPAL VARNISH.
5 do COACH do.
5 do DEMAR do.
10 do JAPAN do.
5 do LEATHER do.
20 tons WHITE LEAD—In Oil.
10 do ZINC PAINT—In Oil.
50 barrels ENGLISH VENETIAN RED.
50 do WHITING.
20 do PUTTY.
30 do LAMP BLACK.
25 Kegs RED LEAD.
25 do LITHARGE.
2000 boxes WINDOW GLASS—French & American.
30 barrels TANNERS' OIL.
30 do GLUE.
40 do MADDER.
50 do COPPERAS.
500 dozen GARRETTS' SNUFF.
1000 do BROOMES do.
40 barrels SNUFF—In Bladders.
10 case CALABRIA LIQUORICE.
50 do COOPERS' ISINGLASS.
10 do INDIGO.
50 barrels CASTOR OIL.
50 kegs SALPETRE.
250 do BICARBONATE SODA.
50 barrels EPSOM SALT.
1000 pounds SUGAR LEAD.
10 barrels BLACK LEAD—German.
10 do do do American.
20 cases BRITISH LUSTRE.
50 barrels ALUM.
25 do do Ground.
10 do do JAMAICA GINGER—Root.
1000 pounds do do Powdered.
100 bags RACE GINGER.
10 barrels do do Powdered Pure.
50 gross SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
20 do SODA do.
300 pounds ROCHELLE SALTS.
3 bales LIQUORICE ROOT.
5000 ounces QUININE P. and W.
1000 do do French.
500 do do English.
300 do SULPHATE MORPHINE.
50 do ACETATE do.
20 do MURIATE do.
100 pounds IOD. POTASS—English.
100 do do American.
50 do do French.
300 do CALCOLL—English.
100 do do American.
500 do BLUE MASS—English.
500 do. do American.
300 do CHLOROFORM.
500 ounces NITRATE SILVER.
200 do STRYCHNINE.
100 pounds CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.
30 do CODLIVER OIL.
500 do MERCURIAL OINTMENT.
300 ounces TANNIN.
100 do SALACINE.
100 do SULPHATE CINCHONA.
25 do IODIDE SULPHUR.
100 do do IRON.
30 pounds RESUBLIMED IODINE.
25 do IRON BY HYDROGEN.
100 do TARTAR EMETIC.
100 reams SANDPAPER—Assorted.
500 do LETTER do do.
500 do CAP do do.
1000 do DRUGGISTS' WRAPPING PAPER—Assorted.
500 dozen WRITING INK.
500 gross MATCHES—Assorted.
1000 boxes LEMON SYRUP.
100 gross SUGAR LEMONS.
10 cases WHITE WAX.
25 bags CURTMA—Light.
25 do do FLAXSEED.
25 do do Ground.
10 do MACADOY SNUFF—In Jars.

IN ADDITION

A large and complete stock of Druggists' Glassware, of the most approved styles.

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PERFUMERY.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, from the best manufactories of England, France and America.
PAINT, TOOTH, HAIR and NAIL BRUSHES.

And all articles belonging to the Drug Business.

PURE WINES AND BRANDIES.

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n22, 6m

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HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE

FOR DECEMBER.

CONTENTS.—SUNNYSIDE; THE HOME OF WASHINGTON IRVING. Illustrated by twenty seven engravings.
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HOW IT HAPPENED.
HOW TO KEEP WELL.
THE OLD MAN'S STORY.
THE VIRGINIA EDITOR.
THE SHELL AND THE PEARL.
A PRINCE OF INTRIGUE.
THE CRYSTAL BELL.
THE FALL OF ISLAM.
SOWING IN TEARS.
LITTLE DORRIT. By Charles Dickens. Illustrations—Mr. Sparkler under a reverse of Circumstances. Instinct stronger than Training.
Chapter XLI. Something Wrong Somewhere.
Chapter XLII. Something Right Somewhere.
Chapter XLIII. Prunes and Prism.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
Books of the Month.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
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THE subscribers, at their long established and enlarged Foundry, keep constantly on hand and manufacture upon all improved methods, a large assortment of the most superior BELLS of all descriptions, suitable for fire alarms, churches, academies, factories, steamboats, plantations, etc., mounted with their ROTATING YOKES, and other improved hangings, which ensure the safety of the Bell, with ease and efficiency in ringing. Warrantees given of tone and durability. For full particulars as to chimes, keys, weights, etc., apply for circular to

A. MENEELY'S SONS,
West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y.

ap28 1y*

It is Not a Dye!

GREY HAIRED. Bald or persons afflicted with diseases of the hair or scalp, read the following, and judge of Mrs. S. A. Alley's worth to their fellow-creatures:

Rev. M. S. Thatch, (90 years of age) Patcher, Chenango county, N. Y. "My hair is now restored to its natural color and ceases to fall."

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Rev. B. Clapp, son, Chicago, Ill. "I can add my testimony and recommend it to my friends."

Rev. R. T. Wood, Middletown, N. Y. "My own hair has greatly thickened, and also that of one of my family, who was becoming bald, etc."

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Rev. A. Frink, Silver Creek, N. Y. "It has produced good effect on my hair, and I can and have recommended it."

Rev. Joseph McKee, Pastor of West D. R. Church, N. Y. recommends it.

Rev. D. Morris, Cross River, N. Y., also, and

Mrs. Rev. H. A. Pratt, Hamilton, N. Y.

We might swell the list but if the above fail to convince—try it!

Sold by all the principal merchants in the United States, Cuba and Canada.

Wholesale and retail depot, 355 Broom-street, N. Y. City.

Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this, on which they make more profit, if so, write to depot for circular and information.

St. Louis, Wholesale and Retail, KEITH & WOODS, at Manufacturers prices to the trade. For Wholesale write to depot for terms, etc. 355 Broome-street N. Y. oc28

The Poetry of Physic.

AYER'S PILLS glide, sugar-shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is there, and tells with giant force on the very foundations of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not wear their dispensers if they knew they could be cured for 25 cents. Try Ayer's Pills, and you know it.

Purify the blood and disease will be starved out.

Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.

Take the best of all purgatives and scrofula, indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sickness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Derangements of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, all derangements and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure—suffer no more—the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

That AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is the best medicine for a Cough, is known to the whole world, and that AYER'S PILLS are the best of all Pills, is known to those who have used them.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by every respectable druggist in the United States.

aug30-3m J. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents.

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CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa., will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dispepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach. Such as

Constipation,
Inward Piles,
Fullness of Blood to the Head,
Acidity of the stomach,
Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food,
Fullness or Weight in the stomach,
Sour Eructations,
Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach,
Swimming of the Head,
Hurried and Difficult Breathing,
Fluttering of the Heart,
Choaking or Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture,
Dimness of Vision,
Dots or Webs before the sight,
Fever and Dull Pain in the Head,
Deficiency in Perspiration,
Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes,
Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc.,
Sudden Flushes of Heat,
Burning in the Flesh,
Constant Imagining of Evil,
and
Great Depression of Spirits, etc.

The proprietor in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the most utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

In the news and untried article, but one that has stood the test of ten years' trial, before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor by the most prominent and well-known physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and the careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of agents of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 96 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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The German Bitters superior to all preparations now in use.

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Dear Sir—I feel bound to express my gratification to you for the incalculable benefit I have derived from the use of two bottles of your German Bitters. I have found them to be all you recommended them to be, and cheerfully recommend them to the public as a safe and sure remedy for the diseases they are intended for, and superior to all other preparations now in use.

Very respectfully yours, H. OPPENHEIMER.

THE BITTERS ALL THEY ARE REPRESENTED TO ABE.

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Dear Sir—I have used your German Bitters, and find them all they are represented to be, and cheerfully recommend them to the public as an excellent medicine.

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"Your German Bitters is a very valuable medicine. I have disposed of all I have received of you, and wish a new supply immediately."

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Your Bitters give general satisfaction to all who have used them.

Your should bear in mind that these Bitters are entirely vegetable, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases.

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J. WRIGHT & CO.,
aug23 1y New Orleans.

The Great Remedy

FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS, AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS is

Dr. T. McGowans Essence of Tar,

which has never been known to fail in over 10,000 cases. It is the only medicine that is known to have complete control over Diarrhœa, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, etc., and Coughs in Consumption, Cold Bronchitis, Typhoid Pneumonia, etc.

Many hundreds of Certificates from physicians, planters, lawyers, ministers, and others who have used it, could be given, showing what wonderful cures it has effected, constituting a new era in medicine. Thousands will bail it as one of the greatest blessings of the age.

It is prepared by a scientific physician Dr. H. S. HUGHES of Memphis, Tenn., and for sale by

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A. M. TEMPLET, Donaldsonville and
J. D. HARPER & SON, Bayou Sara.

Agents wanted in all parts of the United States. je16 1y

The Great South American Tar Liniment.

A NEW DISCOVERY, superior for the cure of Inflammations, Bruises, Sprains, Wounds, Burns, Tetter, sore Breast, Diseases of the Head and Skin, Sweeny, Scratches, etc. And sure cure for a Vermin-fuge that it will even destroy Tape Worm. Imported and prepared for use by Dr. H. S. HUGHES Druggist Memphis, Tennessee, and for sale by

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WINER'S CANADIAN VERMIFUGE has properties both to expel and destroy worms of all kinds from the alimentary canal, and give new tone and vigor to the stomach and bowels, improves the general health, and refreshes and purifies the whole system. The cures it effects are permanent. Be particular and remember the name. Winer's Canadian Vermifuge. This is the only article that can be depended on. For sale in New Orleans wholesale and retail by

J. WRIGHT & CO.

Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street sole proprietors.

Sold by all the Druggists. nov29 1y

15,000 Acres of Land for Sale.

THE lands are situated in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, and are what is known as the "Prairie Grant." They are of the richest quality of alluvial soil, unsurpassed in fertility by any lands in the south, and fully capable of producing from one and a half to two bales, or fifty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre. They lie near the Ouachita and Mississippi rivers, and are traversed by the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, now in course of construction, and lead-ing to a rapid completion. A portion of these lands are highly improved and in a flourishing state of cultivation, the country in which they lie is very healthy, the water is excellent and abundant, and altogether they will be found to possess great advantages, and present inducements to purchasers than any lands now offered for sale in the Southern country. They will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, and on the most favorable terms. Titles perfect.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, either personally at the residence in Prairie Jefferson, Morehouse parish, or by letter addressed to Point Jefferson, Morehouse parish, Louisiana. [jan12 1y] JAMES H. BRIGHAM.

SAW AND CORN MILLS.

PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

WITH

Norcross' "Improved Rocker Boxes,"

AND

"IMPROVED HEAD BLOCKS."

The subscribers is now prepared to offer to the public Circular Saw Mills, (usually called Rigs,) with all their recent improvements since their first appearance. The Rig, now offered are made about one third stronger than those heretofore in use, and the Head Blocks by Price supposed combinations they do, all the improvements and the additional strength both on the carriage and head-work, are considered the best Millwright offered. Engines and Horse Powers suitable for these mills are furnished when required.

Norcross' Patent rollers is in our opinion the saw so fitted it can have a lateral vibrationary and, when thrown out of line, will recover itself by the retention of the dividing teeth, and the arrangement of the parts by which it is so framed while, at the same time the saw has no lateral play in its bearings and is made to fit close with the boulders to prevent the oil from getting out, while in operation. A number of great improvements when the motion is rapid as in circular saws.

Lee & Pearson's Patent counsel in enabling one man to move the log on the ways with ease and with the greatest accuracy, thereby saving one man's time and making faster work than mills with the usual new Head Blocks.

CLASS I.—HORSE POWER MILLS.

Including Power complete.

Mill and Horse Power	with Saw.	To it Carriage of	$520 00
do do do	42 do	do	530 00
do do do	44 do	do	540 00
do do do	46 do	do	550 00
do do do	48 do	do	560 00
do do do	50 do	do	570 00

CLASS II.—STEAM OR WATER POWER MILLS.

Without Power, complete up to Main Belt—with Screw Head Blocks.

Mill with 18 in Saw	Carriages 25 ft long		$385 00
do do 60	do	do	395 00
do do 52	do	do	415 00
do do 54	do	do	435 00
do do 56	do	do	455 00
do do 58	do	do	505 00
do do 60	do	do	525 00
do do 62	do	do	545 00
do do 64	do	do	565 00

CLASS III.—POWER MILLS.

With Improved Cut-Iron Double Setting Ratchet Head Blocks, complete up to Main Belt.

Mill with 18 in Saw	Carriages 25 ft long		$410 00
do do 50	do	do	430 00
do do 52	do	do	450 00
do do 54	do	do	470 00
do do 56	do	do	490 00
do do 58	do	do	510 00
do do 60	do	do	530 00
do do 62	do	do	550 00
do do 64	do	do	570 00
do do 66	do	do	590 00
do do 68	do	do	610 00
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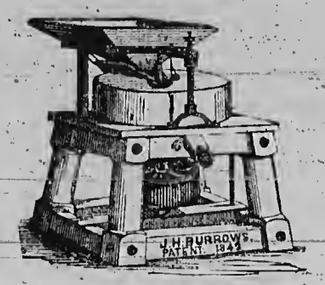

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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For the N. O. C. Advocate.

WEAR YOUR BEARDS.

MR. EDITOR—I was gratified in the perusal of the article of your correspondent "L." on Shaving, and will crave a corner of your paper for a short communication on the same subject.

It seems, from the prohibitory command of the Scriptures, that attempts at shaving were practised by the heathens in the time of Moses, for then the Lord commanded the Israelites not only to refrain from marking their flesh, but that they "should not mar the corners of their beard." Even the smallest corner was not to be touched.

Especially was this observed by all the pious Jews, and we find that when David's ambassadors to a foreign prince returned dishonored (i. e. shaved), he commanded them to tarry in Jericho till their beards be grown.

Every pious Nazarite permitted his beard to grow to its full size, whilst others cut or trimmed it to a comfortable length. Hence we find that Absalom polled his hair or beard once a year.

If it be objected that Joseph is said to have shaved once, we answer that it was merely trimming the beard to prevent it becoming a burden or an inconvenience, for he had then been in prison two years, and it doubtless needed cutting; and this is certainly our Scriptural duty—not to permit it to fall over our bosom no more than we allow our hair to cover our shoulders. In other words we should cut or trim the beard, but never shave it.

The beard is the distinguishing mark of the sex; it adorns, protects and ennobles man, and gives a beautiful variety to the human face; and while I dislike imperials, moustaches and whiskers, and consider them but "marrings," I hold that a full beard is dignified, graceful, and becoming.

Nor need we confine ourselves to the Old Testament, and reason for proof and arguments to wear beards. Jesus and his Apostles set us the noble example by wearing theirs; and the primitive Christians and their successors disclaimed the barbarous innovation of shaving—so much so, that one of the early fathers declares "that shaving is *blasphemy* against the face."

A number of years ago I was expressing my views on this subject, and while I defended Nature's noble gift for the face, all ridiculed, but one. He was a gentleman of fine taste and acquirements who spoke as follows:

"I agree with you, sir, on the propriety of wearing beards. After I graduated my father sent me off to see the world. After several years spent in the East I took a steamer amid the flowing beards of the Orientals, and when I landed at Venice and saw shaved men, I was heartily disgusted at the silly practices of my own people."

Hoping that we shall all soon return to patriarchal, Apostolic and primitive customs, and be governed in this matter again by Scripture, reason and common sense, I am, &c.,

VINDEX.

Covenant of Salt.

"And every oblation of thy meat offerings shalt thou season with salt; *neither shalt thou suffer the salt of the covenant of thy God to be lacking* from thy meat offering; with all thine offering thou shalt offer salt." Lev. 2: 13.

"*It is a covenant of salt forever before the Lord, unto thee,* and to thy seed after thee." Num. 18: 19.

"Ought ye not to know that the Lord God of Israel gave the kingdom over Israel to Daniel for ever, even to him and to his sons, *by a covenant of salt?*" 2 Carnuicle 13: 5.

An anecdote is related of Mr. Layard illustrative of this idea of using salt in a covenant, when he was passing from Bokhara, in the Upper Province of India, to the site of Ancient Nineveh. It is said that,

"On his journey down to Assyria, he had to pass through the territories of the hostile Khan, who had already taken the lives of several Englishmen, and was trying to get hold of our traveler, now roaming through his dominions. Mr. Layard knew this; and one day, while drawing near his enemies, he waited till the hour of *tiffin*, when they were in their tents at the forenoon meal, when putting spurs to his horse, he dashed into the midst of the hostile encampment, rushed into the chief's tent, and plunged his hand into a bowl of salt, which he immediately put into his mouth, exclaiming,

"Now I am safe!'

"Well," said the chief, "you ARE SAFE.'

"He admired the boldness and dexterity of the Englishman, but, above all, the faith thus reposed in the covenant of salt. Having tasted the chief's salt, he had now a claim, not only on his hospitality, but on his protection, and he was safely escorted on his way to the scene of his future discoveries."

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

Honor, then, to whom honor is due. We call upon the Church to recognize all the noble deeds and lovely traits that humanity displays. We call upon her to concede their existence, not grudgingly, and with suspicion, but cordially and thankfully, as the providence of God, and the benefit of man. We summon nature's noblemen to look upon his own virtues, and take their fullest gauge. We will exult in his princely honors. He shall feel that we at least are willing to take his virtues for what they are.

If then, with a filial reverence and sorrow, we should express to the amiable and honored moralist, a fear in his behalf, we have a claim upon him for a manly candor and a generous forbearance, as he has a claim on us for careful consideration of his dearest honors. We shall not blame him in that he shrinks from the sense of shame; nor will we attribute this to the depravity which we lament. Self-respect is not pride; and humility, even in its Scriptural spirituality, implies no insensibility to the degradation of moral pollution, nor a tame and apathetic submission to the charge of vileness. Humility, indeed, is willing to abide wherever the will of God may place us; but, conscious that moral depravity is not of his appointment; but a desecration of his purposes, humility can but feel the brand of guilt an insult if it be false, and a bitter humiliation if it be true. God, who made us in His image, has his own felicity in conscious holiness, and seeks a "hallowed name;" and that deep sense of the worth and glory of moral excellence, is the essential mould in which every virtue is to be cast—the base and socket, from which every column of moral beauty rears its majestic form. It is not all of pride, therefore, that a generous spirit should shrink from the consciousness of sin, or struggle against the conviction of his guilt: it is the voice of his indestructible nature, against the sin itself. And he who has no sympathy with that unwilling and astonished soul; he who can lightly avow his own depravity, or affix the stigma on a fellow-man—he has never yet been made to realize the "shamefulness of sin," nor felt how godlike is God's image.

Yet, humiliating as is the consciousness of debased affections, there is still that which amid the wreck has somewhat of dignity, and whose loss were a deeper degradation still. Whatsoever we are, and whatever may await us, we need not be *deceived* as to our character or our fate, and add to the guilt of a transgressor the imbecility of a dupe. A manly spirit, even where ignorance is bliss, will choose the woe of knowledge. That is indeed a pitiable weakness, which fears, to face reality, and yields itself to be cajoled by a lie. Cowardice, as the strained vessel plunges like a dying monster, may break into the spirit-room, and drown all sense of danger in blank stupor, or in maniac exhilaration; but Manliness and Reason stand upon the bow, and watch the nearing breakers on the reef of doom. It was a splendid dignity which graced the Roman senate, when, as the barbaric hordes entered the very gates of the eternal city, the conscript fathers, smitten by no panic of useless flight, and roused to no frenzy of vain resistance, listened in calm silence in their curule chairs to the roar of approaching vengeance, and struck Destruction as it burst into the Capitol, with momentary awe. If the weak and the ignorant brand us, we may let it pass unheeded in our conscious worth. But if an oracle that cannot err denounce our doom, let us not stop our ears, nor resent the threatening. Let us hear it all, and weigh each separate charge, and make our strongest plea, and yield our hopes of refuge calmly, if we must, and realize each coming woe, and meet it at least unsurprized. We need not lose all manliness, though godliness be gone. Let us be honest with ourselves; let us know the truth, even though the searching light reveal every virtue and affection of the soul prostrate in the dust, and Jerusalem "become a heap," and the abomination of desolation stand in the holy place forever! Much more: let us know the worst, and feel it, when amid the lingering echoes of the prophecy that blasted, a voice of promise whispers of returning grace, and a rebuilded glory.—*National Goodness, (Mercein)*

Old Age.

The neglected portion of the great American family is old age, we are sorry to say, not that we as, a nation, are disrespectful to the old, or that they are denied or grudged anything. We perform the negative duty to them by avoiding all which shall occasion to them offence or deprivation, but we do not perform the duty of assiduously seeing that they occupy, always and only, the places of honor and prominence; nor, more particularly do we study to contrive, unthingly and affectionately, how to comfort, cheer, strengthen and recuperate them. The old man in one house may have his chair in the drawing-room, and his place at the table, and be listened to when he speaks, and obeyed when he commands. But in another house he will have his easy-chair cushioned and pillowed, and his arm-chair at the table, and the cook will be busied most with what will newly nourish or refresh his most delicate appetite; while all listen first to his words, and address conversation to him as a centre, and eagerly seek for his commands as an authority. This (we assure the reader, from our own well-weighed observation in both countries) is a fair picture between age in America and old age in England. We have been sad to admit this to the commenting traveler. It is an unconscious fault in our country, an oversight of our life too busy, our attention too overtasked, and our plans of home and pleasure too unsettled and immature, but the feeling for the better things is in use, and time will bring this feeling into action.—*N. Y. Willis.*

The Loss of a Wife.

No man but one who has been called upon to mourn the loss of a dear and beloved companion, can fully appreciate the beauty and truthfulness of the following article, which we copy from an exchange:

"In comparison with the loss of a wife all other bereavements are trifling. The wife! she who fills so large a space in the domestic heaven; she who busied herself so unwearedly for the precious ones around her: bitter, bitter is the tear that falls upon her cold clay! You stand beside her coffin and think of the past. It seems an amber-colored pathway, where the sun shone on beautiful flowers, and the stars hung glittering over head. Pain would the soul linger there—no thorns are remembered save those your hands may unwillingly have planted. Her noble, tender heart lies open to your inmost sight. You think of her now as all gentleness, all beauty, all purity. But she is dead! The dear head that has lain upon your bosom rests in the still darkness upon a pillow of clay. The hands that have ministered so untiringly are folded, white and cold, beneath the gloomy portals. The heart whose every beat measured an eternity of love lies under your feet. The flowers she lent over in smiles bend now above her in tears, shaking the dew from their petals, that the virdue around her may be kept green and beautiful."

Frightful Death by a Lion.

On Friday morning, the 13th of June, several wagons, forming part of the second division of the commander, left Mod River Dorp for the lager at Marjko. They rode the first evening as far as Rict Sprnit, a noted place for lions. Mr. Phillip VanColler and his brother wishing to proceed, inspanned their wagons about midnight, although they were strongly advised by their companions not to ride before morning. They had scarcely ridden an hour when the oxen were suddenly frightened. Phillip Van Coller jumped off his wagon and endeavored to turn them, but not succeeding in doing so, sprang upon the wagon trap, from which he must have been immediately dragged by a large lion with such force as to break one of the trap rims. He was heard to cry out for help twice, but in the confusion of the moment, was not missed, his brother Adolphe being busy at the time on horseback, endeavoring to stop the oxen, which were going at a fearful rate through the field. With much difficulty he succeeded in doing so, and then returned to look for his missing brother, whose body he found about daybreak, and the lion crouching about twelve yards from it. With a feeling of desperation he levelled his gun and fired at the animal. The aim was good, and as the ball passed right through its head, it fell down on the spot. On coming nearer to his brother's body, the poor man was sadly shocked at its mutilated condition, the lion having carried it a long distance, and then devoured the greater portion. The remains were hastily conveyed to town and upwards of eighty persons attended the funeral. Poor Phillip VanColler leaves a widow and several children to deplore their loss and his melancholy end.

P. S.—We have since learnt that, previous to the oxen becoming frightened, the lion first attacked, without any provocation, Adolphe Van Coller and three other men who were riding on horseback some distance in front of the wagon. Having, unfortunately, no guns with them, they jumped off their horses and stood between them and the lion. The lion, however, appeared more anxious to attack them than the horses, on which they shouted and threw their hats at him, and, afterwards fired the grass, when he left them and went to the wagon. The surrounding country being all occupied, the lions appear to have concentrated themselves at this spot, where they are extremely bold!—*Cape of Good Hope paper, June 23.*

One-Tenth of a Second From Death.

It will be remembered that the Rev. Mr. Sellwood, of the Episcopal Church, missionary to Oregon, was in the Panama massacre, and reported among the dead. In a letter just received from him, he says that he received four wounds, and is disfigured for life. His narrow escape from death is thus described:

After I had recovered, and previous to leaving the Hospital, one of my medical attendants said to me; "I look upon your escape as a miracle; that the ball passed so near the heart, that it must have passed at the instant of its contraction, for if it had passed at its expansion, you must have been killed: Just one-tenth of a second made all the difference in your case between life and death."

THE GOOD OF ILL FORTUNE.—Franklin used to say, to be thrown upon one's resources is to be cast in the very lap of fortune; for our faculties then undergo a development and display an energy of which they were previously unsusceptible.

God will bless your endeavors, not your idleness.—*Bridges.*

CITY AGAINST COUNTRY.

The removal of Dr. Neville from the parish of St. Thomas, in New York, to that of St. Thomas, Taunton, is one which we cannot pass by with an ordinary notice. At a period when most clergymen, if not seeking, are really responding to calls to metropolitan fields, this eminent minister, with pulpit and pastoral gifts which have been rarely surpassed, leaves, in the meridian of his strength, a commanding city parish, where his popularity is at its height, and retires to the same village congregation in which, years back, his ministerial labors began. The sight is a rare one, when contrasted with the usual tendency of clerical migrations. And it is one which for this very reason we are glad to pause one moment to consider.

There is, we cannot but help thinking, an entirely false view now prevalent among the clergy as to the comparative usefulness of a city and of rural or semi-rural parishes. To what an extent preferences for the city over the country exists, is manifest from the way in which the clergy lists of all our large cities are crowded, as well as from the fact, to which such an instance as we now record is almost the sole exception, that the movement to the metropolis is considered a sort of promotion, which few or none can be found to resist. Now it is just because we think it *not* to be a promotion, that we bring the subject now before our readers.

If the observations be correct of those who watch from inside—from the pew rather than from the pulpit—there is no post which a clergyman should more reluctantly assume than the rectorship of what is called a fashionable city congregation. Unless a man possesses tact the most discriminating, genius the most unquestioned, devotion to the cause of Christ the most single, and courage the most indomitable, he will be crushed by that hard and remorseless wordliness which in such congregations is so rife. For congregations of this class too often unite together, not that they should be preached to faithfully, but that they should not. They are formed, at least in part, of families who in passing to a new and commanding part of the city feel that to an imposing house, and to splendid furniture, a pew in an Episcopal Church is an essential accompaniment. In this pew they are just as unwilling to be disturbed by a rude knock at the conscience as in their mansions they are by what they consider vulgar acquaintances at the front door. They think of being religious in the future; at present their main aim is to be comfortable and genteel. Hence, they have always a shield of one kind or another lifted to ward off the darts which the minister is aiming at them from the pulpit. One of these shields is a frivolous dislike to his person. Little peculiarities are seized upon and magnified so as to give an excuse for resolutely shutting to him the ear. Then, if he be faithful, a party cry may be raised against his doctrine. Or, what is much more common, he is resisted with a dull and easy indifference which interposes its adipose layers in the way of the javelin of conscience to such an extent as to keep it from ever reaching the vitals.

Now, how does this affect the minister? Obviously it greatly deadens and chills him. Sometimes he himself becomes affected by the same contagion, and is in his turn afraid that he may be trying to convert the people too hurriedly. His evangelization becomes curvilineal, not direct. Gradually, he himself becomes alarmed at Calvinism, or Methodism, or Revivalism, or whatever may be the particular form of earnestness to which he may be constitutionally the most opposed. And in the end, the ice inside the refrigerator becomes as solid as the ice without.

There are other difficulties which are incidental to the constitution of large city rectorship which we cannot here pass over. One of these is committeeships. The man who has enough legitimate duty to absorb twice his time, is called off to preside at this Society or that, and to serve on half a dozen committees on subjects secular and political. The result is that the pastoral office is extinguished, because there is no time for its discharge. Powerful orators the metropolitan rectors may indeed be, but it becomes out of their power to obtain that hold on their people which pastoral intimacy alone can give. The consequence is that in a few years, when his pulpit powers decay, the minister who thus loses the pastor in the preacher is cast away by his people. There are few sights more melancholy than that of the city minister whose elocution is waning, or whose style once popular, has lost those charms which are required to retain the attention of the volatile. And there are few contrasts more impressive than that between the declining years of such a man, and those of him whose life, in less artificial states of society, has been devoted to the nurture of a flock that has gone along with him through his ministerial life—whose members he may have baptised in infancy, blessed in marriage, or followed to the grave. And when old age comes, those to whom he has been faithful are faithful to him; love, spent on them individually is not lost but is returned; and when at last he goes to his own grave, he is followed as a dear father, and not as an alien and stranger.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

Men may blush to hear what they were not ashamed to act.

Men take less care of their conscience than their reputation.

Moderation is commonly firm, and firmness is commonly successful.

Effectual Preaching.

We received the following from a distinguished minister, and commend it most sincerely to the attention of all ministers, but especially those who are trembled with anxiety in regard to the success of their pulpit labors:

"In preparing for the pulpit I have sometimes desired that my sermon should be a good one, rather than that it should bring sinners to Christ; and have labored more to give it this quality than I have prayed for the Divine blessing to give it success. I must avoid this error, for without God's grace what will human efforts avail towards saving souls?

"I now see that I have relied too much on the simple power of truth to convert sinners, and too little on the influences of the Holy Spirit to give effect to that truth; hence my sermons have often been addressed to the intellect, rather than the heart. It has followed that I have not expected nor enjoyed the presence of that Spirit in the act of preaching. What is Divine truth but 'the sword of the Spirit?' In preaching I have not generally looked for immediate results in the way of conversions, but have endeavored to satisfy myself that I was sowing seed that, at some time, would produce a harvest; but if God is always willing to save sinners, and if the preaching of the Gospel is his chosen instrument for this purpose, why might I not always have looked for immediate results?

"When I had done what I could, both in my study and in my pulpit, I have not been, as I now think, anxious as I should to see the fruits of my preaching; and, therefore, have not followed my public labors with much earnest closet prayer. I must avoid this error. How can I expect God to give me success if I do not ask it?"

Non-Suiting a Creditor.

There was a lawyer in Cape Cod, a long time ago, a man well to do in the world, and, what was surprising, averse to incur litigation. One day a client came to him in a violent rage.

"Look a here, Squire," said he, "that shoemaker down to the Pigeon Grove has gone and sued me for the money for a pair of boots I owed him."

"Did the boots suit you?"

"Oh yes."

"Well, then, you owe him the money honestly."

"Course."

"Well, why don't you pay him?"

"Why, cause the anold went and sued me, and I want to keep him out of his money if I kin."

"It will cost you something."

"I don't care for that. How much do you want to go on with?"

"Oh, ten dollars will do."

"Is that all? Well here's an X, to go ahead," and the client went off very well satisfied with the beginning.

"Our lawyer next called on the shoemaker, and asked him what he meant by instituting legal proceedings against M.

"Why," said he, "I knew he was able to pay, and I was determined to make him. That's the long and the short of it."

"Well," said the lawyer, "he's always been a good customer to you; I think you acted too hastily. There's a trifle to pay on account of your proceedings, but I think you had better take these five dollars and call it square."

"Certainly, Squire, if you say so, and glad to get it," was the answer.

So the lawyer forked over the V and kept the other. In a few days his client came along and asked him how he got on with his case.

"Rapidly," cried the lawyer; "we've nonsuited him! He'll never trouble you."

"*You don't say so!* that's great! I'd rather gin fifty dollars than had him got the money for them boots!"

Action of Sugar upon the Teeth.

The Charleston (South Carolina) *Medical Journal* states that M. Latez, in the course of his investigations on the teeth, arrived at the following conclusions:

"*First.* Refined sugar, from either cane or beets, is injurious to healthy teeth, either by immediate contact with these organs or by the gas developed, owing to its stoppage in the stomach.

"*Second.* If a tooth is macerated in a saturated solution of sugar, it is so much altered in the chemical composition that it becomes gelatinous, and its enamel opaque, spongy, and easily broken.

"*Third.* This modification is due, not to free acid, but to a tendency of sugar to combine with the calcareous basis of the tooth.

The foregoing conclusions are correct, and candies and condiments should be avoided. They should be kept from children especially. It is well known that maple sugar renders the teeth tender and sensitive.—*Scientific American.*

A WITTY PLAYER.—A celebrated comedian arranged with his grocer, one Berry, to pay him quarterly; but the grocer sent in his account long before the quarter was due. The comedian, in great wrath, called upon the grocer, and, laboring under the impression that his credit was doubted, said: "I say, here's a pretty mul, Berry; you have sent in your bill, Berry, before it was due, Berry. Your father, the elder Berry, would not have been such a goose, Berry; but you need not look black, Berry, for I don't care a straw, Berry, and I shan't pay you till Christmas, Berry."—*Anglo-Saxon*

From the London Record.

THE SIN OF COVETOUSNESS.

MR. EDITOR.—I have long been of opinion that the sin of covetousness is, in point of Christian morals, generally overlooked by preachers, of all classes.

There is no one of our Lord's injunctions which speaks in a plainer or more explicit tone than this: "*Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth; * * but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven.*" I have heard hundreds of sermons from preachers of the gospel upon other sayings of our Lord, but I never heard a single discourse upon this. By this general silence I learn that, in the opinion of Christian ministers generally, this particular injunction of our Lord, among the English people, is not needed. Some passing allusion, or brief reference to it, I have occasionally heard, but coupled with such explanations and qualifications as went to show that our Lord did not really mean what his words seem to imply.

The apostles followed their Master.—Paul, in all his epistles, denounces covetousness as a kindred sin to uncleanness or idolatry. John, Peter, and James, all use the strongest language. "Filthy lucre" is a common expression with them. The abhorrence which they seem to feel is a feeling which is very rarely met with among modern Christians.—Yet, if we saw things in the light of heaven, we should feel the same disgust at this "filth" as they did, "hating even the garment spotted by the flesh."

The apostles never wrote an epistle without denouncing covetousness.—When do we hear like denunciations now? I mean not that every preacher, under all circumstances, should denounce the love of money. In some congregations, cautions against petty dishonesties would be more in place; but among prosperous people continual warnings against the love of money are needed. When do we hear such? In my whole life I have never heard one faithful sermon of this kind!

One of your correspondents seems to imagine that the accumulation of money is a good thing. But our Lord teaches it is a bad thing—an unwise thing—a foolish thing. He explains to us that it is not prudent. Treasures laid up on earth are in an insecure place; they cannot be safely kept. Lay them up in heaven, he counsels, for there they will be safe.

How constantly do we see this warning realized! Thirty years ago I had a neighbor who, in his last annual inventory, summed up his possessions to a total of $3,750,000. He felicitated himself on his wealth; and when he died his neighbors admired the pile of gold which he had left behind.

Where is it now? Three connexions divided it among them. Two of these have already failed in business, and of them disgracefully. The third is still in good circumstances, but the problem of success is yet to be solved, and, in one respect, it is still very doubtful.—But half a million out of the three-quarters has been already lost.

On the other hand, had a Christian man laid out in faith, $3,000,000 of it on Christian objects, what a treasure in heaven might he have laid up!

There was a world of practical wisdom in the epitaph which one of old wrote for himself:

"What I *gave*, that I *have*:
What I *spent*, that I *had*:
What I *left*, that I *lost*."

Surely, this is the practical truth, which Satan strives to prevent us from seeing. If God has given me the means, I may take a journey to the Lakes, or to Switzerland, and may improve my health, delight my eyes, and gain profitable knowledge and some devotional meditation. I can look back on $100 or $150 so spent as not unwisely employed. Still better, if $300 has been given to employ a city missionary, or to educate six poor Hindoos. Here the bread cast upon the waters may be found after many days. "What I spent, that I had: what I gave, that I have."

But what if the $150 or the $300 has been invested? What if the treasure has been laid up on earth, contrary to our Lord's advice? Why, then, a day will come in which I must lose it.

The wisdom of the children of this world is great, up to a certain point.—But, at that point, it becomes the greatest folly. Few men, if any, will deny that this life is a journey; that we occupy the body as a vessel, which is carrying us to a land where we shall dwell forever. Yet, if this be so, what sort of conduct is it, in beings calling themselves rational, to collect together a heap of treasure, in or about the vessel, knowing that when they land they must leave their hoard behind; and to take no care to send any treasure before them into that land in which they are going to live. Supposing, as we must suppose, that souls are conscious after the death of the body—what must be the feelings of that man whose whole soul has been wrapped up in his hoards for fifty or sixty years, and who suddenly finds, as he steps out of the vessel on the shores of the eternal world, that he is penniless; for that treasure, which he has spent a life in accumulating, has been left behind! The vessel has sailed away, his treasure was in it, and he stands upon the shore of that land where he must dwell for ever, without a single farthing! "What I left that I lost!"

No, our Lord's counsel was not merely figurative, or romantic, or exaggerated. It was plain, sound common sense. And so men regard it in worldly things. If a man has determined to dwell for the rest of his life in Australia, he remits, before he starts, the bulk of his property to that country, in order that when he reaches it he may find house and home and substance ready for him. Our Lord plainly teaches those who have wealth to take a similar course. "Make to yourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, that when ye fail, they may receive you into everlasting habitations." YOURS, SIR, &c., PRUDENS.

The Zulu Women.

An African correspondent says—"The labor of digging, planting, harvesting, getting fire-wood, drawing water, grinding, cooking, care of the children, indeed, all the hardest of the work among the Zulus, is performed by the women. The men build the huts and fences, milk and take care of the cows, watch the gardens, and drive away the birds and wild pigs, hunt, lounge, and drink beer, and this is pretty much the extent of their employment; but the degraded women work from morning till night, and if one of them shows any symptoms of laziness, she is sure of a beating from her unmerciful husband, who gives as a reason for his conduct, 'I paid too many cows for you to let you remain idle; you shall work and pay me by your labor all which I paid for you.' I have often seen a native woman digging without cessation from morning till night with her heavy pick (native hoe) in the hard hillside, having an infant suspended in a leather sack on her back; and after her day's work, she would return home with a large bundle of fire-wood on her back. It is no uncommon sight to see a company of native women going into Pietermaritzburg, or D'Urban, from their Kraals in the country, distant thirty miles, each carrying on their head a basket of Indian corn, holding little less than a bushel. A man, usually the husband, leads this company, gives orders when to rest and when to march, carrying himself only his shield and spears; and when they reach the market, he greedily takes the money, with which he pays the government tax, or buys cows, and with them augments the number of his wives. The Zulu women are so severely beaten for laziness and unfaithfulness to their husbands that they run away and attach themselves to other men at a great distance. But if they are found they are most cruelly treated.

Writing for Newspapers.

The columns of a Newspaper present to the well qualified writer, one of the finest fields for usefulness; a field to enter which, should be a matter of intense desire. To write well for a newspaper, however, is no easy task. But very few can do it. It requires knowledge, judgement, taste and practice.—The American Presbyterian speaks thus on the subject:

"As a general rule, short pieces are best liked. A gentleman in a bank once told us when we asked him to subscribe for a certain Quarterly Review, 'Read a Review—why I never read anything longer than a telegraphic dispatch!—But I will take it and send it to my brother, who is a minister in the country.' The public like a short article when it is a condonsation.

"This introduces a second idea. An article to be printed should absolutely have something in it. If professed argument, it should be conclusive; if pathetic, it should moisten the eyes; if an anecdote, it should have a sharp point; if philosophy, it should go to the primitive race; if practical, it should go like an arrow to its work; if spiritual, it should awe the soul that reads it.

"A good newspaper style is not as easy as it seems. Its Scylla lies on the side of attempting a popular manner, and succeeding only in being more familiar than a man ought to be at his own table, or degenerating into slang, or becoming very childish. Its Charybdis yawns for those who, shunning Scylla, are determined to have real thought, pith, and value in their writing, and so become too learned, or profound, or imaginative, or philosophical for any but scholars or highly cultivated people.—*Presb. Banner.*

Beautiful Answer.

Those who have had much intercourse with children, cannot fail to have remarked with what simplicity they frequently put questions, which even those of mature years and extensive knowledge are puzzled to answer. The following is one of those questions, with an admirable answer. A child said to his parent, "Father, where does God get the color to make the cherries so beautiful and red?" "My child," says the father, "I will tell you as soon as I have been informed how he tinged all the leaves so beautiful a green."

TRUTH.—"It requires all our learning," said Archbishop Usher, "to make truth simple."

THINGS TO BE SOUGHT.—Four things a Christian should especially labor after, viz: to be humble and thankful, watchful and cheerful.

AMBITION.—The road ambition travels is too crooked for love or friendship, too rugged for honesty, and too dark for science.

Faith is like the wing of an angel soaring up to heaven, and bears our prayers to the throne of God.

God's faithfulness performed what his mercy promised.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

Terms, $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DEC. 6, 1856.

TRACT CAUSE.—Rev. R. J. Harp, President of the Conf. Tract Society, and, at this time, acting agent, spent last Sabbath with us, and presented the claims of this cause to two of our Methodist congregations, realizing from collections rather over $300. Bro. Harp has quite an extensive depot of tract publications at Waterproof; also, a large number of the works issued by the publishing house. Preachers and people are invited to send their orders to him. This depot will, probably, be transferred to New Orleans in February.

MISTAKE.—Last week, in our notice of Thanksgiving Day, the wrong date was given: it is not the 10th, but the 18th instant.

REV. J. E. COBB.

This gentleman, late editor of the Memphis Christian Advocate, and member of the Arkansas Conference, has been transferred to the St. Louis Conference, and stationed at Lexington. We congratulate him on his escape from the tripod to the pastorate. The St. Louis *Christian Advocate* says:

It will be remembered that at the last session of the St. Louis Conference, Lexington Station was left to be supplied. A letter just received from Rev. James E. Cobb, of the Arkansas Conference, late editor of the Memphis Christian Advocate, announces that he has been regularly transferred to this Conference, and appointed to the charge of that Station, and will, providence permitting, be at his post at no very distant day.

We take this opportunity to congratulate the people of Lexington on the prospect of having their pulpit supplied by one who has proven himself to be a sound Methodist, and an indefatigable laborer, and we congratulate ourself and the other members of the Conference on this accession to our ranks.

Bro. Cobb is a good man, and has proven himself to be an able writer; one who knows and loves the Methodist doctrine and Discipline.

We bespeak for him and his little family "a brother's hand and a brother's welcome" among the good people of Lexington, and also among the members of the Conference and preachers, and people generally.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE BIBLE IN THE WORKSHOP; OR, CHRISTIANITY AND FRIEND OF LABOR. By Rev. John W. Meers. New York: C. Scribner. For sale by A. Mygatt & Co., Camp-street, N. O.

The title-page leads us quickly and truly into the very heart of the book. Clear, large type; 344 pages; and judiciously chaptered for the night and morning reader. It is such a book as the working and the busy man ought to read. At this writing we have finished the fourth chapter with growing interest. The place where we looked for "dead flies," is remarkably conservative, *considering* the author's stand-point. In these times it is refreshing to read such sentiments as the following from an avowed anti-slavery man: "The institution (of domestic slavery, was never directly attacked; was, in fact, tolerated; was never directly interfered with by the Christian writers, except to ameliorate the condition of the slave in his existing relation." On p. 321, we find this foot-note: "There are several features of modern slavery which greatly relieve its odious character, and put it in able contrast with that of ancient classical civilization. Modern slavery, in this New World, seems to have sprung from an actual and a pressing need of laborers, and not from a disposition to shift the burden from indolent shoulders; a love of luxury and a contempt for labor seem not to have called it into existence and are not the chief causes of its continuance; its subjects are true inferiors, such as are elevated by contact with their masters, and philanthropy itself is puzzled to choose between the starving, thriftless free negro, and his well-fed brother in slavery."

Messrs. Mygatt & Co., of Camp-street, have laid upon our table, from the house of Chas. Scribner, a handsome volume, with the taking title of "Jesus upon Earth." The writer says the work was suggested by the necessities of an infant S. S. class, of which the author was, for several years a teacher. It is designed to give a connected narrative of the every-day life of Jesus upon earth, expressed in terms adapted to the understanding and tastes of children.

The Edinburgh Review and the Westminster, for October, received from Leonard, Scott, & Co. Good numbers.

Also received National Magazine for December. Table of contents rich, full and varied.

Are you stepping on the threshold of life? Secure a good moral character. Without virtue you cannot be respected; without integrity you can never rise to distinction and honor.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

KOSCIUSKO, Miss., Nov. 27, 1856.

LEAVING New Orleans at six o'clock, Monday morning, by the G. N. and J. R. R., I reached this, the seat of the Mississippi Annual Conference, on yesterday. Koscinsko is court house village of Attala county, in a hilly region. It is a small and hospitable village, and quite in the run of ecclesiastical meetings. Last year the Presbyterian Synod was held here; this year the Methodist Conference; next year the Baptist Conference; The Great Northern Railroad is to run within three miles of this place.

I came by Railroad to Summit—without running over any cows, which is counted the best luck of the season. The passenger cars stop at the Magnolia, 98 miles from New Orleans; but the locomotive, with an open platform car, takes passengers about ten miles further, to Summit. We arrived there by 11½ o'clock, and after dinner took stage for Jackson, Miss., ninety miles distant. On Railroad we pay three cents per mile; on a rooty, pineywoods road, ten cents. But staging is old fashioned, has varieties and is pleasant. Twenty-two miles, and we are at Brookhaven, following the line marked out for the Great Northern. Here we sup, and what a feast for jolting and fasting men! The landlord called in passengers and boarders to a table spread in neatness, and furnished richly, and to my pleasant astonishment lifted his hand, bowed his head and asked a blessing on the meal. A true, godly man who will not consent to be crowded out of his place as head of his house, by strangers. Fit is he to be head of a house, whose store God has blessed.

Bro. Whitworth made himself known to me during the evening—reads the *Advocate*—is a Methodist—invited me into his parlor and introduced me to his family. His agreeable daughter played a tune and gave us a religious song to the piano. The stage driver was coaxed out of being in a great hurry—and altogether I found Brookhaven to be a green spot.

A night in the stage, and by 11 o'clock next morning we are in the Capitol of Mississippi. People along the road are busy. A contractor was, for the first twenty miles, a fellow passenger in the coach. Such internal improvements set all the capital in the neighborhood into productive activity. Getting out ties was all the go. It takes about 1100 of these to a mile. This piece of timber is nine feet long, and six inches depth of heart—pine. The company pay 32 and 33 cents a piece for these ties, delivered on the track. A "hand" can get out ten or fifteen ties a day.

Jackson was getting astir for the meeting of the legislature. We wait here till 4½ P. M. for the coming in of the Vicksburg train; then leave on the cars to Canton, 25 miles distant. This is a fine track, and we whirl along. The depot, after the heavy rains, was under water. Water, water all about. A buggy from the Pearce House saved me from wading a full quarter, much of it ankle deep. Here the excellent refreshments for way-faring men, which I have on a former occasion proved and approved, are done justice to, by a hungry score.

"I expect," said a New York dry goods clerk, on the look out for customers—"I expect the Methodist preachers have taken up all the buggies, hacks and stages in town." This I found to be nearly true. A company with Bishop Pierce had left that morning (Tuesday) for Kosciusko—forty-five miles. I hastened to secure a seat in the stage, leaving in a few minutes. But the extra means had been so run upon, that, as it happens in other things often, the ordinary means of transportation were not crowded. A snug coach, with brothers Campbell, Dew and Thornton for companions, was at my service. A dark night—rain! rain!! rain!!! Creeks up—bridges doubtful. By sun-rise we overtook the Bishop's carriage, sixteen miles short of their destination—water bound. The carriages must go round and head the stream. The Bishop logged the stream, took horse, but the elements were too strong for him. He did not reach the Conference in time to open or preside over the morning session.

The Conference opened Wednesday morning 26th ult.; Rev. J. G. Jones was appointed President, Rev. W. H. Watkins, Secretary, and H. J. Harris, assistant Secretary. The main body of the Conference arrived during the afternoon. The preachers seem to have good health and are bringing up good reports. The venerable J. I. E. Bird and Peter James are present. They are enjoying a green old age. Among the patriarchs, Hardy Mullins deserves a mention and a place. His long, flowing white beard would grace a synagogue. Old doctor Light (for there is a young doctor) is among the men that were and are.

Rev. F. A. Owen is blandly doing that not very bland work—collecting debts due the Conference. He looks in the best health, and has had a long tour.

This is my first sight of Bishop Pierce in the chair of an annual Conference. Accompanied by his little nephew, he is finishing up calculations round that will be productive of more of his racy notes. His voice is the only part of him that complains; it is hoarse. The people have no mercy on him and he has none on himself. He leaves a wake behind him that does not close up soon. His deportment is at once easy and dignified. He keeps the Conference in a pleasant mood, while now and then putting in a very tight remark. His manner is short without abruptness. He shuts off a rambling, irrelevant debate capitally.

A considerable number of recommendations for the traveling convention is on hand. Several have been declined. Up to this time the admissions and re-admissions, stand thus:

RE-ADMITTED—Lewis A. Sims, Benjamin Jones, Wm. Price.

ADMITTED ON TRIAL—Richard T. Henningtton, James McNabb, Wallace W. Graves, Thos. C. Raynor, Vernon H. Johnston, Hervey Copeland, Wm. H. Scalet, Wm. H. Mullins, Richard Abbey, Jno. W. Jones, Albert Becton.

WITHDRAWN—Calvin McGuffio (gone to the Episcopalians.)

DISCONTINUED—Benjamin Avent, Leander Cately (on account of ill health.) Thos. McGraw (at his own request,) John J. Millsaps (ditto) Jeptha S. Collins (do.)

ADMITTED INTO FULL CONNECTION—W. S. Townsend, Wm. B. Johnston, D. W. Dillahay, Whitfield Harrington, H. D. Berry, J. J. Wheat, Elisha B. Mullins, James S. Harris, Nov. 28th, 1856.

Bishop Pierce was careful in his address to the class about to be received into full connection, to call for volunteers to Foreign Missions, if any profess themselves willing, their names as discipline directs, are to be put on a list and held for required service.

This Conference is now quite large—stationing over a hundred preachers. There are nine Joneses in it and four of them Johns.

The weather continues bad, so that the religious meetings are thinly attended, and likely to be.

Dr. Hamilton, Tract Secretary, arrived to day.

From the reports of Stewards, now being brought in, I should judge the preachers had been well supported the year past. The widows and necessitous not likely to fair so well.

I will drop a line before leaving here for Alabama Conference.

H. N. McTYEIRE.

NEW BOOKS.

BY THE BOOK EDITOR.

A MOTHER'S PORTRAIT: being a Memorial of Filial Affection; with Sketches of Wesleyan Life and of Religious Services: in Letters to a Younger Sister. Especially intended for the Youth of Methodism. By the Rev. Frederick J. Jobson. Illustrated by Twenty Engravings, from Original Pictures by J. Smetham and F. J. Jobson. Revised by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen.

The author of this beautiful biography is favorably known in the United States as a minister of the British Wesleyan Conference, having visited this country as a representative of that body, with Dr. Hannah, in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Indianapolis, during the present year. Mr. Jobson is a man of generous, benevolent and catholic spirit—of artistic tastes and capacities, as well as scholarly acquirements and habits—a most excellent, devoted and successful minister of the Lord Jesus—just what one might expect him to be, *knowing his parentage.* The Son has drawn the Portrait of the Mother in a masterly manner; and well did she deserve this memento of filial affection. Mrs. Jobson was a fine specimen of the woman of Wesleyan Methodism. Her character cannot be surveyed without admiration—we would hopefully think, not without imitation too. By an ingenious method, without diverting attention from his Mother's Portrait, the author has given us a truthful and attractive picture of Methodism, with descriptions of persons and places connected with its history. Some of the engravings—all of which are faithfully reproduced by our artist—are from designs by Mr. Jobson, who has several times visited the continent of Europe, particularly Switzerland, for the purpose of sketching its peerless lake and mountain scenery. The edition is an extract reprint of a copy of the original work, bearing the autograph of Mr. Jobson, by whom it was presented to our excellent friend, the Rev. Dr. Sargent, of Baltimore, whose courtesy in favoring us with the volume, and with interesting particulars concerning its author, is duly appreciated by the Editor. The agents have spared no pains to get up this work in the most handsome style. It contains twenty admirable and costly engravings, making it, with the subject-matter of the volume, a capital holiday present. We hope it will find its way, at least, into every cultivated Methodist family. Price $1.

ST. PETER'S CHAIN OF CHRISTIAN VIRTUES. By the Rev. C. D. Oliver, of the Alabama Conference of the M. E. Church, South. Edited by Thos. O. Summers, D.D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. Price 40 cents.

The author of this treatise is an estimable minister in the Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He writes in a plain, easy, unambitious style—the edification of the reader being his great design. The scriptural nucleus of his essay is well chosen—St. Peter's chain of Christian virtues has always been greatly admired; and much use has been made of it in the teachings of the pulpit and the religious press. The elements of Christian character are brought to view in a striking light, as so many qualities in a compound, every one being needed to give character and efficiency to all the rest. Thus there can be no faith—saving in its influence unless virtue or courage be united with it; and neither faith nor courage can be genuine or available, unless blended with knowledge; and so of all the rest. The language of the apostle does not imply that these virtues are brought into being at successive stages in the Christian life. They are all implanted in the heart in the moment of regeneration, and none has precedence of the other, except faith, which is the instrument as well as the effect of that great change. But their existence as elementary principles is one thing: their practical development is another; and it is to this we are exhorted by the apostle. The manner in which this is to be done, and the importance of doing it, constitute the material of this edifying treatise.

METHODISM IN CHARLESTON: A Narrative of the Chief Events relating to the Rise and Progress of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Charleston, S. C., with Brief Notices of the Early Ministers who labored in that City. By the Rev. F. A. Mood, A. M., of the South Carolina Conference. Edited by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. Price 10 cents.

The principal part of this work appeared in successive numbers of the Southern Christian Advocate, published in Charleston. A strong desire having been expressed for its appearance in a book, the author revised and enlarged it, and very kindly submitted it to our disposal. Being a member of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a native of Charleston, the preparation of the work was a pleasing task to the author. He has not, however, unduly magnified his subject. He has paid less attention to the graces of style than to the faithful narration of facts. This is a matter of vast importance in works of this class. By referring to old records, and by consulting old members of the Church in Charleston, he has secured a great deal of reliable information concerning the introduction and progress of Methodism in that city, which will not be only interesting to the reader in its present form, but will also be available to the future historian of the Church. The pictorial representations of Charleston Methodist Churches, old and new, give additional interest to the volume.

SERMON ON THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY; delivered before the Kentucky Annual Conference, in Winchester, Ky., Sept. 1856. By the Rev. T. N. Ralston, A. M. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen. Price 10 cents.

This sermon, making a pamphlet of twenty-three pages, has been published by order of the Kentucky Conference. The author avows a change of his views in regard to theological institutions—against which he argues at considerable length in this discourse. Some who are not in favor of their introduction into the M. E. Church, South, may not, perhaps endorse all his arguments; but we hope they will be duly weighed, and the rather, as they are not presented in a polemical spirit. We should deprecate a controversy on that subject.

THE GREAT COMMISSION: or, The Christian Church constituted and charged to convey the Gospel to the World. By the Rev. John Harris, D. D. With an Introduction by Thos. O. Summers, D. D. Nashville: Stevenson & Owen.

Of this masterly work it is not necessary to say much. The Introduction gives a bird's-eye view of the Missionary operations of the Methodist Church among the people of color in our Southern States, partly as an offset to certain passages in the book which are not so well adapted to our meridian and latitude, and partly as a matter of important information. The statistics of the principal Missionary Societies, noticed by the author, are brought down in the Introduction to the present time; and a revised and enlarged Index has been appended. The constant demand for "The Great Commission," as a standard Christian classic, justifies the labor bestowed on this new edition by the Editor, and the expense incurred in stereotyping by the Agents. All ministers and others interested in the Missionary cause—and what Christian is not?—ought to have this great work. Price $1.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, Aug. 26, 56.

REV. H. N. McTYEIRE:

Dear Brother—I again write a few words, and hope it is not troubling you. Myself and family are in good health, for which I thank God. Sister Jenkins is not in good health, but I believe the rest of the mission families are all in good health. The weather is very warm and oppressive at this time, and much sickness prevails amongst the Chinese. Many are dying of cholera in the interior. No doubt you will hear of much distress before a great while from this part of the world. There has scarcely any rain fallen this season, and a famine is almost inevitable. That is now the supposition of many of the Chinese. The water in the canals is now at such a low state that even the smallest Chinese boats pass with difficulty. The insurgents seem to be still progressing and gaining the favor of the people—establishing themselves wherever they go into a government, requiring allegiance from the people. They are destroying idolatry, forbiding the worship of ancestors, and causing the people to abandon their vices. We hear such news from them almost daily. They are expected to come in this direction as soon as there is sufficient water on the canals. It is now time to renew the treaty with this government. The treating powers are all here at this time and upon a stand. They know not what to do. The present government is in such a critical situation, it would be folly to go to Peking and renew the treaty with the present emperor, whose light is about being extinguished, and whose sun seems to be fast falling behind the hills to rise no more. Still it would not be good policy, on the other hand, for the treating powers to approach the new government at Nankin, or to acknowledge the insurgents as such until more is known of them. I think, perhaps before the close of this year, matters will be brought to a close.—The present government is not able to support her officers and men upon the field of battle, and they are rebelling continually, thieving and plundering poor, innocent people of their property. The emperor's soldiers and officers at this time are not well spoken of by the people; but the insurgents are praised for their justice and morality. The insurgent emperor has sent out from Nankin to call sinners to repentance and to worship the "Heavenly Father," and money is collected for their support from the people after preaching.—This is indeed strange that such a thing should take place among a heathen people. I hope the day is dawning when Christianity shall shine forth with all its splendor in China, and she shall be remembered with other Christian nations.

This month has been exceedingly warm; but, blessed be God for His kindness in preserving my health and strength, I have not missed one of my appointments. Five days in the week I am in the city, at our church, with our assistant Liew, preaching and meeting enquirers after truth. I have distributed many tracts and testaments, and visited quite a number of poor people, and furnished them with books. I have not had so much to encourage me this month as I had last. Our congregations are not so large now as formerly, and I have not so many diligent and earnest enquirers after truth now as I had some months ago. But I trust the time has not been thrown away and entirely lost. May God bless the Word that has been preached among this people, and make us His servants more faithful.

There is but little business of any kind done at Shanghai just now. Many large houses are closed for want of silks and teas. Quite a number of ships in port; some lately in have been dismasted in the China Sea in a Typhoon. There are several men-of-war in port, American, English and French, waiting for a favorable opportunity to renew the treaty, and open the entire country. In the last few weeks there has been some disturbance at Ningpo, a port south of Shanghai. Report says, two French priests have been mobbed by the people. I am told the French, in trying to establish their religion at that port, are overdoing, and have, by their imprudence, excited that enmity and jealousy which the Chinese have so long had for foreigners. I hope, hereafter, to give you the news by every mail, and inform you of my progress in the work.

Below you will find two pieces—the first directed to foreigners at Shanghai, and the second directed to Chinese in the employment of foreigners. You will see by them the position we occupy in this empire in the estimation of the Chinese, and it will be evident that we are not rising in their estimation. These two pieces were found posted up in the foreign community, written in Chinese and translated by one of the members of the London Mission. It came out in the Chinese Herald last week just as I send it, and will, no doubt, afford considerable amusement to your readers, and show them the bitterness which they (the Chinese) have against all foreigners.

I.

How ridiculous it is for barbarians to come to Shanghai, thinking, by preaching, to gain the heart of the people! For us to deem this a good deed is, alas! too late. Twenty years previously they might have preached with more chance of success. But, in the first place, Opium, the brigandizing cause of the evil, has ruined the minds of the people; and then, having deliberated with no good heart, soldiers came out, and, without any reason, brought desolating sorrow upon the place, reduced the city suburbs, and slew ten thousand people. Their hearts penurious, their counsels short-sighted, formerly they erred. Now they circulate tracts; but their doctrine is not good. The people, in their heart, hate them; aye detest them to the very backbone. They should speedily assemble and destroy those asses. As far as I can see, truly there is no good thing about them. They would purchase what kind of reputation? In their hearts they wish the people to praise them. Though they have a treaty of commerce and say they wish to do business peaceably yet this is only the profession of the lips; their hearts are false; the treaty is no security for their good conduct. Besides this, the imaginations of their hearts are like snakes, full of poison. They deprive the people of their dollars, in some cases of hundreds, in others of thousands and tens of thousands. Nor do they pay their heavy debts. Under these circumstances, what can be said? At length the doctrine of Jesus must be laid aside. You foreigners cast anxious eyes upon China; wish to take it by force, and consider it your own property. You destroy tombs and clear away graves; your sin, therefore, is not light. All these things are sins against Heaven. How could good-hearted and superior men do these things? It is altogether inconsistent for you foreigners to preach the way to Heaven. How can such conduct delude the minds of men? Investigate to the uttermost the conduct of a Chinaman, and you will find it different. Your manner of acting is like the brutes. Unable to remedy your own faults you proclaim yourselves virtuous!—Your sins are so numerous that it would be impossible to punish one in every ten thousand. How many things of a licentious nature are you guilty of? Yourselves sinful, you pretend to correct other men! If you would discourse concerning sin, tell of your own misdeeds, which are pre-eminent.—Though every one of you were cut in twain, the punishment would be too light. Hypocritically proclaiming a foreign doctrine, you come as devils to turn everything upside down. Corrupting the people to the very core and praising yourselves as virtuous, you esteem a good deed!

At present you erect many houses without any respect for propriety—the low man must have as grand a house as the highest. You are proud, licentious, shameless, openly and forcibly doing things of the worst description. You provoke to anger wise men in distant parts, whose rank in the civil service, whose scientific attainments and military tactics, are of the highest order. These men are coming, majestic in their appearance, full of zeal, and will, in no time, bury you foreigners in one hole. Having thrown away thousands and tens of thousands in erecting houses, your funds being exhausted, miseries will come upon you. You need not remain here, courting troubles and calamity. While you may, return to your native lands and escape the coming woe. By your residence here you have obtained many blessings, you ought therefore to return. Having had your wishes fully gratified, you ought to walk at once. But those who have recently arrived look into the mirror of their predecessors, and follow their example. Everything has a beginning but some things have no end! Do not imagine that your prestige will always protect you. Even the walls of a strong city, if always relied on, will certainly decay. Having related the long and the short of it, ye ought to hear. With the deepest earnestness, as if from the feeling heart of a woman, I have spoken words of the purest sincerity. Cast away from you every one of your former wicked practices, come to a stop, repent, renovate yourselves, and day after day still more renovate yourselves.

The Central Flowry Kingdom is the land of sages and holy men; therefore, we will not punish you so severely as you deserve; we do not wish to contend and quarrel with you. You ought to know you are thus favored, and thank us for it. Do not say the middle kingdom has neither men nor resources. The Flowery Land has abundance. At present our warriors, who are refreshing themselves on their hills and forests, are about to come upon you. Because you see no soldiers before your eyes, do not say we have none. Your strength and fierceness I estimate at a low rate. The superior man is gentle, and yet performs great deeds; he is unwilling to learn the manners of the fierce man. You, presenting a ferocious front towards this country, have long acted the part of an enemy. I call on you to try your power, and then we shall see who is the braver. I now exhort you not to trust in your own self-conceits, but quickly to return home.—This is honest advice. If you continue to delude yourselves, and no one behind him of having come to this land, there will be no escape; your garments will be stained with your blood. Please yourselves; but, though you think you are intelligent, you may be deceived. Calamities will come upon you like a whirlwind. Wolves shall come first, tigers will follow; fire and water will be used everywhere; the passes will be thoroughly stopped up—though you take rhubarb, there will be no relief; you must die of constipation. I have repeatedly told you of these things. My words are urgent; whether you hear or not, it matters not; you may please yourselves. Things in general are ominous. This paper is an omen come to warn you. When our soldiers meet this Jesus he will cut a poor figure. It is not to your credit to have him.

II.

On the Lord of Heaven's holy day foreigners, dwelling in our own Central Flowery Land, do preach barbarian doctrine, and instruct the people with a view to their conversion. These men are altogether wanting in ignorance for the gods, . . . devoid of faith, of intelligence, and of charity. But they devise a Jesus to deceive whom? Educated men, agriculturalists, artizans and merchants have followed their respective occupations from ancient times to the present, without any interruption. Let every man and woman, therefore, with unwearied diligence, shunning laziness, discharge their duties, and listen not to corrupt discourse, and permit not a bad heart to grow up. If you desire to act the upright man, it is necessary that you study the ancients, rectify your heart, be sincere in your intentions, and cultivate personal virtue. At the present day let each rest contented with his lot, attend to his business, and avoid reverencing Jesus, and then you will do. If you wish to know what kind of creature Jesus is: he is merely an animal of the monkey tribe, which jumps about on the shores of the lakes and rivers. There is no proof that he is a God. We, therefore, look upon the sayings and doings of foreigners as a play invented to amuse us.

Whilst I now give my views of the Christian religion you must not laugh, but attend to the matter.

Alas! men of learning of the Central Flowery Kingdom, in company with these barbarians, foster a heart altogether corrupt. They ridicule our sages, insult our holy men; so that their sin is not trivial. They cherish a heresy, and so injure ten thousand people. They stuff their minds by constant reading, but their learning is worse than useless; it stinks like withered grass. They abandon their nationality, and compose crafty discourse; they are covetous men, and, to fill their mouths and their bellies, make a false profession. In their minds there are no virtuous propensities; hence they injure the people. Before our very eyes they declare the doctrine of Jesus. But those who listen are few. Why is this? Because, admitting that the statements and doctrines of their books agree, their way of doctrine has no verification connected with it. The common people are in the full possession of their five senses, and therefore must distinguish stinks from perfumes when they are placed before their noses. Consequently, when the ancient holy men preached, friends came from far distant places to hear their discourses; but now, though these men are in close contiguity with the Chinese, they will not enter their doors.

I now question the doctrine of their books; whoso composed them, let him give me his serious attention. Though you have exerted your mind to the utmost, of what advantage is it? A corrupt religion can never surpass our orthodox doctrines. Already your sin is like the heaven in its height. The invisible world, on its book, has decreed for punishment, that you be cut right through the wrist; ere long, fearful calamity will come upon you. He, who has discernment to perceive that misery is in store, is a hero. Things past and future rise up before my mind, and therefore I write this warning to save you from destruction. I, as it were, push out a boat to save you from drowning. To-day you ought to make haste and return to the old ways, lest calamity overtake you. If you persist in remaining though you flee to the temples, and embrace Buddha, your safety will be precarious.—At the present time Confucius stands in the presence of Yuh-Te, and delivers to him memorials of the state of affairs. Yuh-Te having read them is filled with profound indignation and hatred. Seeing foreigners abounding, destitute of intelligence, fit for any imaginable thing, and wild in the extreme, he quickly ordered fire from heaven to destroy their literature. Do not say these statements are only false pretences. Already the book store is burned to the ground.* Consider; this occurred that all you men might get a clear understanding of these things, and collectively and individually repent. First, now it is possible for your return to the ancient way with your money and your life, and so enjoy a good old age. Although in the possession of your money, if you are deprived of your life, what then?—When your sins, great as mountains, have covered you, your escape will be impossible.

I have thus warned you sufficiently. You ought to think seriously whether you ought to return or not. If really my words are truly correct—by thus throwing away your property, your happiness will be boundless.

* Meaning the book bindery of the London Mission which was burned down some months since. But he was not aware that the press, the most important part, had been saved, and which would enable the foreigners soon to have more books and tracts in circulation.

We are well acquainted with the success of the missionary among his people. And no doubt more persons come within our doors to look after truth than he is perhaps aware of. The word of God will go on and prosper, blessed be His holy name. I look soon to see an outpouring of His spirit upon us and a revival of His work in this part of the earth. Let all the Church pray for us.

WM. LAMBATH

YOUNG MEN OF THE CHURCH.

There are many young men in the Church. Some of them have been communicants for many years. They have grown strong in their religious principles. Their hearts are fixed to its altars; they delight in its services; they live for its honor, and delight in its success. Many young men were added to the Church in the glorious revivals of the past summer. They are warm in their first love, diligent in their religious duties, fervent in spirit, and zealously striving to please God, to do good, and lay up a good foundation against the time to come. In many important respects these are the hope of the Church. They have begun life right, they seek to live wisely and well. When the fathers are gone these are to fill their places, as leaders, stewards, trustees; and helpers generally of the cause of God in the earth. Some of them, by industrious habits, and the economy superinduced by correct religious principles, will grow rich. Let such learn to give, that they may attain to the standard of Christian liberality, and be glad to distribute. Some will engage in trade and commerce, the mechanic arts, and the learned professions. Diligence, industry and perseverance in their callings will bring competence, wealth and fame. When these come, let them not forget the God of their fathers. In all the relations and conditions of life let them "hold fast the beginning of their confidence steadfast unto the end." Thus "an abundant entrance will be administered unto them into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ."

But we have a word to say to these young men on another and a graver subject. It is from these pious young men the Church is to be supplied with ministers. It is in the early and forming state of their religious character that men are inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to enter the sacred ministry as a life's calling. Can it be that among the thousands of young men now in the Church none or only a very small number are thus *moved?* The fields are white. The harvest is ready. The laborers are few. Thousands are wanted to cultivate Immanuel's land. More are needed here, than in the trades and professions; and the demands are more urgent. For years the Protestant Churches of our country have been calling for "more laborers." Their cries, and the cries of the heathen world have penetrated heaven for more laborers to gather the harvests of the world. Can it be that God does not answer these prayers? No. Why, then, are the laborers so few? The young men of the Church do not, or will not hear the call of God to them; or they misjudge what the Spirit that is in them signifies when it moves them towards the ministry. Their minds are sometimes drawn to the subject; but they dismiss it. Or, they weigh it, and conclude they are unworthy, or incompetent, or the cost is too great, and they turn aside to struggle against their convictions, or lure them among the flesh-pots of wealth or fame.

The Church needs more laborers. The need is great now, and it is constantly increasing. Why this scarcity of ministers? Is the church mistaken as to her need? Has its glorious Head forgotten His promise? Can these things be! Are there any other sources of supply than from the young men of the Church? No; the demand can be met no where else, in no other way.

Young man, reader of these lines, look to this matter. The Church needs you. Calls you. Can you say your mind was never drawn to the ministry, your heart never moved by God in this direction. Can you say you never have "*resisted* the Holy Ghost" in this matter? The Church needs you. Shall she plead in vain? God calls you. Will you disobey the heavenly calling? Perishing souls are waiting for you. Shall they go down to the grave without seeing your face, or hearing your voice. Time is flying. You will be soon too old to start, or it will be too late to begin. Young man what sayest thou? Go preach my gospel, says Christ. What do you say?

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday evening, the 20th ult., to the city of Baton Rouge, by the Rev. S. B. Suratt, Mr. WILLIAM WATSON and Miss SARAH GLOVER.

On Wednesday, the 26th ult., in the city of Baton Rouge, by the Rev. S. B. Suratt, Mr. CHARLES F. YATES and Miss ELIZABETH KELLUM.

On November the 11th, by the Rev. J. H. Tyler, Dr. Wm. B. Erwin to Miss SARAH T. Price, both of Vermillionville, La.

On the 13th Nov., by Rev. R. A. New, at the residence of Col. Sam. Ford, in Shreveport, Dr. F. CLIBERSON of Ga. to Miss FREMONIA NICHOLS, of Caddo Parish La.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New Orleans District.

FOURTH QUARTER.

GERMAN MISSIONS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.—November 30, Dryades-st.; Q. C., 28th.

THIBODEAUX—Dec. 6th and 7th.

N. O. CIRCUIT—Dec. 14th, Laurel-st.; Q. C., 11th, in Carondelet Basement.

BATON ROUGE—Dec. 20th and 21st.

PLAQUEMINE and POINT COUPEE—Dec. 27th and 28th, at Plaquemine.

MOREAU-ST.—Jan. 4th, L. F.; and Q. C. 6th.

CARONDELET-ST.—Jan. 11th, L. F.; Q. C. 13th.

WESLEY, SOULE, and WINAN'S CHAPELS Q. C., 9th.

LAFOURCHE and BAYOU BLACK—17th and 18th Jan.

FELICITY-ST.—Jan. 24th; L. F., 25th; Q. C. 26th.

Preachers in charge please be ready to report statistics in full for the year.

J. C. KEENER, P. E.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS CALLED FOR—10,000 *to the Home Circle*—3000 *to the Quarterly Review, and not less than* 50,000 *to the Sunday school Visitor.*

Shall we not have them by the first of January next? This is a grave question; and we submit it in confidence to the ministry, membership, and friends of the entire Connection. Brethren in the ministry, we look to you especially for a large increase of patronage to all our Publishing House Periodicals. The present is a favorable season for obtaining new subscribers, as well as for securing the renewal of old ones. On leaving your different charges, for the purpose of attending your respective Conferences, would it not be well to take with you from five to twenty new subscribers? This can certainly be done in almost every case, if the proper efforts be made. And on entering the new fields of labor to which you may be assigned, if you desire, as we knew you do, to see a great and glorious revival of enlightened, genuine, and enduring piety among the people of your several charges; and if you would bring all the available means and instrumentalities of the Church to bear on the accomplishment of this one great object, let all our prodical issues be fully and freely circulated in every part of your work; and see to it, that this be done at the earliest possible day. Confiding implicidly both in your ability and disposition to carry out this important enterprise, we have but to remind you that a strict, though prudent, adherence to the cash system, will be to the interests of all concerned. Be careful to receive the money, as far as practicable, at the time of taking the subscriptions and renewals; and dont fail to remit it to us, if possible, in connection with the names and post offices of the subscribers.—This will be a special accomodation to us, and a great relief to our clerks.

STEVENSON & OWEN, Agents.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 1st, 1856

Notice.

The correspondents are respectfully requested to address me hereafter in regard to the "*Annals of Southern Methodism*" and any other business, at *Wilmington, N. C.*

CHARLES F. DEEMS.

Hostetter—Three bottles of Hostetter's Vegetable Stomach Bitters will cure the Dyspepsia; one bottle will create an appetite, force out the impure bile, purify the blood and invigorate the system; two bottles will cure the worst form of liver complaint; one bottle will dissipate that weakness at the pit of the stomach, give color to the countenance, impart tone and strength to the system, and lend cheerfulness to the mind. No article is so peculiarly adapted to the depressing effects of our climate.

Sold by druggists and dealers generally. 46 ft

Who is Hostetter?—What dyspeptic and nervously unstrung invalid that ever tried his celebrated Stomach Bitters, but can rely with pleasure. In all cases of Dizziness, Flatulency, Palpitation, Prostration, great Fatigue, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Physical and Mental Inability, it is surprising how soon the patient finds relief. They correct the appetite, impart tone to the system, force off the bile and impure secretions, regulate the bowels, give new strength of body and vigor of mind. No family can afford to be without Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Sold in quart bottles by all Hotels, Grocers, Druggists, etc. No additional spirits required.

Immense mass of testimony in favor of Hoofland's German Bitters convinces us that the article is all it is represented to be, and in consequence, we advise a trial of it by those afflicted with diseases for which it is recommended.

R. CHAPMAN, Esq., of Lowell, Dodge County, Wis., under date of Nov. 1, 1851, says: "Over a year ago I sent some money to you from Canada, and received some of your German Bitters, which I used and found great relief from. My health has improved to such a degree that I am again able to attend to my business. A large number of dyspeptics in this neighborhood have to send to Milwaukie for the medicine. An agent here could sell large quantities, as I know it to be a sure cure."

Samuel Moore, Plattville, Wis.; James L. Manville, Jefferson, Wis.; Holden, Kemp & Co., Janesville, Wis., and others in that State, have also expressed their great confidence in the virtues of the Bitters. See advertisement ddit

LOCAL NEWS.

New Mail Route to California.

At a meeting of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, held Tuesday evening, convened specially to take into consideration the importance of taking early steps to open and secure a Mail Route from this city to and from California, *via* the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, the following preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, the Tehuantepec Company organized under the laws of the State, propose, in accordance with the terms of their grant, acquired from the Government of Mexico, by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Government, dated February 5th, 1856, and recognized by the 8th article of the Gadsden Treaty, to open immediately the right of transit and passage across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and for general commercial purposes, therefore be it

Resolved, That the New Orleans Chamber of Comaerce deem the opening of said Tehuantepec route, by wheel or carriage road, a subject of vital interest to our citizens, forming, as it will, an important link in the chain of internal improvements, now progressing to completion in our own and neighboring Southern States; that we regard the control of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec as of incalculable importance to the general interests and prosperity of our country in every respect,

Resolved further, That the Government at Washington, through our Representatives, be requested to contract with the Tehuantepec Company, in accordance with law and upon liberal terms for carrying the mails to and from the Pacific.

Resolved further, That the delegation from New Orleans to the Southern Commercial Convention at Savannah, Georgia, be and are hereby respectfully requested to present the Isthmus Route prominently before that body, and to exercise their influence in awakening the people of the South to the important fact that we have within our reach the nearest and most expeditious route to command the valuable commerce of the East and California.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in our daily papers, and a copy be forwarded to the President of the Southern Convention shortly to assemble in the city of Savannah; and this Chamber address the various Chambers of Commerce of the West invoking their representatives in Congress to favor the object contemplaated.

C. J. MANSONI,
Secretary.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SEAMEN'S BETHEL.—Several benevolent ladies of the Third District have lent their industry and attention to get up a Fair in behalf of the Seamen's Bethel. No more worthy object could employ their leisure hours. The "gallant tars" have always the kind sympathies of the ladies, and most grateful do they appreciate those kindnesses. And who ought not to be a friend to the sailor?

For four successive nights this week said Fair has been held at the Masonic Hall; and, we think, the ladies must have fully realized their expectations, as a goodly number visited the Hall each evening, and seemed generously disposed to let loose their cash at the winning invitation of the *fair* vendors.

FRANKLIN TEMPERANCE HALL. THIRD DISTRICT.—We are informed that this projected building will be commenced this month. Persons desirous of taking shares have still an opportunity, there being some yet to be disposed of. When finished, this building will stand out in happy contrast to the Gomorrah of beer-saloons and coffee-houses that are to be seen everywhere in the Third District.

We wish the enterprise success.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Weekly report of deaths in the city of New Orleans for the week ending the 30th of Nov, 1856: Apoplexy, 2; asthma, 1; cancer, 1; catarrh, 2; casualties, 1; cholera, 1; do. infantum, 1; congestion of the brain, 2; do. of the lungs, 2; consumption, 10; convulsions, adult, 1; do. infantile, 7; croup, 1; debility, infantile, 2; diarrhœa, 2; dropsy, 1; dysentery, 4; enterites, 2; fever, congestive, 2; do. hectic, 1; do. puerpal, 1; do. remittent, 1; do. typhoid, 2; do. typhus, 1; gas. ent., 2; marasmus, adult, 1; meningites, 1; old age, 3; pleurisy, 1; softening of the brain, 1; stillborn, 6; sucide, 1; teething, 3; tetanus, 2; tris urscentium, 3; unknown, 1; worms, 1; not stated, 1. Total 79.—Men, 25; women, 16; boys, 21; girls, 17; adults, 41; children, 38; males, 46; females, 33; colored persones, 17.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This body held a special meeting on Saturday evening, for the purpose of acting upon the new or revised ordinance for taxing trades, professions, etc. There was a full meeting of the members; and the ordinance was adopted in such shape as to raise the taxation generally, in anticipation of the deficiency of the coming year. A fair indication of the increase may be given by citing the rise on two lines of business—the coffee-house tax being raised from $150 to $175, and the cotton press tax from $125 to $150. The ordinance has to be ratified by the Board of Aldermen yet.

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.—*Two Young Men Killed.*—Two young men, named Michael Fannin and Alexander Bennett, were shot by James Cruise, at his house on Victory street, near Enghien, in the Third District, on Sunday night, at nine o'clock. Fannin died in a few minutes, and Bennett died at 1 o'clock on Monday evening.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The President's message was delivered to Congress today.

The President claims that the result of the recent Presidential election is an emphatic condemnation of a sectional policy and an equally emphatic declaration in support of the equality of the States, in the Union.

The President condemns generally the slavery agitation, a history of which he gives.

He defends the Kansas Nebraska act and the repeal of the Missouri compromise, which he argues was no breach of faith.

The President then reviews the recent events in the Territory of Kansas.—The disorders which prevailed their, he says, were grossly exaggerated for parto effect. The real trouble was that a political party turned Kansas into a battle field for the purpose of influencing the Presideatial election.

The President then announces that all disorders are suppressed, and that civil war no longer exists in Kansas.

Nearly the entire message relates to this subject.

The reference in the message to foreign affairs is brief and unimportant.

During the fiscal year the receipts into the Treasury from customs duties, amounted to more than sixty-four millions of dollars ($64,000,000,) and from all sources, to seventy-three millions nine hundred aad eighteen thousand dollars ($73,918,000,) which, with the balance on hand on the first day of July, 1855, made the total resources ninety-two millions eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($92,850,000.)

The expenditures during the fiscal year, including three millions of dollars ($3,000,000,) in the execution of the treaty with Mexico, and excluding the sums paid in liquidation of the public debt, amounted to sixty millions one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars ($60,172,000.) The public debt has been reduced to thirty millions nine hundred thousaad dollars ($30,900,000.)

The President recommends such an alteration in the tariff as will reduce the revenue from customs duties to fifty millions of dollars, ($50,000,000.)

Certain changes in the policy of distributing the troops are alluded to, and an increase in the naval force is recommended.

The advaatage and desirableness of new contracts for the conveyance of the California mails by the Tehuantepec or Nicaragua route is urged upon the attention of Congress.

The President announces the conclusion of a supplemental treaty with Great Britain, whereby the controversy as to the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has been settled.

The Sound dues question, the President announces, is not yet settled, but is in a state that leads him to hope it will ere long be satisfactorily arranged.

With Spain, the President says, no new difficulties have arisen, but he regrets to add that little progress has been made in the settlement of the pending questions between the two countries.—The negotiations with a view to the relief of our commerce with Cuba from some of its burdens, and to provide for a more speedy settlement of local disputes, he says, have not yet been attended with my evident results.

The President assents to the abolition of privateering, proposed by the seven powers represented in the Paris Conference, provided the proposition be so awended as to exempt the private property of belligerents, except articles contraband of war, from capture. He expresses a hope that this amendment will be adopted.

The President informs Congress that he has refused to receive either of the recent Ministers sent from Nicaragua to Washington, because it is impossible at present to tell which is the Government *de facto*.

He also announces that he will resist the Government of New Granada in any attempt to levy her tonage or mail taxes on us.

The President expressly charges the Government of New Granada with being responsible for the Panama riot in April last. He states that he has demanded full indemnity and prevision for the families of the American citizens who were killed in the riot, and that he has appointed a special commissioner to negotiate with the New Granadian Government for indemnity for the past, and securities for the future.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW GRANADA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Private advices from Bogota, received in this city, announce that the difficulty between New Granada and Great Britain has been arranged, and that, in consequence, the British blockade of the New Granadian ports will not be inforced.

ALABAMA RIVERS.—We learn from different parts of Alabama that the principal rivers of that State, the Tombigbee, Warrior and Alabama, are up and in good navigable condition.

The Legislature of Florida Assembled on the 24th ult., at Tallahasse. A United States Senator will be elected, as Mr. Mallory's term expires on the 4th of March.

REFUSES FOREIGN HONORS.—Lieut. Maury has refused the Cross of the Order of Dannebourg on the ground that the laws of his country forbid its officers accepting presents or titles from a foreign power.

The suspension bridge about to be erected over the Mississippi, at St. Louis, it is said, will be the most costly in the world. It will cost about $2,000,000, will be eighty-four feet above high water, and over a mile in length. The bottom of the towers will be sixty feet below the water.

Later from Texas.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.

The steamship Atlantic arrived Monday morning from Texas port, with dates to the 25th inst.

The county seat of Centon has been located by a vote of the people—290 to 56—at "Centre," five and a half miles north of Alton.

The Dallas Herald states that quite a number of immigrants have passed through that town recently, most of them going farther west. It is said that large numbers are *en route*, and may be expected in a short time.

A letter states at the recent fire in Lagrange, every house on the north side of the public square was burnt, except the brick store belonging to Mr. Sinks. The loss is estimated at $20,000. The County Surveyor, the Sheriff, and one Justice had their papers burnt.

Reports from the interior speak of some cold weather up the country.—Sleet fell at Rutersville, week before last, and at Waco, it is said there was now ice four inches thick.

THE GROWING WHEAT CROP.—We should judge that twice as much has been put in the ground the present season in this country, as during any previous year.—There is a corresponding increase in all the wheat growing counties. The growing crops look finely where we have been, and without some untoward casualty, will turn out more than an average yield. Without some such accident, the wheat crop of this region the ensuing year will be immense.—*Dallas Herald.*

PRICE OF PORK.—Owing to the abundant mast this year, pork will stand at a rather low figure, say 3 to 4c per pound. We have heard of but few engagements even at these figures, buyers believing they can secure their supplies at lower rates. Anderson county still maintains an enviable reputation for its abundance of provisions. Never since we have been in the country, has it failed to produce more than enough for home consumption, and invariably assists less favored portions of country.—We are informed by some of our "eldest inhabitants" that in former days our country was called "Egypt" from its proverbial abundance of the staff of life.—*Palestine Advocate.*

Kansas Affairs.

It appears from a correspondent in the St. Louis Republican that some difficulty has arisen between Governor Geary and Judge Lecompte, Chief Justice of the Territory of Kansas. The question at issue, as related by the Republican's correspondent, is this:

A man named Hays was under indictment for the murder of Boffum. He applied to Judge Lecompte for a writ of habeas corpus, and asked to be admitted to bail. For reasons shown, and which were sufficient to satisfy the Judge, after two careful examinations, he did admit him to bail in the sum of $10,000. Gov. Geary ordered the Marshal to re-arrest Hays, on the ground, that murder was not a bailabe offence. The Marshal refused. He then ordered Col. Titus to make the arrest with the military under his command, which order the Colonel promptly obeyed.

The question will be referred to the President, and both the officias says, if it is decided against them they will resign. So we are, it seems to lose one of two most excellent officers, whose places could scarcely be se well filled.

My informant also states that the country is completely cleared of robbers, and that inmigrants and travelors can go any where and everywhere in safety. The question then, here suggests itself to my mind, who were the robbers and assassins? Were they Freesoil or Pro-slavery men? The Pro-slavery men are still in the country, while the Freesoilers who came in under the auspices of Parson Beecher, Miss Dutton, &c., have fled, and all the robbers and assassins have gone except those who are under trial, and those who are suffering the penalty of their crimes.

There were one hundred and eight indictments found against them at the term just adjourned; and of those, thirty-seven were tried, twenty-two were convicted of robbery and attemps to kill, and twenty were sentenced for five years in the penitentiary, and one for two years and one for six years.

From the Mexican Frontier.

THE REVOLUTION.

The Corpus Christi Nueces Valley, of the 22d ult., has the following:

The last reliable information which we had from the Mexican Revolution, and which was published in our issue of the 8th inst., gave a brief account of the battle of Damargo, and announced the entire success of Gen. Vidaurri. We then stated that the forces under Gen. Garza were completely routed and dispersed, many of his men taking refuge on this side the Rio Grande for safety; and that Gen. Vidaurri, with his entire force, had, since the victory at Camargo, taken up his line of march for Monterey.

From information which has reached us by a private letter from the frontier, it would appear that subsequent to that date, Gen. Garza had again rallied his forces, and undertaken to intercept the march of the victorious army. On the 6th instant, the two forces met and a pitched battle ensued, which resulted in the complete dispersion of Garza's forces, the capture of three pieces of canon, a large amount of ammunition, one hundred and fifty pack-mules, his Secretary, Don Pedro Hinojoso, two officers and about two hundred and fifty privates, with their arms, etc.

This statement can be relied upon as strictly correct.

The letter was written in haste, however, and does not give any further particulars. We are consequently uninformed as to the number of killed and wounded on either side, and the numerical strength of the two armies.

Vidaurri's artillery, under command of Col. Jordan, our former fellow-citizen, is said to be the bulwark of the revolutionary party; and Col. Jordon, more than any other officer of the army, has the entire confidence, not only of the commanding General, but also of the citizens and soldiers.

The public is anxiously gazing in the direction of the Mexican frontier, and news from that quarter is eagerly sought after. But what is to be the result of bidaurri's success yet remains untold; his objects and aims are still enveloped in profound mystery.

NEW GRANADA AND ENGLAND.—It is stated that England had suspended diplomatic relation with New Granada, in consequence of the latter failing to liquidate the Makintosh claim, and that the English fleet had been ordered to enforce the claim. This claim arose under the Columbian confederacy, more than thirty years ago, and amounts to $485,295. The British Charge recently made a peremptory demand for payment.—New Granada as peremptorily refused to comply, whereupon she was informed that her ports would soon be blockaded by the British West India fleet. It is said that the threatened blockade will not affect the ports of the isthmus; that no interruption will be occasioned to our communication with the Pacific.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.—Vidaurri, the chief of the insurrectionary movement in New Leon, has entirely succumbed to the forces of the General Government, and on the 19th ult. he entered into a treaty with Gen. Laadi, Chief of Division, by which he acknowledges the authority of Comonfort's Governments, and agrees for himself and his partisans to yield it henceforth a cheerful and ready obedience.

This event will have the effect of strengthening greatly the cause of Comonfort in the Central and Southern portions of Mexico in the struggle which is going on against him on the part of the priesthood and other dissatisfied parties or factions.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro to October 6, state that the markets at that port were dull. Coffee continued to come in freely, and was immediately engaged for European account. No news of any interest—nothing having occurred save a slight suspension of good feeling feeling between the French Minister and the Government, arising out of a point of etiquette at the Court of St. Cloud, of which the Brazilian Minister complained. The matter was, however, amicably adjusted.

FOR LIBERIA.—Two vessels will soon depart from the United States for Liberia; one from Baltimore, the other from Boston. The New ship built by the liberal donation of the late Mr. Stevens, of Maryland, and named the Mary Caroline Stevens, will leave Baltimore on the 29th of November, and, Hampton Roads on the 4th of December. This vessel will first go to Monrovia, and then to other settlements on the coast. She will take out over two hundred passengers. The vessel from Boston has been chartered by the Massachusetts Society, to carry out the materials for a college to be erected on a beautiful site by the government near Monrovia.—*Baltimore Sun.*

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH REFUGEES.—We find the following in the local column of the Baltimore American of the 24th ultimo:

There arrived here on Friday night last on board of the bark Amazon, Capt. Kirwin, nine Frenchmen who had been transported from their native land for political offences, and who escaped from Cayenne, one of the islands of French Guiana. The manner of their escape was both novel and dangerous, the mode of conveyance from the island being on a raft constructed by themselves, and made of drift wood. After a perilous voyage of five days they reached Demarara, and from thence were brought to this port by the bark above stated, and were taken charge of by the French Benevolent Society of this city. Quarters were procured for them at the "Stranger's Home," on High street, near Watson, and Mr. Muirhead, the superintendant, paid every attention to their comfort and convenience. During Sunday they were visited by the French and English Consuls, and also by a large number of our French citizens, to whom they communicated freely all the facts relating to their escape and sufferings, speaking very highly of the kindness extended to them by the officers of the Amazon. They will leave Baltimore this afternoon for New York, where they have friends, and will be able to obtain employment.

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE IN KENTUCKY. The inhabitants of this city were aroused from their slumbers about 4 o'clock on Sunday last, by the somewhat appalling shock of an earthquake. The vibration, which was accompanied by a heavy wind, was very sensibly felt in several adjoining towns, and lasted for a time, variously estimated from ten seconds to one minute. This was the fourth shock that has been felt in this region during the last five or six weeks, and was the loudest and longest of the series. We only hope that the slight visitations we have had may not inaugurate another such convulsion of nature as occurred in 1811, when the mighty waters of the Mississippi were stopped in their onward course, and their current made to reverse its flow.—*Hickman Argus, Nov.* 14th.

VIRGINIA AND MASSACHUSSETS.—According to a statement of Col. Smith, the superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, it appears that the number of college students in Virginia has increased from five hundred in 1839 to nearly fifteen hundred in 1855; so that Virginia, with a white population less than Massachusetts, has actually the greater number of students in colleges.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.—On the 16th instant a fire broke out in the Rice House, in St. Paul, which was occupied, with the exception of four rooms, by Messrs. Rich & King as an upholstery establishment, and which was entirely consumed. A large amount of merchandize belonging to the above named firm was saved. A new building adjoining the Rice House was slightly injured. The total amount of loss is set down at $19,500, of which $9,500 is covered by insurance.—The Rice House, (says the St. Paul Democrat), was one of the "ancient landmarks" of our city. It was erected in 1849 by Hon. H. M. Rice; was one of the first, if not the very first, brick buildings erected in St. Paul, and, when built, it was looked upon as an excessively visionary enterprise. The building in its early days was occupied as a hotel. The second session of the territorial legislature, and of the supreme court was held in it.

COLD WEATHER IN WESTERN MISSOURI.—The Lexington Citizen says that sleighs have been running freely in that town, and that the boys have fine skating on the ponds. So cold a spell for November has scarcely ever been known.

IMMENSE GROWTH.—The population of Cincinnati, within the corporate limits, is stated to be 470,000. The exports from that city, for the year 1855-56, amounts to $50,744,786; in 1851-52, to only $33,234,896. This gives an idea of the great increase of business within four years. The imports into the city the last year amounted to $75,295,901.

RARE GENEROSITY.—A gentleman who died in Botecourt, a few months ago, devised his entire property, estimated at $10,000, to one of his sisters. After his death, that sister destroyed his will and divided his property equally between a brother and sister and herself. A rare and noble exhibition of the unselfishness of sister's love.

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.—A verdict of $175 damages was, on the 21st ult., rendered against the New York Central Railroad Company, at the suit of A. W. Page, for having been forcibly ejected from the cars in October, 1855, and seriously injured. He got on the wrong train, it seems, and was told so at Syracuse, but continued to ride on until it reached Vienna, when he was ejected by force.

NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION.—An Art Association has been started in Washington, the first society of the kind at the seat of Goverment, which is certainly very creditable to those engaged in it. The following are the officers: President, Horatio Stone; Vice President, W. D. Washington; Corresponding Secretary, Chas. Lanman; Recording Secretary, George R. West; Treasurer, Robert S. Chilton; Librarian, Rufus Dawes.

DEATH OF A POETESS.—MRS. Elizabeth J. Eames, a lady of some celebrity as a poetess, died a short time since at the residence of her brother in Charben, Ohio. Mrs. Eames was a contributor to Graham's Magazine, and for many years resided in this city.

SEMINARY BURNT.—We are truly sorry to learn that the Cottage Grove Seminary, in the Parish of Bosnier, was entirely consumed by fire, on Tuesday night. This institution was under the control of Mr. T. W. Abney, and was in a very flourishing condition. The loss of Mr. Abney, we are informed, will be considerable, besides the loss to citizens, who had an interest in the property. The school will be resumed on Monday next, in buildings near that which was consumed, and it is the intention of the patrons of the school to rebuild immediately on a more extensive and permanent plan. The fire originated by accident.

It is a misfortune, and one which we deeply deplore.—*Caddo Gazette, 22d.*

SOMETHING NEW.—In the Charleston Evening News' report of the Institute Fair, a new use of Cotton is mentioned:

"Mr. J. M. Legare, of Aiken, sends a stand, rustic chair, table, Emperor Adrian's cabinet, pieturo frame, library screen, etc., which he made of cotton, to imitate carved wood work, by subjecting it to a chemical process. It is an invention of his own, entirely new, for which he has received a patent. In its use it is phant and duetile, and may be moulded, if desired, but with still greater facility may be worked up by hand and without moulds. When dry it is moderately elastic, is not effected by heat, cold or moisture, and possesses a hardness and tenacity beyond the hardest wood. These articles are certainly great curiosities, and will well repay a careful examination by all who visit the Fair.

SUFFERING IN LIBERIA.—The New York Colonization Society has received intelligence from Liberia that the inhabitants of Sino were in a very distressed condition, arising from the late war in that section of the country—four towns have been destroyed and the inhabitants left in a most destitute condition. The people of Mourovia and some other places have done all in their power to relieve the most urgent wants of the sufferers, yet much is still to be done. The New York Society have issued a strong appeal for aid in behalf of the sufferers.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Three men lost their lives in a shocking manner on the 22nd ult., in a shaft of the tunnel building on the New York and Erie Railroad, at Bergen Hill. The shaft is nearly 80 feet deep, and five men were being hoisted up in a tub, suspended by a rope, when, just as they reached the top, the rope parted and they were precipitated to the bottom. Three were instantly killed, and the other two were dangerously if not fatally hurt.

(From the Bulletin.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 3, 1856.

COTTON.....We noticed in our last review that factors having met the demand freely, the market had assumed more animation towards the close, and that the sales on Friday amounted to 14,500 bales, subsequently to which we heard of further transactions which swelled the business of that day to 16,000 bales. On Saturday buyers again came forward with unabated spirit, and notwithstanding a downward tendency in Exchange, and an advance in Freights, took fully 16,000 bales, at prices showing an improvement of ¼c. On Monday the demand was still more active, and the sales summed up 22,500 bales—the heaviest day this season—at prices again in favor of factors, showing a further advance in the Ordinary and Middling grades of ¼c. This heavy business (making a total for the previous three days of 54,000 bales) having materially reduced the supply on sale, and the demand being moreover checked both by more stringent freights and a drooping Exchange market, the business yesterday was confined to 5500 bales, prices easily falling in favor of factors, who were enabled for desirable lots to realize ¼c higher than could have be established on Monday. Thus the sales of the three days sum up 44,000 bales. The buoyancy of the market has been increased by the receipts from the principal shipping points on the Mississippi not being up to the general expectation. The bulk of the business continues to be in the Middling qualities, but a fair amount of business has been done in the finer descriptions at 13c and upwards.

The receipts since the 28th ult. comprise 23,261 bales, against 20,185 during the corresponding period last year, and the exports 17,716 (15,484 to foreign ports and 2232 coastwise,) embracing 6385 to Liverpool, 2310 to Grimsby, England, 4279 to Havre, 2480 to Barcelona, 1761 to Boston and 700 to Providence, R. I., leaving on hand a stock of 267,014 bales against 238,695 bales same time last year. The receipts proper since 1st Sept. to date (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas by sea,) amount to 551,780 bales against 542,709 same time last year—showing an increase of 9071 bales. The increase at all the ports up to the latest dates reported, is 8725 bales, (918,405 against 914,880.) Referring to our remarks above, we advance our quotations for Good Ordinary to Middling inclusive ¼@¾c, and slightly modify those for Ordinary and Middling Fair, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Assimilating to that of Liverpool.

Inferior	8½@ 9¾	Middling	11¾@11¾
Ordinary	10 @10¾	Good Middling	11¾@12¾
Ordinary	10¾@11	Middling Fair	12¾@12¾
Low Middling	11 @11¾	Fair	12¾@13

TOBACCO.....The sales during the past three days comprise about 150 hhds, but the only lots reported are 10 hhds at 15c; 28 kegs at 9½; 40 at —; and 12 yesterday, embracing 2 new crop at —; and 5 hhds at 12½c and 5 at 11c. There has been considerably inquiry and there may have been some additional transactions which have not transpired. Prices are maintained with continued firmness, and we accordingly repeat our previous quotations, as follows: Factory Leaf —@9½c; Planters' 9@10; Inferior to Common Leaf 10½@11¾; Fair 11¾@12; Fine 12½@15; Choice and Selections 14@15; Rich, heavy Clarksville, etc, 11@16c. Received since the 28th ult. 128 hhds. Exported, none.

SUGAR.....The receipts of New Cane being still too moderate to offer any scope to buyers, and the small stock of old remaining held at full prices, the market has exhibited but little movement, but still the sales of the past three days sum up 500 hhds. We continue to quote as follows: Inferior —@— Common 8¼@8¾c; Fair 8¾@10c; Prime 10¼@10¾, and Choice 10¾@—. Clarified has commanded 10¼@11¾. Received since the 28th ult. 565 hhds. Exported 50 hhds and 61 bbls, including 50 hhds to Galveston.

MOLASSES.....The receipts have been to a moderate extent, but the demand has been rather better, and prices have ruled more in favor of holders, the sales on the Levee since our last review embracing 2220 bbls, at 56c for Ordinary and 57@58½c for Prime to Choice, closing at 57@58½. Half bbls have commanded 59@62½. Received since the 28th ult. 1200 bbls and 766 half bbls. Exported 155 bbls, including 100 to Galveston.

COFFEE.....There was no material change in the market on Saturday, when a few hundred bags of Rio were taken at about previous rates, but on Monday the demand was stimulated by intelligence of a rise in the Ohio, and the sales sum'd up 4212 bags, including 1500 at 10¾c, 1676 at 10¾, and the residue at 9¾@10¾, indicating an improvement of ¼c. Yesterday's business comprised 1041 bags, embracing 50 at 9½c, 100 at 9¾, 241 at 10, 250 at 10¼, 250 at 10⅝, 200 at 10¾ and 50 at 10⅞. This makes an aggregate for the three days of 5800 bags.—There have been no further arrivals. The stock is now about 78,000 bags.

FLOUR.....We have no material change to notice in the market since our last review, there being a continued fair demand for export and prices being fully maintained, the sales comprising 2000 bbls on Saturday, including 1100 Superfine St. Louis (300, 500 and 160) at 7 15; 100 at 7 30; 500 at —; and 185 Extra at 7 75; 2000 bbls on Monday, including 150 Mixed grades at 7 87½; 77 Superfine at 7 12½; 115 Unbranded at —; 6272 Superfine (1500 St. Louis, 650 Illinois and 2122 St. Louis and Illinois) at 7 15; 1100 St. Louis at —; and 140 Tennessee at 7 37½; and 2580 yesterday, including 900 Superfine St. Louis at 7 15 and 1680 (1020 Kentucky and Tennessee bakers' brands, and 230 and about 900 mixed grades) on private terms; making an aggregate for the three days of 10,580 bbls. Received since the 28th ult. 15,186 bbls. Exported 3917, including 3018 to Liverpool, 4627 to Barcelona, 230 to Tabasco, 150 to Apalachicola, 400 to Galveston and 300 to Brazos.

WHEAT.....The demand for export has continued fair, and prices have been maintained without any quotable change. The sales comprise 4500 sacks, on Saturday, including 315 Ordinary at 1 25; 270 Ordinary White and 270 Prime at 1 50 and 1 55; 500 Prime Red (Zimmerman) at 1 60; 2000 Prime White at 1 57½; and some inferior, particulars not reported; 14,000 sacks, on Monday, including 700 Rejected at 1 25; 1150 Ordinary Red at 1 50; 3500 at 1 40 for Mixed and Red and 1 55 for White; 4461 Prime Red (461, 1000, 1500 and 1700) at 1 60; 3000 Prime (900 Red and 2400 White) at 1 67½ and 1 57½ and 1000 White, in two lots, at 1 57; and 3000 yesterday, including 2739 Ordinary (939 and 1800) at 1 55; 5725 White taken without inspection (3925 and 1800) at 1 55; and a small lot of White at 1 57½, making an aggregate for the three days of 27,500 sacks. Received since the 28th ult. 37,033 sacks. Exported, 2295 to Liverpool.

CORN.....The market closed at the date of our last review at 83c for White. There was no material change on Saturday when the supplies being moderate, the sales were confined to 1040 sacks, mostly White, in five or six lots, at 82@83c; but on Monday, the receipts having been more liberal buyers came forward for export and the business comprised 12,000 sacks, but at a reduction of 2c per bushel, the sales including 10,000 for export at 80c and 2000 in several lots, at 80@81c. Yesterday both the supplies and the demand were limited, and the sales were confined to 3500 sacks, including 2034 White (1800 and 234) at 80c, 106 at 81, 400, in two or three lots, at 81@82, 100 White at 82 and 200 Yellow at 83. This makes an aggregate for the three days of 17,000 sacks. Exported, 2295, including 1205 to Tabasco, 994 to Havana, 750 to Hunt's Mills, and 1000 to Universtun.

OATS, BRAN AND HAY.....We have no material change in prices of Oats since our last review, the sales comprising 375 sacks St. Louis, on Saturday at 45c, and 1000 sacks on arrive soon, at 46; 1000 sacks, in several lots, on Monday, at 45@46; and 1250 yesterday, including 900 (500 and 400) at 45c and 52 at 47. In Bran no notice sales of 300 sks on Saturday, at 1 20; 200 on Monday at 1 15 and 1 20; and 500 on Tuesday, at 1 20 and 1 22½; 182 at 1 15 and 100 at 1 17. The sales of Hay include some 1500 bales Eastern on Saturday, at 28 25 and 500 at 29 00; 500 bales New York, on Monday, at 28 00 and 200 Western, yesterday, at 28 00. The receipts of Oats since the 28th ultimo, comprise 4979 sacks. Exported, 1025, including 1000 to Galveston.

BEEF.....There have been some further receipts, but we have heard of no sales of any moment. Holders ask 9 00@10 00 for Prime, 12 50 for M. O., and 15 00@18 00 per bbl and 8 00 per half bbl for Mess, according to brand and quality. Received this week 260 bbls and 200 half bbls. Exported, 65 bbls and 25 half bbls to Havana.

PORK.....We left the market at the date of our last review, completely unsettled, since which we have noticed sales of 100 bbls New Mess on Friday, at 19 25, 500 bbl (300 and 200) on Monday, at 18 50; and 600 yesterday, the former 300 new on private terms; 100 old at 18 50, and about 100, in two lots, at 16 75, making an aggregate of 1100 bbls. The market for old Mess cannot be quoted over 19 25. The retail sale yesterday was 17 00. Received since the 28th ultimo, 2984 bbls. Exported 10. For stock at the Inspection Warehouses on the 1st instant, we refer to the account below:

BACON.....At the date of our last review, the market closed completely unsettled, since which we have noticed sales of 10 casks Clear Sides, on Saturday, at 8c; 150 casks, on Monday, embracing 20 Clear Sides at 7¾, 10 do at 8, 70 do at 8¼ (20, 20 and 30) at 7 and 40 Shoulders on private terms; and 100 yesterday, embracing 20 Rib (18 and 20) and 80 clear of back bone at 7c and 100 Clear at 7¾, which may now be regarded as fair quotations for round lots from the Levee. At retail dealers have realized 8¼@8½c for Shoulders, 7¾@7¾ for Rib Sides and 7¾@8 for Clear. We hear of nothing doing in Hams. Received since the 28th ult, 527 hhds and 207 tierces. Exported 57 former and 2 latter, including 28 former and 2 latter to Apalachicola.

LARD.....There have been some considerable receipts, mostly old, but the only sales reported are 50 tierces New on Saturday at 11c and 200 kegs old at 13. The warm weather of the past three days has been extremely unfavorable to the receipts of New, which thus far has proved too soft for the supply of the Havana market. Received since the 28th ult., 685 bbls and tierces and 4529 kegs. Exported, 26 former and 1169 latter, embracing 11 former and 60 latter to Tabasco, and 85 former and 1100 latter to Havana.

LARD OIL.....We have heard of no further sales, but continue to quote at 1 15 for Winter Strained, and 85c for Summer.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.....The receipts of Western Butter have been limited, and the sales have been on a moderate

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE GREAT REFINER.

'Tis sweet to sit like he who tries
The silver 'fore his desk,
Beside the fire that purifies,
Lest too intense a heat,
Should to consume the base alloy,
The precious metals, too, destroy.

'Tis good to think how well he knows
The silver's power to bear
The ordeal to which it goes,
And that with skill and care
He'll take it from the fire when fit,
For his own hand to polish it.

'Tis sweetness to know that he,
The piece he has begun,
Will not forsake, till he can see—
To prove the work well done—
An image by its brightness shown
The perfect likeness of his own.

But oh! how much of earthly mould,
Dark relics of the mine,
Lost from the ore, must be beheld,
How long must he refine,
Ere in the silver he can trace
The first faint semblance to his face.

Thou Great Refiner! Sit Thou by
Thy promise to fulfil;
Moved by Thyhand, beneath Thine eye,
And melted at Thy will,
O may Thy work for ever shine,
Reflecting beauty pure as Thine.

ONLY WAITING.

A very aged man in an alms-house was asked what he was doing now; he replied, "Only waiting."

Only waiting till the shadows
Are a little longer grown,
Only waiting, till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is flown;
Till the night of earth is faded
From the heart, once full of day;
Till the stars of heaven are breaking
Through the twilight soft and grey.

Only waiting till the reapers
Have the last sheaf gathered home;
For the summer time is faded,
And the autumn's winds have come.
Quickly reapers, gather quickly
The last ripe hours of my heart,
For the bloom of life is withered,
And I hasten to depart.

Only waiting till the angels
Open wide the mystic gate,
At whose feet I long have lingered,
Weary, poor, and desolate.
Even now I hear the footsteps,
And their voices, far away;
If they call me, I am waiting,
Only waiting to obey.

Only waiting, till the shadows
Are a little longer grown,
Only waiting, till the glimmer
Of the day's last beam is flown;
Then from out the gathered darkness,
Holy, deathless stars shall raise,
By whose light my soul shall gladly
Tread its pathway to the skies.

I LONG TO BE THERE.

BY REV. R. H. KEVIN.

I have read of a world of beauty,
Where there is no gloomy night;
Where love is the mainspring of duty,
And God the fountain of light;
And I long to be there!
I have read of the flowing river
That bursts from beneath the throne!
And the beautiful trees that ever
Are found on its banks alone;
And I long to be there!

I have read of the myriad choir;
Of the angels harping there;
Of the holy love that burns like fire;
And the shining robes they wear;
And I long to be there!
I have read of the sanctified throng
That passed from the earth to heaven,
And now unite in the loudest song
Of praise for their sins forgiven;
And I long to be there!

I have read of their freedom from sin,
And suffering and sorrow too;
And the holy joy they feel within
As their risen Lord they view;
And I long to be there!
I long to raise to that world of light,
And to breathe its balmy air;
I long to walk with the Lamb in white,
And shout with the angels there,
O, I long to be there!

OBITUARY.

Dane, in Sabine Parish, La., Nov. 1st, 1856, MARY D. DEFEES STEPHENS, wife of Rev. Wm. Stephens, in the 62nd year of her age. Sister Stephens was born in Rockbridge Co., Va., of pious parents, in December, 1794, and joined the M. E. Church in her twelfth year, in which she lived a consistent member to the day of her death. She was a woman of deep piety, eminently devoted to God her Saviour, in whom she had unwavering confidence, which enabled her to triumph and even smile at the drawn dagger of death. A short time before the fatal moment came she was interrogated by her husband concerning her prospects for future bliss. She assured him that all was well; that Jesus was with her, and she exhorted her dear children who now mourn for her to meet her in Heaven. All knelt around and commended her to God, and with a sweet heavenly smile illuminating her features, she bade them adieu and fell asleep.

C. W. COURSEY.

From the cares, duties, and troubles of mortal life, Sister Rebecca Cave departed Sept. 17, '56, at her residence in DeKalb Co., Ala., in her 45th year, leaving a kind husband and eight children to mourn the loss. She previously buried a husband and twelve children. Sister Cave professed religion in Dallas Co., Ala., in 1837, and joined the M. E. Church, in which she was faithful until death. She was faithful in all the duties of life, as obedient wife, affectionate mother, a kind mistress and truly a devoted Christian; and as she lived so also she died.

C. STRIDER.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

WILLIE AND I.

We love to go to the Sabbath School—
Willie and I;

And be the weather foul or fair,
We purpose to be always there,
To listen to the opening prayer—
Willie and I.

Our teacher we do dearly love—
Willie and I;

She comes and takes us by the hand,
And points to the better land,
And tries to make us understand—
Willie and I.

Our father, mother, too we love—
Willie and I;

While many boys and girls are there,
Whose parents for them do not care,
We of the good things richly share—
Willie and I.

We ought to love the Savior most—
Willie and I;

For if we love and serve him best,
In His own bosom we shall rest,
And be in Heaven forever blest—
Willie and I.

A BAD HABIT.

"O mother, I am tired to death!" said Jane Mills, as she threw herself into a chair, on her return from school.

"Tired-to-death!" repeated mo slowly.

"Yes, mothe, I am; almost, I mean," she added.

"No, my daughter, not even almost," said Mrs. Mills.

"Well, at any rate," continued Jane, "I would not walk from here to school again to-day, for anything in the world!"

"O yes, you would, my dear," said her mother, gently.

"No, mother, I am sure I would not. I am certain nothing would tempt me."

"But I am nearly certain you could be induced to go, without any urging," answered her mother.

"Well, mother, try me, and see if anything could make me willing to go."

"Suppose," said Mrs. Mills, "I should offer to take you to the panorama this afternoon? I expect to visit it."

"Do you, mother?" said Jane, with great animation. "May I go? You promised to take me wheh you went."

"I intended to have done so," replied her mother; "but the place where it is exhibited is a very long way beyond your school."

"But I am quite rested now, dear mother!" said Jane. "I would not fail of going for all the world! Why do you smile, mother?"

"To think what an inconsistent little daughter I have."

"What do you mean by inconsistent, mother?"

"Why, when a little girl says, one minute, that she would not walk a particular distance for anything in the world,' and in the next minute says, 'she would not fail' of walking still farther 'for all the world,' she not only talks inconsistently, but foolishly. It a very bad habit to use such expressions.

"Yesterday, when you came home from school, you said you were almost frightened out of your life; and when I inquired as to the cause of your alarm, you replied that you had met as many as a thousand cross dogs on your way home from school. Now, my daughter, I wish you to break yourself of this bad habit. When you are tired, or hungry, or frightened, use the simple words that express your meaning. For instance, you may be tired, or exceedingly tired; or you may be alarmed, or terrified.

"From this time, let your lips speak the thing you mean. The Bible says, 'Let your yea be yea, and your nay be nay;' and adds, that 'whatsoever is more than these, cometh of evil.' Will you try to remember what I have been saying, and strive to correct this fault, my dear child?" said Mrs. Mills.

"Yes, dear mother," replied Jane "for I know it is wrong, and feel ashamed and sorry for it."

"Well, my dear," added her mother, "improve! And now you may get ready to go with me to see the panorama."—*Teacher's Offering.*

A Lesson for Boys.

Boys are admonished, by a sensible writer, to beware of the following descriptions of company, if they would avoid becoming like those who enter prison for their crimes:—1. Those who ridicule parents, or disobey their commands. 2. Those who profane the Sabbath, or scoff at religion. 3. Those who use profane or filthy language. 4. Those who are unfaithful, play truant, or waste their time in idleness. 5. Those who are of a quarrelsome temper. 6. Those who are addicted to lying and stealing. 7. Those who take pleasure in torturing animals and insects. 8. Those who loaf around grog-shops and drink whisky.—*Presbyterian.*

Child's Answer.

A father said playfully to his little daughter, a child five years old—

"Mary, you are not good for anything."

"Yes I am, dear father," replied she, looking thoughtfully and tenderly into his face; "I am good to love my father and my mother," she added, throwing her tiny arms around his neck, and giving him a kiss of unutterable affection.

Blessed child, may your life ever be an expression of that instinct of love! The highest good you or any other mortal can possibly confer is to live in the full exercise of your affection.

"YOU'RE A 'PRENTICE."—"O, you're a 'prentice!" said a little boy the other day, tauntingly to his companion. The addressed turned proudly round, and while the fire of injured pride and the look of pity were strongly blended in his countenance, coolly answered—"*So was Franklin!*"

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

AS IT IS THE DUTY OF MAN TO BOW DOWN IN HUMBLE submission to the chastening afflictions of Almighty God, and to bless and praise His holy name for the bestowal of benefits undeserved, so likewise, is it a solemn duty, incumbent on a nation and a people, to observe a day of prayer and thanksgiving.

And now, since God has bestowed upon this His favored land, His richest and choicest blessings—since we have such abundant cause to bless and praise His Holy name, I, Robert C. Wickliffe, Governor of the State of Louisiana, in pursuance of established custom, do set apart and appoint THURSDAY, the 18th day of December, to be observed throughout this State as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer; and I earnestly request all the good people of the State to assemble on that day in their respective places of worship, to give thanks and praise to Almighty God, the giver of all goodness. And I therefore issue this my proclamation, recommending and requesting all Bishops, Priests and Ministers of all creeds and denominations to call the faithful together on that day, that it may be made a day of prayer and thanksgiving.

Given under my hand and the seal of State at Baton Rouge, this 14th day of October, in the year of Our Lord one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the year of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty first.

ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE.

By the Governor:
A. DUPLANTIER,
Assistant Secretary of State.

PROFESSIONAL.

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NORTHERN JOBBING PRICES,

adding expense of transportation, viz:—

2000 pounds ACID TARTARIC.
200 do do CITRIC.
500 do do ACETIC.
200 ounces do BENZOIC.
5 barrels BALSAH COPAIBA.
2000 pounds RUK STONE.
25 cases REFINED BORAX.
20 barrels CREAM TARTAR—Pure.
1000 pounds CAYENNE PEPPER—African.
1000 do ASSAFŒTIDA—In cases.
10 barrels TAPIOCA.
10 cases SAGO.
50 kegs TAMARINDS.
4 cases GUM MYRRH—Turkey.
300 pounds GUM OPIUM do.
10 barrels GUM CAMPHOR.
10 cases GUM ARABIC—Assorted.
500 pounds POWDERED IPECAC.
1000 do do RHUBARB.
300 do do JALAP.
1000 do BERMUDA ARROWROOT.
1000 do JAMAICA do.
3 casks AMERICAN do.
50 ounces MUSK.
500 pounds NUX VOMICA.
100 ounces OTTO ROSE—Pure.
1 bale COCHINEAL.
500 pounds PERUVIAN BARK—Red.
1000 do do do Yellow.
3 cans OIL BERGAMOT.
4 do OIL ANNISEED.
200 pounds OIL SWEET ALMONDS
100 do OIL LAVENDER
3 cans OIL LEMON.
3 do OIL PEPPERMINT.
2 do OIL ROSEMARY.
2 do OIL SASSAFRAS.
2 do OIL WINTERGREEN—Pure
4 do OIL CINNAMON.
200 pounds OIL CLOVES.
50 barrels LINSEED OIL.
50 do SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
25 do COPAL VARNISH.
5 do COACH do.
5 do DEMAR do.
10 do JAPAN do.
5 do LEATHER do.
20 tons WHITE LEAD—In Oil.
10 do ZINC PAINT—In Oil.
50 barrels ENGLISH VENTIAN RED.
50 do WHITING.
20 do PUTTY.
50 do LAMP BLACK.
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25 do LITHARGE.
2000 boxes WINDOW GLASS—French & American.
30 barrels TANNERS' OIL.
30 do GLUE.
40 do MADDER.
50 do COPPERAS!
500 dozen GARRETTS' SNUFF.
1000 do ROOMES' do.
10 barrels SNUFF—In Bladders.
10 cases CALABRIA LIQUORICE.
50 do COOPERS' ISINGLASS.
10 do INDIGO.
50 barrels CASTOR OIL.
50 kegs SALTPETRE.
250 do BICARBONATE SODA
50 barrels EPSOM SALT.
1000 pounds SUGAR LEAD.
10 barrels BLACK LEAD—German.
10 do do do American
20 cases BRITISH LUSTRE.
50 barrels ALUM.
25 do do Ground.
10 do JAMAICA GINGER—Root
1000 pounds do do Powdered
100 bags RACE GINGER.
10 barrels do do Powdered, Pure
50 gross SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
20 do SODA do.
300 pounds ROCHELLE SALTS
3 bales LIQUORICE ROOT.
3000 ounces QUININE, P. and W.
1000 do do French.
500 do do English.
500 do SULPHATE MORPHINE.
50 do ACETATE do.
20 do MURIATE do.
100 pounds IOD, RUBAS—English.
100 do do American
50 do do French.
300 do CALOMEL—English.
600 do do American.
300 do BLUE MASS—English.
500 do do American
300 do CHLOROFORM.
500 ounces NITRATE SILVER.
200 do STRYCHNINE.
100 pounds CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.
30 do COLLODION.
500 do MERCURIAL OINTMENT.
300 ounces TANNIN.
100 do SALACINE.
100 do SULPHATE CINCHONA.
25 do IODIDE SULPHUR.
100 do do IRON.
50 pounds RESUBLIMED IODINE.
25 do IRON BY HYDROGEN.
100 do TARTAR EMETIC.
100 reams SAND PAPER—Assorted.
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500 do CAP do do.
1000 do DRUGGISTS' WRAPPING PAPER—Assorted.
600 dozen WRITING INK.
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10 do MACABOY SNUFF—In Jars.

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HOW TO KEEP WELL.
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THE VIRGINIA EDITOR.
THE SHELL AND THE PEARL.
A PRINCE OF INTRIGUE.
THE CRYSTAL BELL.
THE FALL OF ISLASI.
SOWING IN TEARS.
LITTLE DORRIT. By CHARLES DICKENS. Illustrations—Mr. Sparkler ouder a reverse of Circumstances. Instinct stronger than Training.
CHAPTER XLI. Something Wrong Somewhere.
CHAPTER XLII. Something Right Somewhere.
CHAPTER XLIII. Prunes and Prism.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS
LITERARY NOTICES.
Books of the Month.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
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PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
WITH
Norcross' "Improved Rocker Boxes,"
AND LEE & LEAVITT'S
"IMPROVED HEAD BLOCKS."

The subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public, Circular Saw Mills, (usually called Page's,) with all the recent improvements since their first appearance. The Mills now offered are made about one-third stronger than those heretofore in use, and those made by Page at present; combining, as they do, all the improvements and the additional strength both in the iron and wood work—are undoubtedly the best Mill ever offered. Engines and Horse Powers suitable for these mills are furnished when required.

Norcross' Patent consists in suspending the saw so that it can have a lateral vibration, and, when thrown out of line, will recover itself by the action of the driving belt, and the arrangement of the parts by which it is sustained, while, at the same time, the arbor has no lateral play in its boxes, and is made to fit close with the shoulders, to prevent the oil from getting out, while in operation; a matter of great importance when the motion is rapid as in circular saws.

Lee & Leavitt's Patent consists in enabling one man to move the log on the ways with ease and with the greatest accuracy, thereby saving one man's wages, and making better work than mills with the usual Screw Head Blocks.

CLASS I.—HORSE POWER MILLS,
Including Power complete.

Mill and Horse Power	40 ft. saw,	16 ft. Carriage,			$520 00
do do do	42	do	do		530 00
do do do	44	do	do		540 00
do do do	46	do	do		550 00
do do do	48	do	do		560 00
do do do	50	do	do		570 00

CLASS II.—STEAM OR WATER POWER MILLS,
Without Power, complete up to Main Belt—with Screw Head Blocks.

Mill with 48 in. Saw,	Carriages 25 ft long,			$385 00
do do 50	do	do	do	395 00
do do 52	do	do	do	415 00
do do 54	do	do	do	435 00
do do 56	do	do	do	460 00
do do 58	do	do	do	490 00
do do 60	do	do	do	520 00

CLASS III.—POWER MILLS,
With Improved Wooden Double Setting Ratchet Head Blocks, complete up to Main Belt.

Mill with 48 in. Saw,	Carriages 25 ft. long,			$410 00
do do 50	do	do	do	420 00
do do 52	do	do	do	440 00
do do 54	do	do	do	460 00
do do 56	do	do	do	485 00
do do 58	do	do	do	510 00
do do 60	do	do	do	540 00
do do 62	do	do	do	570 00
do do 64	do	do	do	600 00
do do 66	do	do	do	630 00
do do 68	do	do	do	665 00
do do 68	do	do	do	715 00
do do 70	do	do	do	745 00
do do 72	do	do	do	775 00

A top saw can be attached to these Mills, by adding a Cast Iron Frame and Mandrill.

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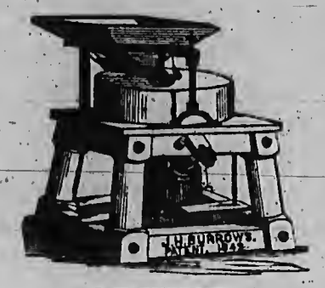

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THE BEST NOW IN USE.

This Mill differs from all others in the construction of the Upper or Runner Stone, which is composed of *French Burr Blocks*, enclosed in a Cast Iron Case, and forms the back and hoop of the Stone, with a Cast Iron Eye or Bush, that is of greater external diameter at the bottom than at the top, is secured to the back by four bolts, so that every block is in the form of a dovetail, which gives greater strength to a Stone than any other method that is required in small Mills where the stone is run with great speed and becomes dangerous if not strongly made; it also gives any weight to a Stone of small diameter that is required, without making it thick or high.

They can be run by either Gin, Horse, Water or Steam Power, and require no Millwright to set them up.

ADVANTAGES.

1st. Sufficient weight in the Runner Stone to crush the Grist, without having to supply pressure to the Runner Stone from the Driving Power, as most Unfinished Mills have to do; this is of great importance when Horse Power is used.

2nd. When the Stone is running, its own momentum acts like the Fly Wheel of an Engine, affording regularity and speed to its motion. If a Mill does not run *true* and *regular* you cannot make good meal or flower.

3rd. The Stone is composed of four or five French Burr Blocks, because single blocks of sufficient size cannot be had without having soft or imperfect pieces in them.

4th. The Stone having this great weight is enabled to grind near the centre a *larger quantity with less* power than any other mill now in use.

5th. This Mill is a square frame, made of wood, in the form of a husk: the 24 inch occupying a space of only 4 or 5 feet square.

6th. This Mill is simply and strongly constructed, and less liable to get out of order than any other Mill, and does not require a Millwright to set them up.

7th. The Gearing and Pullies of these Mills are all of Iron, and are preferable because there *never is necessity of crossing the band, or of extra pullies to keep it in place*; the band does not get cut and worn as in the case of Single Geared Mills; nor is their danger in putting the band on or off the pulley as in Single Geared Mills.

8th. By the steady application of Steam Power, the 24 inch Mill will grind 7 to 12 bushels per hour, of good meal, and will grind wheat as well as corn. The 30 inch Mill will grind 12 to 15 bushels per hour; the 36 inch 20 or more bushels per hour, with proper speed.

More than 2500 of these Mills have been used, principally in the South and West, and never have any been returned from failing to please. The above Mill is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or may be returned at our expense.

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36 inch	Double Geared,		$275,	3600 lbs.
30 do	do	do	225,	2500 lbs.
24 do	do	do	165,	1625 lbs.
22 do	do	do	155,	1500 lbs.
20 do	do	do	145,	1100 lbs.
30 do	Single	do	200,	2000 lbs.
28 do	do	do	190,	1850 lbs.
24 do	do	do	150,	1325 lbs.
20 do	do	do	125,	950 lbs.

Merchants and Planters wishing Mills are respectfully invited to call and see our Mills, comprising all sizes of Double and single Geared.

L. J. WEBSTER, Sole Agent,
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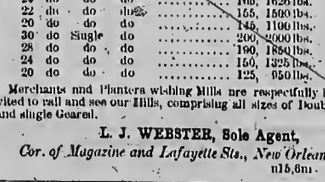
COLEMAN'S



PREMIUM UNDULATORY CORN AND FLOURING MILLS. French Burr Stone, and each Burr in one solid block. Seven different kinds of these Mills are manufactured, adapted to all the various motive powers used or known in milling. The Burrs of the smallest size are fourteen inches in diameter, and the largest size are three feet: which last size will grind a greater quantity in any given time than any other mill known. These mills range in prices of from one to five hundred dollars apiece, and will grind from four to seventy-five bushels to the hour, according to the diameter of the Burr, power applied, and velocity given.

The Mill that took the premium at the Crystal Palace, New York, was the smallest size (fourteen inches) and ground a bushel of corn into fine meal, in four and a half minutes.

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Purify the blood and disease will be starved out.

Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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For the N. O. C. Advocate.

THE SABBATH IN ITS MATERIAL AND TEMPORAL ASPECTS.

It has been well said that the "Sabbath is God's gracious gift to a working and weary world." Many have been wont to regard the Sabbath as having only a religious value, and its observance a sacrifice of the material interests of life; that if one doubts his immortality, or chooses to postpone its consideration, he may violate the rest of the Sabbath, not only without loss, but with positive material gain. We propose briefly to consider and combat this opinion; and, fortunately, we are not driven into a metaphysical and speculative train of reasoning to do so, but can keep within the circle of homely and generally-admitted facts.

No animal can maintain unceasing motion for any considerable length of time. Men have, a few times, for great wagers, and as an extraordinary feat, walked without ceasing, at a slow pace, forty or fifty hours; but this is the utmost that has been done or can be done. All animals, and man viewed as such, must have rest. How much rest is necessary? Some have seemed to maintain, by their practice, that eight hours out of twenty-four for rest, and one more for meals, was all the rest that man needed. Many experiments have demonstrated that nine or even ten hours' rest in each twenty-four, without any intervening day of rest, are not enough. A robust man may, perhaps, do more work in one or two months, by working seven instead of six days in the week; but if the experiment be prolonged to six or twelve months, it will be found that he does less than another of equal strength who rested on every seventh day. The reason of it is plain: his energies will flag, and his movements become slow and feeble. Medical writers affirm that hard labor long protracted produces a nervous irritation, and destroys or, at least, disturbs the "balance" or harmony of the arterial circulation. They teach that experiment demonstrates, that the ordinary nightly rest of the laboring man, is not enough to restore this balance of the circulation—that there must be an occasional intervening day of rest. One day in seven does not seem to be too much; experience has shown that it is enough. I need not stop here to enlarge upon the manifold advantages to business interest and social enjoyment which a fixed and generally observed day has over an irregular and indefinite day of rest; this can be seen and felt upon a moment's reflection.

Let us now look at a few of the experiments that have been made. In European manufacturing establishments that produce the finest fabrics, laces and the like, descriptions of goods requiring the most delicate handling, it has been observed that the goods produced in the latter part of the week are not so good and perfectly finished as those produced in the former part; the reason given is, that the muscles are stiffer, less pliable, and the attention has become dulled by constant application. The bow needs to be unstrung occasionally to regain its elasticity.

Cattle driven several hundreds of miles to market, if driven every day, do not get to market so soon, or command so good a price, as those that are rested one-seventh part of their time; because those driven every day become feverish, weary and worn, and reach market worse fitted.

Proprietors of large manufacturing establishments who kept several teams constantly hauling back and forth the raw material and manufactured article, have made experiments, and have found that those teams which rested a seventh part of their time lasted longer, drew heavier loads, and made them more money than those that worked every day in the week.

All this holds not only as true in relation to man as to other animals, but more so; because man's intellectual and moral nature necessarily come into the question, and they operate no small influence upon his physical organization. Let life be one long drudge—one unbroken scene of labor—and it becomes to toiling millions an intolerable burden: no hope of rest, of pleasing change, or social enjoyment—nothing to give elasticity and cheerfulness to the spirits. Such a state of mind as such a life would necessarily superinduce, would most powerfully and sadly react upon the body. The muscles would become still, the movements slow and heavy, the attention dulled and careless, until the unhappy victim of toil would become, in a few years, a miserable and worthless drone. This constitution of our nature is a gracious provision of Providence to compel the oppressive, unthinking and unfeeling, to a reluctant humanity. The proprietor must rest his operatives, or lose more than he gains.

Take away the Sabbath from the toiling millions, and you rob their life of its brightest charms. Suppose the clerk ever in the store, bending over the counter; the artizan ever in the shop, wielding his tools; and the laborer in the field with the hoe, the plow or scythe his constant care,—what would life be worth to them in its material and temporal aspects? Surely, if this were all they could realize, they might well exclaim, "I would not live always," but ardently long for the rest of the grave and envy those already there.

The Seventh Day brings sweet relief to weary multitudes, not only when it comes, but the thought that it will come and break the monotony of their toil, sustains them and enables them to labor with cheerful activity.

The laboring millions on the Day of Rest, in accordance with a custom which the day itself has introduced, doff their labor-soiled garments for more cleanly, graceful and elegant attire; this promotes their health, and tends to elevate them with a feeling of dignified self-respect.

How delightful is the domestic joy and social intercourse of the laboring man on the day of rest, with the objects of his toils,—enjoyed with a keener zest because debarred from it on other days; in winter, around the cheerful fire or smoking board; in summer time, beside the brook and under the shade of trees, pleasantly passing the hours away.—Such a day and such a season of homely joy is a green oasis amid the desert scenes of every day life.

It is, to my mind, one of the most pleasing aspects of the labor-saving machinery and travel-speeding improvements and facilities of the times, that they hold out a prospect of a more general observance of the Day of Rest.—These improvements are fast doing away the least excuse of a grasping and oppressive covetousness for requiring work on the Day of Rest.

J. B. WALKER.

N. O., Dec., 1856.

Truth Somewhat Colored.

An English tourist in America gives in Colburn's London Magazine, some sketches of what he observed and some hits at faults, which, though a little colored, possess much truth. He was in Washington during the struggle for the Speakership, and speaks, as follows of what he saw. What he says of our filthy habit of spitting is very little, if at all exaggerated:

"If a debate springs up it seems to be a game of cross questions and crooked answers. A member is making a speech, when a question is put to him. His answer suggests other questions, and, while commenting on the replies, the questioner in turn is questioned by some one else, and so on. When a member appears to be uttering the last sentence of his speech, half a dozen or more members are on their legs, calling out, 'Mr. Clerk! Mr. Clerk!' amid shouts from all parts of the hall, 'Call the roll! call the roll!' You will often have no small difficulty to hear what is said or understand what is going on, from the incessant noise and bustle. There is a constant sharp striking of letters and papers on the desk—a mode the members have of summoning the pages to take their documents to the post-box.—You are amazed, too, at the picturesque attitude of some of the members. You are quite right in remarking that this is a Democratic assembly. Is not that an elegant posture now of the honorable gentlemen in the outer range of seats? He has flung one leg over the desk in front, the heel of his boot dipping in the ink bottle, and while his chair is tilted back and his other leg flung over one arm of it, he chews his quid, picks his teeth, and squirts his tobacco juice at his neighbor's spittoon, which he misses. This is Yankee way of 'taking it easy.'

"The Americans seem to have an unconquerable propensity to kick up their heels—not behind, but before. I have gone into the reading room of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the avenue, and found, of four men reading, three with their feet on the table and the fourth baking his in the oven of the stove. On more than one occasion, while sitting in the galleries of Congress, I have received a poke at the back of my head, and, turning round, have discovered in close proximity, not anybody's elbow or hat, but a pair of boots, with feet in them, resting on the back of my seat, on an elevation with the chair of the owner. But a more disagreeable thing than that is the chewing and spitting. In Congress the carpets in the galleries are saturated, and the stair-case walls filthily discolored with tobacco juice. In the streets, when the snow was on the ground, it looked as if people had been walking all over the city with leaky cans of molasses."

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

INFANTILE CONVERSION.

NUMBER III.

To examine the possibility of a conversion before the knowledge (i. e. commission) of sin. The conditions necessary to an evangelical conversion are the following:—

1. A rational and conscious being.
2. A sense of innate depravity.
3. Faith in a revealed plan of salvation.

These are all and the sole conditions of conversion in any way depending on the act of the creature. Of course there are certain *divine* conditions to conversion, but these were all provided and afforded at the moment when Jesus expired upon the cross, exclaiming, "It is finished." According to our theology the immovable foundations there laid, were broad enough to include the wants of the whole world, regardless of age, or sex, or condition; and we shall attempt to show that this plan is as available to one period of life as to another, *after* moral consciousness, i. e. the sense of right and wrong, has been at all developed. As a free Gospel overruns every distinction of an outward character, so we believe it regards the whole life of man, from the cradle to the grave, as being the purchase of redeeming grace and dying love.

The first condition which we have proposed as necessary to a true conversion is, the existence of a rational and conscious being. All other creatures are incapable of conversion, as lying without the pale of moral responsibility. Such are babes, idiots, and every part of the creation falling below the acknowledged standard of rationality. To all such it is impossible to conceive of the atonement as being applicable, until they have passed on to a higher state of being, until they become rational. They are incapable of religion, because incapable of sin, incapable of moral action. To reason with such creatures, to attempt to teach them, to offer them reward or punishment, would be beneath the Government of the Divine Being, as it is beneath that of parents and legislators. But there is a certain stage of development marked by the rise of consciousness, at which the actions of a child begin to be spoken of as right or wrong, from which period that child rises to the dignity of a subject of moral government, is held responsible for its actions, receives reward and punishment from its parents, and is made (to use a common but proper phrase) to know its place:—then it becomes rational and conscious and the first condition is fulfilled.

I apprehend there would be no difficulty in the mind of any one, in admitting that our first condition is fulfilled in the case of all children who have learned the use of the ordinary signs of ideas, (i. e. words and gestures) were it not for a fallacious distinction which is made between the authority of parents and and the authority of God. This fallacy consists in supposing that the child is responsible to its parent before it is responsible to God: and that as long as parental authority can be maintained there is no room for divine authority: but that so soon as the child becomes old enough to act for itself, and thus passes beyond the boundary of parental authority, that it then becomes subject to the law of God, and not before. Hence in this state of pupilage they use no means for the conversion of the child, regarding it as not yet being the subject of Divine Government. But is there any evidence that God regards it so? Or that He uses no means to bring that child to a knowledge of himself? or that Satan so regards it, when he is constantly using every art to prepossess the mind of the child in favor of himself?

This dangerous and often fatal fallacy, will be laid open and the true ground laid open and the true ground revealed, in two ways—

1. By showing that Our Heavenly Father regards children as being the immediate subjects of His moral government, and

2. That the only lawful parental authority is derived from the Divine and is identical with it. The same arguments which will establish the first proposition will establish the second also.

1. One of the ten commandments is addressed to children, and to them exclusively, "Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." That this was for children and not for adult sons and daughters, is shown both by the nature of the promise, and by its being quoted by the Apostle Paul as addressed to children.

2. The call of Samuel when he was a child.

3. The children who were devoured by bears for mocking at God's prophet.

4. The prophetic declaration, "out of the mouths of babes and sucklings thou dost perfect praise," fulfilled by the rejoicing of children in the presence of our Savior in the temple.

5. Christ's word about young children, "Of each is the kingdom of heaven," and "Except ye be converted and become as little children ye can not enter the kingdom of heaven."

6. The Apostle: "Children obey your parents *in the Lord*."

The inference is unavoidable from these few but sufficient quotations of Scripture, that children are the subjects of Divine Government and that parents are his constituted agents for the execution of that Government, having no authority apart from that. The last quotation shows this point conclusively.

It would indeed be most unreasonable to suppose that God's own authority were excluded by an authority of His own institution, any more than that *men* are not responsible to Him, simply because they are responsible to earthly tribunals of His appointment. The truth is that the whole regime of the family Government was set up on earth as a type and pattern of God's own Government. The relation of parent and child is the only thing in this world that properly represents that between God and His children. By creation we are His offspring; by regeneration his children; by adoption his heirs. Yet the beauty and significance of all these terms are derived from the family relation. How utterly at fault therefore any theory which ignores religious responsibility to any rational and conscious member of the Heaven-appointed family! God's moral government underlies and outlies all parental authority whatever, and the strongest appeal which parents can make for the obedience of their children, is an appeal to the Divine Law. That Law precedes and sustains all rightful authority which they may hold upon their children.

If it were necessary to make a separate argument to show the particular application of the plan of Redemption to children, it would only be necessary to allude to the fact that death, the penalty of sin, has dominion over them, and therefore that Christ "who came to destroy him that had the power of death, that is the devil," must have included them in the provisions of his atonement. Wherefore it has always been the faith of the Church, though resting on no special text of Scripture that persons dying in infancy before they have sinned, must infallibly be saved. I will not take advantage of this article of faith, to prove the possibility of infant conversion, though it necessarily supposes it, inasmuch as we are arguing for the living and not for the dead,—for a conscious conversion and not an unconscious one. In my next you will hear from condition No. 2.

JUVENIS.

A Good Hit.

A Methodist divine of this city, on Sunday last, administered a most severe rebuke to a common custom in these days, of reading advertisements from the pulpit. A paper was handed to him, giving notice that "the introductory lecture of the annual course would be delivered on Monday night," &c., at a certain Medical institution in this city. The preacher said he had conscientious scruples against cheating the printer by making such announcements in the pulpit; that he never heard such advertisements read in church without reminding him of the deacon in Alexandria, who, on a certain occasion, exhorted, in most earnest and vehement language, the sinners in the congregation to repent or they would all go to hell as sure as there was flour for sale in Alexandria, and he was sure there was flour there, for he had received, just the day before, a fine assortment, which he would sell as cheap as any man in the city.—*Ohio Statesman.*

INTOLERANCE.—Men, in general, cannot now endure to think that their own narrow church holds all the goodness on earth. True, much intolerance remains; its separating walls are not fallen, but, with few exceptions, they no longer reach to the clouds. Many of them have crumbled away, till the men whom they sever, can shake hands, and exchange words of fellowship, and recognize in one another's faces the features of brethren.

We should endeavor to pass through this world with a cheerful indifference.

Vain thoughts are sin's advocates, and Christ's adversaries.

UNCONSCIOUSNESS OF DEEP GUILT.

Men, if is true, cannot help but feel that, however criticism may explain away its language, yet the word of God does, with most appalling energy and precision, portray the utter evil of the human heart, exhausting all the forms of rhetoric in its stern invective. It declares, negatively, that in the natural mind there dwelleth no good thing; and positively, that the heart of man is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked. It asserts specifically that there is none that doeth good—no, not one. It arraigns every sense as an inlet to corruption, and brands every member of the body as the instrument of sin; and with fearful analysis, seizing each separate faculty of thought, and each affection and moral capability, it exhibits every ingredient of human character as vile and hopeless. Yet, however we may be stunned and overwhelmed by the storm of denunciations thus hurled upon us, few have failed to realize that these fearful changes have not a corresponding witness within our own hearts. When men brand us, they generally appeal to our consciousness of guilt, and to the common sentiment of mankind. God himself, in charging home particular transgressions upon men, has appealed to their own sense of duty, and guilt, and shame. But clearly as the Bible seems to speak, the human race, although conscious of much infirmity and of many faults, is certainly not smitten with the remorseless sense of such enormous guilt. That conscience which men have called the voice of God within us, seems to rebuke the so-called doctrine of the written word. The ancient prophet seemed to feel the inconsistency, when, before he declared the desperate wickedness of the heart, he observed that it was deceitful above all things; implying, perhaps, what we shall attempt to prove, that according to the present constitution of things, insensibility to sinfulness is a natural accompaniment of sinfulness itself, and grows with its growth. The unconsciousness of sin and guilt, therefore, cannot argue its absence; and the admitted fact in general experience does not invalidate the charge of revelation.

As we wander amid the sublime scenes of nature, or gather around the beautiful creations of art, the spell of our enjoyment is too often broken by the presence of one who has no eye nor ear for their varied loveliness. In a community many are conspicuous, whose dress and furniture, or architecture, or equipage, show an entire absence of that perception of the graceful and the beautiful, of propriety and fitness in things, which we familiarly call good taste. The incongruity would be less annoying, could they be made to feel their deficiency and correct their absurdities; but we feel the hopelessness of the attempt. They may have a generous yearning for the esteem of others, or a timid sensitiveness to inconsiderate ridicule; and these may lead them to sacrifice personal inclination, and to a servile imitation of prevailing modes and fashions. But however they may treasure up rules by which to adapt forms, and colors, and expressions, to the true standard of beauty and propriety, you can only teach them that they have not a sensibility which others seem to enjoy. You cannot create the personal consciousness of absurdity: that instinctive sense of the ludicrous and unfitting which others feel, and which would enable them to decide rightly in new cases, and which might bring the glow of shame when they transgressed its dictates, cannot be imparted. They may *admit*, but they cannot *realize* their absurdities. Just in proportion to the depravity of taste, they are insensible to the fact. They know it only by faith in the testimony of others.

But if some malicious spirit could lay upon an entire continent the spell of such æsthetic stupor and blindness, the poor victims of absurdity would not only be increased in number, but their self-complacency would be hopelessly secure. Society would feel the folly of the transgressors as little as they feel their own. The only hope of imparting a knowledge of their deficiency would be, that some visitant from a more genial clime, which had somehow a *prestige* of infallibility in matters of taste, might come to instruct and counsel. But even if the very centre of taste should send its delegate to become their guide, how evident is it that they could not understand the justice of his plain censures. They would unite, perhaps, in believing that, somehow, they were ridiculously at fault, but they would also unite in saying that they could not *feel* it. Only by restoring the taste itself, which might render rebukes unnecessary, could not make them realize their force. Imagine, for a moment, that the round earth were thus bound by a Circean spell, and obviously no thought of the universal folly and degradation would disturb them. Were a messenger from heaven to announce their depravity in taste, he would be met by the same wonder, the same theoretical admission, the same inward unconsciousness of fault. In short, the deficiency might be held as a matter of faith, but never as a fact of experience or consciousness.

Now we aver that, analogous to the operation of this faculty, which wakes the soul to the full power of all that is beautiful and harmonious in the material creation, and all that is inspiring in thought and in sentiment, is our experience of that moral taste, and sensibility to the beauty of holiness and the pollution of sin, which alone can guide us in the way of moral excellence. The laws which govern the one are analogous to the laws which regulate the other. The defective or depraved moral taste, at each successive stage of deterioration, is attended by a corresponding insensibility to the change; and a total depravity of moral taste would bring as complete unconsciousness of fault. The heart, beneath such a benumbing spell, may, through fear or favor, obey the law of right. It may theoretically admit its deficiencies and practical errors; but the deep sense of its own true vileness it cannot have. And, by the same analogy, if a community, or a nation, or a world, were thus morally defective, there would be no fair appeal against the charge of personal guilt to the moral sentiment of that world at large. It would, of course, sustain itself in its own unconsciousness of its true position. Should a voice from amid the thunders of Sinai, or from the inmost heaven, declare the corruption of the race, reason might demand submission to the verdict, but the truth could not be *realized* by the depraved mind. It must be a conviction of faith, and not of feeling.

We are not saying how it may be in another sphere of existence, or in the life beyond the grave; but reasoning upon man as he is, under the present dispensation of things, certainly observation justifies our conclusion. Sin brings its own insensibility. The most hardened criminal who awaits the fatal hour, once shrunk from slight transgressions; but as step by step he ventured into crime, his sensibility grew dull, until, while there was much which he still felt to be crime indeed, yet he could perpetrate, with scarcely a thought of shame or fear, villanies that would once have palsied his arm. And now he knows indeed, theoretically, his sinfulness; and can discriminate abstractly, slight shades of wrong, according to principles of moral judgment learned in other days: but he has long since ceased to *feel* them. He can now caronse, and sin, and blaspheme, until all around him shiver with dread, and yet be calm, and think their scruples weakness or hypocrisy. His principles and his sensibility have declined together.

The illustration drawn thus from æsthetics may furnish further instruction, if we observe in those who have but little taste, the distinct elements of a power to see the beautiful, and a desire for the beautiful; and that the perception of what is correct and fitting is far in advance, generally, of the real sensibility to its presence or absence. We meet many whose judgment is tolerably accurate, but their conformity is seldom so exact, even where no special hindrance prevents it. We can easily imagine, that if to a spell-bound world some slight endowment of returning taste were given, then in a low degree its citizens might judge correctly of proprieties, and could understand the *nature* of a deficiency in taste, although they could not realize the *full extent* of their own defect. If by neglect or abuse they gradually lost the slight insensibility thus bestowed, would it not be fair to argue that, just as their arrangements are now absurd, and would be felt so had they not lost the measure of taste they had; so, while they yet had this measure of true perception, at their best day, they may have been guilty of a thousand follies, which even then they had not taste enough to realize?

May we not say, then, that even if the Creator should give to such a world, utterly sunk in sin, some slight moral restoration, the analogy would still hold good? Might we not expect the same limited discrimination in certain cases, or in certain grades of moral obligations—the same disproportion between the abstract perception of moral beauty and the sensibility which is drawn toward it? And might we not argue, as from the instance of a hardened criminal, that just as he cannot now feel the enormity of his crimes, yet he, as well as those around him, did once feel their guilt; so he and all of us, in our best days, may have been insensible to wrongs committed, and evil passions cherished, not because their guilt was not real and appalling, but because even then we were still so depraved that we could not feel it?

The argument which we have thus far drawn from the deadening influence of transgression on the moral sense, step by step, is yet more beautifully and forcibly illustrated by the reverse experience of those who are renewed in the love of God. We appeal to the experience and to the testimony of the holiest, in every age. As they became more and more partakers of the divine nature, freed from the depravity which was once their felt nature, they realized with increasing vividness of apprehension how far they had fallen, how basely they transgressed, how fearfully they treasured up just wrath. Then they saw the exceeding sinfulness of sin; and when most conscious of salvation through grace, "quite on the verge of heaven," they felt most fully how lost they were by nature, how near the verge of hell. Nor are such experiences exceptions in the Church; but they are the common heritage of her saints century after century, finding a response in myriads of retired and unpublished Christian lives. The brilliant intellect, and sober judgment, the habitual self-denial, the practical energy, which have marked so many moral heroes of the Church, who thus breathe out their feeling, forbid the cavil that their heightened sense of guilt was the result of a blundering logic, or a morbid nervousness, or the pretence of hypocrisy. They leave us to reflect that if we had attained their piety, our purified vision might see things in the same strong light. And, O! when perfect purity of heart combines with perfect clearness of intellect in the world to come, who shall say that we may not fully coincide with the severe judgments passed by Him whose wisdom and purity is infinite? Then may we see the truthfulness of those strong charges of sin and guilt, and the justice of those penalties, which now to the best of us seems oftentimes so obscure.—*Natural Goodness, (Mercein.)*

From the American Messenger.

Always Have a Shot Ready.

God bless the memory of Allenie.—Though dead, he speaketh, and that effectually. A little time since, a mate of a bark offered himself for membership in the Mariner's church of Philadelphia. On being asked to relate his experience, he said he was first awakened and made to feel that he was a sinner, by reading Alleine's Alarm. He then went to his knees, and gave himself no rest until he found peace to his soul in Jesus Christ.

Long before this fact came to my knowledge, I adopted the plan of keeping on hand this book, and Baxter's Call, and James' Anxious Inquirer; but now I feel more like it than ever.

How easy to keep such shot on hand. Do I step aboard of a vessel, I can give a copy of Allenie; and if I perfume it with prayer, I am sure others will rise up to praise God. Do I call in a man to fix my stove, how easy to give him a tract, and invite him to attend church.—Do I ride through the country, how easy to give a book or tract in the house by the road-side. Have I an American Messenger, or any other religious paper, how much better, instead of laying it away, finally to be destroyed, to give or mail it to some one.

Last year I distributed upon the great waters 2,050 volumes, and 188,000 pages of tracts, and many Messengers. If any one feels like putting more of these "shot in my locker," he may address Rev. J. B. Ripley, pastor, Mariner's church, Water Street, above Walnut, Philadelphia.

O the thanksgivings which have ascended because of the Tract Society, which puts the materials into the hands of any who wish to do this kind of work.

A Modern Solomon.

AN INTERESTING SCENE IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—The New York correspondent of the Baltimore American relates the following incident which occurred during the session of the Supreme Court, on the morning of the 22d ult.

The business of the Supreme Court yesterday was varied by a judgment somewhat after the manner of Solomon. A man and his wife who have separated, contended for the custody of a little daughter, the wife alledging that though herself in the receipt of the bounty of the husband for a support, he was incapacitated for the charge of the child by intemperance and bad temper. In return he made a similar charge against the wife, and said he was abundantly able to take care of the child. The judge referred the matter, to take testimony and report. The question then was as to who should have the care of the child in the meantime. The judge said he would give it to which everparent it chose to go with. The father then had the child in his arms, and his wife sitting at some little distance from him. The judge directed the child to be stood on the floor, and the parents to sit so as to be seen by it. The child went back first to its father, but its mother called it by name, when the child ran to her, and she caught it up in her arms, and was permitted by the judge to take it with her, much to the satisfaction, apparently, of both. The parties appeared to be highly respectable, and not at all deserving of what they ascribe to each other. Truly "each heart knoweth its own bitterness."

"With Authority."

Christianity speaks with divine authority, allowing no contradiction or appeal, and demanding the assent of all men to its claims, as the only true religion. The Christian cannot say to his friend—his intelligent, well-read friend You have your opinion, I have mine.—We are on a level. As a gentleman, I can no more question your belief than you can mine. I cannot say to you, believe the gospel or you are lost. But can we conceive of Paul thus dealing with educated unbelievers? Allowing the apostles and the preacher to be lost in the gentleman and the philosopher? No. He does not so discuss Christianity as if men might lawfully take different sides respecting its divine and exclusive character. He knows that the gospel of Christ is the only true religious system, and, whether among the rude Lycaonians, the refined Corinthians, or the inquisitive, philosophic Athenians, he is ever the same uncompromising preacher of Christianity, ready always with meekness to listen to honest questionings, and to give good reasons for his faith, yet intolerant toward every other system—not in the spirit of a bigot but of one who knew whereof he affirms, and who so loves Christ and his fellowmen, that he cannot yield an inch of that gospel which honors the one and saves the other. This he must urge upon every man. The gospel is from heaven, believe and be saved, reject and be lost.

The love of Christ hath a height without a top, a depth without a bottom, a length without an end, and a breadth without a limit.

If thou art not afraid of the world, I fear thou art a friend of the world, and an enemy to God.

The heart of man is such a barren soil, that no good can grow therein, unless Almighty grace plant it.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

Terms, $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1856.

DEPOSITORY IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Mississippi Conference, on Tuesday—*Resolved:* That it is important to the interest of our Church, that a Depository for our Books and Publications, and a Publishing Office for the New Orleans Christian Advocate, be established at New Orleans; and that we pledge ourselves to the Louisiana, Alabama, Ouchita, Texas and East Texas Conferences, to unite with them for the purpose of raising funds to procure a suitable building in that city for the use of such Depository.

Resolved: That our Tract Agent for this Conference be, and hereby is, instructed to act as Agent in collecting funds for said purpose.

ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the South Western Bible Society will be held on Sunday night, the 14th inst., at Odd Fellows' Hall.

C. E. CAZE & Co., formerly D. Tillotson & Co., 12 Camp-street, have sent us their card for publication; it may be seen in another column. Our friend Tillotson is Agent, and the active, attentive man of business that he has always been. Boots, shoes, carpet bags, trunks, &c., can be had on better terms nowhere else. Planters will find it their interest to call, examine, and buy.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

ROME, CHRISTIAN AND PAPAL—Sketches of its religious monuments and ecclesiastical History, with notices of the Jesuits and the Inquisition. By L. De Sanctis, D. D., New York: Harper & Brothers, publishers, 1856. From H. D. McGinnis, 36 Camp street, New Orleans.

This book is a 12 mo. of 256 pages, and, of such interest, that we nearly finished it at a single reading. The hidden corruptions of the Papacy are disclosed by one who had rare opportunities of knowing them. The style and method are not in the beaten track, but original and able. The whole performance abounds in instruction and entertainment. We heartily commend the work to those who wish to be posted on the subject of Romanism, and who seek to be well fortified against its errors and abuses.

BEAUMARCHAIS AND HIS TIMES—Sketches of French Society in the Eighteenth Century, from unpublished documents. By Louis De Lomenie. Translated by Henry S. Edwards, New York: Harper and Brothers, publishers, 1856.

This book is interesting and of considerable value as a repository of manners and personal sketches. It is very French, and beyond doubt a truthful picture of the times of which it treats. H. D. McGinnis, 36 Camp street, New Orleans.

LAKE NGAMI—Or explorations and discoveries during four years wandering in the wilds of South Western Africa. By Charles John Anderson, with numerous illustrations. N. Y.: Harper and Brothers, publishers. H. D. McGinnis, 36 Camp street, N. O.

The author has traveled over some new ground and brings new facts to light, concerning portions of South Western Africa. The manners, customs, morals and religion of the natives engage his attention. The most startling adventures are narrated, and hair breath escapes by blood and field. The author's hunting excursions are particularly wide-awake. Noble game, too, such as the Lion, Tiger, Elephant, Rhinoceros, Giraff, Hippopotamus and Ostrich. The author brings out some new and interesting materials in the department of natural history.

THE NEW LOVE OF ZION—By J. W. Woodbury, New York: Published by T. J. Huntington, 200 Broadway; Carlton and Porter, 200 Mulberry street.

Congregations and choirs will find this contribution of sacred music, an important acquisition. See advertisement next week.

THE LIFE OF THE REV. JOHN W. DE LA FLETCHER—Compiled from the narrative of the Rev. Mr. Wesley; the Biographical notes of the Rev. Mr. Gilpin. From his own letters and other authentic documents, many of which were never before published. By Joseph Benson. Revised by Thomas O. Summers, D. D., Nashville, Tennessee. Published by E. Stevenson and F. A. Evans, agents, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1856.

MEMOIR OF THE LIFE AND MINISTRY OF WM. BRAMWELL—Lately an Itinerant Methodist Preacher. By James Bigston—revised by Thomas O. Summers, D. D., Nashville Tennessee. Stevenson and Owen, agents, 1856.

PETER'S CHAIN OF CHRISTIAN VIRTUES—By the Rev. C. D. Oliver, of the Alabama Conference. Edited by Thomas O. Summers, Nashville, Tennessee. Stevenson and Owen, agents, 1856.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

I RESUME the minutes according to the journals, which the courteous Secretary places at my convenience.—

Friday afternoon the case of William Hurst, a probationer, was called; and he was dropt. The numbers in Society were called for, with this result:

	WHITES.		COLORED.	
	Memb.	*Prob.*	*Memb.*	*Prob.*
This year,	13,031	3,423	9,680	3,400
Last year,	13,586	2,716	10,986	2,825
Decrease,	355	In. 707	Dec. 1,306	In. 575

On Saturday the discontinuance of Benjamin Avent was reconsidered; and he was continued on trial. He is from the Presbytery. Edwin Mortimer was passed in character, and located at his own request.

The following local preachers were elected: To Elder's Orders—William G. Bartlett; to Deacon's Orders—J. D. Bruner, John R. Cox. On the recommendation of the Quarterly Meeting Conference of East Feliciana Circuit, the parchments of William Collinsworth, a local elder, were restored. Josiah M. Pugh was admitted into full connection.

The stewards will divide to Conference claimants at about 45 *per cent.* There was an interesting debate about discriminating between the claimants—leaving out some that were not needy, and giving the mere to those that were.—The General Conference authorized the discrimination. Hitherto this body has not applied it; they now apply it. Yet, the dividend, how small! Who is to blame?

On Monday Dr. Hollins was received into this Conference from a Baltimore Quarterly Conference, according to the disciplinary provision.

The proceedings of the Conference are marked by an excellent spirit.

THE MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

This was held, Saturday night, in the Methodist Church—a small house, into which was compressed a large and liberal audience. Dr. Drake in the chair.—The secretary, W. P. Barton, read a terse and appropriate report. The treasurer, W. H. Watkins, gave forth a good note: $10,900 the missionary collections of the past year—an advance on any previous year's work of $4,000.

Dr. Hamilton made the opening speech in his happiest style. It was a novel speech, combining the brilliancy of sheet lightning with the thunder's bolt. By programme, the writer was to follow him, and the Bishop to bring up the rear, supplying any lack of service. I felt that the cause could be best served, under the circumstances, by declining to serve it—made a *sensible* speech (though I say it myself)—a speech declining to speak, and making way for the Bishop. Bishop Pierce's efforts on such occasions mark an era of enlarged views and increased gifts. Rubbing out all former memorials, he strikes for new figures, and reaches them. No hat collections, no singing, but the stern business of *doing* is the order of the night. His tongue is a magnet upon the dollars in one's pocket. The collection and subscription of the evening was over $1,200. About $900 of this sum was contributed by the preachers; but it is a good sign. It shows they feel the weight of the appeals they make to the people. They are sincere; and they will make these sincere feelings tell upon the Church at large. I believe some of them gave above their ability; but it is a safe excess. The compensation will come, abundantly; and tens will produce hundreds, and hundreds thousands. So, let the preachers bleed at anniversaries.

THE SABBATH.

The clouds fled—the sun shone out.—It was a lovely fair day, the only one during the Conference. Bishop Pierce preached at the Methodist Church, and ordained Deacons: W. S. Townsend, W. Harrington, H. D. Berry, J. J. Wheat, E. F. Mullins, J. S. Harris, J. English, O. H. P. Davis, William H. Crawford, H. Flint.

After three o'clock sermon, by L. Campbell, the Bishop ordained Elders: J. A. B. Jones, A. B. Nicholson, J. Shelton, B. J. Woodward, H. M. Youngblood, J. O. Woodward W. C. Matthews, Isham Morehead, W. G. Bartlett.

I had not the pleasure of hearing the episcopal sermon, being detailed for services, at the same hour, to the Presbyterian Church. Thrice have I been the victim of that episcopal hour in the Mississippi Conference; and now my time is up, I hope. Fortunately, or unfortunately, the overflowings of the Bishop's congregation made up a very respectable one for the Editor. But not till I had taken up and put down two different texts, did my congregation come to a head. I must have some idea whom I preach to, before I know what to preach about; and then the thought that nine-tenths of the congregation had rather ——well, there is no use saying more.

The Baptist Church was to be filled, at same hour, by Dr. Hamilton. He was there, but it wasn't *full*. It was a question which of us should hold out against the other, for our churches were not far apart. I beat the doctor. He finally struck his colors, and came over to me, bringing along a few souls, that is to say about twelve, his whole capital in the way of a congregation; they filled up a few of my empty benches. I am bound to say, that in this contest I had one advantage of the doctor: Presbyterians are great at holding on to their own house. They will stand to their rack on fodder or shucks, while their neighbors are cracking corn. Though their pastor followed the multitude to hear the Bishop, some of his flock stood by me.

This gave me a nucleus. But Dr. Hamilton was incontinently deserted by the Bishop, pastor and people—save one only, who I suspect was left to watch him, and see that he *sprinkling* was carried on.

The Tract Anniversary was held on Sunday night. The secretary and Rev. C. K. Marshall presented the matter and did it well. The collection amounted to $149. The agent, H. H. Montgomery, represented that during the year $2,000 had been collected as donations; at the depository in Vicksburg, books and tracts had been received from Nashville to the amount of $13,135. Sold at the depository and sent out on sale, $9,600 worth. The Conference will favor procuring a house and lot in New Orleans—say at $20,000, for the depository of books and tracts, for this and the Louisiana, Alabama, Texas, East Texas and Ouachita Conferences.

On motion of Dr. Drake, the Educational Convention of Nashville was concurred in, and a delegate from this Conference appointed to its next meeting, his expenses to be borne by the Conference. Dr. Drake was appointed said delegate.

L. Pearce presented $150, the receipts of a piano, bequeathed to this Conference for the education of preachers' daughters, by Miss Adelaide A. Geren.

The Conference will adjourn Tuesday, I may send you the appointments by next mail. H. N. M.

Appointments of Preachers of Miss. Conf.

NATCHEZ DISTRICT.—LEWELL CAMPBELL, P. E.
Natchez, W. H. Watkins.
Woodville, J. J. Wheat.
Laurel Hill Mis., J. D. Newson.
Washington and Colored Mission, Wm. B. Johnson.
Kingston, J. G. Hollins.
Buffalo, Samuel Dawson.
Homochitto Mis., D. F. Lewis.
Wilkinson, I. A. B. Jones.
Pinckneyville and Barrows, T. W. Brown.
Percy's Creek, E. A. Flowers.
Clinton, John Lusk.
East Feliciana, G. D. Wake.
" " Colored Mis., J. B. Higginbottom.
Jackson, Wm. H. Scales,
Bayou Sara and Col'd. Mis., P. E. Green.
Centenary College, J. C. Miller, President,
" " Preparatory Dep't, A. C. Miller.

FAYETTE DISTRICT.—JOHN. G. JONES, P. E.
Fayette Cir., G. F. Thompson, W. W. Graves,
South Jefferson Col'd Mis., C. T. French.
North Jefferson Col'd Mis., J. H. Merrill.
Scotland, J. B. Bowen.
Bayou Pierre, H. M. Ercanback, R. T. Henslington.
" " Col'd Mis., W. H. Mullins.
Georgetown, A. B. Nicholson.
Pearl River, H. M. Youngblood, K. A. Jones.
Amite, C. R. Godfrey.
St. Helena, Allen Castle, B. Pipkin, Supernumary.

VICKSBURG DISTRICT.—B. M. DRAKE, P. E.
Vicksburg C. K. Marshall.
" Colored Miss., H. Copeland.
Warren and Col'd Mis., G. H. Clinton. One to be supplied.
Clinton, J. R. Lambeth. One to be supplied.
Ostead Mission. One to be supplied.
Raymond and Spring Ridge, Wm. M. Curtis.
Jackson, James Walton.
Crystal Springs, D. A. J. Parker.
Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, L. Wiley. B. Jones.
Rocky Springs, H. M. Boothe, V. H. Johnson.

GREENVILLE MISSION DIST.—W. B. HINES, P. E.
Greenville, W. G. Millsaps.
" Col'd Mis., E. A. Smalley
Bolivar, Wm. Wadsworth.
Miller's Bend, D. M. Wadsworth.
Middle Deer Creek, J. H. Shelton.
Swan Deer Creek, to be supplied.
Villula, R. W. Lambeth.
Sunflower Mission, E. F. Mullins.

YAZOO DISTRICT.—L. PEARCE, P. E.
Yazoo City, W. P. Barton.
Yazoo Mission, A. Becton.
Yazoo Circuit, D. M. Wiggins.
Big Black Mis., F. M. Featherston.
Valley Mission, to be supplied
Holmes, H. J. Harris,
Richland and Lexington, T. M. Ward.
Ebenezer, T. C. Rayner.
Black Hawk, D. W. Dillahay.
Middleton, I. G. Carlisle.
Carrollton, Joseph Nicholson.
Carrol, to be supplied.
Sidon, J. English.
Honey Island, H. Williamson.
Greenwood, W. P. Dickerson.
North Warren, J. L. E. Byrd.
" " Mission, J. W. Jones.

SHARON DISTRICT.—H. H. MONTGOMERY, P. E.
Sharon and Thornton's Chapel, G. C. Light.
Canton, J. L. Forsythe.
Madison Col'd. Mission, A. Day
Vernon and Livingston, J. Matthews.
Robinson's Plantations, J. S. Harris.
Carthage, J. G. Deskin.
Attala, Whitfield Harrington.
Bankston, to be supplied.
Greensboro' Mis., B. Avent.
Starkville and Pierce's Chapel, H. T. Lewis.
Octibeha Mission, T. C. Parish. J. M. Jones, supernumary.
McWillie's Col'd Mission, to be supplied.
Madison College, T. C. Thornton, President. J. M. Pugh, Professor.
B. J. Woodward, Agent for Sharon Female College.

PAULDING DISTRICT.—R. J. JONES, P. E.
Paulding, Wm. Price.
Westville, A. J. Smith.
Talahala Mis., F. W. Sharborough.
Raleigh, J. M. Turner.
Hopeville Mis., R. A. Sibley.
Brandon, J. A. Godfrey.
Hillsboro, J. A. Light.
Decatur, G. J. Mortimer.
Philadelphia, J. J. Clark.
Louisville, D. McDonald.

COVINGTON DIST.—J. Y. GRIFFIN, P. E.
Covington, John T Dew.
Franklinton, H. D. Berry.
Sea Shore, E. R. Strickland.
Gainesville, J. Boyte.
Columbia, S. T. Swiney.
Leaf River Mis., J. H. Massey.
Black Creek, J. D. Willis.
Livingston, Wm. S. Townsend.
East Baton Rouge, G. S. Vickers.

R. Abby, Agent for Tract Society and raising funds for Depository in New Orleans and belongs to Vicksburg Quarterly Conference.

S. W. Speer, transferred to Memphis Conference and appointed to Marshall Institute.

B. B. Whittington, transferred to Ouachita Conf. and appointed to Plum Bayou Circuit.

J. R. Thomas, transferred to Ala. Conf.

R. T. Jones; left without appointment by vote of Conference.

COMMITTEE OF EXAMINATION.

1. Year.—O. A. B. Jones, B. J. Underwood, J. T. Dew.

2. Year.—John Lusk, L. Wiley, Joseph Nicholson.

3. Year.—H. J. Harris, D. McDonald, J. A. Light.

4. Year.—C. K. Marshall, W. P. Barton, J. L. Forsythe.

VISITING COMMITTEE FOR CENTENARY COLLEGE.
John Lusk, J. J. Wheat, G. D. Wade.

VISITING COMMITTEE OF SHARON FEMALE COLLEGE.
J. L. Forsyth, J. R. Lambuth, W. Ford.
Next Conference at Brandon, Miss.

HOLMES MISSION, ALA. CONFERENCE.

As I am about to close my labors on this field, it becomes my duty to report the condition of the work during the third and fourth quarters. We received on trial thirteen, into full fellowship ten, baptized one, dropped one, expelled one, and one has died. We have taken in one new appointment. The work is by no means prosperous. This has been missionary ground for the last twenty odd years; but there has been but little accomplished. There is too little public spirit to do much soon. We have collected for missions, eighteen dollars. The mission ought to be merged into other works, as nothing can be done with it in its present form.

This country has been well scourged with storms for the last six years; within that space we have had four, the last of which was on the 30th and 31st of August last; it raged with great violence for the space of twenty-four hours. During the time of this storm I found no place that could keep me dry. I have been much exposed during the present year, and have had a few fevers and a few hemorrhages of the right lung.

Murder is quite common here. A lad about eight years of age committed suicide not long since; another lad of nearly the same age was accused of murdering the boy; this caused much disputing throughout the neighborhood. A Baptist minister was called to preach the funeral of the lad, but when the congregation met the doors of the church were barred against them. As the house was built free for all, this caused an altercation between a Methodist and a Baptist, which resulted in the death of the latter.

A few weeks since a couple of children were found drowned in a well, they were hastily taken out and buried without a jury of inquest being called to examine them, and without the knowledge of the mother of them.

This country can never prosper with its present population of evil doers. There are some good citizens, but not enough to execute the laws of the land properly.

West Florida is a beautiful country, and is worthy of a better population. The country is overlooked and greatly undervalued. Choctawhatchee river and its tributary streams have more good land on them, than the people generally are aware of. There is generally a fine foundation of clay, and in many places a conglomerate of lime and shells. There are many fine lakes here, which may be brought into cultivation at a moderate cost. The soil in them is alluvial, and produces corn, cotton, rice and sugar very well. J. BOND.

Nov. 18, 1856.

We can never bless God enough for his patience, that hath kept us so long out of hell; nor for his mercy, that so earnestly invites us to heaven.

REVIVALS.

BUTLER CIRCUIT, ALA. CONF.

Conversion in class meeting and around the family altar.—Not long since, in following up the administration of the word, by that very necessary appendage, class meeting, the Lord honored the institution by his presence, as follows: While examining the class a certain sister was found weeping bitterly. She had joined the church two years ago as a seeker, had never professed religion, but was earnestly groaning for redemption. I encouraged her as an humble penitent, at once to grasp the promise of present salvation by faith in the atoning merits of Christ. While talking to her I could see the large tear drops fall upon her dress, which told the agony of her soul, though not a word she spoke. There were but seven persons in the house, all members of the church except two, both of whom I found wished to join, and while opening the door to give them an opportunity, the Lord calmed that weeping sister's troubled breast, "saying peace be still," and she was able to shout aloud the praise of Zion's King. It was a precious season. Here was an evidence before our own eyes, not only of the wisdom of taking seekers of religion into the church, but also that God will, and does bless class meetings. No doubt that sister will always love the class room. Not long after this, and in the same vicinity, a good brother, trying to walk in the steps of faithful Abraham, commanding his children and his household after him, was holding family prayer. The Lord manifested his presence in a powerful manner. The Holy Ghost fell upon the entire household. The small children were all melted into tears, while the large ones cried aloud for mercy. The meeting lasted two hours, in course of which time, the eldest son, who had been in a cold backslidden state all the year, was restored to the favor of God; and the next oldest son, a young man, and a daughter nearly grown were happily converted. The next Friday they all came out to my regular appointment happy in the Lord, and three of the family joined the church. Let all our people and Christians generally, faithfully discharge this important duty, and conversions at the family altar would be more frequent. I have just closed up my work on this Circuit, and though it has been a year of hard toil, yet I shall ever remember it as one of the most pleasant of my life. Many noble hearts are in this work for whom we have the warmest affection.

We leave about two hundred and twelve Probationary members, most of whom have been received into the church the present year. We have our Conference assessment, all our Quarterage, and many little presents in clothing and cash, for all of which the brethren and friends of Butler Circuit have our sincere thanks. May God abundantly bless them.

G. HAWKINS.

We have just closed a round of two days or protracted meetings on the Natchitoches Circuit. The Lord has been with us all the while and has abundantly prospered his pleasure among us. About 170 souls have been converted to God received on trial about 200; baptised about the same number, and though it be in the strong hold of immersionists, have immersed only one. And let me here return thanks to the local preachers for the many ways in which they have stood by us in planting the standard of the cross, unfurling the banner, leading the host and pushing the battle to victory and glory.

C. W. CUORSEY.
T. McCLONDON.

HARRISONBURG CIRCUIT, LA. CONF.
December 3d, 1856.

We send you a general notice of what has been done, and what is being done, on the Harrisonburg Circuit. When we came to this work we found the membership in a cold, lukewarm state. And not any suitable church house for public worship in cold weather. But the good Lord has sent refreshing showers of divine grace, until the "thirsty land" has the appearance of becoming "pools." We have taken 262 in the M. E. Church, 165 have professed justification, 3 have professed sanctification, and one licensed local Preacher, and five exhorters, (young men.) We have on hand, six new buildings for church houses that we expect to be finished by the first of January, 1857, also an excellent shed and several good tents for camp meetings. "The Lord hath done great things for us." R. PARVIN.

Christ is to be a believer's Judge, and if he was to choose his Judge, he could not choose a better friend.

They that spend their days in faith and prayer, shall end their days in peace and comfort.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from our Fayre Ladye.

LONDON, SEPT. 3rd 1856.

We entered Westminster Abbey through the small side door and were at once among the monuments of the "noble dead"—noble indeed, for above all title and hereditary name. How our hearts throbbed when we saw the names of Edmond Spencer, Geoffry Chaucer, John Milton, Ben Jonson, Shakspeare, Dryden, Goldsmith, Thompson, Cowley and Addison—names before which we had bowed in loving reverence of their genius and fame. We stepped noiselessly on from one monument to the next thinking more of the men whose dust had made this little mark a shrine for pilgrims of all ages than of the sacred building and its grand architecture, when the organ suddenly broke out into a voluntary, smote once all memories of the dead fadeel into a sense of thanksgiving and awe. The music swelled on and on, filling the near arches with full deep waves of sound, and being echoed back from the dim distant aisles in soft low murmurs till the vast building seemed to be but one voice of pleading, prayer and praise. All the forms of human supplication were there ascending in one great cry of anguish—"all we, like lost sheep, have gone astray." "There is no soundness in us—from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot there is nothing but wounds and bruises and putrifying sores"—now was heard the faint chanting of the choir, and our hearts joined in the prayer—still above all the organ made its moan and still there seemed no help, no answer to the yearning cry for pardon—but now those words of comfort and soothing broke on the ear, "He was wounded for our transgressions—he was bruised for our iniquities, the chastisement of our peace was upon him and by his stripes are we healed!". The wail was ceased—"the song of redeeming love" and of exultant rapture swells out louder and louder until again the church resounds. "Christ has died. Christ has died and we are saved." This seems to be the burden of this softened joyous strain. The music gradually dies away—faint echoes of sound only are lingering and we waken as from a trance to find traces of tears on every cheek. The people go out silently and soon we are alone—alone with the dim aisles, the lofty roof and the souls of the dead—with the thronging memories of kings and pageants and with the emotions called up by the beating of the great heart above, as now as silent as the dead themselves.

A guide breaks upon our revery and we with a dozen others are hurried on through the different chapels—where lie buried many noble and illustrious men, and in St. Edward's Chapel kings are reposing. Here lies Henry III, Queen Eleanor, Henry IV, Queen Phillippa, Edward III, Edward IV's daughter, Richard II and his wife and Edward I. This last tomb bears the date of 1307—and the shrines of Edward the confessor dint of 1065. Near by stands, as if in mockery, the two coronation chairs—one, containing the stone called Jacob's Pillow, and held sacred by the Scotch, has been saved for all the reigning sovereigns since Edward I. The other was made for Mary. They are straight, ugly square things, and are slowly dropping to pieces but still at a coronation are used—being then all covered with gold tissue and removed to the front of the altar behind which they now stand. Henry VII's chapel is very ornate yet beautiful, although it seems out of place as part of a Cathedral. It has its nave and side aisles and here lie more kings and queens—Henry VII and Queen, and the vault of George II containing his body and that of Queen Caroline, and William and Mary's, and Queen Anne's. These were the last royal personages buried in the Abbey. Here there is a monument to Queen Elizabeth with a marble effigy on top and one to Bloody Queen Mary. If these be likenesses, as they were said to be, their features were regular and beautiful. Here too is buried James I and his wife, and here after 191 years had elapsed were buried the bones of the two princes who were smothered in the Tower. It seemed strange enough as you may imagine, to be walking about under the shadow of this old roof, and gazing at memorials of dead things and great men of the earth. Over our heads were hanging the crumbling, fading banners of the Knights of the Bath and wherever the eye rested carvings and ornamenting of the most grotesque and fantastic forms marred the stained vision and you longed for a little bit of plain, simple, natural architecture. After going through 7 or 8 chapels, of which this of Henry VII is the largest and finest, the relief was very great to enter once more the dim silent aisles of the abbey itself where the spirit was free to think of its Maker and not of these creatures of a day who had lived in pomp and show—pride and vanity—to become but dust at last. Those, too, who in life were enemies lie here almost side by side—Mary Queen of Scots and Elizabeth being both buried in Henry VII's chapel. The effigy of the unfortunate Mary represents her as a most beautiful woman and we gazed with deep interest upon the spot that holds her dust. William Wilberforce, James Watt, of steam-engine fame, Isaac Watts, the child's poet, Sir Isaac Newton, Major Andre, David Garrick, Miss Siddons, Warren Hastings, Handel and Charles James Fox, are either buried here or have monuments erected to their memory. On Andre's tomb are figures representing Washington and Andre and one or two other actors in that tragedy; Andre is offering Washington his letter of explanation. It is said that this is the third head which has been put on Washington's statue—the others having been stolen.

Our guides now were anxious to dismiss us and we reluctantly departed, but went once more to morning prayers. The Abbey would impress me far more if the chapels were not there to take up so much space. Each king who had been particularly wicked seemed to wish to make their peace with heaven by building a chapel. I missed the stained glass, too; most of the windows were wanting in this, and after my memory of Yorkminster it seemed a great fault, I am sorry I saw it first; it would have been far better to have seen Westminster first. Still it is very grand and most wonderful, and the memory of it will be a life-long pleasure to me.

We went next to St. Paul's. The exterior of this is very beautiful and when you enter, the noble dome rises up most grandly, and the great height of the vaulting and the arches strike most forcibly upon the imagination; the long rows of pillars produce the effect of walking among tall forest trees. The longer one gazed at the dome the greater its size appeared, and after coming from the dark aisles of the Abbey, the light that fell here from the lantern at the top of the dome gave a brightness and cheerfulness to the building and helped to throw out the shadows of the columns and arches in a novel way. Here lie many famous dead—among others is a monument to "Sir Edward Packenham and Major General Samuel Gibbs, who fell gloriously leading an attack against New Orleans." This cost $10,000, so if they achieved but little in their battle, they won a monument in St. Paul's. Sir Christopher Wren, the architect, lies here too; the inscription is only his name and age and those few but expressive words: "If you ask for a monument look around you." The duke of Wellington lies buried in the Crypt as the vaults below are called. No monument as yet has been erected to him as the committee cannot decide upon a design. Here lies the body of Sir Isaac Brock, who died in the attack upon Queenstown, Upper Canada. Sir Joshua Reynolds has here his tomb and many other well-known names met my eye, but now I carefully recall two of them—Lord Nelson and Sir Astley Cooper, the eminent physician. This letter is but a hurried sketch and I fear will do you but little good in forming any idea of these two most noble and venerable churches. E.

Munificent Donation for the Church.

Sylvester Lind, Esq., a wealthy gentleman of Chicago, has given one hundred thousand dollars for the establishment of a Presbyterian University at Forest Lake, about twenty-five miles north of that city. The grant is accompanied with only one condition, viz.: that $40,000 shall be used for the endowment of professorships, and the income of $60,000 shall be perpetually used in preparing young men for the Ministry.—The Chicago Press thus speaks of the liberal donor:

This noble act makes it proper that a few words should be said in relation to the giver. He is a plain, unassuming citizen who makes it the great business of his life to use the ample fortune which Providence has placed in his hands, for the good of his fellow-men.—In the Spring of 1837, Mr. Lind arrived in this city from Scotland, with just two sovereigns in his pocket. Less than twenty years ago this was his entire capital. All his little patrimony in Scotland, with the exception of enough to bear his expenses here, he left to assist in educating his two brothers, who were preparing for the ministry. His industry and integrity have secured for him an ample fortune, and enabled him to give forty thousand dollars toward endowing professorships, and sixty thousand more, the interest of which will educate thirty ministers per year, for all coming time. The moral sublimity of such and act, an the consolation it will afford in a dying hour, ought to stimulate many more of our "substantial citizens" to "go and do likewise."

THE ALABAMA UNIVERSITY.—This Institution, says the Tuscaloosa Observer, numbers at this time more students than it has done for many years. About 140 have already entered. It affords us peculiar pleasure to make this announcement.

While the citizens of adjoining States have ever manifested such pride in encouraging and fostering their Universities, it is a burning shame that so many Alabamians have been wholly unmindful of the claims of theirs, although so amply endowed, so ably officered, and in every other respect presenting such inducements for the thorough education of youth.

GREENSBORO' COLLEGE BUILDING.—We learn from the Greensboro' (Ala.) Beacon, that the Building Committee appointed by the Trustees of the Southern University of the M. E. Church, located at that place, have let out the contracts for the brick, stone and carpenter's work, painting and glazing, including material, at $32,761, and that the contracts yet to be made for Iron Ornaments, Slate Roof and Plastering, are estimated in amount at $6,754, making the entire cost of the edifice $39,015. The corner stone was to be laid the first week in December. The building is to be finished during the year 1857.

THE MISSIONARY SHIP MORNING STAR.—The new missionary ship Morning Star is about completed, and will be launched, full rigged, with part of her cargo, on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, M.—Her model is very fine. She will shortly sail for the Pacific Ocean. She will be under the care of the American Board. Her captain and both mates are religious men. It will be remembered that the Sabbath Schools, connected with the Orthodox Congregational Churches throughout the country were called upon to build this ship by their contributions. We learn that the schools are generally responding to the call.—*Boston Transcript, 11th inst.*

GIRARD COLLEGE.—The present number of pupils in this magnificent institution is stated at 315. All are, of course, indigent orphans, in accordance with the will of the founder. But religion and the Bible have found their way within the gates, inspite of his infidel design.

RARE GENEROSITY.—Instances of a legatee destroying a will for the purpose of sharing a property, which had been devised in bulk, with other members of the family, are very uncommon. The New York Mirror mentions two such cases—both the legatees females.

OMENS.—The names of five of the leading Unitarian clergymen in and about New York are rather ominous for superstitious minds—Furniss, Coles, Bellows, Bleasc and Burnap. The only antidote they ever had was Dewey who came after *Sparks*, and he has passed through this fiery ordeal and evaporated, though we thought not to forget, that he has left a successor quite *Osgood*.—*New York Evening Post.*

Whilst we carry a sense of grace in our conscience to comfort us, let us carry a sense of sin in our memory to humble us.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED—By Rev. James W. Shores, on November 4th, Dr. WM. LOCKE MORTON, to Miss ECDORIA JANE PRICE, daughter of General J. C. Price, all of Marion county, Ala.

MARRIED—On the 20th inst., at Rose Cottage, parish of Terrebone, by the Rev. Lewis A. Reed, Dr. JOHN W. HAMMGROVE, and Miss JOSEPHINE ELIZABETH VENET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS CALLED FOR—*10,000 to the Home Circle—3000 to the Quarterly Review, and not less than 50,000 to the Sunday school Visitor.*

Shall we not have them by the first of January next? This is a grave question; and we submit it in confidence to the ministry, membership, and friends of the entire Connection. Brethren in the ministry, we look to you especially for a large increase of patronage to all our Publishing House Periodicals. The present is a favorable season for obtaining new subscribers, as well as for securing the renewal of old ones. On leaving your different charges, for the purpose of attending your respective Conferences, would it not be well to take with you from five to twenty new subscribers? This can certainly be done in almost every case, if the proper efforts be made. And on entering the new fields of labor to which you may be assigned, if you desire, as we knew you do, to see a great and glorious revival of enlightened, genuine, and enduring piety among the people of your several charges; and if you would bring all the available means and instrumentalities of the Church to bear on the accomplishment of this one great object, let all our prodical issues be fully and freely circulated in every part of your work; and see to it, that this be done at the earliest possible day. Confiding implicitly both in your ability and disposition to carry out this important enterprise, we have but to remind you that a strict, though prudent, adherence to the cash system, will be to the interests of all concerned. Be careful to receive the money, as far as practicable, at the time of taking the subscriptions and renewals; and dont fail to remit it to us, if possible, in connection with the names and post offices of the subscribers.—This will be a special accomodation to us, and a great relief to our clerks.

STEVENSON & OWEN, Agents.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 1st, 1856.

Notice.

I have bought out Dr. Holsten's interest in the Hotel at Summerfield, Ala.; and I am prepared to board young men coming to the Centenary Institute to acquire their education. The public may rely upon it, that the house will be well kept.

J. R. RAMSEY.

Nov. 13, 1856.

LIST OF REMITTANCES.

Receipts of the New Orleans Christian Advocate for the month of November, 1856.

A.		J.	
R. R. Alexander	$5 00	W. Jones	7 50
J. A. Atkins	2 00	K.	
B.		J. Kerr	2 00
W. Brack	3 50	S. J. Kelly	10 00
S. T. Bridges	7 00	N. R. Knox	1 50
Miss Burton	2 00	J. Knox	2 00
W. Bilbo	2 00	L.	
Miss. Barfield	2 00	Lane, Mayfield & Co	24 00
C.		M.	
Mrs. Crawford	2 00	N. A. Montgomery	12 00
Miss Connor	2 00	Wm. Morgan	2 00
W. Chapman	2 50	A. G. Mayers	5 00
G. L. Crosby	2 00	W. E. Miller	5 00
D. C. B. Cooperly	8 00	W. Murrah	25 00
Miss Campbell	2 00	N.	
Dr. Covert	0 65	W. B. Neal	5 00
D.		N. Nugent	2 00
Z. Day	5 00	R. J. Nugent	2 00
Mrs. Davis	5 00	S. B. Nolly	1 50
T. W. Dorman	5 00	J. J. Nugent	2 00
F.		O.	
Prof. Forshey	7 00	C. D. Oliver	11 00
H. Foote	3 00	P.	
Rev. W. Ford	2 00	Mrs. Patterson	2 50
G.		R.	
A. Graner	2 50	E. W. Ralfurt	3 00
J. H. Golson	2 00	J. W. Rinehart	2 00
A. E. Goodwyn	4 00	S.	
Dr. Gaskill	10 00	R. A. Sibley	6 00
A. Gilmore	2 00	W. A. Smyth	15 00
J. G. Gray	2 00	W. A. Smith	6 00
H.		E. R. Strickland	4 00
W. B. Hines	10 00	V.	
W. C. Hearn	2 00	R. Vaughan	2 50
B. Holt	2 00	Mrs. Vance	2 00
J. Hodges	1 50	W.	
J.		J. H. Waters	5 00
P. Jones	2 50	A. W. Wigglesworth	5 00
A. H. Jones	5 00	B. S. Williams	8 00

A FORTUNATE VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN.—Real estate is said to be quite active in Chicago, and some fine speculations are being made. A gentleman from Virginia, a few weeks ago, bought a piece of ground outside the city limits, for which he paid $400 per acre, and in ten days' time had subdivided it into small lots, and sold nearly one half at the rate of $1600 per acre. His profits will exceed $30,000.

SKELETON OF A GIANT FOUND.—The Wheeling Times says:

A day or two since some workmen engaged in subsoiling the grounds of Sheriff Wickham at his vineyard in East Wheeling, came across a human skeleton. Although much decayed, there was little difficulty in identifying it, by placing the bones, which could not have belonged to other than a human body, in their original position. The impression made by the skeleton in the earth and the skeleton itself, were measured by the sheriff and a brother in the craft cocale, both of whom are prepared to swear that it was ten feet nine inches in length. Its jaws and teeth were almost as large as those of a horse. The bones are at the sheriff's office.

LOCAL NEWS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS.—On Sunday evening last this society met at Odd Fellows Hall to celebrate their fourth anniversary. A very large and most respectable audience was present. The exercises of the evening were agreeably varied by music, singing, prayer, scripture reading, and speech-making. Rev. J. B. Walker delivered the annual address. It was one of his masterly efforts, and commanded the rapt attention of all present. He elaborated, in glowing characters, the full intent and meaning of the title "Young Men's Christian Association," analysing each word of same; and thus presenting to his audience the whole idea of this excellent institution, enlisted the warm sympathies of every Christian present. Mr. McDannald made another address; of it we can say nothing, for though we sat quite close to the platform, our ears caught but little of this gentleman's speech. We know it was lengthy—very lengthy—made doubly so by the incoherent reading of it, and by an inanimate delivery.

On Tuesday evening same society held a meeting for the annual election of officers, with the following result:

President, Mr. Dix. *Vice Presidents*, Mr. Hitchcock, (Presbyterin); Mr. Low, (Baptist); Mr. Palfrey, (Episcopalian); Willard, (Methodist). *Corresponding Secretary*, Mr. Duncan. *Recording Secretary*, Mr. ——. *Treasurer*, Mr. Gardener. *Librarian*, Mr. Driver.

MORTUARY REPORT.—Weekly report of deaths in the city of New Orleans for the week ending the 7th day of December, 1856:

Apoplexy, 3; asphyxia, 1; bronchitis, 1; casualties, 1; concussion, 1; congestion of the brain, 1; do. of lungs, 1; consumption, 9; convulsions, adult, 1; do., infantile, 4; croup, 1; delirium tremens, 2; diarrhœa, 6; dropsy, 1; drowned, 3; dysentry, 4; enteritis, 4; fever, 1; do. congestive, 1; do. hectic, 1; do. typhoid, 1; do. yellow, 2; gas. ent., 2; heart, disease of, 2; inflamation of liver, 2; do. of lungs, 1; jaundice, 1; liver, disease of, 3; marasmus, infantile, 6; old age, 1; partnrition, difficult, 1; pleurisy, 1; scrofula, 1; softening of the brain, 1; spine, disease of, 1; stillborn, 7; suicide, 1; teething, 2; tetanus, 1; tris nascentium, 3; ulceration of the stomach, 2; not stated, 1. Total, 89. Men, 36; women, 14; boys, 20; girls, 19; adults, 50; children, 39; mules, 56; females, 33; colored persons, 18.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mobbing of an American Consul.

A letter in the New York Times, dated St. Domingo City, October 15th, says:

"On the night of the 11th of October, a mob, instigated by Mr. A. M. Segovia, Spanish consul general, assembled before the United States consulate, for the purpose of pulling down the flag-staff and the sign, throwing stones against the engle, and making the greatest disorder. There were also cries of 'Down with the filibusters!'—'Down with the American ensign!' The American consul, Mr. Jacob Pereira, repaired to the spot for the purpose of imposing respect, but all his efforts were in vain. Not being able at that moment to obtain any assistance from the authorities, he was obliged, for the safety of his person and life, to leave the place of disorder.

"The morning after the riot, the American consul represented the case to the government by means of an official note, and the mayor was immediately informed of the conduct of Mr. Segovia. The mayor then called on the American consul to offer him protection, and a file of soldiers to impose that respect which was due to the United States consulate. This was, however, refused by Mr. Pereira, who stated that the American flag needed no guard to cause it to be respected, and that he was then prepared to meet any mob that might appear. But all disturbance was soon quieted."

COTTON AT SHREVEPORT.—We clip the following paragraph from the Southwestern of the 3d inst.:

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, cotton continues to arrive briskly, and meets with ready sale.—During the past week there was quite a spirit of competition among buyers, which led them in some instances to pay higher prices than the New Orleans quotations would appear to warrant.

DAMAGE BY THE FLOOD.—We learn, says the Memphis Bulletin of the 3d instant, that the recent heavy rains did considerable damage to the railroads in the interior. The heavy embankment on the Mississippi Central and Tennessee road, between Baliver and the grand junction, is in fact completely washed away in many places, so that the cars cannot make the trip. On the Mississippi Central, the trains were unable to get from Holly Springs to the junction on yesterday, so we learn from pressengers who came in on the train last night. The repairs on the Memphis and Charleston road have not yet been completed, owing to the unfavorable weather, and the mail train is only running about five miles east of Chawl's station.

CASS SUNK.—The two flatboats containing six freight cars for the Mississippi Central Railroad, were sunk at the upper landing, on Monday evening, and boats, cars and all now lie in deep water, though the box cars are still afloat. As the cars are secured be ropes to the shore they will probably all be saved, yet it will cost considerable time, labor and money.

TELEGRAPHIC.

New York Dec. 9.—The United States mail steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool, on the evening of the 22d, has arrived off Sandy Hook.

The Royal mail steamship Asia, arrived out at Liverpool on the 22d. The Atlantic brings no political news of importance.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Asia's advices had no effect upon the cotton market. The market was dull and nominally unchanged, though there was a slight turn in favor of the buyer.

The sales for three days amounted to 15,000 bales, of which exporters took 500 bales, speculators taking none at all.

Quotations are the same as per Arabia, though the market is easier.

Various Liverpool circulars quoted breadstuffs quiet, the Asia's news having no effect upon the market.

Pork was dull; bacon steady; but the market was bare of stock.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

Cincinnati, Dec. 8.—The steamboat Kentucky, which was lying forty miles above this city, burst a steam pipe last night, scalding eleven deck hands and firemen, and six deck passengers.—Three of the scalded died soon after.—The others have been brought to the hospital here, but it is thought four or five more will die.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Savannah, Dec. 8.—The Convention met at noon to-day, the Mayor taking the chair and making an appropriate speech.

After a prayer by Bishop Elliot, Mr. Thaxton, of Petersburg, Va., was appointed temporary Secretary.

A committee of one delegate from each State was then appointed to report officers and rules for the permanent organization of the Convention, after which a recess was taken until four o'clock, P. M.

There are about six hundred delegates present, representing ten Southern States.

Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Kentucky and Delaware are not represented.

The Pacific Railroad and Nicaragnuan affairs will be the engrossing questions.

The project of re-opening the Slave trade will be quietly sunk.

Four o'clock, p. m.—James Lyons, of Virginia, is appointed President of the Convention, with the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The rules of the House of Representatives are adopted.

Each of the States vote according to the number of votes it has in the Electoral College.

President Lyons made a lengthy speech, asserting the wish of the South to maintain the Constitutional Union, but expressing her determination to prepare for future contingencies.

A committee of two from each State was appointed to prepare and arrange the business of the Convention.

A. Dudley Mann was admitted as a delegate and added to the Committee on Business.

The Convention then adjourned.—Strong Conservative sentiments are manifested by the members.

Savannah, Dec. 9.—The Convention met at the appointed hour, President Lyons in the Chair.

The President announced that the majority of resolutions previously offered were under the consideration of the Committee on Business.

A resolution was offered by—Swan, Esq., of Tennessee, to the effect that all bonds or notes issued, either by the Southern States or cities and counties therein, be made payable in said States. Mr. Hubbard, of Alabama, opposed the resolution of Mr. Swan on the ground that it was advisable for the Southern States, in borrowing, to accomodate the lender as far as possible. On motion the resolution was referred.

Mr. Peebles, of Georgia, moved that each member of the Convention subscribe one hundred dollars as a basis for starting a direct line for Europe. The motion was adopted, but on a call for reconsideration it was referred.

Mr. Bethune, of Georgia, spoke at length in favor of the abolishment of the Tariff, and argued that it was a better policy to raise funds by direct taxation.

Mr. Kean, of Virginia, offered a number of resolutions, in which he strongly advocated the education of Southern youth at home, and encouraging the literature of the South, such as books, papers, &c.

Mr. Gaulding, of Georgia, offered a series of resolutions instructing Southern Congressmen, to use their best endeavors to have the laws interdicting the slave trade repealed, and further, to obtain a treaty of rendition of slaves escaping from their owners, and more particularly in Canada. This resolution was laid on the table by an almost unanimous vote.

Judge Moore, of Alabama, offered a resolution in favor of constructing a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific on the 32d parallel. Adjourned.

KANSAS MATTERS.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The Star says that James O. Harrison, of Kentucky, will receive the appointment of Judge for Kansas, vice Lecompte, removed.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9.—A private dispatch from Cannonsburg, Pa., states that Jefferson College was destroyed by fire on Friday night, together with the valuable library, belonging to the institution, and containing ten thousand volumes.

The loss is estimated at $50,000.

SHIP ASHORE.

Southwest Pass, Dec. 10.—The British ship Pemberton, Capt. Belyer, from London, is reported ashore about the middle of Chandeleur Island.

CALIFORNIA AND NICARAGUA.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival of the steamer Texas from San Juan, we receive the following interesting intelligence:

The California Presidential vote gives Buchanan 50,000, Fillmore 35,000, Fremont 19,000. State officers and two Congressmen, Democratic. Senate—18 Democrats, 12 Americans, 3 Republicans. Assembly—60, Democrats, 8 Americans and 11 Republicans. Receipts of merchandise large. Markets dull.

The Texas arrived at San Juan del Norte from New York on the 2d December, and the Tennessee from New Orleans on the 3d. The steamship Orizaba, from San Francisco, left that port on the 2d November with 800 passengers, and arrived at San Juan del Sur on the 3d. Steamship Tennessee sailed from San Juan del Norte for New York on the 5th, with $270,000 in treasure and 500 passengers, steamship Texas for New Orleans same day. The transit route is in the most excellent condition, affording every facility for the safe and speedy conveyance of passengers. The news from Nicaragua is of the most exciting and thrilling character. Since our last dates a series of battles have taken place between the American forces and the combined forces of Central America, in all of which the Americans have been entirely successful. On the 10th ult., an engagement was had at a place called the Half-Way House, on the Transit road, between two hundred Americans, under Brig. Gen. Hornsby, and eleven hundred of the enemy, under the Costa Rican General Canas. The enemy were well fortified, but notwithstanding their superior number of men they were immediately routed with great loss.

The loss on the American side were 2 killed and 11 wounded. Among their killed was Gen. Caraca. After the enemy had been dispersed, Gen. Hornsby came up to Granada. The next day Gen. Walker started from Granada with 200 men for Virgin Bay, where he arrived on the 12th ult. The enemy, after having learned the small force under General Hornsby, which had dispersed them, again collected their scattered forces, and again occupied their former position. Gen. Walker marched away to attack them, and the enemy hearing that he (Gen. Walker) commanded in person, fired a few rounds and immediately retreated. They were immediately pursued to San Juan del Sur, and from that point along the coast until dispersed throughout the country. About 150 of them broke out and went into Costa Rica.

The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, as they were continually being shot as they were found along the road—probably about 100. The American loss was two killed, and nine wounded slightly. Immediately after the victory, Gen. Walker returned to Granada, in order to take reinforcements and march upon Masaya, where about fifteen hundred of the enemy still remained. He took his line of march on the 13th ult., with five hundred and thirty men; but learning that a number of the opposing forces had marched towards the relief of those who had been beaten on the Isthmus, he ordered the Second Infantry, under command of Colonel Jaquess, to return to Granada, and thence to the Transit by steamer San Carlos, to repulse such forces as may be found. The remainder of the force marched on until near the city of Masaya, when they were attacked by six hundred of the enemy, in ambuscade; where a sharp fight took place, and the foe were scattered in all directions. It was ascertained, on entering the town, that the enemy had possession of the church in the little plaza, which was immediately attacked, and in a few minutes they gained possession of the church and plaza, with an abundant supply of fresh provisions and excellent water, without the loss of a single man. The enemy would not fight, except behind a wall, and General Walker, after consideration, concluded to burn the strongholds, and give them nothing for a shield, which was accordingly done.

The larger and most valuable part of the city was destroyed, and after four days fighting the enemy were entirely vanquished. After this was accomplished Gen. Walker returned to Granada to execute further plans, which were well considered, namely: that Granada being a very sickly place, it was disadvantageous for his troops to return there, and he had long since concluded to make Rivas the capital instead, and knowing, upon evacuation of Granada, that the town might be occupied by the enemy with advantage, he determined to burn the place, and accordingly gave three days notice to all persons to remove all goods and valuables, and at the end of the time he fired the town, not leaving a vestige of a single building, removing all his stores and provisions, with inhabitants to Virgin Bay, and will thence remove to Rivas, which he has made the capitol.

It is supposed that, during all the battles since october, the enemy have lost 3000 men. A terrific battle took place off San Juan del Sur, between the Nicaraguan war schooner Granada, 50 tons, 24 men and 2 six-pounders, Capt. C. J. Faysoul, and the Costa Rican brig-of-war Onzo de Abril, 180 tons, one hundred and fourteen men, and carrying six nine-pounders. The battle lasted for two hours, and after hard fighting, the Nicaraguan schooner succeeded in blowing up the Costa Rican brig, and destroyed all on board of her, except seventeen, who were fearfully wounded. The brig had on board arms, provisions and amunition, together with $12,000 in specie, all of which were lost.

The prospects of Gen. Walker are excellent, and it is said by the prisoners recently taken that Costa Rica and Guatemala can never raise another force to come against him.

The news from California is unimportant.

A NEW INVENTION.—R. C. Gardner, of Detroit, claims to have invented a sewing machine no longer than a pair of scissors, which will do the work in first rate style, and can be sold for a dollar.

A Frightful Tragedy—Spiritualism and Self-Destruction.

A frightful tragedy occurred on the Sixth avenue, between Thirty-eight and Thirty-ninth streets, about ½ o'clock this morning, involving the self-destruction of a man named John B. Fairbanks.

Mr. Fairbanks roomed in a five story building, a short distance from the Tremont House, corner of Sixth avenue and Fortieth street, at which place he took his meals. His place of business was 308 Broadway, where he conducted a Patent Agency. He was a single man upwards of 30 years old.

It appears from the statement of the family of the house where he roomed, that for some time past the deceased has been investigating the subject of spiritualism, and that some three weeks since became convinced of its truthfulness, and took frequent occasion to converse with the family on the subject, and attempted to bring them over to his views. He attended all the spiritual meetings in the city, and read all the works on the subject he could get hold of. He firmly believed that departed spirits attend the living constantly, influencing their actions, and infusing their superior thoughts and ideas into the human mind.

He had lost a sister, and was seized with an intense anxiety to see and converse with her, face to face, and was heard often to say that he would give anything could his internal vision be opened, and could he, like Swedenborg, behold the spirit world and converse with its inhabitants. It seems that, with this idea uppermost in his mind, he soon came to believe that his sister did converse with him, and he was known upon one occasion to say that she sometimes awakened him from his sleep, from which, it appears that he was laboring under a mental hallucination, and believed that he saw her spirit. He conversed much, and often in touching and beautiful terms, of the elevating influences of his faith, and the delight it imparts to the weary dwellers upon earth, to feel and know that those dear to them, who have gone to the mystic land, come back and watch us and stand beside us, imparting their thoughts, their counsels and their benedictions.

It appears, also, that upon several occasions, he manifested symptoms of great mental suffering. One night he was heard to groan aloud for a long time, and finally some of the family, attracted by his cries, rapped at his door and aked him if he was ill, to which he replied "No." They then asked him what ailed him, and he replied, "You will know hereafter." The next day he warned the family to have nothing to do with mesmerism, clairvoyance or spiritualism. Yet he soon exhibited the same interest and pleasure in his faith, and predicted with earnestness that spiritualism would soon become the prevailing faith, sweeping away all other creeds, dogmas and sects. He also remarked to a young lady present—"You will live to see that time, but I shall not."

In the meantime, Mr. Fairbanks attended to his usual business pursuits, and nothing, aside from this, of an unusual character, awakened any suspicion as to his sanity. But last night, about eleven o'clock, he went into the Tremont House, which was a very unusual thing for him to do at that time, and was heard to converse in a loud tone of voice, asserting that spirits are constantly around us, etc. He also conversed with the family with which he rooms on the same subject.

This morning he got up between 7 and 8 o'clock, and went from the second floor, on which he rooms, to an unoccupied room upon the fifth floor. A young lady in an adjoining apartment heard him raise the window and utter a loud groan. She immediately looked out and saw him falling to the sidewalk. He struck upon his forehead, crushing his forehead and face in a most frightful manner and causing instant death.

His body was taken to a room in the Tremont House, where the coroner held an inquest, and rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Mr. Fairbanks was a man of good intelligence and business capacities, and of large person; being upwards of six feet high.—*From the N. Y. Evening Post.*

A GRATEFUL NEGRO.—When Mr. Jonathan Cross, superintendent of colportage, was at the north, collecting funds for the tract society, he was publicly catechised in various places on the condition of slaves in the south. On one occasion he was asked, among other questions, what the negroes thought of their own position. He replied, by mentioning the name of an old servant in North Carolina more than a hundred years old, who had been brought from Africa in his youth, and converted to the christian religion in this country, and who, every time he said his prayers, poured fourth his devout gratitude that he had been stolen away from a heathen land, and prayed God to revive the slave trade.

No one who has read the account given by all travellers of the horrible barbarities practised by Africans upon each other, can wonder at the old man's thankfullness that he had been taken even forcibly from such a sanctuary, and placed among a civilized and humane people. It is certainly more comfortable to be hoeing corn, cultivating tobacco and cotton among a christian people, with plenty to eat, drink, and wear, than to live under a savage despot, who paves his court yard with the skulls of his people, and delights to subject them to the most dreadful tortures.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

FROM KANSAS.—A St. Louis dispatch of the 2d instant states that advices from Kansas have been received, which say that the militia under Titus would soon be disbanded. Gov. Geary had quietly submitted to the action of the habeas corpus issued by Judge Lecompte in the case of Hayes. Col. Titus was to leave upon with one headred men for Nicaragua.

THE MONSTER STEAMSHIP.—Brunel is building on the banks of the Thames, near London, the mammoth steamer of the world. She is constructed entirely of iron plates, is a quarter of a mile in length, and about twice the size of Noah's ark. She is divided by bulkheads into 24 compartments, is to have 4 steam engines to drive her paddle wheels, and six more to turn a large screw. Besides these she is to carry seven masts. There will be accomodations for 4,000 passengers. Her steam engines are to weigh the anchor, work the pumps, and raise the sails. She is to be lighted with gas and furnished with telegraphic wires. At the mast-head she is to carry an electric light, visible 15 miles, and casting a beautiful radiance on the sea, for half a mile around. For life boats she is to carry a couple of screw steamers, ninety feet long, and a small fleet of yawls and jolly boats. Such is to be the "Great Eastern," intended for the Pacific trade, and expected to go round the globe without once stopping for coal.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The Huntsvill Advocate relates the following pleasing event:

A beautiful sight was witnessed on the public square on the day of the election. Under the sole direction of colonel R. W. Anderson, the world wide philanthropist and friend to humanity, the girls of the town, with banners streaming, were formed into a procession—accompanied by the rifles, and martial music, they marched through the town to the ballot box, where the flag-bearers deposited fifty cents each, in a box, for the Washington monument. The procession was headed with a large flag, having inscribed, in golden letters, "Justice, Peace, and the Union forever." There was a flag for each state and territory of the union. The sight was a pleasing one—youth and beauty paying willing homage to the patriotism of Washington. It was a bright oasis in the desert of party bitterness.

ANOTHER TERRITORY.—Another Territory is about to be organized by a portion of its inhabitants. On the first of September an election was held at various points in the Gadsden Purchase, for delegates to the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico and for a delegate to Congress. The letter, it is expected, will present to Congress a petition for the separation of the Gadsden Purchase from the Northern part of New Mexico, and the erection of an independant territorial government.

THE WORLD'S FAIR OF ALL NATIONS.—Among the noticeable things on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, we saw the contribution of new Pills, from the laboratory of Dr. J. C. Ayer, the author of the widely known and valued Cherry Pectoral. As it is against the express regulations of the Palace to admit any quack medicines, this fact shows that his remedies are not placed in that category by the authorities. Indeed, we have before known that his Pectoral was highly appreciated by scientific men, and have seen lately that his Pills are held in great estimation by those deeply learned in the healing art.—*True Reformer, Mass.*

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament is further prorogued until Tuesday, the 16th of December next.—The words "then to meet for dispatch of business," was not included in the commission.

There had been a disastrous storm at Liverpool. Several ships were wrecked, among the number the Louisiana, bound to New Orleans.

FRANCE.

General Kissdof, the Russian Ambassador, had delivered his credentials, and in doing so, spoke as follows:

"I shall deem myself fortunate if I can contribute to cement between France and Russia that Union which assures the general peace, by one of the most durable of guarantees."

To which the Emperor replied:

"Monsieur le Comte, as soon as the treaty of Paris was signed, it became a constant care, without weakening my ancient alliance, to modify by kind acts (*bons procedes*) all that which the strict execution of certain conditions might make severe. I learned with pleasure that my Ambassador at St. Petersburg, animated by these sentiments, had succeeded in gaining the good will of the Emperor Alexander. The same welcome awaits you here; of this you may rest assured, because, independently of your own personal merits, you represent a sovereign who so nobly knows how to impose silence on sad reminiscences, which war too often leaves behind, and thinks only of the advantages of a sincere peace by entertaining friendly relations."

SPAIN.

The Epoca denies that the new Ministry has invited Queen Christiana to reenter Spain. The state of siege is raised.

A circular has been promulgated prohibiting the press from discussing religions questions, matters relating to foreign Sovereigns, and Socialist doctrines.

ITALY.

Field Marshal Radetsky, who is still commander of the Austrian forces in Italy, attained the 90th year of his age on the 2d of November.

A letter from Rome states that the decennial census of the population of the Papal States has just been completed. The total number, is 3,100,000 souls, being an increase of 300,000 during the last ten years.

RUSSIA.

At St. Petersburg, on the 10th of November, the winter frost had set in.—The gulf was covered with ice as far as Tolbeacon, and one hundred and twenty vessels were shut in.

[From the Bulletin.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 10, 1856.

COTTON.....We noticed in our last review that the market closed quiet and rather depressed by the tenor of the Arabia's accounts. There was no material change on Saturday. If any thing, however, factors showed more firmness and 8000 bales were taken at figures showing no falling off from previous rates. On Monday factors were still more stringent in their pretensions, but as there was a fair inquiry, the sales summed up 6500 bales; while yesterday, the demand was still more active and 11,000 bales were taken at prices bearing on advance in our quotations for Low Middling and the higher grades of about ⅛c. Thus the sales of the three days amount to 23,500 bales.

The receipts since the 5th inst. comprise 24,808 bales, against 11,735 during the corresponding period last year, and the exports 20,340 115,069 to foreign ports and 7880 coastwise.) embracing 2021 to Liverpool, 2981 to Havre, 7880 to Genoa, 678 to Antwerp, 2406 to Bremen, 8600 (6000 half bales) to Vera Cruz, 5017 to Boston and 2021 to New York; leaving on hand a stock of 300,272 bales against 285,978 bales same time last year. The receipts proper since 1st Sept. to date (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas by sea,) amount to 614,503 bales against 614,907 same time last year—showing a decrease of 404 bales. The decrease at all the ports up to the latest dates reported is 26,280 bales, (1,115,181 against 1,135,664.) Referring to our remarks above, we modify our quotations, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Assimilating to that of Liverpool.			
Inferior	9¾@9¾	Middling	11¾@11¾
Ordinary	10 @10¼	Good Middling	12 @12⅛
Good Ordinary	10¾@11	Middling Fair	12¾@12⅝
Low Middling	11¼@11¾	Fair	13 @—

TOBACCO.....The market has been quite stagnant during the past three days, the only sales reported being 6 hhds yesterday at 9c and 13 hhds, embracing 1 at 10c, 7 at 13 and 5 at 9¾. Prices are maintained with continued firmness and we repeat our previous quotations, as follows: Factory Leaf—7@8½; Planters' 9@10; Inferior to Common Leaf 10¾@10¾; Fair 11¾@12, Fine 12¾@13; Choice and Selections 14@15; Rich, heavy Clarksville, etc, 17@16c. Received since the 5th inst. 1291. Exported 407 hhds and 328 bales to Bremen and 93 hhds to Boston.

SUGAR.....The demand has continued fair and prices have been fully maintained, the sales of the past three days comprising 900 hhds, within the range of the following quotations: Inferior —@— (Common 8¾@8¾; Fair 9¼@10c; Prime 10¾@10¾, and Choice 10¾@10¾c.—Clarified has commanded 10¾@11¼. Received since the 5th inst. 1294 hhds. Exported 18 hhds and 14 bbls.

MOLASSES.....The receipts have continued moderate and met a ready sale at full prices, the business of the past three days embracing 1250 bbls on Saturday, when the market opened with a fair supply on sale, 500 on Monday, when the arrivals were mostly too late to be offered until the evening day, and 1000 yesterday, making an aggregate for the three days of 2750 bbls, at full prices, Prime to Choice commanding 30@33½c. Received since the 5th inst. 3021 bbls. Exported 486, including 470 to New York.

COFFEE.....The market has been rather quiet during the past three days, and prices have hardly been maintained, without, however, exhibiting any marked decline, the sales of Rio comprising 3400 bags, including 655 on Saturday at 9¾@10¼c, mostly at 10¾@10¾; 370 on Monday at 9¾@10¾; and 2170 yesterday, embracing 167 (Skimmings) at 9¾@9¾c, 871 at 10, 977 at 10¼, 191 at 10⅜ and 100 at 10¾. There have been no further arrivals. Stock about 65,000 bags.

FLOUR.....We noticed in our last review that prices had assumed a downward tendency, and that at the close Superfine could not be quoted over 7 00@7 10, since which holders have met the market freely at the former rate, the sales comprising 950 bbls Superfine St. Louis (500, 200, 150 and 100) on Saturday at 7 00; 1,000 bbls on Monday, including 300 Common at 5 50@6 00; Fine at 6 25; 5370 Superfine (200, 200, 150, 200, 200, 1000, 500, 1120, 1500, 2000 and 500 St. Louis and 100 Indiana, the last 5-6 after the close of business, and not reported until the next day,) at 7 00; 300 Fancy at —; 900 at 7 25; 400 Extra at —; 797 at 7 50; 100 at —, and 300 Choice at 7 75; and 3000) yesterday, including 100 Fine at 6 25, 50 at 6 50, 200 (in two lots at 6 87½) 1300 (100 Illinois, 200 in three lots, 400, 300, 250, 650 and 900, mostly St. Louis) at 7 00; and 200 Country Extra at 7 00 and 25; making an aggregate for the three days of 15,000 bbls. Received since the 5th inst. 19,918 bbls. Exported 11,740, including 650 to Campeachy, 348 to Belize, 3581 to Boston, 4822 to New York and 513 to Galveston.

WHEAT.....We have again to notice a fair demand for wheat, at least for the higher and better qualities, the common to good lots being neglected. The sales comprise 2,00 sacks on Saturday, including 500 Ordinary at [illegible], 1000 White, rejecting none but damaged, at 1 55, and 1300 Prime, in two lots, at 1 70; 13,000 sacks on Monday, including 3133 Inferior White, 300 and 500c.) at 1 25@1 40 Red at —; 800 at 1 40@1 50c; White at 1 50@1 and 917 at 1 57@1 and 900 yesterday, including 2175 Ordinary Red (1200 and 975) at 1 25@1 35c; 2000 Red, taken without rejecting any but damaged, at 1 40@1 50; Prime Red at 1 45@1 50; Ordinary White at 1 42½@1 50; Prime do 1 55@1 60, making an aggregate for the three days of 25,000 sacks. Received since the 5th inst. 59,554 sacks. Exported 9907, including 9569 to New York.

CORN.....The receipts have continued on a moderate scale, and the sales have consequently been confined to 12,000 sacks, for export, on Saturday, at 58c; 1200 (400 and 800) at the same; and 1000 in several lots at 60@62c; 6000 sacks, on Monday, including 400 and 4200 White, Yellow and Mixed at 58c; 1000 at 59 White and Yellow (32 and 62c) at 60c, and 4000 yesterday, including 3013 White, Yellow and Mixed at 60c; 1000 in three lots at the same, and 3555 Milling White at 62, making an aggregate for the three days of 24,568 sacks. Received since the 5th inst. 14,332 sacks. Exported 1493, including 350 to Havre, 166 to Tampa Bay and 975 to Galveston.

OATS, BRAN AND HAY.....The prospect of light receipts has stiffened the market for oats, the sales comprising 700 sacks on Saturday at 55@56c; 1177 in three lots on Monday at 60, and 500 yesterday at the same, the market closing firm at the improvement. In Bran we notice sales of 600 sacks on Saturday at 1 10; 236 sacks Inferior on Monday at 1 (A and 75c Prime at 1 10. The only sale of Hay reported is 276 bales Western on Thursday at 1 50. The receipts of Oats since the 5th inst. comprise 9 50 sacks. Exported 116.

BEEF.....There have been some further receipts, but we have heard of no sales of any moment. Holders ask 9 00@10 00 for Prime, 12 50 for Mess, and 15 00@16 00 per bbl and 6 00 per half bbl for Mess, according to brand and quality. Prime Mess has been sold at 14 00. Received this week 236 bbls and 47 half-bbls. Exported 0 bbls.

PORK.....The market has assumed rather an upward tendency during the past three days, the sales embracing 100 bbls New Mess on Saturday at 16 00, 82 at 16 25, and 214 at 16 50, and on Monday 386 bbls (200 and 90) at 16 50, while yesterday the holders advanced their pretensions to 17 00. Dealers have supplied the retail demand at 17 00, but towards the close realized 17 25. There has been some inquiry for future delivery, resulting in one contract for 1000 bbls Mess, deliverable on or before June 1st, at seller's option, at 15 00. Received since the 5th inst. 1591 bbls. Exported, 161.

BACON.....With an improved demand both from Alabama and the city trade, the market has exhibited more animation during the past three days, and holders have realized figures showing an advance of about ½c on last week's currency, the sales comprising 20 casks ordinary Shoulders on Saturday at 5½c, 10 at 5¾ and 10 at 5; 671 casks on Monday, embracing 25 Shoulders at 5¾c, 50 at 6c, 100 at 6c for Shoulders and 7¾ for Rib Sides; 12 Rib Sides at 7; 16 at 7¼; 214 (100, 50 and 64) at 7¾; 80 at 7 75; 100 at —; 150 at 8; and 20 at 7¾; 41 Clear (10 and 31) at the same; and 60 in three lots at 8¼ for Shoulders, 8c for Clear Sides and 7¾ for clear of backbones; and 70 yesterday, embracing 10 Shoulders at 6c; 12 at 6¼; 20 Rib Sides in two lots at 7¾, and 25 Clear at 8. This makes an aggregate for the three days of about 1000 casks, of which the close Rib Sides were held at 7¾@8c and Clear at 8¼@8½, and at retail dealers realized 6¾ for Shoulders, 8c for Rib Sides and 8¾ for Clear. We hear of nothing of any moment doing in Hams. Received since the 5th instant 483 bbls and 171 tierces. Exported 20 former and 32 latter.

LARD.....We noticed sales in our last review at 12c for Prime New, subsequently to which we heard of 94 bbls New on Friday at 10½c and 600 kegs Old at 13c. The sales since embrace 115 tierces New on Saturday at 10½c, 40 at 10¾, and 61 Prime at 11; 80 bbls New No. 1, on Monday at 11; and 138 half bbls Prime, yesterday, at 11½c. Received since the 5th inst. 567 bbls and tierces and 15 kegs. Exported 55 former and 25 latter, including 50 former to Campeachy.

LARD OIL.....We notice further sales of 100 bbls winter strained on Monday at 97½@1 00 and 25 Prime do at

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

THE SEXTON.

Right to a grave that was newly made,
Leaned a sexton on his earth-worn spade;
His work was done and he paused to wait
The funeral train through the open gate;
A fall of icy-lipped days was he,
And his locks were white as the foamy sea—
And these words came from his lips so thin,
"I gather them in! I gather them in!"

"I gather them in! for man and boy,
Year after year of grief and joy,
Few faithful the houses that lie around
In every nook of this burial ground.
Father and daughter, father and son,
Come they in solitude, one by one—
Lost come they strangers, or come they kin,
I gather them in! I gather them in!

"Many are with me, but still I'm alone!
I the king of the dead—and I make my throne
Of a monument slab of marble cold;
And my empire of rule is the spade I hold,
Come they from cottage or come they from hall
Humbled are my subjects—all, all, all!
Let them loiter in pleasure, or toilfully spin,
I gather them in! I gather them in!

"I gather them in—and their final rest,
Is here, down here in the earth's dark breast,"
And the sexton ceased—for the funeral train
Wound mutely over that solemn plain:
And I said to my heart—when time is told,
A mightier voice than that sexton's old
Will sound o'er the last tramp's dreadful din—
"I gather them in! I gather them in!"

OBITUARY.

Died, of Puerperal Fever in this place, on Sunday morning, November 23d, 1856, at 9 o'clock A. M., Mrs. AUGUSTA LAURA, wife of Rev. B. B. McCRAW, and daughter of John and Virginia Appleby, aged 19 years, 3 months and 23 days.

Oh what shades of sorrow and anguish come over the heart when we mourn the requiem of the loved and young—buoyant with life and hope and happiness. When memory tells us they are with the "voiceless dead," and when sad loneliness of heart reminds us that we miss them in the morning light and when evening's soft shades appear—when no watch is at the porch to welcome our coming—when that voice of music enlivened his heart with cheerful glee and loved companionship, along the dark and drear path of this "vale of tears," utters no more the hopes, the joys, the fears of life, oh, did we dream to part so soon. We knew her in early and innocent life, in childhood's opening hour—often fondled her upon our knee and watched with interest her ripening years and womanly grace, her chaste and pure mind. If she ever had a fault, it was "no error of the heart."

The fond and dutiful child, the loving and obedient wife, the young and affectionate mother, the sister's pride, the joy of the social circle, is gone—is whispered away by the soft, sweet consolatory "angel voice" of death, to the spirit land. Fond mother, husband, friends, why should you weep? Would you call her back from that angel band of the "white-robed" hosts of happy and singing spirits, the home of her immortal treasures? Could you bid her leave the bright jewels of a crown of eternal bliss and come back to poor sordid, sorrowful earth? Oh, no! Go meet her in the golden place among the brilliants and the shining stars of Heaven—go join her in the chorus of her song of love and perpetual youth—walk with her in the streets of the "New Jerusalem." Go bathe your troubled soul with her in the ocean of eternally refreshing love, where there is no sinking, gasping for breath, no pain, no anguish, no death.

"She lives to die no more."

A FRIEND.

Dr. EDWIN N. THOMPSON was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, March 19th, 1812, and died in Biloxi, Ala., September 24, 1856.

Among his leading characteristics were modesty, strict consistentiousness, and a profound regard and reverence for the christian religion.—In his manner he was unobtrusive, never assuming to himself his true worth, ever conceding to others all proper respect and honor. No one could fail to be impressed by his characteristic humility, and his unwavering courtesy to his associates. He needed not to be taught that politeness was the true impulse of his heart.

For many years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and led a consistent christian life, commanding the confidence of all who were associated with him in this relation.—He was regular in attendance upon the means of grace, and cultivated love to God and all mankind. By him the name of Diety was never pronounced only with the highest reverence, and his tongue was never used to disparage his neighbor.

His affliction was protracted, and sanctified for his spiritual good. During it his mind seemed to be constantly exercised in prayer and religious meditation. When the Master called, he was found resting in the merits of Christ, and possessed of that faith which recognized God as a merciful Father, Who, while He afflicts, does so for the good of the afflicted. Who, while he destroys, causes mortality to put on immortality, corruption to put on incorruption.

Dr. Thompson's affection for his family was remarkably strong. In the family circle he found his greatest happiness, and God's grace only was sufficient to reconcile him to a temporary separation from it. He has left a sorrowing companion and four children, who should be sharers in the deepest sympathies of the Church. W. S.

Died, in Choctaw Co., Miss., on the 4th instant, Professor CREES. He was born in Virginia, on the 27th May, 1801; moved to this State in 1818; joined the Methodist Episcopal Church several years since, professed religion, and lived a consistent Christian till death. His disease was pneumonia; his sufferings were great, but he bore them patiently, seemed perfectly resigned to the will of His Maker. When asked about his prospects of happiness beyond this vale of tears, replied calmly that he had enjoyed that hope for a long time, dreaded nothing but the sting of death. The writer has been intimately acquainted with him for fifteen years, and can say he was as near faultless as any man with whom he has been acquainted. He shared, no doubt, the confidence of all that knew him. His example is truly worthy of imitation. His family and the community mourn; but they have much to comfort them in the assurance that their loss is his eternal gain.

WM. FLOWERS.

Elmishead, Nov. 27th, 1856.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

Mary and Her Drawer;

OR, NOTHING MADE BY GETTING ANGRY.

The church bells were sending forth their merry chimes, and hundreds of children were wending their way to the Sabbath school. Mary was late that morning, and ran very quickly to her drawer, in which were kept her gloves, hymn book, catechism, &c., and endeavored to jerk it open at once; but in so doing she got it crooked, and it would move neither way.

Being in a great hurry, she began at once to fret and blame the drawer for not coming out. She soon became quite angry, her cheek flushed, her eyes sparkled, and with violent effort she pulled the drawer out, emptied its contents on the floor, tore her dress, disfigured her hymn book, and almost ruined the drawer itself.

Her father was patiently waiting in the hall for his little daughter when the accident occurred, and asked her what was the matter. Her instant reply was "Nothing, father; you go on, and I will overtake you presently."

Little Mary did not overtake her father, and he looked in vain for her at the Sabbath School.

Her dress was so badly torn, that she could not go to the Sabbath school, and with tears flowing down her cheek, she sat down and thought soberly over her conduct.

She doubtless felt very sorry for her anger, and the unnecessary damage she had done.

No one, when the family returned from church, said a word to her own reflections. When her father had taken off his hat and seated hemself she modestly approached him, threw her arms around his neck and said, "Father, do you know why your little Mary was absent from Sunday school this morning?" "No, my child," he replied. "I was in a great hurry, and attempted to pull my drawer out very quickly and got it fastened so tightly that it would move neither one way nor the other. I tried and tried, but it would not move. I then got angry with the drawer, pulled it very hard, and not only strewed its contents over the floor, but huug the nob in my dress, and tore it so badly that I could not come to the Sabbath school." Her father told her, he willingly forgave her, and that she also must ask God's forgiveness, for she had committed a sin in giving way to her anger. He also told her, to remember that nothing was over made by getting angry. If she ever tried to do anything and could not do it at once, she must not get angry, but be patient and calm. I hope this little thing taught Mary an important lesson; and may it teach you the same, dear little reader. *Nothing was ever made by getting angry, but something always lost.*

From the Children's Companion.

LITTLE LUCY AND THE WORDS SHE SUNG.

A little child, six summers old,
So thoughtful and so fair,
There seem'd about her pleasant ways
A more than childish air,
Was sitting on a summer eve
Beneath a spreading tree,
Intent upon an ancient book
Which lay upon her knee.
She turn'd each page with careful hand,
And strain'd her sight to see,
Until the drowsy shadows slept
Upon the grassy lea;
Then closed the book, and upward look'd,
And straight began to sing
A simple verse of hopeful love—
This very childish thing:
"While here below, how sweet to know,
His wondrous love and story,
And then, through grace, to see his face,
And live with him in glory!"

That little child, one dreary night
Of winter wind and storm,
Was tossing on a weary couch
Her weak and wasted form;
And in her pain, and in its pause,
But clasp'd her hand in prayer—
Strange that we had no thoughts of heaven
While hers were only there—
Until she said, "O, mother dear,
How sad you seem to be!
Have you forgotten that he said
'Let children come to me?'
Dear mother, bring the blessed book,
'Come, mother, let us sing.'"
And then again, with faltering tongue,
She sang, that childish thing:
"While here below, how sweet to know
His wondrous love and story,
And then, through grace, to see his face,
And live with him in glory!"

Underneath a spreading tree
A narrow mound is seen,
Which first was cover'd by the snow,
Then blossom'd into green;
Here first I heard that childish voice
That sings on earth no more;
In heaven it hath a richer tone,
And sweeter than before;
For those who know His love below—
So runs the wondrous story—
In heaven, through grace, shall see his face
And dwell with him in glory!

The Little Irish Sweep.

Some years ago an effort was made to collect all the chimney sweepers in the city of Dublin for the purpose of education. Among others came a little fellow, who was asked if he knew his letters. "O, yes," was the reply. "Do you spell?" "O, yes," was again the answer. "Do you read?" "O, yes." "And what book did you learn from?" "O, I never had a book in my life, sir." "And who was your school-master?" "O, I never was at school." Here was a singular case; a boy could read and spell without a book or a master. But what was the fact? Why another little sweep, a little older than himself, had taught him to read by showing him the letters over the shop doors which they passed as they went through the city. His teacher, then, was a little sweep like himself, and his book the sign-boards on the houses. What may be done by trying?

PROFESSIONAL.

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FOUND,

ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, the 3d inst., by undersigned, A GOLD BRACELET. The owner can have it by applying at the office of this paper. JOHN WILKINSON.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER, has in store, and to arrive the ensuing month, the following articles, which he can sell at

NORTHERN JOBBING PRICES,

adding expense of transportation, viz:—

2000 pounds ACID-TARTARIC
300 do do CITRIC.
500 do do ACETIC.
200 ounces do BENZOIC.
5 barrels BALSAM COPAIBA
2000 pounds BLUE STONE.
25 cases REFINED BORAX.
20 barrels CREAM TARTAR—Pure.
1000 pounds CAYENNE PEPPER—African.
1000 do ASSAFŒTIDA—in cans.
10 barrels TAPIOCA.
10 cases SAGO.
50 kegs TAMARINDS.
4 cases GUM MYRRH—Turkey.
300 pounds GUM OPIUM—do.
10 barrels GUM CAMPHOR.
10 cases GUM ARABIC—Assorted.
500 pounds POWDERED IPECAC.
1000 do do RHUBARB
300 do do JALAP.
1000 do BERMUDA ARROWROOT,
1000 do JAMAICA do.
3 casks AMERICAN do
50 ounces MUSK.
500 pounds NUX VOMICA
100 ounces OTTO ROSE—Pure
1 bale COCHINEAL.
500 pounds PERUVIAN BARK—Red.
1000 do do do Yellow
3 cans OIL BERGAMOT.
4 do OIL ANNISEED.
200 pounds OIL SWEET ALMONDS.
100 do OIL LAVENDER.
3 cans OIL LEMON.
3 do OIL PEPPERMINT.
2 do OIL ROSEMARY.
2 do OIL SASSAFRAS.
2 do OIL WINTERGREEN—Pure.
4 do OIL CINNAMON.
200 pounds OIL CLOVES.
50 barrels LINSEED OIL.
50 do SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
25 do COPAL VARNISH.
5 do COACH do.
5 do DEMAR do.
10 do JAPAN do.
5 do LEATHER do.
20 tons WHITE LEAD—In Oil.
10 do ZINC PAINT—In Oil.
50 barrels ENGLISH VENITIAN RED.
50 do WHITING.
20 do PUTTY.
50 do LAMP BLACK.
25 kegs RED LEAD.
25 do LITHARGE.
2000 boxes WINDOW GLASS—French & American.
30 barrels TANNERS' OIL.
50 do GLUE.
40 do MADDER.
50 do COPPERAS
500 dozen GARRETTS' SNUFF.
1000 do ROOME do.
10 barrels SNUFF—In Bladders.

12 cases CALABRIA LIQUORICE.
50 do COOPERS' SINGLES.
10 do INDIGO.
50 barrels CASTOR OIL.
50 kegs SALTPETRE.
250 do BI-CARBONATE SODA.
50 barrels EPSOM SALT.
1000 pounds SUGAR LEAD.
10 barrels BLACK LEAD—German
10 do do do American.
20 cases BRITISH LUSTRE.
50 barrels ALUM.
25 do do Ground.
10 do JAMAICA GINGER—Root
1000 pounds do do Powdered.
100 bags RACE GINGER.
10 barrels do do Powdered Pure.
50 gross SEIDLITZ POWDERS
70 do SODA do
300 pounds ROCHELLE SALTS
3 bales LIQUORICE ROOT.
3000 ounces QUININE, P. and W
1000 do do French
500 do do English.
300 do SULPHATE MORPHINE
50 do ACETATE do.
20 do MURIATE do.
100 pounds IOD. POTAS—English
100 do do American
50 do do French.
300 do CALOMEL—English
600 do do American.
300 do BLUE MASS—English
500 do do American.
300 do CHLOROFORM.
600 ounces NITRATE SILVER.
200 do STRYCHNINE.
100 pounds CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.
30 do COLLODION.
500 do MERCURIAL OINTMENT.
200 ounces TANNIN.
100 do SALICINE.
100 do SULPHATE CINCHONA.
25 do IODIDE SULPHUR.
100 do do IRON.
30 pounds RESUBLIMED IODINE.
25 do IRON BY HYDROGEN
100 do TARTAR EMETIC.
100 reams SAND PAPER—Assorted.
800 do LETTER do do.
500 do CAP do do.
1000 do DRUGGISTS' WRAPPING PAPER—Assorted.
500 dozen WRITING INK.
500 gross MATCHES—Assorted.
1000 boxes LEMON SYRUP.
100 gross SUGAR LEMONS.
10 cases WHITE WAX.
25 barrels CURCUMA—Light.
25 do FLAXSEED.
25 do do Ground.
10 do MACABOY SNUFF—In Jars.

IN ADDITION

A large and complete stock of Druggists' Glassware, of the most approved styles.

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PERFUMERY.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, from the best manufactories of England, France and America.
PAINT, TOOTH, HAIR and NAIL BRUSHES.

And all articles belonging to the Drug Business.

PURE WINES AND BRANDIES.

An examination of the Stock and Prices is respectfully solicited.

E. B. WHEELOCK, Importer and Wholesale Druggist,
43 *Magazine-st., opp. Arcade Hotel, N. Orleans.*
n22, 6m

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

AS IT IS THE DUTY OF MAN TO BOW DOWN IN HUMBLE submission to the chastening afflictions of Almighty God, and to bless and praise His holy name for the bestowal of benefits undeserved, so likewise, is it a solemn duty, incumbent on a nation and a people, to observe a day of prayer and thanksgiving.

And now, since God has bestowed upon this His favored land, His richest and choicest blessings—since we have such abundant cause to bless and praise His Holy name, I, Robert C. Wickliffe, Governor of the State of Louisiana, in pursuance of established custom, do set apart and appoint THURSDAY, the 16th day of December, to be observed throughout this State as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer; and I earnestly request all the good people of the State to assemble on that day in their respective places of worship, to give thanks and praise to Almighty God, the giver of all goodness. And I therefore lend this my proclamation, recommending and requesting all Bishops, Priests and Ministers of all creeds and denominations to call the faithful together on that day, that it may be made a day of prayer and thanksgiving.

Given under my hand and the seal of State at Baton Rouge, this 14th day of October, in the year of Our Lord one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the year of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-first. ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE.

By the Governor:
A. PLANTIES,
Assistant Secretary of State.

On Saturday, the third day of January, 1857.

HARPER & BROTHERS, OF NEW YORK,

Will issue the first Number of a Weekly Newspaper to be entitled,

Harper's Weekly.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION,

THEY will spare neither labor nor expense to make it the best Family Newspaper in the World—one whose cheerful and genial character will render it a welcome visiter to every household, while its constant devotion to the principles of right and justice shall win the approbation of the wise and the good. Its object will be to set forth sound views on Political, Social and Moral questions; to diffuse useful information; and to cultivate the graces and amenities of life.

HARPER'S WEEKLY will contain a full and impartial Summary of the Political, Social, Religious, Commercial, and Literary News of the day. It will chronicle the leading movements of the age, record the inventions of genius, the discoveries of science, and the creations of art—it will, in a word, aim to present an accurate and complete picture of the age in which we live.

It will also give a due share of attention to the taste, the imagination, and the feelings. Its regular contents will embrace Tales, Incidents of Travel and Adventure, Sketches of Character and Social Life, and Essays upon Art and Morals.

The publishers have made arrangements with the best American writers, who will contribute to their various Departments of the paper. The large space at their disposal will enable the Conductors to avail themselves of ample selections from the best and most healthful literature of the Old World. The first number will contain the commencement of Mr. THACKERAY'S New Serial Tale, the publication of which, from early sheets purchased of the Author, will be continued from week to week until its conclusion. In addition to this they will keep a vigilant eye upon the issues of the English, French, and German Periodical press, the best productions of which will be transferred to the paper under their charge.

HARPER'S WEEKLY is not intended in any way to supersede or take the place of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Each Periodical will confine itself to its own proper sphere; and no portion of the contents of the one will appear in the other.

HARPER'S WEEKLY will contain sixteen pages of the size of the London Illustrated *News*, each Number comprising as much matter as an ordinary duodecimo volume. It will be printed in a form and upon paper suitable for binding; and as the pages will be electrotyped, the back Numbers can always be supplied, so that Subscribers will be able at any time to complete their files. At the close of each volume, neat and appropriate Covers will be prepared for the convenience of those who wish to bind the paper.

TERMS:

HARPER'S WEEKLY will appear every Saturday Morning, and will be sold at Five Cents a Copy. It will be mailed to Subscribers at the following rates, payment being invariably required in advance:

One Copy for Twenty Weeks	$1 00.
One Copy for One Year	2 50.
One Copy for Two Years	4 00.
Five Copies for One Year	0 00.
Twelve Copies for One Year	20 00.
Twenty-five Copies for One Year	40 00.

dec13 1t

15,000 Acres of Land for Sale.

THE lands are situated in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, and in what is known as the "Bastrop Grant." They are of the richest quality of alluvial soil, unsurpassed in fertility by any lands in the South, and fully capable of producing from one and a half to two bales, or fifty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre. They lie near the Ouachita and Bœuf rivers—good navigable streams—and likewise in convenient distance of the route of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, now in course of construction, and fast becoming to a rapid completion. A portion of these lands are highly improved and in a flourishing state of cultivation; the country in which they lie is very healthy, the water is excellent and abundant, and altogether they will be found to possess greater advantages and present inducements to purchasers than any lands now offered for sale in the Southern country. They will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, and on the most favorable terms. Titles perfect.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, either personally at his residence in Prairie Jefferson, Morehouse parish, or by letter addressed to Point Jefferson, Morehouse parish, Louisiana. [jan12-1y] JAMES H. BRIGHAM.

For Sale.

1000 ACRES OF LAND in Colorado county, Texas, lying on either side of Clear Creek, on a credit of three years.

The improvements are just completed, large—of the latest style, and best materials. The land is most excellent, and all of it may be cultivated properly—for particulars enquire of the Editor—Rev. H. N. McTyeire, New Orleans. Corn and stock of every kind may be had with the place. 18 miles from Columbus on the Lockport Road.

Perfect Title. nov29 6t

THOUSANDS OF LITTLE GRAVES are filled yearly with the victims of intestinal worms. Sometimes the disease is directly fatal, sometimes it creates other maladies of a deadly nature. Why run any risk? At the first symptom of worms, give Foner's *Canadian Vermifuge*, and they will be summarily expelled, and the patient cured. Their effect is certain as fate, and they are not only harmless, but healthful to all the secretive organs.

Be particular and remember the name "Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. For sale to New Orleans wholesale and retail by

J. WRIGHT & Co.,
No. 21 and 151 Chartres street, sole proprietors.
☞Sold by all the Druggists. H

George H. Vinten,

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE, No. 105 Poydras street, (between Camp and St. Charles.) New Orleans.

Presses, Type, Inks, Paper, Cards and Furnishing of every description.

Second Hand Materials bought and sold, and old type taken in exchange for new, at nine cents per pound. ap12 1y

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa., will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dispepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach. Such as

Constipation, Inward Piles,
Fullness of Blood to the Head,
Acidity of the Stomach,
Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food,
Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choaking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency in Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and great Depression of Spirits, etc.

The proprietor in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the most utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is certified by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor by the most prominent and well-known physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and the careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 96 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TESTIMONY FROM LOUISIANA.

The German Bitters superior to all preparations now in use. JACKSON, LA., August 15, 1854.

Dear Sir—I feel bound to express my gratification to you for the incalculable benefit I have derived from the use of two bottles of your German Bitters. I have found them to be all you recommended them to be, and cheerfully recommend them to the public as a safe and sure remedy for the diseases they are intended for, and superior to all other preparations now in use.

Very respectfully yours, H. OPPENHEIMER.

THE BITTERS ALL THEY ARE REPRESENTED TO BE.

JACKSON, LA., August 20, 1854.

Dear Sir—I have used your German Bitters, and find them all they are represented to be, and cheerfully recommend them to the public as an excellent medicine.

Respectfully yours, W. F. FAULKNER.

L. MAYER, says:

HARRISONBURG, LA., May 23, 1853.

Your German Bitters is a very valuable medicine. I have disposed of all I have received of you, and wish a new supply immediately.

DR. RAYBOLD QUAIL, says:

TRINITY, LA., June 30, 1853.

I have for the last year used the German Bitters prepared by you, in my practice extensively. It will shortly be the only medicine of the kind that can be readily sold here, and I believe that in less than one year there will be more sold in this vicinity than in any other part of the country.

DR. RABE says:

FRANKLIN, LA., June 24, 1852.

Your German Bitters have become very popular here, and I wish a fresh supply immediately.

E. A. ADAMS & CO., says:

RICHMOND, LA., June 2, 1853.

Your Bitters give general satisfaction to all who have used them.

You should bear in mind that these Bitters are entirely vegetable, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers in every town and village in the United States and Canadas. And by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
aug23-1y New Orleans

The Great Remedy

FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS, AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS is

Dr. T. McGowans Essence of Tar,

which has never been known to fail in over 10,000 cases. It is the only medicine that is known to have complete control over Diarrhœa, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, etc., and Coughs in Consumption, Cold Bronchitis, Typhoid, Pneumonia, etc.

Many hundreds of Certificates from the physicians, planters, lawyers, ministers, and others who have used it, could be given, showing with what certainty it may be relied upon, constituting a new era in medicine. Thousands will hail it as one of the greatest blessings of the age.

It is prepared by a scientific physician Dr. H. S. HUGHES, of Memphis, Tenn., and for sale by

J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street.
SICKLES & CO., New Orleans.
A. M. TEMPLET, Donaldsonville, and
J. B. HARPER & SON, Bayou Sara.

Agents wanted in all parts of the United States. jo16-1y

The Great South American Tar Liniment.

A NEW DISCOVERY, superior for the cure of Inflammations, Bruises, Swellings, Old Sores, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Sprains, Wounds, Burns, Pains, Sore Breast, Diseases of the Head and Skin, Sweeny, Scratches, etc. And so certain a Vermifuge, that it will even destroy Tape Worms.

Imported and prepared for use by Dr. H. S. HUGHES, Druggist, Memphis, Tennessee, and for sale by

J. WRIGHT & CO., 15 Chartress street.
SICKLES & CO., Canal street.
je16-1y New Orleans.

It is Not a Dye!

GREY HAIRED, Bald or persons afflicted with diseases of the hair or scalp, read the following, and judge of Mrs. S. A. Allen's world's Hair Restorer:

Rev. M. S. Thatch, (60 years of age) Pitcher, Chenango county, N. Y. "My hair is now restored to its natural color and ceases to fall."

Rev. Wm. Cutter, Editor Mothers' Magazine, N. Y., "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot, etc."

Rev. R. P. Stone, D. D. Concord, N. H. "My hair, which was grey, is now restored to its natural color, etc."

Rev. D. Clendenin, Chicago, Ill., "I can add my testimony, and recommend it to my friends."

Rev. D. T. Wood, Middletown, N. Y., "My own hair has greatly thickened, and also that of one of my family, who was becoming, bald, etc."

Rev. J. P. Tustin, Charleston, S. C. "The white hair is becoming obviated, and new hair forming, etc."

Rev. A. Frink, Silver Creek, N. Y., "It has produced good effect on my hair, and I cannot have recommended it."

Rev. Joseph McKee, Pastor of West St. M. E. Church, N. Y. recommends it.

Rev. D. Morris, Cross River, N. Y., also, and

Mrs. Rev. H. A. Pratt, Hamden, N. Y.,

We might swell the list, but all the above fail to convince, try it!

Sold by all the principal merchants in the United States, Cuba and Canada.

Wholesale and retail depot, 355 Broome street, N. Y. City.

Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this, on which they make more profit, if so, write to depot for circular and information.

St. Louis, Wholesale and Retail KEITH & WOODS, at Manufacturers prices by the dozen. For Wholesale write to depot for terms, etc., 355 Broome street, N.Y. oc25

SAW AND CORN MILLS.

PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

WITH

Norcross' "Improved Rocker Boxes,"

AND LEE & LEAVITT'S

"IMPROVED HEAD BLOCKS."

The subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public, Circular Saw Mills, (usually called Pigeon's,) with all the recent improvements since their first appearance. The Mills now offered are about one third stronger than those heretofore in use, and those made by Page at present; combining, as they do, all the improvements and the additional strength both in the iron and wood work—are undoubtedly the best Mill ever offered. Engines and Horse Powers suitable for these mills are furnished when required.

Norcross' Patent consists in suspending the saw so that it can have a lateral vibration, and, when thrown out of line, will recover itself by the action of the driving-belt, and the arrangement of the parts by which it is sustained; while, at the same time, the arbor has no lateral play in its boxes, and is made to fit close with the shoulders, to prevent the oil from getting out, while in operation; a matter of great importance when the motion is rapid as in circular saws.

Lee & Leavitt's Patent consists in enabling one man to move the log on the ways with ease and with the greatest accuracy, thereby saving one man's Wages, and making better work than mill with the usual Screw Head Blocks.

CLASS I.—HORSE POWER MILLS,
Including Power complete

Mill and Horse Power	40 in. Saw,	16 ft Carriage,		$520 00
do	do do	42	do do	530 00
do	do do	44	do do	540 00
do	do do	46	do do	550 00
do	do do	48	do do	560 00
do	do do	50	do do	570 00

CLASS II.—STEAM OR WATER POWER MILLS,
Without Power, complete up to Main Belt—with Screw Head Blocks.

Mill with 48 in. Saw,	Carriages 25 ft long		$385 00
do do 50	do	do do	395 00
do do 52	do	do do	415 00
do do 54	do	do do	435 00
do do 56	do	do do	460 00
do do 58	do	do do	490 00
do do 60	do	do do	520 00

CLASS III.—POWER MILLS,
With Improved Wooley Double Sitting Ratchet Head Blocks, complete up to Main Belt.

Mill with 48 in. Saw,	Carriages 25 ft long		$410 00
do do 50	do	do do	430 00
do do 52	do	do do	440 00
do do 54	do	do do	460 00
do do 56	do	do do	485 00
do do 58	do	do do	505 00

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH—H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 40.
WHOLE NUMBER 300.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1856.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—30 CHAMPS-ST.

For the N. O. C. Advocate.

THE SABBATH—ITS SPIRITUAL ASPECT.

To man as a moral being, the Sabbath is a boon of priceless value; it affords him the best and amplest opportunities to attend to the grand concernment of his immortal nature. In order to have some just conception of the religious value of the Sabbath, let us suppose it abolished, and mankind dependnht for seasons of spiritual instruction, on such accidental and irregular opportunities as might chance to present themselves. Under such a dispensation, the rich and the learned might, if they chose, select their time and their teachers from among living speakers, or the printed page; but here the want of habit and the force of a common example, would cause the majority of even the more favored classes to neglect their spiritual interest, be but little better than practical atheists; the poor and toiling millions would have no seasons for spiritual instruction and public worship. The abolition of the Sabbath would, with a large majority, be equivalent to the abolition of Christianity itself. Robert Owen, in his debate with Alexander Campbell, deplored the existence of the Christian Sabbath. He maintained that his principles never could obtain a general hearing, or realize their full effect, so long as the weekly Sabbath was observed as a day of religious teaching and worship. We are of the same mind, and therefore we specially thank God for the day of rest and worship. Just so much as we would deplore the general spread and triumph of infidel teaching, do we prize and love the Christian Sabbath as one of the God-given conservators of truth and good morals.

Without a fixed and generally recognized Sabbath, it would be impossible to gather congregations, or have anything approaching regular seasons of public worship. Again a day set apart, not by the general consent of the Christian world, but by a solitary community, or only a part of that, would be entirely wanting in the authority and sanctity that ought to attach to a day of religious worship. All that holy hush and reverent quietness, which now marks the day of sacred rest in all communities under the teaching of the Bible, would be lost forever. In short, a day partly secular and partly sacred, would soon cease to leave a resemblance to a Sabbath at all.

The Sabbath, as established and recognized throughout the Christian world, is a great proclamation of the reign of our Almighty God, and of our relations to Him as moral and accountable creatures. The Sabbath exercises an immense influence, especially upon the Children—an influence, that could only be fully appreciated by its total abolition.

Sir Archibald Alison says that the children of France, who past the years of their childhood during the period that the Sabbath was abolished, and its religious observance ignored, have grown up without any religious faith, and the influence is felt for evil at this time among the men in whose hands is the keeping of the destinies of the empire.

The holy Sabbath awakens glorious memories; it calls to lively remembrance that most illustrious event on the rolls of the world's moral history, the resurrection of the Son of God; and it is a stronger proof of the certainty of that great fact, than the patriotic festival of the Fourth of July is of the Declaration of Independence, for it is observed fifty-two times as often, and by hundreds of millions of men.

The heart that feels grateful for the unspeakable gift, exclaims!

"Welcome sweet day of rest,
That saw the Lord arise:
Welcome to their reviving breast
And their rejoicing eyes."

On this glad day the sun seems to shine with brighter ray, the arching skies look peace upon the earth; the winds blow softer, the birds sing sweeter—all is serene, and a holy air pervades the world. The hammer hushes its ring, the wheel its noise, and the engine its roar. The plow ceases to turn over the sod, and weary beast and toil-worn man are at rest.

"Welcome delightful morn,
Thou day of sacred rest,
I hail thy kind return,"

With what subduing and soothing influence come, on a Sabbath day, the memories of childhood—of venerable parents, faithful ministers, holy songs, the prayers of the good—like the chime of distant bells, and pleasant and reviving as the zephyrs sweet with the odours of "Alaby the blest."

What countless millions have bowed the reverent knee, and lifted up the voice of praise on the holy Sabbath day! What tens of thousands of faithful ministers have poured out the eloquence of redeeming love, and preached with tongues of fire the quickening word! How many millions in glory now, on this blest day were made the Sons of God, the heirs of heaven! And in how many continents and islands, and in how many tongues do millions each returning Sabbath "sing praises."

How delightful to the world-weary soul, is it to get away from the distractions and selfishness of every-days life, and go up to the house of God with the multitude of those who keep holy day.

"Lord of the world above,
How pleasant, and how fair;
The dwellings of they love,
Thine earthly temples are."

The understanding is instructed, the heart is made better, and we feel a wider and a warmer sympathy with the great family of man.

The Sabbath seems to bring nearer the august verities of eternity, and imparts a profounder appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of human existence. From the Sabbath's holy height we can look down with a truer estimate upon the vanities of time, and learn to love earth less and heaven more.

The Sabbath antidates and adumbrates the rest that remains for the people of God.

"Where congregations never break up
And Sabbath have no end."

The songs of Zion, in God's earthly courts, are often loud and sweet; but when the great multitude that no man can number shall begin to sing in every tongues the song of Moses and the Lamb, it shall roll and swell as the sound of many waters—even as ocean roars in the sublime march and thunder of the storm. There the good hope to see their blessed God, and sing, and associate forever with illustrious natures, that rejoice in unfallen excellence, or have been made pure by the blood of the Lamb.

J. B. WALKER.

New Orleans, Dec., 1856.

Punctuality at Church.

Something like the following admonition needs to be sounded through every congregation, until the needed reform is accomplished. The *Presbyterian* says: "Want of punctuality as to attendance on the house of God is a well known grievance. Even those who are prompt to meet the engagements of the week, are tardy here. The drowsy atmosphere which the Sabbath seems to throw around many, is nowhere else more obvious. Langnor and tardiness pervade all their Sabbath movements. They rise late, breakfast late, go to church late, and continue their afterdinner slumbers so late, as habitually to prevent their attendance on afternoon services. The wheels of their mental and physical machinery may run ever so rapidly for the previous six days, but no sooner Sunday comes than they begin to drag. We venture to say that there are certain persons—churchmen too—whom their pastors have never seen present at the opening invocation a single Sabbath morning in their lives."

The Bible the True Touchstone.

Everywhere and always we find in tradition the anti-Christian beside the Christian, as every one must in himself, in his inward and outward life, be conscious of the same mixture; and what is seen on a small scale in the life of every individual Christian, is seen on a large scale in the life of the whole church. We are thus always in danger of confounding the Christian with the unchristian, what is of the flesh with what is of the Spirit, if we have not in the Divine word, which *mirrors to us purely the operatilns of the Holy Spirit*, a trustworthy source of knowledge, a sure testing principle, a fixed rule, by which, as in our own souls, so also in the traditions of the whole church, to separate that which is of God from that which is not.—*Neander.*

SEVERE, BUT TRUE.—Macaulay, in history of England, remarks, in reference to the character of those who often become converts to Popery: "We frequently see inquisitive and restless spirits take refuge from their own skepticism in the bosom of a Church which pretends to infallibillity, and after questioning the existence of a Deity, bring themselves to *worship a wafer.*"

I consider that man as having attained the end of preaching, who constrains his hearer to forget everything else except the way in which he is personally affected by the great and interesting truths brought before him.—*Innes.*

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JAMES M. ELAM.

This venerable gentleman closed his earthly career at his residence in Baton Rouge, on Saturday, the 8th November. His disease as given by his physician, was originally Cardiac Neurnlgea, dependent on chronic gastritis, of which he died.

Mr. Elam was born in Virginia, on the 30th January, 1796, and was therefore, at his death, a little less than 61 years old. The circumstances of his parents allowed him but slender opportunities for acquiring an education. The only instruction he ever received was, at the age of 11 years, from a lady, who "professed to teach reading, writing, the enumeration and multiplication tables." "In these she was proficient, and J. M. E., who commenced in his letters, completed in nine months, the full course which cost all of six dollars." After leaving school he employed his leisure moments in reading every thing he could obtain that was calculated to enlarge the range of his thoughts. He adopted the political principles inculcated by the "Father of his country" in his farewell address—the first political essay that ever fell into his hands. These he adhered to as sacred, and cherished, and in all the aspects which the political history of our country has assumed, he maintained an uncompromising opposition to men and measures that were at variance with them. Though young, he was a devoted supporter of Mr. Madison's administration, and at the close of the war of 1812, was found stationed at Norfolk in the army. The enunciation of the principle—in reference to the arrogant exactions of Algiers—"A million for defence, but not a cent for tribute," met a hearty response in his feelings, and to contribute his mite towards the million for defence, he left home without an intimation of his purpose, and at New York entered as a landsman on board the frigate Guerriere, under the command of Com. Decatur. He was in the engagement with the Mageda frigate off cape Dr. Gat, and witnessed all the incidents of the expedition. Some of these he occasionally related to his friends with most thrilling effect.

A record of the incidents of this portion of his life, and of many years subsequent—too much for an obituary—would make an interesting volume—valuable for example and encouragement to the young, who, with a praise-worthy ambition to win for themselves an elevated position and an honorable name, are yet weighed down by present difficulties, and disheartened by others which they see like mountains rising on their path.

Having left the service of the government as poor as he entered it, he spent several years on the sea, and in freighting sugar from the coast to New Orleans. Few men have undegone severer trials and hardships than he did during these years, and few have contended against them with a stouter heart. Temperate, honest and indefatigable he struggled through all, and as his noblest reward maintained always a consciousness of his own rectitude, and the confidence of all who had any intercourse with him.

In 1820 he married, and soon after settled on a small place six miles from Baton Rouge, where he gave himself up to labor, clearing his own land, felling, splitting, and carrying on his shoulders the rails which enclosed a field of sixteen acres. In 1826 he purchased a place on the Amite. While residing here, and supporting his family on the fruits of his own honest toil, he received the appointment of Justice of the Peace. To fit himself for an intelligent discharge of the duties of office, he borrowed Law books, which he studied carefully and deligently during all the intervals of labor. Thus began—literally at the plow-handle—the fulfillment of an early longing to be a Lawer. A criminal case came under his cognizance, as Justice, which involved him in a protracted and somewhat excited controversy with those composing the tribunal, with the District Attorney and the Attorney General. In this case was exhibited in an eminent degree his love of justice, and the indomitable perseverance with which he stood out against all opposition in defence of a principle; while his wisdom was fully attested by the Legislature who reversed the proceedings of the other officials, and sustained the justice in the positions to which he had clung with such pertinacity. Soon after this he entered in good earnest upon the study of Law, and in August, 1832, was admitted to practice, after a thorough examination by Judge F. X. Martin.

In his own words, "he removed to Baton Rouge with his wife and five children, and opened an office with a forlorn hope of success at a bar composed of all accomplished scholars, and astute Lawyers." His success is known. He acquired an enviable distinction in his profession, commanding always a large share of the legal business of his own and other parishes as well as in the high courts.

His political views are well known throughout the South, and indeed throughout the Union. His patriotism was an engressing principle, and the preservation of the Union dearer to him than life. It is true that as a politician he sometimes had to encounter those jarring and unpleasant collisions which befal every man who engages as much and as ardently as he did in political debate. Yet, however unpalatable his opinions, and the fearless expression of them may have been to those entertaining opposite sentiments—especially to disunionists; filibusters and aggressionists—his sagacity, far-sightedness and honesty will be admitted by every ingenious man, and his position upon the great questions which have agitated the country for years past were respected, as appears from his correspondence, by the wisest statesmen of the land. As a public man he but shared the trials and disappointments of public men.

It was in the social and home relations of life that his virtues show conspicuous. Here he was appreciated. No man did more in proportion to his means for the advancement and support of every charitable enterprise and institution. The widow found him ever a friend, and the orphan a father. The needy found him willing to relieve his necessities, and the sick to minister to his wants, and alleviate, as far as human sympathy and service could, his sufferings. Every class of suffering humanity shared his active and unselfish benevolence, and hundreds live to remember him with gratitude and blessings.

In Baton Rouge he was the pillar of Methodism. He was a Christian and a Methodist from principle. Few have had their faith put to severer tests, and few have stood the test so well.

The ministers of our church, who, in the dark days of Methodism and religion, have found themselves in Baton Rouge, as transiant visiters, or as the tillers of a barren soil, will appreciate better than words can tell how emphatically his house was the preacher's home.

In his friendships he was ardent, faithful and, unselfish; and if ever there was a man who litorally would lay down his life for a friend, it was he.

He was the soul and centre of happiness at home. A more devoted husband and father never blessed and brightened the family circle, and none was ever more fully rewarded by the respect and devotion of wife and children. I asked him many years ago, how he managed so fully to secure the confidence and respect of his children, that even in their absence his slightest wish was their law, and to secure his approbation their greatest pleasure? He replied, that he endeavored to the utmost of his ability "to make home the most pleasant place in the world."

The illness which terminated with his life was a protracted and painful one. But there was no murmuring. He was patient under suffering, and grateful for every thing that was done for his relief or comfort. After he had lost to a great extent the power of audible utterance he would look around at the friends who ministered at his bedside, and whisper—"grateful," "grateful." When apprehensions first began to be entertained of the fatal termination of his disease, he told his pastor that the evidence of his acceptance was not so bright as he desired; but several days before his departure he gave us the fullest assurance that all was well, that even while walking through the dark valley he had received bright glimpses of what lay beyond it, that death had not only lost his terrors but was greeted as a welcome messenger to conduct him to everlasting joys. The three last days of his stay with us was a continued scene of the Christian's triumph over the last enemy. His friends partook with him of the holy communion administered by brother Crenshaw. As we arose from our knees he uttered with perfect distinctness the line

"Why should I start or fear to die?"

which was sung by his children and friends. The mingled songs and sobs of the numerous company that thronged his bed-side, and the glad responses which his beaming countenance gave to the words of comfort repeated to him by his friend and brother left an impression that will not soon be erased from the minds of those present.

There was moral sublimity in his death. It was such an one as staggers, infidelity, and confirms the faith of the Christian.

The numerous procession which attended his remains to their last resting place, uttests how strong a hold he had upon the affections of the people.

W. H. N. M.

HEAVEN'S ATTRACTIONS.

I have been thinking of the attractions of heaven—what there is in heaven to draw souls to it. I thought of the place—heaven has place. Christ says to his disciples, "I go to prepare a place for you." It is a part of the consolation with which he comforts them, that heaven is a place, and not a mere state. What a place must it be! We see, even on earth, places of great beauty, and we can conceive of spots far more delightful than any we see. But what comparison can these bear to heaven, where everything exceeds whatever eye has seen or imagination conceived? It is a "purchased possession." The price it cost the Purchaser every one knows. Now, having purchased it, he has gone to prepare it; to set it in the order; to lay out his skill upon it. O what a place Jesus will make—has already made heaven! The place should attract us.

Then I thought of the society. It is composed of the nobility of the universe. The various orders of angels who kept their first estate—as humble as they are high—not ashamed of men. Why should they be, when the Lord of angels is not ashamed to call us brethren? The excellent of the earth also—all the choice spirits of every age and nation—the first man—the first martyr—the translated patriarch—the survivor of the deluge—the friend of God, and his juniors Isaac and Israel—Moses the lawgiver, and Joshua the leader of the host—the pious kings—the prophets—the evangelists and apostles, Paul, John—the martyrs—the reformers—the Puritan fathers—the missionaries Swartz, Brainerd, Martyn, Carey, and Morrison, and others who are fast following on.

Is that all? Where is he who used to lisp, "Father, mother"—thy child?—Passing out of your hands, passed he not into those of Jesus? Yes, you sufferred him. If any other than Jesus had said, "Suffer them to come to me," your would have said, No. Jesus is not going to lose one of those little brilliants. All shall be in his crown.

Perhaps thou hast a brother, or a sister there; that should draw you towards heaven. Perhaps a mother—she whose eye wept while it watched over thee, until at length it grew dim and closed. Took she not in her cold handthine, while yet her heart was warm, and said she not, "I am going to Jesus—follow me there?" Perhaps one nearer, dearer than child, than brother, than mother—the nearest, dearest is there. Shall I say who? Christian female, thy husband. Christian father, the young mother of thy babes. He is not. She is not; for God took them.—Has heaven no attractions?

Heaven is gaining in attractions every day. True, the principal attractions continue the same; but the lesser ones multiply. Some have attractions there now, which they had not a few months ago. Earth is losing, but earth's losses are heaven's gains. They who have left so many dwelling-places of earth so desolate, have gone to their Father's house in heaven. What if they shall not return to us? We shall go to them. That is better.

But the principal attractions I have not yet mentioned. There is our Father, our heavenly Father, whom we have so often addressed as such in prayer. He that nourished and brought us up, and has borne us on—he that has watched over us with an eye that never sleeps, and provided for us with a hand that never tires; and who can pity too.—We have never seen our heavenly Father, but there he reveals himself.—There he smiles; and the nations of the saved walk in the light of his countenance.

And there is He, to depart and be with whom Paul desired as being "far better" than to live. There is his glorified humanity. If not having seen, we love him; and in him, though now we see him not, yet believing, we rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory, what will be the love and the joy when we shall see him as he is? There he is.

Heaven has attractions, many and strong; and yet, who would think it? how few feel and obey the heavenly attraction! How much more powerfully earth acts upon us! How unwilling we are to leave it even for heaven!—*Nevins.*

THE TEMPORAL REWARDS OF MORALITY NO GUARANTEE OF FUTURE BLESSEDNESS.

There is a physical morality. The word of God, in specific language, or in implied direction, commands a life of temperance in food and beverage, a strict restraint upon the licentious appetites, regular industry and labor, cleanliness of person and apparel, and observance of frequent days of rest. The general moral sense of mankind has given to most of these rules an independent sanction. Now, although the result of such physical morality is not the sole object of its injunction in Scripture, nor are all the consequences clearly foreseen, where the unaided moral sense enjoins it; yet the sure tendency of such observances is to bring the entire body to that state where all its parts of blood and bone and muscle, of sensitive nerve and organic functions, are fitted in their separate and mutual action to give the frame its highest power of strength and endurance, and fitness for all the peculiar purposes of its existence: and in the mere physical consciousness of this healthful existence, there is a physical happiness. It is not merely the absence of pain and uneasiness, but a positive feeling of buoyancy and exhilaration. And just in proportion as those laws are not observed, there is a corresponding loss of their physical rewards, and a gradual sinking into positive suffering and disease. "Even as we walk the streets we meet with illustrations of each extreme. Here behold a patriarch, whose stock of vigor three score years and ten seem hardly to have impaired. His erect form, his firm step, his elastic limbs, and undimmed senses, are so many certificates of good conduct; or, rather, so many jewels and orders of nobility with which nature has honored him for his fidelity to her laws. His fair complexion shows that his blood has never been corrupted; his pure breath, that he has never yielded his digestive apparatus for a vintner's cess-pool; his exact language and keen apprehension, that his brain has never been drugged or stupified by the poisons of distiller or tobacconist. Enjoying his powers to the highest, he has preserved the power of enjoying them. Despite the moral of the school-boy's story, he has eaten his cake and still kept it. As he drains the cup of life, there are no lees at the bottom. His organs will reach the goal of existence together. Painlessly as a candle burns down in its socket, so will he expire; and a little imagination would convert him into another Enoch, translated from earth to a better world without the sting of death.

"But look at an opposite extreme, where an opposite history is recorded. What wreck so shocking to behold as the wrock of a dissolute man: the vigor of life exhausted, and yet the first steps in an honorable career not taken; in himself a lazar-house of diseases; dead by a heathenish custom of society not buried! Rogues have had the initial letter of the title burnt into the palms of their hands. Even for murder, Cain was only brunded on the forehead; but over the debauchee, or the inebriate, the signatures of infamy are written. How nature brands him with stigma and opprobrium! How she hangs labels all over him, to testify her disgust at his existence, and to admonish others of his example! How she loosens all his joints, sends tremors along his muscles, and bends forward his frame, as if to bring him upon all fours with kindred brutes, or to degrade him to the reptiles crawling! How she disfigures his countenance, as if intent upon obliterating all traces of her own image, so that she may swear she never made him! How she pens them over his eyes, sends foul spirits to inhabit his breath, and shrieks, as with a trumpet, from every poro of his body, 'BEHOLD A BEAST!'"*

Such, then, are the rewards and the retributions which sanction a physical morality.

There is an intellectual morality—a morality not yet comprehended as such by society, and not specifically commanded in the word of God, because its full exercise or rejection is only possible in those advanced stages of civilization and freedom upon which the race has scarcely entered; but a morality destined but to take its place beside the recognized duties of man, and urge its claims as forcibly, and with as palpable sanctions as even physical virtue. Careful observation, sober thought, close application in study, truthfulness in argument, indulgence of the fancy only as it may sweep through space as the satellite of reason—these will be some of the injunctions in the decalogne of that new morality. And it will have its reward: the quick, clear perception, accurate and ready memory, sound judgment, clearness and reach of logic, and the chastened imagination that, like heaven's light, tints with ethereal coloring the blade, and the ear, and the full corn of thought, and crowns fertility with beauty.

But there is a social morality, recognized from the beginning. The commandments of the second tablo of the decalogue, explained by the sermon on the mount; the dictates of that social justice which reverences the rights of others in person, or estate, or character, and the minuter and less definable duties, revealed by the diviner radiance that beams forth when Justice is transfigured into Love; the palpable and direct applications of these great principles, and the observance of those legislative enactments, and conventional rules, which tend to secure the general peace and prosperity: such are the obligations which social morality lays upon the citizen, the man of business, the philanthropist, and the friend. Its rewards are as generous as its retribution is terrible. Respectability, commercial credit, honor, the courtesies of life, sympathy in misfortune, kindness from those we love. Each moralist reaps a larger share of happiness than he individually gives. Each heart and life in a community, being like a burnished reflector, which, having its proper position and polish, gives its light to the common stock, but gathers a larger radiance from every other; and which, being displaced and tarnished, gives but little, and gathers less. The transgressor lives in a dark atmosphere of legal penalty and commercial distrust, of friendlessness and shame.

There is also a domestic morality—of which we speak separately, because we find it, more than any other, exercised without reference to other duties. Conjugal fidelity, parental tenderness, filial reverence and affection, and fraternal love—how human nature has felt their beauty and their sanctity, even where religion has not yet thrown over them her holier loveliness! And they have their reward. Amid the sheltering care of the domestic circle, a sacred joy springs up, like a pure spring beneath the clustering palm-trees, an oasis green and cheerful, a retreat and compensation, amid all the heat and conflict of surrounding deserts. The music of happy voices encircling our firesides and our tables—the smile of greeting—the sympathy in sorrow—the nameless little kindnesses that sparkle off from the altar of family affection—the unwearied watching of the sick chamber—and the soft arm of latest devotion, which soothes and sustains us, and aids us to lean securely upon the rod and the staff which now alone can comfort us through the shadow: all these are but the responsive blessings to that love, and care, and gentleness, which we have shown our households—the natural reward of a true domestic morality.

Once more: we may speak of a morality of the passions, apart from actual intercourse and observation by others. It is a Scriptural duty to rule our own spirits, to cultivate the generous sentiments, to repress the malevolent impulses, and to check even the necessary instincts of resentment and justice within due moderation. Now, apart from the fact that in a well-regulated social state, the gratification of the vindictive passions is most commonly debarred, and the evil affection suffers the pang of disappointment, it has been clearly shown that as each generous and noble impulse, whether it shall succeed or not in its aims, has in itself a sweetness like the glow of a healthful frame, so the malignant passions, however they may be gratified, have a constitutional misery, as a frenzied drinkard grasps the cup amid the tortures of his delirium. "Anger, wrath, malice, envy," like vipers nestling in the bosom, sting the breast that cherishes them, however shut in from out-

* Horace Mann's "Thoughts for a Young Man."

ward victims. And, on the other hand, there is no loftier consciousness vouchsafed to the moralist, than to feel his mastery of himself—that he is not like a dismantled bark, borne away by every wind and current, but has in itself a controlling power, and, by an internal force, breasts them at its will.

Now we have glanced thus hastily at these several moralities, not to see what they were in themselves, but to call attention to the fact of their *independence* of each other; and that, existing thus separately, no one can be inferred from the existence of the other.

And, as their *moralities* are distinct, so are their *rewards* separate. Each bears its own fruit, and each fruit crowns its own tree. The reward of domestic morality is no evidence of public esteem and confidence. So far is physical temperance, and its results, from betokening social morality, that the robust frame thus produced may only call for heavier manacles, and a stronger gibbet. The reward of all the lower excellencies, therefore, cannot argue the existence, nor the reward, of the highest. It is as though each virtue stood upon a seperate pedestal, and was crowned with a seperate wreath. All but one may stand erect, and their crown witness their approval by the Judge: yet neither these perfect statues, nor their crowns, prove that the noblest of them all may not lie beside them, prostrate and crownless in the dust.

Now, in view of these facts, may we not say, that if there should be added a new department of our being, or a new circle of relationship should gather around us, higher than any yet mentioned, so that there would be a new morality, the same rules would hold? Whether it in any way involved the lower moralities or not, they would not prove its existence, nor would *their* rewards prove *its* reward. Just as all but one of the common moralities cannot imply that highest virtue which remains, so all earthly moralities would not prove the existence of the added excellence and duties, nor all earthly blessings guarantee the new reward.

Now, we aver that there is such a distinct and loftier morality, with its distinct reward. The soul has relations to a God, as personal in being, as definite in His attributes, as any finite soul; and the duties due to him are as palpable as those of any earthly relationship. It needs no argument to prove the profusion and exuberance of His bestowments, the ceaselessness and minuteness of His services, and the benevolence, the compassion, the forbearance, and the tenderness, of the great heart of God; nor need we dwell upon the responsive affection and services which we owe to him. If filial affection be a duty; if ingratitude is detestable; if reverence for the good be incumbent upon all; and if implicit obedience to law, which, with farseeing wisdom, provides for the common welfare, be indispensable to true morality; then do our relations to the great Father of all spirits, to the Benefactor who makes both nature and human generosity to be but the almoners of his large bounty, to the Holy One and Just, to the Lawgiver whose unerring wisdom guides his perfect love—then do our relations to Him call for as ceaseless reverence, and love, and gratitude, and for as ceaseless embodiment of those feelings in active service, as any earthly morality. The acknowledgement of our felt dependence and indebtedness, in prayer and praise; the careful study of revelation, and of providential openings, as intimations of His command or wish; the glad consecration of time, and thought, to the filial communion of spirit with Spirit; and the minute watchfulness over all that may meet his favor or rebuke—these constitute a distinct morality.

And as the moralities are distinct, so are their rewards. The earthly bring earthly blessings; the spiritual, a spiritual recompense. So far, of course, as the great morality implies the observance of the lower, it secures their natural results; but its own peculiar benefits are distinct, and not implied by them. The approving love of God, the sweet manifestation of His presence, his strength and consolations, the conscious assimilation to his character—the fullness of exceeding great and precious promises, bringing a peace that passeth understanding, and a love that passeth knowledge—these are some of those spiritual benefits which yield the highest happiness of which human nature is capable. Now, therefore, as all other moralities in no way imply this loftier excellence, neither do their rewards imply the guarantee of this loftier recompence. When these earthly rewards, and their virtuous acts, and the relationships which called them forth, have passed away, the question of *eternal morality* and *eternal rewards* will stand, as it does to-day, alone—to be determined by its own evidences.—*Natural Goodness, (Mercein.)*

There are no less than nine Medical Schools and Colleges of various kinds in the city of Philadelphia. There are upwards of fifteen hundred students in attendance at the present time.

Kinds words are the brightest flowers of earth's existence; they make a very paradise of the humblest home the world can show. Use them, especially around the fireside circle. They are jewels beyond price, and more precious to heal the wounded heart, and make the weighed-down spirit glad, than all other blessings the earth can give.

The late Rev. Henry Martyn was known at the university by the designation of "The man who never wasted an hour."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

Terms [illegible] in advance.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DEC. 27, 1856.

Bishop Kavanaugh and his wife arrived on Saturday morning, the 13th inst. The Bishop will remain in the city and vicinity [illegible] meeting of the Louisiana Conference, which convenes at Waterproof, Parish of Tensas, February 4.—His presence amongst us is exceedingly gratifying, and his services in the pulpit will be appreciated and gratefully acknowledged. We are warranted in promising additional contributions of California "items."

Anniversary of the South Western Bible Society.—The meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Sunday night last, was largely attended. With the exception of the "Church of the Messiah," (Rev. Dr. Miller), the Protestant churches were closed, and their congregations in attendance. The ministers were there, "dwelling together in unity." Two Bishops were on the platform—a Methodist and an Episcopalian. George C. Lacey, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Palmer delivered the addresses. The speech of the former was a chaste and beautiful one, but not well heard throughout the hall. Dr. Palmer's effort was excellent in its adaptation to the platform and the occasion. About five hundred dollars were realized from the collection. The Secretary's report exhibited the affairs of the society as being in a hopeful and prosperous condition.

The Lady's Home Magazine, for January '57, edited by T. S. Arthur and Virginia F. Townsend. This number commences vol ix, is printed on a new and beautiful type, and the whole style of the work is greatly improved. The colored steel engraving of Winter is an exquisite picture, and worth the cost of the volume.

Historical Discourses.—We understand Major James Wright Simons, a lecturer of great celebrity, intends giving shortly, at the Lyceum Hall, a series of lectures on the historic personages of this and other lands.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Sabbath Bells Chimed by the Poets.

Poetry of the Year. Containing Passages of the Poets' Description of the Seasons.

Poetry of the Woods.

Poetry of the Fields.

These four elegant octavos, uniform size, illustrated, are from the publishing house of E. C. Butler & Co., Philadelphia, and laid on our table by J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, New Orleans. The contents of these books comprise the choicest selections from the American and British poets. They are put up in rich, substantial ornamental binding, and beautifully illustrated. We have met with nothing more appropriate and valuable in the way of Gift Books during the season.

J. C. Morgan has placed us under renewed obligations for three nice books for children, from C. Scribner, Publisher, New York:—

Jesus upon Earth; or, The Story of His Birth, Life, Death, and Resurrection. Handsomely illustrated, and suitable for the Young.

The Story of Columbus. Simplified for the Young Folks. By Sarah H. Bradford. With Illustrations from Original Designs.

Never Mind the Face; or, The Cousin's Visit. By Hatty Holyoke. With Illustrations.

Progress of Protestantism in Prussia.—The Christian Union says: "There are some millions of Papists in this monarchy, though a large majority of the population is Lutheran. The Jesuit print at Paris, the Univers, is all the time declaring that Protestantism is dead in Germany, and everywhere else. But sometimes it forgets its cue, and some very singular admissions escape from it. Hear what it says of Prussia, in its number for July 1st: "In all the Catholic [illegible], as it appears by the statistics, the number of Protestants is increasing in a frightful manner. Dusseldorf, which used to be altogether Catholic, now numbers seven thousand Protestants. There is a certain parish at Cologne, which now counts scarcely any Catholics.' Alarmed at results like these, the Univers winds up its article with a cry to its Prussian co-religionists: "Wake up! for the enemy is not asleep!"

Divinity, Geometry, and Language.—At the scientific meeting at Albany, Prof. Gibson remarked upon a curious question of geometry and languages. Three letters occur in almost all primitive languages. They are a line, a circle and an angle—thus: I, A, O. In almost all languages these letters are used in the word expressing Divinity. Greek Ao, the root of *aiaos*, "the Eternal." In Hindoo, Japanese, and other Asiatic tongues, the same letters occur in Moolee, the word for Spirit. The letters in the old Greek or Phœnician alphabet are the first, last and middle letters, signifying the beginning, middle, and end—Alpha, Iota, and Omega.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Tuskegee, Ala., Dec. 11.

Yesterday I reached this place after a going about that need not be described very minutely; but I will touch upon it.

The Mississippi Conference adjourned Tuesday. I sent a list of appointments in time for last week's paper. After dinner, I bade adieu to the kind family of Mr. M'Adora, my host, and started for Tuskegee. By what way, think ye? My route direct lay to the south east; but the one taken, to the north west.—The prairie road between Kosciosko and Columbus, Miss., and that between Kosciosko and the Mobile Railroad were reported impassable, on account of the rains. I have reason since to doubt the correctness of the report. Bro. Owen and Dr. Hamilton, being business men, and knowing the travelling modes, recommended the longest way round as the shortest way through. I will here designate it as the Ram's Horn Route.

Tuesday night, in such a vehicle as Dr. Hamilton and myself could tinker up and pay for between us, we reached the hospitable mansion of Brother Simeon Clark—thirteen miles on the way to Lexington. Next morning cleared off clear and cold, and my friend Clark, on account of his good feeling for the Advocate, which he reads, stood the Editor in a pair of warm woollens inside and outside his boots. Good outfit, that.

Bro. Harrington helped us on our journey, and we four took the stage at Lexington, for Holly Springs. Saturday evening we are at Holly Springs. The schedule promised to put us there by Friday morning.

But detention was our least trouble, except to the Bishop. He was bent on being at his Conference in time; his anxiety for progress overruled every other. We travelled or, rather, we were out a night, and only made seventeen miles.—We stalled, broke traces and king bolts, lamed horses, and carried fence rails, and prized out, and did more than work our passage. I tried the backbone of the Episcopacy myself, in more than one lift, and found it stiff enough for the office. Bishop Pierce comes down to a mired wheel admirably.

Well, what with turning over the stage, bogging down, horses running away, walking up the hills and such like, we got safely through that mode of wayfaring, thankful for saving our bones, though we lost several "connections." The trip was so bad, nothing can atone for it. I hope the Bishop's graphic pen will do justice to that portion of his route. I am sure he has met, in all *his* travels, with nothing to beat it.

Holly Springs is a pleasant village.—The Female Collegiate Institute, presided over by Rev. D. J. Allen, is situated in an eligible place, and forms a handsome and costly property. We dined with the Principal, in the same hall where were spread numerous tables; at which the young ladies, in social groups, dined also. I say young ladies, for I have never seen so many grown or nearly grown ones at an institution of the kind. Arrangements looked well for moral and social, as well as mental education. Order, even refinement characterized the dinner hour; and that was the only occasion when we saw the students in a body. I was pleased to learn that several daughters of Louisiana were sharing the benefits of this institution, and, of course, they compare well with any in it. The Principal understands a thing or two: among others, he advertises in the New Orleans Christian Advocate, and pays for it; so his patrons know where to go.

In the morning of Sabbath the Bishop occupied the pulpit. Preaching, he preached. A good congregation had met to hear their regular pastor, Rev. Amos Kendall. The church is sadly in need of repair, and gave an unpleasant impression of Holly Springs.

The cars run from this place to intersect the Memphis and Charleston R. R., twenty-three miles. There is a fine promise of railroads in Mississippi, if one may judge from the road-beds laid out and graded. At Corinth we again take stage to Buzzard's Roost, twenty-five miles. Here the rail takes up the line continuously to Montgomery; that place ought to have a better name, for it is in a very good region of country.

The horse-shoe is completed, the heels of which are Kosciosko and Tuskegee. The Bishop gets in after the morning session is over, notwithstanding his efforts to be in time. I advise no one to try that Ram's Horn or Horse-Shoe route again. Better get mud boots and trudge through the prairie. The stage drivers had missed connecting, lost their mails about a dozen times, and they didn't seem to care much. They laid up at pleasure, or jogged on. Besides, vulgarity, obscenity and profanity of language, in that portion of Mississippi, is without a parallel.

The Conference was organized by electing Rev. E. V. Levert, President; Rev. T. W. Dorman, sec. About fifteen have been admitted on trial into the Conference, and others are yet to apply for admission.

The Treasurer, Rev. P. R. Blue, from a glance at the case, is pretty confident that Alabama has reached her $30,000 of missionary money.

Tuskegee is a beautiful village. Within a few years it has gone forward in improvements with an astonishing stride—her public buildings devoted to education, by the Baptists and Methodists, would do credit to the largest cities.—The private mansions wear an aspect of taste and wealth.

Religious services have been attended with interest, but the rain, which set in yesterday, will, I fear, hinder the congregations. The Committees on Examination and Classes were on the ground by the first day of the week, and spent Monday and Tuesday in a thorough work.

H. N. M.

PACIFIC ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

Bishop Kavanaugh and his lady reached this city on Saturday morning, after a sojourn of nine months in California. They return in good health but much wearied by the homeward trip. The Bishop furnishes us with reports from the Conference, which met at Sacramento Nov. 5th.

Four preachers were received on trial and two were re-admitted. J. C. Stewart and R. C. Martin were ordained Deacons. R. A. Latimer and Franklin S. Gray were ordained elders. O. P. Clayton located at his own request.

Number of members reported 718; number of probationers 387; number of colored members, 9; number of local preachers 18; total membership 1212.

The increase of the past year has been about four hundred. Amount collected for missions $770; for Sunday School books $753.

APPOINTMENTS.

San Francisco District—A. M. Bagly, P. E.
San Francisco Station, to be supplied.
Contra Costa, to be supplied.
San Jose, Oscar P. Fitzgerald.
Santa Clara Circuit, to be supplied.
Gilroy & San Juan, J. L. Sanders and Jacob Guelle.
Los Angeles, J. M. Fulton.
Petaluma, E. B. Suckley.
Bodega, J. T. Cox, one to be supplied,
Sonora and Napa, S. W. Davis and R. B. Johnson.
Luisun, M. Evans.
San Ramon Circuit, L. C. Adams.

Sacramento District—B. H. Russel, P. E.
Sacramento Station, W. R. Gober.
Sacramento Circuit, J. C. Stewart.
Placerville and Georgetown, J. Kolsay, one to be supplied.
Grass Valley and Nevada, J. F. Blythe, H. C. Settle.
Iowa City, H. Maupin
Dayton, to be supplied.
Colusi, R. C. Martin,
Bear River, J. G. Shelton.
Yolo, J. C. Pendergrass.

Stockton District—R. W. Bigham, P. E.
Stockton and French Camp, O. Fisher.
Stockton Circuit, E. G. Cannon and F. S. Gray.
Stanislaus, to be supplied.
Volcano, James W. Stahl.
Mokelumne Hill, T. C. Barton.
Sonora, Horatio N. Compton.
Merced Circuit, J. S. Johnson.
Montezuma, R. A. Latimer.
Mariposa, J. C. Simmons.
Visalia, J. S. L. Wood, Thomas Brown.

J. Bonsall discontinued at his own request.
L. D. Bunch, " " "
D. Beauchamp " " "

T. W. Moore, transferred to North Carolina Conference. B. T. Crouch, transferred to Memphis Conference.

A. Graham, transferred to Florida Conference.
W. A. Simmons, continued in the superannuated relation.

Next Conference to be held at San Jose.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

Rev. H. N. McTyeire, Assistant Treasurer of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, South:

Red River Mission, La., Conf.

Herewith transmit you my report from the 15 June up to date.

I have received 10 whites and 81 blacks on probation, and found 20 from last year by brother Goodjoin. Baptized 3 children, have 11 appointments—all Sabbath appointments. I have access to about 620 negroes. We are not able to report many conversions, but general good feeling.

We have no class meetings or catechezing for want of time. The owners and overseers take an interest; they are whole souled people.

R. H. ARMISTEAD.

True Poetry from the Persians.—The heavens are a point from the pen of God's perfection; the world is a bud from the bower of his beauty; the sun is a spark from the light of his wisdom; and the sky is a bubble on the sea of his power. His beauty is free from the spot of sin, hidden in the thick vale of darkness; he made mirrors from the atoms of the world, and threw a reflection from his face on every atom.

OUACHITA CONFERENCE.

The following are the appointments of the preachers:

Little Rock District—Russel M. Morgan, P. E.
Little Rock, R. H. Withers.
" " African Mission, to be supplied.
Bayou Metre, E. L. Gaddie.
Benton, W. J. Scott.
Mill Creek, L. L. Marshall.
Rock Port, F. Brown.
Saline Mission, L. H. Johnson.
Perryville " Thomas Hunt.
Brownsville, J. E. Caldwell, F. F. Bond.

Washington District—Wm. Moores, P. E.
Washington, D. L. G. McKenzie.
Hempstead, San. Morris, J. Turner, Sup.
Blue Bayou, W. J. McFarland, A. Avery, Sup.
Arkadelphia, J. M. Stevenson.
Caddo, Thos. B. Atterberry.
Mt. Ida Mission, J. Kennedy.
Dallas, Elijah Smoot.
Paraclifta, H. W. Balach.

Camden District—J. B. Annis, P. E.
Camden, A. B. Whitfield.
Ouachita Circuit, and African Miss., B. C. Wier and W. B. Baxter.

El Dorado, John M. Bradley, B. Kellogg.
Lapiel, Jessee W. Owen, J. C. L. Aikea, Sup.
Magnolia, James T. Hulse, Malcom Turner.
Lewisville, M. M. Wells.
Red River Mission, Robert M. Kirby.

Pine Bluff District—A. R. Winfield, P. E.
Pine Bluff, A. L. P. Green.
Jefferson, John F. Carr.
——— African Mission, to be supplied.
Richland Mission, A. Turrentine.
Plumb Bayou, to be supplied.
Swan Lake, L. Southerland, R. S. Jones.
Lehi, R. F. Withers.
Princeton, W. T. Anderson, James Gardon.
Hampton, Wm. Winburn.
Warren, E. Crowson.
Tulip Female Seminary, Benjamin Watson, Principal, Jesse McAlister, Prof.
American Bible Society, A. Hunter.

Monticello District—J. H. Blakely, P. E.
Monticello, John Pryor.
Lucy, A. Putnam.
Harrisburg, Peter Huskew.
Napoleon Mission, E. W. Weir, M. C. Manley, Sup.
Auburn, D. W. Epps.
Lake Village, B. Williams, John W. Marlin.
De Witt, J. J. Couch.
C. P. Turrentine, Agent T. Seminary.
W. P. Ratcliffe, Agent C. Seminary.
Next Conference to be held at Little Rock.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

DEDICATION.

At last the Methodist people in Montevallo have a comfortable house of worship. For the greater part of two years we held our services in the basement of the Masonic Hall, thence we moved to the chapel of the Institute, and last Sabbath we found a "local habitation" in our own new house of worship. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. S. W. Dorman, D. D., from Mat. 28, 18, 19, 20; theme, the Kingdom of Christ. Bro. Dorman preached again at night, from Luke 14, 16, 17; theme, the Gospel Supper; and after the sermon administered the Sacrament of the Lord Supper. A goodly number of communicants met around the altar. It was truly a time of rejoicing to the people of God—a gospel feast, and our new Church was further consecrated to God, by the triumphant shout of happy Christians. Brother D., has driven down a strong peg for religion, in Methodist form, in this place.

T. C. WIER.

Montevallo, Ala. Conf., Dec. 2, 1856.

The True Christian.

It is impossible that any should be true members of Christ without being in some degree conformed to his image, for they are called in Him, according to the purpose of God; this being His will, and therefore His eternal purpose, even our sanctification. After this manner St. Paul exhibits the golden chain of salvation. We know that all things work together for good, to them that love God, to them who are the called according to His purpose. For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate, to be conformed to the image of his Son, that he might be the first-born among many brethren. Moreover, whom he did predestinate, them he also called; and whom he called, them he also justified; and whom he justified, them he also glorified! There are none glorified who are not previously justified through faith in that blood that cleanseth from all sin; none are justified but those that are called to God in Christ; none are called according to God's *sanctifying* purpose, who are not members of that body, the spiritual church, that from all eternity was predestined to be conformed to the image of his Son; and the church has not been predestined to glory, without a full foreknowledge in the wisdom of God, of each separate member, that should enter into its constitution. With the divine decrees we can have nothing further to do. We are placed in a state of salvation, in that body whose path of holiness has been decreed from everlasting. Sufficient have we to think of, if, in that strait and narrow path, we have grace given to us, as unworthy members of Christ's body, to work out our own salvation with fear and trembling.—*Rev. W. W. Harvey.*

It is said of Melancthon, that when he made appointment, he expected not only the hour but the minute to be fixed, that no term might be wasted in idleness of suspense; and also of Washington, that when his secretary, being repeatedly late in his attendance, laid the blame to his watch, he said, "You must either get another watch, or I another secretary."

NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Editor:—The long, delicious evenings of winter have come again, bringing with them warm firesides, and cheerful lights, and groups of happy faces which meet "when the day is done" to while away the hours devoted to home. It is so delightful to

"Stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,
Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round."

and so, "welcome peaceful evening in," that we are tempted to wish for winter all the year, in spite of the frown he sometimes wears. Yet this would never do; and, without doubt, it is a good thing that we make so many wishes in vain. There is no small share of philosophy in the old fairy tale about the man and his wife, who were so poor they had nothing to eat, and what was worse, no means of getting anything. For some cause or other, these unfortunate people were visited by a fairy who granted them three wishes. Every child knows the sequel of the story, and it is easy to believe that were wisest of us—Solomon excepted—left to choose for ourselves, the result, in all cases, would be no better.

We had a Thanksgiving Day here; but whatever the people may have done at home, in the way of eating and drinking, it is certain but few of them participated in the public expressions of gratitude to God for his mercies. It is true that the church doors were all opened, the bells rung, and the preachers in their places, but ——— it was a rainy day, and, notwithstanding overshoes and umbrellas are made expressly for such emergencies, they are unsightly things, you know, and after all, it was only a Thanksgiving Day.

Everybody took it for granted that everybody else was thankful, I suppose, and so gave themselves no further trouble about it. I cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, but it is said that one of the churches was so full of empty pews, that it was not considered worth while to have any sermon at all!

The very rain which kept the people away from church, was to us, as a community, one of the greatest inducements for rendering thanksgiving, inasmuch as it caused the long wished-for, arise in the river, which is now in fine navigable order. The wharf has assumed the appearance so agreeable to business men, and in mercantile phrase, "trade is looking up."

As we approach the close of eighteen hundred and fifty six, the principal concern on the mind of all, seems to be the settlement of its accounts on New-Years Day. We begin to measure the depths of our pockets nervously, and with a half-expressed fear that they will be found too shallow to flout the domestic ship; and, in the meantime, the ladies have drawn off prettily and gracefully enough to watch the meeting of their husbands and fathers with the merchants who have so smilingly tempted them to make good bargains through the past year. Truth to speak, one can scarcely blame them for patronizing our Nashville merchants, who are certainly remarkable as a class, for their gentlemanly and accommodating demeanor.

Considerable excitement is prevailing just now about the suspected negro insurrections which have been discovered in Dover, a small town on the Cumberland river, a hundred miles from us.—Three white men—two Englishmen and a Yankee—who were proved guilty, beyond a doubt, of having instigated the negroes to revolt, were taken and and severely whipped, and several of the ringleaders have been hung. It is horrible to think that men who should and do know better, can deliberately persuade the slaves into a measure so wicked and hopeless. All this, too, against the very community by whose patronage they were supported. The belief is said to be current among the slaves, that Buchanan's election will lead to their freedom in a year's time.

Since I wrote you last, M'Kendree Church has lost its oldest, and one of its most valuable members. Brother Joseph T. Eliston, whose venerable form and urbane, cheerful manner, you doubtless remember, has been called away from his earthly home, to the enjoyment of a more enduring one in heaven. He became a member of this church when its members were few and feeble, and lived to see its wonderful prosperity, having been its fast friend and able councillor through many years of toil and change. Our venerable brother was a cherished friend and associate of Bishop M'Kendree who was always a welcome and honored guest in his house. In conversation with one of the ministers who visited him on his death-bed, Brother Eliston remarked that it was no trouble for him to die. It had been the work of many years to prepare for this solemn hour, and when the messenger came, was he ready. Peace to the memory of the good.

Another concert for the benefit of the German Mission, is to be given in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on next Tuesday evening. It is earnestly to be desired that Brother Barth will not be disappointed in his noble efforts to build up an evangelical church among his countrymen. They are becoming more numerous in our midst every year, and if we do not afford them the means of religious instruction, their presence may prove a serious evil. Most of those already here are said to be infidel in sentiment.

A few days ago, a large brick building in process of erection on the square, and designed for a business house, was blown down. No lives were lost and the workmen are busy removing the rubbish in order to try it again. Smaller accidents from the same source are frequent.

Improvement is still the order of the day in Nashville. A few months since, an old and wealthy citizen gave some acres in the immediate vicinity for a public park, and from present indications it would seem that the city is going out in search of it. Beautiful streets have been made in the neighborhood, and several handsome houses built while others are now in contemplation. I noticed the other day in passing, that preparations are making for putting up the Custom House, and wherever one may go, evidences of growth are to be met with. Instead of removing the market-house, as proposed some time ago, the authorities are enlarging the old one where it stands, and the picturesque ruins of the courthouse have been removed to make room for another and handsomer one.

I have no news of special interest from the Publishing House this month. Brother Owen and Drs. Summers, Hamilton and Sehon have been absent several weeks attending conferences. Dr. Stevenson left us a few days since for Richmond, probably to attend to the removal of the Quarterly.

Yours Truly,

CROTCHET.

Nashville, *Dec. 6th*, 1856.

FLORENTINE CORRESPONDENCE.

Florentine, Ala., *Dec. 4th*, 1856.

Some months ago, I sent you quite a lengthy communication, I judge from a remark of yours in a late number of your paper, that you did not receive it; I will now send you another.

Since my last, another Conference has commenced, and we have our new preacher, Rev. John Matthews, with us.

Mr. Mutthews is a remarkable man, and I should like to introduce him to your readers. Allbeit, I am not given to character painting.

He may be a little below the medium size, rather stooped, dark hair, round face, massive forehead, heavy eyebrows, and large, round hazel eyes. His eyes, when in repose, appear as though he were looking in upon himself, examining the workings of his own mind and heart, and seem as calm as some deep unruffled lake, but when he becomes excited, they blaze and shine like brilliant stars.

As a preacher, he possesses the following characteristics:

He has great compress power and versatility of voice. In its low intonations, it is soft and melodeous as the sweetest music, but when raised, it sounds more like the notes of the trumpet than any human voice I have ever heard.

In the expression of contempt, in low guttural accents, to which every lineament of his face gives force, he is unequalled. He does not confine himself to one position, he stands out on the platform before his audience, his head shakes, his agitated soul beams from his countenance, his eyes shine with almost unearthly splendor, his hands and arms are thrown in every direction, and the whole man, from head to foot, moving, acting, preaches with wonderful effect. His preaching is topical, he selects his subjects with care, and investigates it with thoroughness.

For power, aptness and beauty of illustration, I have rarely met his equal. He draws his illustrations from history, nature, art, revelations, from heaven, earth and hell.

In his sermon on courage, you are made to see Luther before the diet of worms, and to hear his voice as it comes pealing in thunder tones, "Were the devils as thick as the tiles upon the houses, I would not hesitate, I would go." In his sermon on influence, he illustrates the influence of the parent, by one of the statues of Greenough, in which an angel is represented as guiding a child to Heaven. So vivid is the illustration that you are made to see the child, timidly shrinking from the splendid glories about the throne, while the parent points with one hand, and beckons with the other.

Simplicity is another beautiful characteristic of his preaching. His command of language is great, his imagination rich and chaste, and his power over an audience wonderful. One while every countenance is wreathed with smiles, and again, while the smile still plays, almost every eye is streaming with tears.

He is evidently a student of nature, and knows the heart and the access to it.

With all, he is somewhat eccentric, an evidence of his eccentricity—the second sabbath here, (for the purpose of taking off those *ad captandum* preachers, who in order to secure a large audience, advertise that they will preach a series of sermons to the young) between singing the doxology and the benediction, while the congregation were still standing, he made the following announcement:

"As it is common, I will announce, that every sabbath morning and every sabbath night, I will preach in this church to the young men—and old men—to the young women—and the old women, provided they will come to hear me until otherwise informed." But the eccentricity soon disappears in the sterling qualities of the man and the preacher. But the crowning glory of Brother M.'s preaching is his unction. A glorious revival has been the result of his preaching. It is true he was assisted during the revival, by your old friend Rev. R. H. R.; by our P. E. Rev. W. H. Browning, and Dr. Mitchell and Prof. Rodgers of the O. S. Presbyterian Church But the revival commenced under one of his thrilling sermons. As the result of this meeting we report 70 conversions, 57 additions to the M. E. Church, and seven to the Presbyterian. About forty of the converts were students of the University. The revival affected the entire population of our town, no opposition whatever was manifested, all desired the work to continue, and although the last week it rained hard, the congregations were large, and were deeply interested. I attribute this deep interest partly to the fact that our Presbyterian friends entered into it with as much zeal as the Methodist.

Said a young convert to me: "It did my heart good to see the Presbyterians laboring so in the altar; it proves this work is of God."

Our University is still flourishing; about one hundred and sixty students have entered. Prof. T. H. Malone, a graduate of Virginia University, fills the chair to which Rev. A. Erwin was elected. Prof. Malone is a thorough scholar, an indefatigable student, a high toned gentleman and an amiable, successful, efficient christian teacher. Prof. S. De Soto is a native of Spain, a Protestant converted under the preaching of the Rev. Dr. Linn, fills the chair of Modern Languages, and is adjunct Prof. of Ancient Languages. He writes and speaks some six or seven different languages. He would be an ornament to any Institution.

The health of Florence is now fine. We have lately had such rains that our river is in fine boating order, and the shrill whistle is almost daily heard at our wharf. New Orleans boats of large size would meet with difficulty. Cotton is plenty at our wharf.

This is the end of both my sheet and my strength.

FLORENTINE.

Happy Home.—Hamilton says that all things are requisite to make home happy. Integrity must be the architect, and tidiness the upholster. It must be warmed by affection, and industry the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere and bringing fresh salubrity day by day, while over all, as a protecting canopy and glory, nothing will suffice except the blessing of God.

Good humor is the clear sky of the soul, in which every star of talent will shine more clearly, and the sun of genius encounter no vapors in his passage. It is the most exquisite beauty of a fine face; a redeeming grace in a homely one. It is like the green in a landscape, harmonizing in every color, mellowing the light, softening the hues of the dark, or, like the flutter in a full concert of instruments, a sound, not at first discovered by the ear, yet filling up the breaks in the concord with its deep melody.

Watch and Pray.—Beware of all the malignant passions. They are great foes to grace. Envy is devilish. Hatred is murderous. Wrath is cruel. Evil pervishness destroys equanimity, and connected thought is impossible. God's Spirit is a dove, not a bird of prey. He flies from noise and strife. He who rules not his own spirit will be ruled by an evil spirit.

Greatness of Mercy.—No sin is so great but the satisfaction of Christ and his mercies are greater; it is beyond comparison. Fathers and mothers, in tenderest affections, are but beams and trains to lead us upwards to the infinite mercy of God in Christ.—*Sibbs.*

The greater your wants, the greater your encouragement to go to God for supply; for the greater will be the glory in supplying them; He says "Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it."

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED—On the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. A. Ivy, Mr. JAMES S. CAMP, of Biloxi, to MISS ELIZABETH A. HOLBROOK, of Baltimore, Md.

MARRIED—By Rev. H. F. Alexander, in the parish of St. Landry, La., December 10, 1856, Mr. ELISHA ANDRUS to MISS MARY ANN ANDRUS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ The address of the G. C. C. of the Grand Circle of Mississippi, (H. T. Lewis) is now *Starkville, Miss.*

H. T. LEWIS.

First Round Quarterly Meetings on Sharon District, Miss. Conf.

Vernon and Livingston, Jan. 17 and 18, at Vernon.

Carthage, Jan. 24 and 25, at Bethesda.

Attalla, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1st, at Kosciusko.

Canton, Feb. 7 and 8, at Canton.

Camden, " 14 and 15 at Hebron.

Sharon, " 21 and 22, at Sharon.

Starkville, Feb. 28 and March 1st, at Starkville.

Oktibbeha, Miss., March 7 and 8, at Cedar Bluff.

Bankston, March 14 and 15, at Bankston.

Greenborough, Miss., March 21 and 22, at Lebanon.

H. H. MONTGOMERY, P. E.

Dec. 8, 1856.

First Round Q. M. for Yazoo Dist. Miss. Conf.

Yazoo City, Jan. 10 and 11, 1857.

Lexington & Richland, Jan. 17 and 18, 1857.

Ebenezer Circuit, Jan. 24 and 25, 1857.

Holmes " " 31 and Feb. 1, 1857.

North Warren, Cir., Feb. 7 and 8, 1857.

Black Hawk, Cir., Feb. 14 and 15, 1857.

Sidon & Greenwood, Cir., Feb. 21 and 22, 1856.

Middleton, Cir., Feb. 28 and March 1, 1857.

Carrollton, Cir., March 7 and 8, 1857.

Yazoo Cir., " 14 and 15, 1857.

L. PEARCE.

Bethesda, Dec. 12, 1856.

First Round of Q. M. on the Natchez Dist. Miss. Annual Conference.

Woodville, Dec. 27 and 28.

Wilkinson Cir., at Bethel Church, Jan. 3 and 4.

Percy Creek Cir., at Tunica Church, Jan. 10 and 11.

Pinckneyville & Barrow Church, at Pinckneyville, Jan. 17 and 18.

Clinton, Jan. 24 and 25.

East Feliciana, at Wesley Chapel, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1.

Buffalo, at Hope Well, Feb. 7 and 8.

Jackson, Feb. 14 and 15.

Washington, Feb. 21 and 22.

Natchez, Feb. 28 and March 1.

Kingston, March 7 and 8.

It is important that all the official members of each appointment should be in attendance. L. CAMPBELL, P. E.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS CALLED FOR—10,000 *to the Home Circle*—3000 *to the Quarterly Review, and not less than* 50,000 *to the Sunday school Visitor.*

Shall we not have them by the first of January next? This is a grave question; and we submit it in confidence to the ministry, membership, and friends of the entire Connection. Brethren in the ministry, we look to you especially for a large increase of patronage to all our Publishing House Periodicals. The present is a favorable season for obtaining new subscribers, as well as for securing the renewal of old ones. On leaving your different charges, for the purpose of attending your respective Conferences, would it not be well to take with you from five to twenty new subscribers? This can certainly be done in almost every case, if the proper efforts be made. And on entering the new fields of labor to which you may be assigned, if you desire, as we knew you do, to see a great and glorious revival of enlightened, genuine, and enduring piety among the people of your several charges; and if you would bring all the available means and instrumentalities of the Church to bear on the accomplishment of this one great object, let all our prodical issues be fully and freely circulated in every part of your work; and see to it, that this be done at the earliest possible day. Confiding implicitly both in your ability and disposition to carry out this important enterprise, we have but to remind you that a strict, though prudent, adherence to the cash system, will be to the interests of all concerned. Be careful to receive the money, as far as practicable, at the time of taking the subscriptions and renewals; and doat fail to remit it to us, if possible, in connection with the names and post offices of the subscribers.—This will be a special accomodation to us, and a great relief to our clerks.

STEVENSON & OWEN, Agents.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 1st, 1856.

A minister who lives an idle life may preach with truth and reason, or as did the pharisees; but not as Christ, or as one having authority.—*Bp. Taylor.*

LOCAL NEWS.

Business.

Trade in the city is very active just now. Of it the Crescent says:—"The general business of the city—the prospects for the season were never more flattering. We might be asked to point out these favorable indications, but it would be a bootless task to convince unbelievers in the go-aheaditiveness of New Orleans. Those who are not open to conviction, and who will not believe in the future greatness and prosperity of our city, it would be a waste of time to place before them figures, comparisons and general statistics. Will these parties who are individually and constantly predicting evil and woe for New Orleans, give us the reasons, explain the cause why and wherefore the general money market of this city has for twelve months been so abundantly supplied with money as to be accessible at all times, at rates varying from 2@4 per cent. less than in any other market in this confederacy, and particularly so much below the great financial and commercial metropolis, New York? Explain all this, Messieurs Croakers, and alarmist controvert the fact if you can, that New Orleans now stands higher in the commercial and financial arrivals of the present time than any other community on the globe, not even excepting the old cities of Europe, where ten per cent. par has been paid on comaercial papers of standing, and that within the last thirty days.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

STORM IN THE PARISH OF TERREBENNE.—The Houma Ceres, of Saturday last, says:

On Wednesday last, between 1 and 3 o'clock, our parish was visited by a regular hurricane and rain storm. Although it blew terribly here, yet our town was not in the main track of the tornado:—Below this most of the damage has been done. Mr. Wm. Bisland's sugar-house sustained considerable injury. The cooling room and a portion of the purgery were demolished, involving the loss of several hogsheads of sugar. He will, however, be enabled to repair damages in time to save the balance of his crop. Mr. A. Verret informs us that much damage was done on his place—trees, fences, &c., being prostrated; and the negroes were obliged to seek refuge from the wind by throwing themselves in the ditches. So far as we have heard no life has been lost.

Fearful Railroad Accident.

The Charleston Standard, of Thursday last, says:

A most fearful accident occurred on the Wilmington and Manchester Road on Monday afternoon, near the Pee Dee river, about ten miles from Marion Courthouse. The particular locality is known as the Pee Dee Curve, and the accident was caused by the meeting of the up and down passenger trains. It seems that both trains were behind time, and were venturing on, each expecting to meet the other; when, in passing around this curve, which is the shortest on the road, and where the grade is also very heavy, with hardly the warning of a moment, the collision took place. The engine of the down train had just increased its steam for the ascent and descent of the grade, added to the momeatum of the up train. There were three passeager cars attached to each train, and as they crashed together, five were disabled and one almost utterly broken in pieces.—Both engines and the baggage cars met the same fate.

The most extraordinary part of the whole occurrence is, that beyond a few comparatively trifling cuts and bruises, no injury was done to any one. Not a person was killed, and no limbs were broken. Most of the small injuries received were by firemen and brakeman, and occasioned by jumping from the train into the ditch by the side of the track. A box car on the down train was filled by a large number of negroes, and the tender of the other train was absolutely forced into this car, where it remained; but neither of the negroes nor the gentleman who accompanied them were injured, though thrown on each side to make way for the tender.

LIABILITIES OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The superior Court of New York have desired that railroads are apt liable for damages in cases where children of immature years and injured by the cars, through the neigligence of their parents or attendants. The Court of Common Pleas of the same State has refused damages to the parents of a child two and a half years old, who was killed while playing on the track.

MINNESOTA.—GOV. GORMAN, in his message to the Minnesota Legislature last winter, stated the population of the Territory, at 70,000, as shown by the census taken in the summer previous. At the opening of navigation in the spring it was estimated at 120,000, and now, near the close of navigation, it is set down by a St. Paul paper at 200,000. At its present rate of increase, Minnesota will have a population of at least half a million in 1860.

FOR LIBERIA.—The new colonization ship, Mary Caroline Stevens, sailed from Norfolk on the 6th inst., for Liberia with 215 emigrants.

A very perceptible sheck of an ourthquake was experienced at Petersburg Va., on Saturday last.

BRIDGING NIAGARA RIVER AT BUFFALO.—The Albany Evening Journal of the 6th inst., says:

An application will be made to the Legislature at the coming session for an act to authorize the building of a bridge across the Niagara Rapids, near Buffalo. The river at that point, with its powerful current and dangerous reefs, constitutes a serious obstacle to intercourse between Canada and the State. The plan of the structure contemplates wide draws, easily worked by machinery, and avoids the usual objections to bridges from parties interested in river navigation. That interest in this case, owing to the rapids in the river, is a very small one.

FIRE.—The Jewish synagogue in Mobile was destroyed by fire on Thursday evening last. The Register says that it was insured in various offices to the amount of $5,500 on the building, and $1,200 on the furniture. But most of this is needed for existing liabilities, and though the society yet owns the lot, they will need much outside assistance to rebuild, being within the fire limits.

The new Presbyterian church, which was next adjoining the synagogue, escaped with but little injury.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN CANADA.—The Montreal Herald says that an important discovery has recently been made by Sir William Logan. It is the presence, in the township of Chatham, on the Ottawa, of a very extensive deposit of the formation of what is popularly called burr stone. Sir William has expressed an opinion that in its adaption for the grinding stones of flower and other corn mills, it fully equals that of the best French burr stone, which is imported into every market in the world, and forms no considerable item in the export from France.

A SECOND DANIEL LAMBERT.—On Sunday, the 9th inst., Mr. James Mansfield expired at the village of Debdea, in his 82d year. He was an extraordinary character, for, though not above the ordinary height, he was of imense magnitude, measuring 9 feet round, and weighing 33 stones of 14 lbs. When sitting on his chair (made especially for his use four feet wide), his abdomen covered his knees, and hung down almost to the ground. When he reclined it was necessary to pack his head to prevent suffocation. About tea years ago, he was exhibited at the Leicester square Rooms, London, as the "Greatest man in the world." He has also been exhibited in the country. A suit of clothes made especially for him, would comfortably button up four ordinary sized men. Mansfield was a butcher by trade, and at the time of his death, was a hale old man, possessing a good constitution, and a sanguine and happy temperament. His remains have been interred at Debden. *Essex (England) Herald.*

RECIPROCITY IN TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES.—A dispatch from Washington states that a project is on foot, for the extension of the provisions of the reciprocity treaty with the British West Indies, whose trade is monopolized by Great Britain and her colonies. The movement is certainly one of vast importance.

POWERFUL ENGRAVING MACHINE.—By means of a machine invented by a French artisan, lines are engraved so minute as to be undistinguishable and almost imperceptible to the naked eye. It is designed for the production of private marks in bank notes, and it is capable of producing two hundred thousand different combinations of minute kaleidoscopic line figures, only to be seen by the aid of a powerful microscope, yet perfectly regular and distinct, and insusceptible of being imitated. At every turn of the tiney wheels which work it, the machine produces four entirely new designs, exceedingly complicated and quite different from one another.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROBLEM SOLVED.—Letters from Vienna state that the ancient Runic inscription on the celebrated marblo lion from the Piræus at the gate of the Arsenal at Venice, which has hitherto baffled the attempts of the most learned antiquarians to decypher, has at length found its Œdipus in the person of a learned Danish professor, who assures us that it records one of the most daring expeditions ever undertaken by the Vikings of the North, under Harold Sigurson, the half-brother of the king Olaff, the saiated, in the year 1040. The bold chieftain, it appears from the inscription proceeded with his adventurous band of Norsemen, to the assistance of the Greek Emperor, against a popular revolution, and succeeded in capturing the Piræus, restored order, and obliged the Greeks to pay a heavy fine. It must, however, be added, that the above named date is an hypothesis of this "learned Theban," for there is no date to the inscription, and history makes no mention of the event alluded to.

AFFECTING SCENE.—The Syracuse News relates a melancholy incident which transpired on board the 10 o'clock train from the East, on Monday last, and cast a gloom of sadness over the passengers. A very respectable appearing lady, with a child three months old in her arms, took the train at Rome for Canastota. When the cars had reached Oneida, the passengers were startled by a woeful shriek from the mother. She was pressing her little infant close to her bosom; but it was dead! Unconsciously to the mother who held it, and to the passengers who were winding their way over the rails, the spirit of the innocent babe passed quietly away to its Maker.

She refused to part with her child until she reached Canastota. It was an affecting incident in a railway car, and will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

Later from Texas.

Capt. Jordan, of the schooner Waterloo, at Galveston on the 11th inst., from Lamar, Aransas Bay, reported that the schooner Atlas left that place ten or twelve days previous for Galveston, and nothing had since been heard of her.

The Austin State Times thus notices a new town in Texas:

Well, we have got the city of Buchanan at last. There it is, just where it ought to be—the county seat of the new and beautiful county of Johnson, situated in the vicinity of the 32d degree of latitude, and close enough to get a sight of the first railroad car to the Pacific ocean.

Snow fell in Huntsville on the night of the 4th inst., to the depth of three inches.

The Marshall Republican reports very cold weather in the first week of this month, an abundance of ice on the morning of the 3d, and a fall of snow on the 5th.

The Columbia Democrat, of the 9th, reports very heavy frosts during the week.

The mail for Santa Fe, left San Antonio on the 2d inst.

The Gonzales Inquirer states that Mr. Spencer Goss, who was supposed to have been killed by the Indians, was lately brought to that place by a hunter.—He was severely wounded, and had wandered about, making little progress, for eighteen days, during which time he subsisted principally on wild grapes.

There has been very cold weather at San Antonio. The Ledger, of the evening of the 6th, says the thermometer ranged from 33 to 38 for some days.

Twenty two camels passed through San Antonio on the 4th inst., on their way to their winter quarters at Bandera Pass. They are said to be in good health and thrifty.

The San Antonio Texan, of the 4th inst., has the following Indian news:

From information of a reliable character that we have obtained from our frontier country, it seems many of the Indian tribes are at war with each other. Our dates range from November 10th to the 25th, from Fort Chadbourne and Belknap. There is a continued jealousy between the Indians on the Reserve, and some few of the wild tribes; they look upon these who fraternize with the whites as traitors. This, however, applies to but few tribes.

There are at the present time 1,600 Indians on the "Reservation," who are under the complete control of the Government agent, Major Neighbors; and what is more gratifying to our citizens, many of these Indians are parts of the very tribes that have been committing so many depredations on our frontier. Our Government is overcoming evil with good.

The Indians on the Reservation have now fine fields of wheat growing, and well fenced; they are all quiet and contented. They have permits, occasionally, to go out hunting for five or ten days, and are punctual in their promises.

Joshua, the second chief in command, has lately returned with his hunting party, having also brought with them one hundred buffalo hides.

On the 15th inst., a scout of Anadako Indians came in to Fort Belknap; they had a fight on the 4th inst. with the Camanches in the vicinity of the Arbuckle and Wachita rivers. The Camanches surprised them on the open prairies, but dared not venture near them. The Anadakos, after a conflict of some eight hours, came off victorious, killing two Camanches, and wounding several. In the night the Anadakos left and came in to the station. The Camanches were about fifty in number.

By letters received from the Camanche Agency, dated November 18 and 20, we have tidings that an express had just arrived at that station, composed of Nocones, Tenimis, Pohaysko and Chose Indians. They report that several parties of Indians, who have been out hunting, will soon be in to sell the hides they have dressed.

Several horses, stolen from the Caddoes, have been retaken by Pocquashcut and his party—They were stolen from Indians who had been driven from the Reservation as outlaws. There have been several bands of Northern Camanches consulting together near the Wichita mountains, and no doubt for no good. Arrangements are being made by our successful Indian agent, Major Neighbors, to bring in to the Reservation some 1,200 more of these surrounding tribes, and he will probably succeed in doing so in a few weeks.

Later from the Rio Grande.

By the arrival of the steamship Atlantic, yesterday, from Brazos Santiago, we have the Brownsville Flag, of the 10th inst., from which we extract the following intelligence:

The people of our heroic sister have recently had a day of exceeding gladness, occasioned by the triumphant entrance of its military Commandant, Col. Garcia, from the scene of his victorious exploits, against the people of New Leon. The news of his arrival preceded him by a day, when a triumphal arch was erected, and all Matamoros prepared to do honor to her returning sons. At an early hour, on Wednesday last, we were notified of the important arrival by the chiming of bells, booming of cannon and various other noises.

We are informed that fires of a new pronunciamiento have been discovered in Matamoros. It is said that Col. Garcia has made this discovery among some of the officers who accompanied him on his late expedition against Vidauri. They are said to have been tampering with their men for the popular cry of "Religion Fueros," and it is thought the clergy are backing them with counsel and money. Colonel Garcia has, we learn, taken prompt measures to suppress this movement.

Major Hagner, Paymaster for the U. S. Army for this military district, breathed his last at Fort Brown, on Saturday last, 6th inst. His remains were escorted on Sunday, to the Episcopal Church, where funeral service was said over him by Rev. Wm Passmore, the pastor of the church, and, we believe, chaplain of the post. His remains were escorted back to the garrison, where, under the flag of the post, the honors due to his rank were paid the body. A large body of our citizens joined the procession, and assisted on this solemn occasion. We learn it is the intention to remove the remains of the Major to the place of his nativity.

Died, in this city, on Thursday last, of congestion of the lungs, Mr. Emilio Gardette, a native, we believe, of Canada, but for a long time a resident of New Orleans, and for the last few years of this valley.

We have within the past few weeks heard of several praise worthy acts on the part of the alcaldes of Matamoros. We allude to their returning stolen property to the owners on this bank of the river. This, we are assured has been done in several instances by the present authorities of Matamoros, and that they evince both a willingness and warm desire to cultivate every feeling of harmony and good feeling with our people. By a due reciprocity on our part, this good feeling might be cultivated with mutual advantage. We are pleased to see this state of things, and hope that it may long continue. We have ever, on the main, been on good terms with our neighbors, but such acts as these will go far to perpetuate this good feeling. We are wrongly understood abroad, where, in many places, it is thought that the two cities are at enmity with each other, and that it is unsafe for an American to travel into Mexico, while nothing is farther from the fact.

The people of this city and of Matamoros, who are separated only by the river, are in daily intercourse with each other; the people of either, at almost any hour of the day, may be seen in the streets of the other, and this intercourse is wholly unrestricted—not even a passport necessary. And it is equally safe for Americans to travel into all parts of Mexico. There are always more or less of them crossing into that country for the purchase of horses, mares and mules, and we have not heard of their being molested where they obeyed the laws. It is necessary, however, to take out passports to travel into the interior of Mexico. The fact is we are daily increasing in the bonds of intimacy with our neighbors, and it is surely narrow vision in him who will not see mutual advanage in the encouragement of this friendship.

The Tehuantepec Route.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Semmes, of Louisiana, were adopted by the Southern Commercial Convention at Savannah, on the 11th inst:

Resolved, That this Convention regards inter-oceanic communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec as important to Southern interests, and that the enterprise undertaken at New Orleans by virtue of the contract with Mexico mentioned in the 8th article of the Gadsden treaty, deserves encouragement.

Resolved, further, that this Convention, in order to encourage said enterprise, earnestly recommends the government of the United States to contract with the Tehuantepec Company incorporated by the State of Louisiana, and domiciled at New Orleans for the transportation of the U. S. Mails from New Orleans across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to San Francisco on as favorable and liberal terms as are now contained in existing contracts for the performance of similar services.

The Ocean Telegraph.

The telegraph across the Atlantic seems to meet with much favor in England, and the merchants there were interesting themselves in the matter. Mr. Field, in a recent interview with the Manchester Commercial Association, said the actual cost of manufacturing and laying the wire would be less than $250,000, if the British Government placed at the company's disposal two vessels for laying it. With the present system of telegraphing, they could transmit through a single line of wires 14,401 words every twenty-four hours; but with the code which was being prepared, they would be enabled to transmit at least 30,000 words within that time, between Europe and America. The shareholders would themselves have to consider what would be a reasonable charge for transmitting a message across the Atlantic, bearing in mind that they could not at present write a letter and receive an answer from New Orleans in less than twice that period. When once the cable was laid down they would incur no expenses beyond the support of the establishment at either end; and it was, therefore, desirable that they should keep the wire employed during the whole of the twenty-four hours. If they could not get a sufficient number of messages at £2, he would receive them at £1, or even 10s., and rather than have the wire unemployed, he would come down to the penny postage system. Prof. Morse, Dr. Whitehouse and others, in London, had established, by experiment, that the electric current could be conveyed through two thousand miles of sub-marine wires, a conclusion founded upon experiments made with subterranean wires. The time taken to convey the fluid through two thousand miles of wire was less than a quarter of a second. The difference of time between England and America is four hours and forty-eight minutes. For one portion of the day the wire would be worked from America, and during the other portion from England. The belief was expressed by the Vice President of the meeting, that the enterprise would prove remunerative.

Humboldt has completed some thirty sheets of his conclusion to "Cosmos," and the indefatigable veteran hopes to terminate the whole within two or three months.

St. Domingo.

In the intelligence received from Havana, by the steamship Quaker City there are some interesting items from St. Domingo. The mulatto Baez, it appears, in conjunction with Senor Segovia, the Spanish Minister, is complete master of the position, carrying things with a high hand, and preparing to hand over the Republic (save the mark!) to the dominion of Spain. Ex-President Santana is stated to be in the mountains at the head of a large army, prepared to oppose this; but, on the other hand, he has addressed a long letter to Baez, making it appear that this is not true, and declaring that he has only been prevented by sickness from offering Baez his services. However this may be, the latter has deprived Santana of his rank as Commander-in-Chief, conferred on him for life. The English war steamer Tartar, and French frigate Iphigenie, and two Spanish war vessels were in port.

Later from Havana.

The steamship Quaker City arrived at Mobile on Tuesday morning, from New York via Havana, bringing intelligence from the latter place to the 14th instant, five days later than that received by the Philadelphia on Saturday last. From intelligence forwarded by the Purser of the Quaker City, for the Picayune, we learn there there was not much of novelty stirring in the island. The proposition to introduce free negroes from islands in the Gulf of Guinea was still under discussion, but it seems very doubtful whether it will be adopted. Some Chinese laborers at Regla had rebelled and murdered their overseer. Some of them had been arrested. A collision had taken place on the Havana railroad, by which an engineer lost his life. The Mexican war-steamer Democrata, so piratically carried off thither, was still in harbor at Havana. At Santiago de Cuba a shock of earthquake had been experienced, without, however, any damage having been caused by it.

AHEAD OF STEAM.—The Baltimore Patriot, of the 10th inst., gives the following account of a great telegraphic feat.

The Collins steamship Atlantic, which arrived at New York yesterday, when several miles outside of Sandy Hook, between 9 and 10 o'clock, was boarded by a news agent of the Associated Press, and the substance of her news was dispatched to Sandy Hook by the agency of carrier pigeons, from whence it was telegraphed to New York, and from thence telegraphed to all parts of the country, nearly two hours in advance of the arrival of the steamer at her wharf. The news thus sent was published in New York and in all the principal cities, including New Orleans, about one hour in advance of the steamer's papers in New York.

MANUFACTURERS IN ALABAMA.—The Florence Gazette notices quite an increase in manufacturing establishments in Lauderdale county, of cotton, wool and iron. Messrs. Martin, Weakley & Co. will soon have another large and extensive cotton factory in operation, which, with their other two cotton factories, will make that firm the largest cotton manufacturing company in the South. Two other firms are also erecting and completing extensive cotton factories, and a large steam wool factory is also nearly completed. A large foundry and machine shop is also in operation, capable of manufacturing locomotives and all kinds of machinery.—*Memphis Bulletin.*

FOREIGN.

A letter dated Madrid, Nov. 15th, says "General Lersandi will very soon be appointed Captain General of Cuba. It is a post to which he has long aspired. He was Minister of War in 1852, in the Cabinet of Brave Murillo, but the latter, in spite of his urgent requests, would not trust him with this office. From that time he declared himself his enemy, and joined the league against him which has at last overturned his cabinet.

The Emperor of Austria, with his Empress, and a suit of over two hundred persons, has set out for a visit to Northern Italy. Great preparations are making for his reception at Venice and even Milan. At the same time a great many arrests have been made at Milan, Brescia Vicensa and Mantua. These are regarded as preventive measures, but it is certain that among the arrested persons, there is one of very high rank.

An article in the Paris *Journal des Debats*, on the political career of Gen. Cavaignac, has excited much attention. It denies that France is indifferent to him, as asserted by M. de La Guerronier and it raises the character of the former chief of the republican party to the height of the patriotism and probity of Washington.

A letter dated Copenhagen, November 13th, says that Messrs. Suhr and Rasslef have obtained a concession for the construction of a submarine telegraph between the Island of St. Thomas, the United States and the Islands on the Gulf of Mexico.

AN APPALLING STATEMENT.—A ragged school Association, in a public appeal, state that there are in London 1,400,000 who never attend public worship; 15,000 habitual drunkards; 150,000 open profligates; 20,000 professed beggars; 10,000 gamblers; 30,000 destitute children, and 30,000 receivers of stolen goods.—More than ten thousand young men, under eighteen years of age, are annually comitted for theft in Great Britain.

It is now officially denied that the English Embassador accompanies the Emperor of Austria on his visit to Italy. That is to say, Sir. Hamilton Seymour was invited by the Austrian Emperor, and accepted the invitation, to take part in the Imperial Progress; but the affair was unpalatable to England, and accordingly the Embassador got orders to avoid any identification of England with the Austrian policy in Italy.

(From the Bulletin.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 17, 1856.

COTTON....We remarked in our last review that the market closed on Friday at an advance of ¼c on the currency of the early part of the week, making the entire improvement during the week about ⅜c. There has been no material change in prices since, but the demand has been active, the sales comprising 5500 bales on Saturday, 10,000 on Monday and 14,000 yesterday, making an aggregate for the three days of 30,500 bales.

The receipts since the 12th inst. comprise 43,191 bales, against 32,610 during the corresponding period last year, and the exports 40,987 (30,876 to foreign ports and 9111 coastwise,) embracing 14,685 to Liverpool, 4991 to Havre, 1476 to Falmouth, 200 to Marseilles, 792 to Barcelona, 1897 to Genoa, 5400 to Trieste, 11,815 to Rotterdam, 5004 to Bremen, 2737 to Boston, 1272 to New York and 362 to Baltimore, leaving on hand a stock of 307,871 against 297,766 bales some time last year.—The receipts proper since 1st Sept. to date (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas by sea,) amount to 665,918 bales against 671,997 same time last year—showing an increase of 13,961 bales. The decrease at all the ports up to the latest dates reported, is 5616 bales, 11,206,284 against 1,217,890.) Referring to our remarks above, we repeat our quotations, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Assimilating to that of Liverpool.

Inferior..... 9¾ @ 9¾ | Middling.....11¾@12
Ordinary..... 10 @10¼ | Good Middling....12¼@12¾
Good Ordinary....10¾@11¼ | Middling Fair....12¾@13
Low Middling.....11¼@11¾ | Fair.....13 @

TOBACCO.....We noticed in our last review some renewal of the demand with sales during the week of 600 hhds, including 302 on Friday, on private terms, understood to be at full prices, since which the demand has continued fair, resulting in further sales of nearly 1100 hhds, including 94 hhds Low Admitted and Low Refused, on Saturday, at 10c | 42 c4 — | and 269 embracing 135 at 10¾ and 34 at 9¾ | 434 hhds on Monday, embracing 35 and 387 on private terms and 3 Scraps at 5¾c | and 23 Clarksville, Admitted and Refused, yesterday, also on private terms. Factors are stated to have realized full prices, and we therefore repeat our previous quotations, as follows: Factory Lugs —@11c; Planters' 9@10; Inferior to Common Leaf 10¾@10¾; Fair 11¾@12; Fine 12¾@13; Choice and Selections 14@15; Rich, heavy Clarksville, etc. 15@16c. Received since the 12th inst. 1961 hhds. Exported 339 hhds, embracing 263 to Liverpool, 197 to Bremen, 8 to Rio de Janeiro and 25 to Boston.

SUGAR....The demand has been hardly as active during the past three days, and prices have hardly been maintained, excepting for the better qualities, which have been in request. The sales for the past three days comprise 1000 hhds, which includes 400 yesterday, within the range of the following quotations: Interior 7¼@8¼c; Common 8¾@9¾c; Fair 9¾@10¼c; Prime 10¾@10¾c, and Choice 10¾@11c. Clarified has commanded 11@11¾c. Received since the 12th inst. 1442 hhds and 14 tierces. Exported 90 hhds, including 26 to Wetumpka and 25 to Mobile.

MOLASSES....The receipts have continued to a fair extent but meeting a brisk and general demand, prices have been well maintained. The sales comprise 1000 bbls on Saturday and Monday and 1200 yesterday, making an aggregate of 2500 bbls, at 38@39c for Ordinary to Fair, 50¾@56 for Prime, and 60¾ for Choice. Half bbls have commanded 62@63c. Received since the 12th inst. 2548 bbls and 491 half bbls. Exported 1515 bbls and 35 half bbls, including 1332 bbls to New York, 25 to Boston, 77 to Baltimore and 46 to Wetumpka.

COFFEE....The demand has continued fair and prices have been well maintained, the sales of Rio comprising 1458 bags on Saturday, embracing 97 (Skimmings) at 9c, 80 at 9¾, 350 at 10, 100 at 10¼, 130 at 10¾, 500 at 10¾ and 211 at 10¾c; 3074 bags on Monday, embracing 50 at 8¾c, 150 at 9¼, 1050 at 9¾, 129 at 10, 115 at 10¼, 635 at 10¾, and 945 (30, 745 and 150) at 10¾; and 2725 yesterday, embracing 200 at 8¾c, 50 at 9¼, 730 at 10, 500 at 10¼ and 1245 at 10¾; making a total for the three days of 7257 bags. The stock is about 85,000 bags.—Arrived since our last, 12,000 bags per Spirit of the Times.

FLOUR....We remarked in our last review that the market closed on Friday with a fair inquiry for shipment at $5 75, which, however, was below the views of holders; since which the market has been depressed by more liberal receipts and prices have declined 12½@25c per bbl; the sales comprising 1250 bbls Common, on Saturday, at $5 50 and 150 Country Extra at $7 00; 6000 bbls on Monday, including 2000 superfine Indiana (1500 and 500) at $5 50@5 62½ for 2d to a low or rate, 350 Illinois and — bbls St. Louis (300 Illinois, 50 and 500) at $5 75; and 150 Fine at $5 50, and 4000 yesterday, including 1500 Indiana (500 and 1000) at $5 40; 250 at $5 50; 1650 St. Louis (400, 1100 in two lots and 150) at $5 62½; 200 at $5 75 and 100 Extra at $7 00 for Country and $7 75 for Choice St. Louis. This makes an aggregate for the three days of 10,250 bbls. Received since the 12th inst. 26,845 bbls. Exported 12,304, including 3700 to Rio de Janeiro, 835 to Belize, 4347 to Boston, 4000 to New York and 176 to Pensacola.

WHEAT....The downward tendency of prices noticed in our last review has continued since, resulting in a decline falling off of about 2c per bushel, the sales comprising 6000 bushels on Saturday, including 1000 Prime Red at 1 42 and 400 at 1 35 for Red and 1 50 for White; 22,500 sacks on Monday, including 500 Ordinary to Fair at 1 35; 800 Fair at 1 37½; 3000 Prime Red, part in the Levee and part in store, at 1 40; 7000 to store at 1 41 for Red and 1 45 for White; 1200 Red at 1 42; 2700 in three lots at 1 40; 800 White at 1 50; and 1200 (448, 500 and 252) at 1 53; and 5000 yesterday, including 1000 Ordinary Red at 1 25; 3500 Prime Red (1200, 800 and 500) at 1 40; and 1000 at 1 42. Received since the 12th inst. 83,436 sacks. Exported 73,000, including 24,000 to Liverpool, 4000 to Plymouth, 13,160 to Havre, 11,241 to Marseilles, 1600 to Barcelona, 2010 to Boston, 20,500 to New York and 674 to Wetumpka.

BEEF.....There have been some further receipts, but we have heard of no sales of any moment. Holders ask $9@10 00 for Prime; 12 50 for M. C., and 15 00@15 50 per bbl and $ 00 per half bbl for Mess; according to brand and quality. Prime Mess has sold at 14 00. Received this week 1463 bbls and 202 half bbls. Exported 115 bbls to Marseilles and 261 to New York, and 20 half bbls to Belize.

DRY SALTED MEAT.....30,000 pounds in packages and bulk, sold on Monday, at 7¾c loose round. This is the first sale, reported this season.

PORK.....We remarked in our last review that after advancing to 17 25@17 50 for Mess, the market closed with less firmness, since which it has settled down to 17 00 for Mess, at which the sales have been to a fair extent, comprising 100 bbls New Mess on Saturday at 17 00, and 254 bbls also; new Mess, embracing 77 Prime at 15 50 and 177 Mess at 17 00; 177 Mess, on Monday, (620, 315 and 487) at 17 00, and 1500 yesterday, including some Rumps at 14 00, 185 Prime, in two lots, at — and 1300 Mess (950, 300, 195 and 155) at 17 00. At retail dealers have continued to realize 17 50 for Mess.—Received since the 12th instant 3982 bbls. Exported 800, including 288 to Belize.

BACON.....We noticed in our last review a sale towards the close of 150 casks Clear, without the price, which we subsequently ascertained to be 8¾c, since which the demand has continued moderate and prices have been pretty well maintained, the sales comprising 100 casks Clear Sides, in two lots, on Saturday at 8¾c, 10 casks Shoulders on Monday, at 6¾c, 12 Rib Sides at 8c and some Clear at 8¾; and 26 Clear yesterday at 8¾c. Shoulders have retailed at 6¾@7c, Rib Sides at 8, and Clear at 8¾@9, showing a buoyant market. Received since the 12th inst. 256 hhds and 579 tierces. Exported 100 former and 379 latter, including 50 tierces to Havana, 151 to Boston, 143 to New York and 10 hhds and 55 tierces to Matanzas.

LARD....The demand has continued fair at 10¾c for No. 1 and 11¼c for Prime, in bbls and tierces, the sales comprising 200 bbls and tierces New, on Saturday, embracing 56 Head at 10c, 106 No. 1 (44 and 142) at 10¾, and 163 Prime (15 and 40 tierces and 80, 30 and 14 bbls and tierces) at 11¼; 80 tierces and 35 kegs Prime New, on Monday, at 11¾c round, and 130 bbls and tierces do (100, 25, 5, 25 and 30) at the same; and 900 packages yesterday, comprising 20 bbls and tierces No. 1 at 10¾c, 500 tierces in two lots, at 10¾@11¼c and 457 embracing 50 tierces and 30 bbls, 34 tierces and 27 bbls, (60, 60 and 300 in two lots.) This makes an aggregate for the three days of nearly 1800 packages. Received since the 12th inst. 2458 bbls and tierces and 1222 kegs. Exported 108 former and 2585 latter, including 1945 kegs to Havana, and 98 tierces and 340 kegs to Matanzas.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.....The receipts of Butter have continued moderate and have met a ready sale at 20@21c for Ordinary to Prime Western, and 22c for Roll. The supplies of Cheese have been liberal, and have gone off freely at 12¾c for Ordinary Western, 13c for Dorham, and 13¾@14c. for English Dairy. The sales include 100 boxes Dorham and 100 English Dairy yesterday at 13 and 13½c. Received since the 12th inst. 562 pkgs Butter, and 1500 boxes Cheese. Exported, none.

WHISKY....Nothing of any moment was done in the market on Saturday, Rectified retailing at 30@31, but on Monday 104 bbls sold at 30c, and yesterday buyers came forward with more spirit and took —bbls, including 81 Raw at 29c, 146 Raw at —, 56 Rectified at 29, 52 at 30, and sundry bbls at 28 for Raw, and —2— for Rectified. Received since the 12th instant, 2681 bbls. Exported 424, including 100 to Wetumpka.

CANDLES.....The sales of Star include 100 and 300 boxes full weight, (Week's and Proctor & Gamble's) on Monday, at 23c. Short weight have sold at 21¾@22¾.

TALLOW.....We have heard of no other transactions since the 100 bbls City Rendered reported in the early part of the week at 11c, which is still the ruling rate.

GUNNY BAGS.....We have heard of no further sales of any moment, excepting 163 bales yesterday on private terms. Light retail at 11c, and Heavy to Extra Heavy at 12@12½.

INDIA BAGGING.....We have heard of no further transactions of any moment. The ruling rate is 12¾c.

KENTUCKY BAGGING AND BALE ROPE....We have heard of no further sales of any moment. At retail dealers realize 13@17c for Bagging, 8¾@9¾c for hand made Rope, and 10@11 for machine. Received since the 12th instant, 1220 pieces and 3128 coils. Exported, none.

RICE....We notice sales to a fair extent at 4¼@4¾c.

LIME.....At retail dealers realize 1 60@1 75 for Thomaston. There have been no further arrivals.

FREIGHTS....The market has been more active on coffee rates coastwise, but without any improvement in foreign, the engagements during the past three days comprising only taken up for Havre on Saturday at 1¾c for Cotton, one for Genoa at 1¾c for Cotton, and the bark for Liverpool at the same; two ships taken up for Liverpool for heavy freight, on Monday, at 1¼@1⅝d for Grain and 6s 6d and 2s for bbls and Staves Lard, and two laid on for do at 1¼d and 1¾d for Grain. We also noticed Corn shipments at 11¼c for Liverpool—also, shipments to New York at the advanced rates of 15c for Wheat, 65c for Flour and 75 for Pork; and a ship for London yesterday at 55c for Tobacco; two for Liverpool at 60c for Wheat and 11d for Corn; one at 6s 6d for Flour; one at 55 bbls for Tobacco, and one for Bremen at 1¼c for Cotton and 55 for Tobacco. We also noticed shipments yesterday of 5000 bbls Flour to New York at

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

"WHERE IS MY BROTHER?"

GENESIS IV. 9.

Fellow-Christian, where's thy brother—he for whom the Lord has died?
He with whom, in living union, thou for ever art allied?
Look around thee, mark his features, recognize the brotherhood;
Trouble and exertion spare not if thou canst but do him good.

Is he in affliction? cheer him; thou hast known affliction too;
Sympathize in all his sorrows—flowers in his path-way strew;
Tell him of the bright to-morrow that awaiteth him and thee:
Point him to the source of comfort, Christ's exhaustless treasury.

Has he known a sad bereavement? does he hear the word "farewell"
Sounding still in his remembrance, like a gloomy funeral knell?
Grace will teach thee how to whisper consolations in his ear;
Point thyself out—O look higher, lean upon the Comforter.

Is he tost and sore perplexed, doubting what his path may be?
Tell him of the gracious guidance that the Lord has shown to thee;
Chide him not for indecision—better wait than madly run;
But to earnest prayer and watching urge the tried, perplexed one.

Has he under strong temptation yielded to his treacherous will?
Treat him not as if an outcast—stumbling, yet thy brother still;
Bear his state before the Saviour, and confess your common sin;
Then in true affection seek him, that thou may'st thy brother win.

Is he simple, poor, unlettered? bear with his simplicity;
Not too poor for Christ to notice, shall he be too poor for thee?
Mark the love which binds to Jesus, binds to all who love Him too;
Build above the world's distinctions prove what heavenly love can do.

Look, O Christian, look around thee! soon thy day of rest will come;
Labour for the sheep of Jesus—do them good while journeying home.
To Christ your Lord and Master, true to all who love his name;
Pass time, and one for ever, fellow-followers of the Lamb!

OBITUARY.

Died—At his residence in Cass county, Texas, on the 9th day of November, 1856, Geo. R. Rush, aged 42 years. He joined the M. E. Church and professed religion in 1832, and since that time he was a consistent member of the church up to March, 1854, he then removed from Chambers county, Alabama to Jefferson county, Texas. Not having been permanently located since his removal to Jefferson, Texas, he remained out of the church until a short time before he died, when he united himself last to the M. E. Church. He retained his senses to the last, and was happy all the time. He expressed no desire for his time to be protracted on earth; he was perfectly resigned. He left three children to mourn their irreparable loss, besides many warm-hearted friends and relatives.

The voice is hushed in death and his body decays in the clay; though a fond recollection will be cherished by those by whom he was acquainted.

S. J. M.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

FRANKNESS—CONFIDENCE.

Willie was a fair, opened-faced boy, whose clear, ample brow indicated a strong intellect and a frank, sincere disposition. He was the pet of the family, always in high favor with his parents and the older children. So good-humored, so-openhearted, so innocent in his overflowing mirth and frolic, it was the feeling, if not the boast, of all the house that Willie could do no wrong. As he did not claim everything as his own, nor lay every one under special tax to amuse him, every one took pleasure in contributing to his amusement.

Willie had no great show of toys, but quite enough to content him. He had the happy faculty of amusing himself with a little and of keeping all the time busy about something. Many of the ordinary articles of furniture were passed into his service as toys. His mother had among other things which he was sometimes permitted to use, given him a pretty japanned tea-caddy, with a lid on top fastened down with a small catch. This was compelled to serve a great variety of purposes in Willie's establishment. Sometimes it was his bank, and received his deposits of coppers, which were counted a dozen times a day. Sometimes it was a dumb-waiter, and was hoisted up and down by a string passed over the upper rung of a chair. Sometimes it was his refrigerator, filled with all the odds and ends of his lunch, with a nice piece of rock candy for ice.

For some weeks Willie had not the use of this favorite toy, his mother having occasion for it in the pantry. He had frequently asked for it, eagerly inquiring: "Where is Willie's bauk?"—or "Willie's 'fgerator?" One day, seeing the pantry door open, he spied the long wished for caddy on the shelf, and, exulting for joy, ran in and begged his mother to take it down for him. His mother told him she wanted it now, but promised him he should have it soon, when the tea that was in it should be used up. With that he ran away seemingly quite satisfied.

The next day, the door of the pantry was found open, and the caddy gone, there being a liberal sprinkling of tea on the floor. Willie had been playing quietly in the sitting room, but was now nowhere to be found. He had never been known to take anything from the pantry without leave, and his mother could hardly believe he had done it now. She looked all over the house without finding any trace of her boy, and then went to the garden. Here she found him, playing with his kitten, under the shade of the great cherry tree.

"Willie, dear," said she, "have you taken my caddy from the pantry?"

"No, mamma."

"Do you know where it is, Willie?"—

"No, mamma! Willie have it soon—mamma, sail so."

His mother was satisfied, but only the more puzzled to know how and where the missing caddy had gone.

When the other children came in from school they were questioned, but none of them could solve the mystery. It naturally became the subject of comment at the dinner table, and, from a single remark that was dropped by a visitor, Willie's father was led to fear that his little boy had taken the caddy, and was now for the first time, practising deception. As soon as dinner was over, he called Willie, who ran with great alacrity, and climbed upon his knee. The other children gathered round, expecting a story; and a very interesting story they had heard of a little boy named Charley, who had kind parents, and brothers and sisters, who loved him, and plenty of toys, but who, not content with all these, went to his mother's room and took away, without leave, what did not belong to him, and hid it away. Willie listened, with eyes fixed on his father's and only said at the close, "naughty Charley!" "Unkind Charley!"

"Oh, father," said George, leaning on his father's chair, "you don't think Willie took mamma's caddy?"

"No, indeed!" exclaimed Ellen, leaning over the piano, "Willie never told a lie in his life."

"No," cried Charlotte, jumping up from her stool, kissing him passionately, "he never does anything wrong, does he, darling?"

Willie now began to gather the meaning of the story about Charley, and to get an idea that his father did not fully believe him. Looking up with a clear eye, and a flushed but very earnest face, he said "Father, Willie know not how to tell a lie," and burst into tears. His father soothed him with kindest words, and soon succeded in satisfying him that everything was right, and nobody could doubt Willie.

In the course of the day the mystery was cleared up. The pantry had been opened by the servant, left open, as she went out with full hands, and then forgotten. In this state of things, puss walked in to see what she could find.—In prowling about upon the shelves, she discovered and took a fancy to a plate of fish, which stood behind the caddy.—Squeezing in to secure it, she pushed down the caddy, which, striking on the lower shelf, and spilling a quantity of tea on the shelf and floor, rolled into a barrel, whose open mouth projected from under the shelf. Part of this was discovered when the servant returned, in the evening, from visiting a sick friend. The rest was proved, circumstantially, by puss herself, who followed the servant to the pantry, when she went in at night, and jumped immedintely up to the dish which she had only half devoured.—*Mother's Magazine.*

"I Love my Bible."

A little Sunday School girl was sitting one day at her mother's cottage door, reading her Bible. A gentleman who had alighted from a coach, came up to her, and asked for some water. The child was so busy with her book that she did not notice him, but went on reading. Her mother fetched the stranger a cup of milk, which he thankfully received. Having quenched his thirst, he said to the little girl, "I suppose you have a pretty book there my child."

"It is the Bible, sir," she answered, and continued reading.

"The Bible!" said the gentleman; "Then I suppose you are getting your task for Sunday?"

"Task, sir, no," said the girl,

"Then what are you reading your Bible for?" he askod.

She replied, "Because, sir, I love my Bible!"

This answer of the child so forcibly struck the gentleman, that on leaving the cottage he could think of nothing else. The arrow of conviction was fixed in his heart. "The child (he thought) reads her Bible, because she loves it.—Why, I never opened that book in my life with such a feeling. Yet she says, "I love my Bible!"

These few words, under God's blessing, were the means of the gentleman's conversion; though before he was an infidel, and openly opposed the truth as it is in Jesus.—*S. S. Teachers' Magazine.*

WHAT THE WIND SAYS.

"Do you know what the December wind says, grandpa?" asked a little child at an old merchant's knee.

"No, puss; waht does it?" he answered, stroking her fair hair.

"Remember the poor!" grandpa: when it comes down the chimney, it *roars*, 'Remember the poor;' when it puts its great mouth to the keyhole, it *whistles*, 'Remember the poor;' when it strikes through a crack in the door, it *schispers* it; and, grandpa, when it blows your beautiful silver hair about in the street, and you shiver and button up your coat, does it not get at your ear and say so too, in a still small voice, grandpa?"

"Why, what does the child mean?" cried grandpa, who, I am afraid, had been used to shut his heart against such words. "You want a new muff and tippet, I reckon; a pretty way to get them out of your old grandfather."

"No, grandpa," said the child earnestly, shaking her head, "no; it's the *no* muff and tippet children I'm thinking of; my mother always remembers them, and so do I try to."

After the next storm the old merchant sent fifty dollars to the treasurer of a relief society, and said, Call for more when you want it. The treasurer stared with surprise, for it was the first time he had ever collected more than a dollar from him, and that, he thought, came grudgingly.

"Why," said the rich old merchant afterwards "I Could never get rid of that child's words; they stuck to me like glue."

"And a little child shall lead them," says the Scripture. How many a cold heart has melted, and a close heart opened, by the simple earnestness and suggestive words of a child

BE CHARITABLE

When the veil of death has been drawn between us and the objects of our regard, how quicksighted do we become to their merits, and how bitterly do we then remember words, or even looks of unkindness, which may have escaped in our intercourse with them? How careful should such thoughts render us in the fulfillment of those offices of affection which may yet be in our power to perform; for who can tell how soon the moment may arrive when repentance cannot be followed by raparation!—*Bishop Heber.*

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1000 do JAMAICA do
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NEW LUTE OF ZION

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THIS corn when planted in good land, five feet each way, one grain to the hill, will produce on an average of five stalks from each grain and two ears to the stalk—making ten ears from each grain. The ears have from eight to ten rows and from forty to fifty grains to each row; yielding from 4 to 5000 to the pound.

The subscriber has a small lot of this unrivalled corn and will mail 100 grs. to any person who will send him one dollar.

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Be particular and remember the name "Winer's Canadian Vermifuge." This is the only article that can be depended on. For sale in New Orleans wholesale and retail by

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THE lands are situated in Moorehouse Parish, Louisiana, and is what is known as the "Bastrop Grant." They are of the richest quality of alluvial soil, unsurpassed in fertility by any lands in the South, and fully capable of producing from one and a half to two bales, or fifty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre. They lie near the Ouachita and Bœuf rivers—good navigable streams—and likewise in convenient distance of the route of the Ouachita, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, now in course of construction, and hastening to a rapid completion. A portion of these lands are highly improved and in a flourishing state of cultivation; the country in which they lie is very healthy, the water is excellent and abundant, and altogether they will be found to possess greater advantages and present inducements to purchasers than any lands now offered for sale in the Southern country. They will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers, and on the most favorable terms. Titles perfect.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, either personally at his residence in Prairie Jefferson, Morehouse parish, or by letter addressed to Point Jefferson, Morehouse parish, Louisiana. [jan2-1y] JAMES H. BRIGHAM.

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1000 ACRES OF LAND in Colorado county, Texas, lying on either side of Clear Creek, on a credit of three years.

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Perfect Title. nov29 8t

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ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, the 3d inst., by undersigned, A GOLD BRACELET. The owner can have it by applying at the office of this paper. JOHN WILKINSON.

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PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

WITH

Norcross' "Improved Rocker Boxes,"

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"IMPROVED HEAD BLOCKS."

The subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public, Circular Saw Mills, (usually called Page's,) with all the recent improvements since their first appearance. The Mill now offered are more simple and less liable to get out of order than those heretofore in use, and those made by Page at present; combining as they do, all the improvements and the additional strength both in the iron and wood-work—are undoubtedly the best Mill ever offered. Engines and Horse Powers suitable to these mills are furnished when required

Norcross' Patent consists in suspending the saw so that it can have a lateral vibration, and, when thrown out of line, will recover itself by the action of the driving-belt, and the arrangement of the parts by which it is sustained; while, at the same time, the arbor has no lateral play in its boxes, and is made to fit close with the shoulders, to prevent the oil from getting out, while in operation; a matter of great importance when the motion is rapid as in circular saws.

Lee & Leavitt's Patent consists in enabling one man to move the log on the ways with ease and with the greatest accuracy—thereby saving one man's wages, and making better work than mills with the usual Screw Head Blocks.

CLASS I.—HORSE POWER MILLS,

Including Power complete

Mill and Horse Power 40 in Saw, 16 ft Carriage, $520 00
do do 45 do 42 do do 530 00
do do 44 do do do 540 00
do do 46 do do do 550 00
do do 48 do do do 560 00
do do 50 do do do 570 00

CLASS II.—STEAM OR WATER POWER MILLS,

Without Power, complete up to Main Belt—with Screw Head Blocks

Mill with 48 in. Saw, Carriages 25 ft long.....$385 00
do do 50 do do do 395 00
do do 52 do do do 415 00
do do 54 do do do 435 00
do do 56 do do do 460 00
do do 58 do do do 490 00
do do 60 do do do 520 00

CLASS III.—POWER MILLS,

With Improved Wooden Double Setting Ratchet Head Blocks, complete up to Main Belt.

Mill with 48 in. Saw, Carriages 25 ft. long.....$410 00
do do 50 do do do 430 00
do do 52 do do do 440 00
do do 54 do do do 460 00
do do 56 do do do 485 00
do do 58 do do do 505 00
do do 60 do do do 545 00
do do 62 do do do 575 00
do do 64 do do do 605 00

CLASS IV.—POWER MILLS,

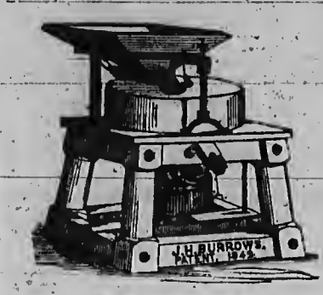
With Improved Cast Iron Double Setting Ratchet Head Blocks, complete up to Main Belt.

Mill with 48 in. Saw, Carriages 26 ft. long.....$435 00
do do 50 do do do 445 00
do do 52 do do do 465 00
do do 54 do do do 485 00
do do 56 do do do 510 00
do do 58 do do do 540 00
do do 60 do do do 570 00
do do 62 do do do 600 00
do do 64 do do do 630 00
do do 66 do do do 665 00
do do 68 do do do 715 00
do do 70 do do do 745 00
do do 72 do do do 775 00

A top saw can be attached to these Mills, by adding a Cast Iron Frame and Mandrils.

Price for Double Saw Mill, One Hundred Dollars extra from the above prices.

L. J. WEBSTER, Sole Agent, *Cor. of Magazine and Lafayette Sts., New Orleans.*



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Patent Plantation Corn and Flouring Mills.

THE BEST NOW IN USE.

This Mill differs from all others in the construction of the Upper or Runner Stone, which is composed of *French Burr Blocks*, enclosed in a Cast Iron Case, and forms the back and hoop of the Stone, with a Cast Iron Eye or Bush, that is of greater external diameter at the bottom than at the top, is secured to the back by four bolts, so that every Block is in the form of a dovetail, which gives greater strength to a Stone than any other method that is required in small Mills where the stone is run with great speed and becomes dangerous if not strongly made—it also gives any weight to a Stone of small diameter that is required, without making it thick or high.

They can be run by either Gin, Horse, Water or Steam Power, and require no Millwright to set them up.

ADVANTAGES.

1st. Sufficient weight in the Runner Stone to crush the Grist, without having to supply pressure to the Runner Stone from the Driving Power, as most Undulatory Mills have to do; this is of great importance when Horse Power is used.

2nd. When the Stone is running, its own momentum acts like the Fly Wheel of an Engine, affording regularity and speed to its motion. If a Mill does not run *true* and *regular* you cannot make good meal or flower.

3rd. The Stone is composed of four or five French Burr Blocks, because single blocks of sufficient size cannot be had without having soft or imperfect pieces in them.

4th. The Stone having this great weight is enabled to grind near the centre a *larger quantity with less power* than any other mill now in use.

5th. This Mill is a squirre frame, made of wood, in the form of a husk; the 24 inch occupying a space of only 4 or 5 feet square.

6th. This Mill is simply and strongly constructed, and less liable to get out of order than any other Mill, and does not require a Millwright to set them up.

7th. The Gearing and Pullies of these Mills are all of Iron, and are preferable because there *never is necessity of crossing the band*, or of extra pullies to keep it in place; the band does not get cut and worn as in the case of Single Geared Mills, nor is their danger in putting the band on or off the pulley as in Single Geared Mills.

By the steady application of Steam Power, the 24 inch Mill will grind 7 to 10 bushels per hour, of good meal, and will grind wheat as well as corn. The 30 inch Mill will grind 12 to 15 bushels per hour; the 36 inch 20 or more bushels per hour, with proper speed.

More than 2500 of these Mills have been used, principally in the South and West, and never have any been returned from failing to please. The above Mill is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or may be returned at our expense.

PRICES AND WEIGHTS.

36 inch Double Geared,.....$275, 3600 lbs.
30 do do do ..... 225, 2500 lbs.
24 do do do ..... 165, 1626 lbs.
22 do do do ..... 155, 1500 lbs.
20 do do do ..... 145, 1190 lbs.
30 do Single do ..... 200, 2000 lbs.
28 do do do ..... 190, 1850 lbs.
24 do do do ..... 150, 1325 lbs.
20 do do do ..... 125, 950 lbs.

Merchants and Planters wishing Mills are respectfully invited to call and see our Mills, comprising all sizes of Double and single Geared.

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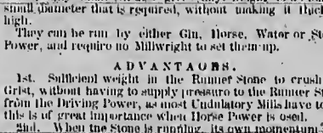
COLEMAN'S



PREMIUM UNDULATORY CORN AND FLOURING MILLS.

French Burr Stone, and each Burr in one solid block. Seven different kinds of these Mills are manufactured, adapted to all the various motive powers used or known in milling. The Burrs of the smallest size are fourteen inches in diameter, and the largest size are three feet; which last size will grind a greater quantity in any given time than any other mill known. These mills range in prices of from one to five hundred dollars apiece, and will grind from four to seventy-five bushels to the hour, according to the diameter of the Burr, power applied, and velocity given.

The Mill that took the premium at the Crystal Palace, New York, was the smaller size (fourteen inches) and ground a bushel of corn into fine meal, in four and a half minutes.

Those desiring such Mills can be supplied by addressing the patentee and proprietor, WILLIS P. COLEMAN, Box C, 188 New Orleans.

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Dr. T. McGowans Essence of Tar,

which has never been known to fail in over 10,000 cases. It is the only medicine that is known to have complete control over Diarrhea, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, etc., and Coughs in Consumption, Cold Bronchitis, Typhoid, Pneumonia, etc.

Many hundreds of Certificates from physicians, planters, lawers, ministers, and others Who have used it, could be given, showing with what certainty it may be relied upon, constituting a new era in medicine. Thousands will hail it as one of the greatest blessings of the age.

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The Great South American Tar Liniment.

A NEW DISCOVERY, superior for the cure of Inflammations, Bruises, Swellings, Old Sores, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Sprains, Wounds, Burns, Pains, Sore Breast, Diseases of the Head and Skin, Sweeny, Scratches, etc. And so certain a Vermifuge, that it will even destroy Tape Worms.

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GREY HAIRED, Bald or persons afflicted with diseases of the hair or scalp, read the following, and judge of Mrs. S. A. Allen's world's Hair Restorer:

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Rev. Joseph McKee, Pastor of West D. R. Church, N. Y. recommends it.

Rev. D. Morris, Cross River, N. Y., also, and

Mrs. Rev. H. A. Pratt, Ramdon, N. Y.

We might swell the list, but if the above fail to convince—try it!

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NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH—H. N. McTYEIRE, EDITOR.

VOLUME VI—NUMBER 41.
WHOLE NUMBER 301.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1856.

$2 00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—25 GRAVIER-ST.

LETTER FROM CHINA.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, July 24th, 1856.

Dear Bishop, and members of the Mississippi Conference:—Permit me once more to return my warmest thanks. I feel assured the China Mission will not go down for want of desire and exertion on your part to support it, and in remembering us daily at a throne of grace. I thank you for again pledging yourselves, as a body, at the last Conference, to sustain me in this missionary field, and for appointing one of the brethren to inform me immediately of the resolution; though I have not, as yet, received any communication from you since leaving home. My wants have nearly all been supplied, but there is still something wanting. Ever since I have been able to work, preach, exhort and teach, I have felt greatly the need of a church. It is true we have a place where we preach by turn in the Mission, but it is a Chinese house, low, damp, and at considerable distance from the street. Six months more and we will have to return this to the owner. I do not wish assistance to build me a dwelling, or to support my family. I have a house for the present; and my salary is sufficient to support my family: perhaps more than I deserve. But I do feel the need of a Church, as well as the rest of my brethren in the mission, where we can, not only preach, but meet with inquirers. I am endeavoring to devote my whole time to the work, and have nothing else in view than the glory of God and the salvation of sinners. From the first day of January, up to within a month past, I have been daily engaged in preaching, exhorting and distributing the word of God. In my labors I have not confined myself alone to the city of Shanghai, but extended my visits to every village and town, ten, fifteen and twenty miles around Shanghai, on horseback, preaching and exhorting in the villages, and by the wayside, and returning home to my family the same day. In these visits, our native assistant, Leiw, was with me and did a great deal of good by his preaching. I have also been as far as one hundred miles into the interior by invitation, to preach the Gospel in a certain place, and was cordially received by the people.

It is now so very warm my labors will be confined to the city until the approach of cold weather; when, if God permit, and continue my health, I shall commence again my laboring through the country. About two weeks since I was kept from my work four days by an attack of bilious fever; which, fortunately, was of short duration. My throat has also been troubling me some, but I thank God it is now better, and I am able to preach again and point dying sinners to my blessed Savior. Five days out of seven I am in the city at our church, devoting the evenings of those five days with our assistant Liew, to preaching, exhorting and talking to inquirers. The other two days, and mornings of the five days, I devote wholly to my study, and to receiving inquirers who come to my house to talk about their soul's best interest. I have been much encouraged during the past two months. I have four and five a day frequently to call on me. To-day there were two to see me: one was a woman with whom I became acquainted last year in the country, when my school was in operation. The other was a young man from Soo-Chow, who had been to see me several times.

He seems much interested on the subject of Christianity. He tells me he prays, and that his father, mother, and many of his relations have thrown away their idols, and now read the Holy Scriptures. I am happy to inform you, beloved brethren, that three weeks since I baptized a young man, whose name was Yung-Kiang-Sun, from the country north of Soo-Chow. This is the first to whom I have administered baptism; though I have had several applications. I trust and pray God we may never regret taking this young man into the church of Christ; but, on the other hand, may we have cause to rejoice! This is the second who has been baptized and taken into our branch of the church since my arrival in China. How my heart rejoices to see but one coming out upon the Lord's side from among this wicked people.

This young man, after being baptized, partaking of the Lord's supper, and remaining with us three weeks, attending our prayer-meetings, and coming, frequently to receive instruction from me, has taken leave of us for a few months, to visit his parents, wife and friends, and tell them what the Lord has done for him. He went off with a joyful heart, full of love, and with an earnest desire to save his fellow-men from the wrath of an avenging God. With these two, who have been taken in since my coming to China, we have four now connected with our church. Liew, our native assistant, is truly an eloquent speaker, zealous, and entering into the work of his Master with his whole heart. He meets with much opposition, but is not discouraged; and for seven years he and his wife have continued faithful.

I have no doubt of his conversion, and expect to meet him in that heavenly land, where temptation and opposition never come, and where we shall live with Jesus forever. He would be encouraged, and would gladly hear any word from you; especially from Bishop Andrews, for whom he is named. He sends his love to the presiding Bishop, and to all the members of Conference, and desires to be remembered by all. He is indeed a loving disciple of Jesus, and makes use of every exertion in his power to spread the gospel of our Savior. The people of Shanghai have heard so much preaching that their hearts have been hardened.

Those from a distance seem to pay more attention to the word, and lay hold of it immediately. I suppose there are thirty sermons preached in the city of Shanghai daily—and on Sabbath, forty or fifty. Mrs. Lambuth has a school of twelve little girls, in the city at our church. She is with them three days in the week, and finds they are making rapid progress. We have also four little girls living with us. These we support, giving them their clothes, food &c. She is anxious to have a school-room near the house, where she can be with the children daily.

Our Mission has suffered much during the past year in the loss of our beloved brothers, Belton and Kelly, and their families, from this field of labor. We deeply sympathize with our beloved sister B. in the loss of her companion; but what is our loss when compared to his gain—a saint in glory. We also sympathize with our afflicted brother and sister K. in the loss of their little daughter while at sea. We who still remain on the field of battle number three, and their families. Bro. Jenkins seems desirous of doing all in his power to get the press in order for work—but is destitute of funds. He preaches on Sabbath. Sister Jenkins' health is not good. Beloved Bishop, and brethren, the majority of our mission, Bro. C., and myself, sincerely request you, as a body, to use your influence with the Board at their next meeting, in April, to grant us the power to dispose of the press in our possession to any one who may wish to purchase, and appropriate the money to the erection of churches. For more than one year past we have been in possession of it, and it has not been one dollar's benefit to us, but an expense. We are still without a church. The Chinese are able to print all books of which we may have need, at less expense, and a great deal less trouble to us. Beside Chinese printing, the London Mission has an excellent press, and they, being qualified from long experience, do almost the whole work of printing. Be assured, beloved Bishop, and brethren, so long as you keep this press in China it will be a yearly expense to the Board—far overbalancing the profit received. It is now a dead expense to us. As a brother in Christ, and earnest to see the work of saving souls go on prosperously, I beg of you to take immediate action on this important subject. As one deeply interested in the progress of this mission, I assure you, the press we have on hand is doing us no service. And I trust all will, with one voice, say it is our duty in China to preach the gospel and call sinners to repentance. Bro. C. is also endeavoring to discharge every Christian duty—preaching twice during the week, and twice on Sabbath. Sister C. also has a school. We have many difficulties to contend with in China. The example of foreign merchants at Shanghai has a great tendency to harden the hearts of these poor wretched people, and cause them to be totally unconcerned about the blessed doctrine we preach. Though I meet with difficulties, by God's assisting grace I will not despair.

I need more faith—more of that love from God which knoweth no bounds, that in all these trials and difficulties all may turn to the glory of God, and to the promotion of Christ's Kingdom. It is now very dry at Shanghai, and the surrounding country.

For near two months it has not rained. Almost all vegetables, rice, and cotton are dying, and the Chinese are getting desperate—carrying their gods about the streets and through the country, imploring rain.

Yesterday I met quite a large idol—as large as life—standing erect in a sedan chair, carried by four men, and followed by government officers and servants. I see this every day in passing through the streets of the city. Still there is no rain. The sun shines as brightly as ever. The south gate of the city is closed to-day and will not be opened until we have rain. They suppose this to be the gate of fire, (according to some wise man's saying) and by closing it think to bring rain. But they have been, and are now so wicked God is punishing them. They have heard much preaching, but have not repented—they have mocked God, and laughed at his holy commands. Oh! Lord! how long will these things be? Stay not away; but may Thy kingdom come, and Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven.

As to the Rebels, we know but little just now. They are supposed to be coming in this direction, but we know not whether to expect war or peace. They are said to worship God night and morning; observing Saturday for Sabbath, and ask God to bless their food when eating. They strictly prohibit all smoking of opium, common tobacco, and the use of spirits of any kind. They are brave, and fight with desperation. They have been very successful during the past month, and now occupy some of the most important places in China. I will close for to-day, and write a few more lines before the mail closes, which will be in a five or six days, July 30th. The news we have just received from the interior is more favorable to the insurgents. They seem to hold out on their positions and are gaining the confidence of the people rapidly.

One day hundreds and thousands are worshipping idols, when perhaps the next, their temples and loved idols are in the ashes, and they almost forced from necessity to worship the true God. In the Southern part of the Empire, many have thrown aside the imperial cash or coin, adopted a coin of the insurgent Emperor, and have declared themselves without any form of government. This is indeed strange. At Shanghai the government officers with great difficulty get a support from the people. Their commands are scarcely respected anywhere. They fear the people. May God bless them, and make them Christians. Pray for me, one and all. Yours in Christ,

JAS. W. LAMBUTH.

The Cause of Unfruitfulness.

An Eastern contemporary speaks of a clergyman who for fifteen years was the pastor of the same charge. He was remarkable for his mental discipline, logical accuracy, power of investigation, knowledge of the original language of Scripture, and acquaintance with polemic and practical divinity. His ministry was able, his piety fervent, his walk unexceptionable. Yet his labors were not very successful. His church did not grow. Few "believed his report." The writer of the statement, after modestly declining to account for the Holy Spirit's refusal to bestow a large blessing, yet mentions two causes of the want of fruit as patent and manifest. One is the fact that he preached *memoriter*. All sermons, addresses, speeches, &c., were written in full, but committed and then uttered from memory. To enable him to do this, the preacher fixed his eye on a distant corner of the meeting-house, and kept it there until he was through, never once looking his audience earnestly in the face. Could the wit of man devise a better way to rob spoken truth of all power over the hearers? The other cause was his want of intercourse with the people. Absorbed in study and thought, the good man rarely made any visits, save in case of sickness or death. For the same reason he would never, if he could avoid it, even speak to his people, but would pass and repass them without seeming to notice their existence. Children and youth were, of course, wholly ignored. One whom he baptized, and who spent his childhood, youth, and early life in the same town, says that he never once obtained a word of recognition from the Dr., although he often put himself in a position where it would seem to be impossible to escape the necessity.

These causes seem to us amply sufficient to explain the facts. Coldness in the pulpit, and distance out of it, must paralyze any minister's efficiency. Men are influenced mainly through the heart, and the pastoral service which builds up barriers against the flow of the social affections, must be inextricably clogged. No doubt this minister loved his work and his people, but his unfortunate mannerisms produced just the contrary impression, and hence he was everlastingly rowing against wind and currents. Alas! how few dead flies will corrupt the most precious pot of perfumer's ointment! (Eccles. 10: 1.)—*Christian Intelligencer.*

For the N. O. C. Advocate.

Education of Preachers' Children.

In the N. O. C. Advocate of Nov. 1st, there is an article headed, "*Education of Preachers' Children?*" When it first appeared, I read it hastily, and passed it by as unworthy of further notice, but recently, my attention has been called to it in a way which inclines me to notice it in this public manner. The writer has evidently made statements which are based upon erroneous information, and whether designed or not, well calculated to mislead; and although I am exceedingly unwilling to enter the list of polemics, in any shape or form, yet, for the sake of truth and justice, I must be allowed a few words in the form of objections to the production.

I object to such sentiments; in the first place, because they are designed to arraign and censure a large and respectable class of christian ministers for doing the very thing which the proper authorities of the church authorize and recommend. If I am not mistaken, this whole matter was fully and fairly discussed before the last general Conference, the highest tribunal of the church, and it was urged there by men in this employment, if it was not the policy of the church for the ministers to be engaged in the business of teaching—if they were to be proscribed and hunted down for this act, they wanted to know it; and the result was the rule in the discipline on the subject, and the able report of the committee on Education highly approving the cause. This article proceeds upon the supposition, that it is a special favor to be put into, these high places of ease and distinction; as the writer pleases to call them. Now I will venture the assertion that in nine cases out of ten, these very men who are filling such posts, have been sought after, elected, urged and entreated by Elders, Bishops, Trustees, and all concerned, and sometimes by the vote of their conferences, before they could be induced to accept the place; and yet they are to be held up to public contempt for an act which is hardly their own. For one I know, when I was first appointed to a church school, I had not half as much idea of it as I had of going a missionary to Africa, nor had I the most distant dream, that it had even entered the mind of mortal, until I received notice of my appointment; nor have I ever directly or indirectly sought any such position, and that is not all—never shall. Now I mention my own case, simply for the reason that I have no doubt it has its parallel in a large majority of those now connected with our Church Constitutions.

I object to this article, in the second place, because it represents those ministers engaged in teaching, as being in case, accumulating large fortunes, and appropriating to their own use, what of right belongs to the church, or rather to the children of the Preachers, inasmuch as collections have been taken up with this view, and inducements of this sort have been held out. Here again an erroneous impression is made upon the public mind, for this writer insinuates, that the custom which prevails in some of our Institutions of turning over the profits of tuition, &c., to the President and Faculty, to divide among themselves, was at their instance and for their benefit. Now in every single instance which has come under my observation, when these schools have gone into operation, the Trustees have taken the management of the funds, and they have managed until they have mangled themselves hopelessly in debt; and, as a last resort, they have induced the Faculty to take the whole matter into their own hands and make what they could of it—pay yourselves if you can, and if not, you are not to look to us; nor is the Institution to be involved in farther indebtedness. Surely these preachers are not to be blamed for an act of the Trustees, more especially when they are at any time ready and willing to go back to the old arrangement of a fixed salary, and be content, too, with a very moderate one, provided it is made sure—even a less one than many are receiving who are engaged in the regular work of Districts and Stations. But all this talk about profits will do to parade upon paper, but when you come to count the dollars *they are not there!* Let us look for a moment at the figures. We are told, that the average number of pupils in these church schools is two hundred, and that the amount of tuition paid by each pupil is one hundred dollars, making a grand total of *twenty thousand dollars*, as the yearly income; and, as this is all to be divided among the teachers, it must afford them immense profits.

Now, this all looks fair, and will, I have no doubt, mislead hundreds; hence, my great objections to the statement.—But what are the facts in the case? Let us take a single example, as one example is worth a thousand theories, and, as I am better acquainted with the history of the Centenary Institute than any other, let us take this as the basis of our calculation. This Institution has been in operation fourteen years, and has generally averaged about two hundred pupils, and from my certain knowledge, the profits have never reached ten thousand dollars a year, and, in most instances, have fallen below eight.

Now how is this? Well, in the first place, the policy here has been to employ able and experienced men to do the teaching—such as would command high wages any where, (of course this does not refer to myself or the Principal of the male department, but to those on salary.) In the next place, we have had constantly on hand from fifteen to twenty-five of these same preachers' children, about whom this writer is so anxious, who have not paid us one single dollar; and, again, there are always, in every community, the poor, who are anxious to get an education, and our doors have always been open to such, whether they could pay or not. Hence, then, an allowance is to be made for sickness, absence, and other contingences, not likely to enter into the calculation; but all of which tell at the end of the year. Now, here we have in this single item, an error of from ten to twelve thousand dollars yearly—a small matter, it is true, on paper, but a very material one, when we come to pay the debts of the institution. Again, this article is objectionable on the ground that it indirectly attempts to bring down the profits of teachers generally, and consequently humble and degrade the profession. Now, in all conscience, as a class of men they are poor, but compared with teachers, *they are rich!* Here, again, let me refer to my experience as a teacher, I have been engaged in the business for twenty odd years, and in that time have had, as a matter of course, scores of associates, and to the best of my recollection, since my removal to Alabama, only two of this number were worth two thousand dollars, and both of these obtained it by marriage, and not by teaching. Let any man look around among the teachers of his acquaintance, and tell me are they not poor enough? why degrade them still lower? Does not almost every man by the time he gets a little experience, leave the profession in disgust, even now? and why heap other burdens upon them, and consequently drive others from their rank?

Again, I object still more strenuously to this article, as having a tendency to create distinctions and awaken jealousies among brethren. I can bear to hear politicians contend for the awards of distinction. It will do for men of the world to "seek that honor that cometh of men" but whenever I hear Methodist preachers begining to talk of less honored and neglected brethren, and to show evident dissatisfaction at the standing and positions of others whom they regard as favored, I cannot help but feeling, dear Brother, you have mistaken your calling. Really, I did not know that the church had any honors to award. She has burdens to bear, duties to perform, but no honors to distribute; and whoever wants it, especially in the church, proves thereby that he is unworthy of it. And now, Mr. Editor, lest I should perpetrate a long, tedious article, which may never be read, I must come to a close—not, however, until I have taken you to task a little, for admitting this article into your paper with all its glaring errors; or, if they are truths, you are still more at fault for not acting upon them, for you have several Church Institutions in your Conference, and I believe you are a Trustee of one or more of them—why not, now, according to this plan, save ten or twelve thousand dollars a year, and, in a little less than no time, you have your schools and colleges magnificently endowed, and dispense with this everlasting tease of agents to beg money for such purpose. And, especially, Mr. Editor, you have enlightended him relative to the manner in which the advocates distribute their profits, for to this subject he refers, for you recollect, no doubt, that at the last General Conference, when this distributing came up, one of the advocates was minus of at least two thousand dollars, and every one asked, I believe, from five to ten thousand dollars to keep them afloat. And this is a fair specimen of the profits arising from these church schools.

A. H. MITCHELL.

THE TURN OF LIFE.

Between the years of forty and sixty, a man who has properly regulated himself, may be considered as in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to the attacks of disease, and experience has given soundness to his judgment. His mind is resolute, firm and equal; all his functions are in the highest order; he assumes the mastery over business; builds up a competence on the foundation he has formed in early manhood, and passes through a period of life attended by many gratifications. Having gone a year or two past sixty, he arrives at a critical period in the road of existence; the river of death flows before him, and he remains at a stand still. But athwart this river is a viaduct, called "The Turn of Life," which if crossed in safety, leads to the valley of "old age," round which the river winds, and then flows beyond without a boat or causeway to affect its passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden whether it bends or breaks. Gout, Apoplexy, and other bad characters are also in the vicinity to waylay the traveler, and trust him from the pass: but let him gird up his loins, and provide himself with a lifting staff, and he may trudge on in safety with perfect composure. To quit metaphor, "The Turn of Life," is a turn either into a prolonged walk, or into the grave. The system and powers having reached their utmost expansion, now begin either to close like flowers at sunset or break down at once. One injudicious stimulant, a single fatal excitement, may force it beyond the strength; whilst a careful supply of props, and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant, will sustain it in beauty and in vigor until night has entirely set in.—*Science of Life by a Physician.*

THE MOMENT AFTER DEATH.

What a moment that must be! how vast its consequences! how overwhelming its revelations! Let us try, by illustration, to realize it. There dies a saint of God. The summons was sudden, but his house was in order, and with a smile on his face, he bids a glad adieu to the scenes and friendships of earth. Coldness passes from point to point in his system; his vision grows dim; his tongue falters: but in strong faith, he commends his all to the Conqueror of death, and passes away shouting an everlasting victory. The spirit soars—angels attend it—the gates of the city are open to receive it—the King is seen in his beauty—and now heaven is enjoyed in all its bliss and glory.—"Waking up from this life-dream, the first sight is Jesus as he is—no flight through immensity—no pilgrimage of spheres—for the everlasting arms are the first resting place of the disembodied soul—it will be in the bosom of Immanuel that the emancipated spirit will inquire, 'where am I?' and read in the face of Jesus, the answer, "Forever with the Lord."

But another, and a different scene. There dies an impenitent sinner, and, as he feels life ebbing away, his soul is filled with unutterable anguish, his sins arrayed before him, his conscience accuses him, lost opportunities mock him—hope perishes, and eternity is made terrible by its treasured up wrath.—But he must die. He that cuts him down, sways him as the feller of wood sways the tottering tree—now a root breaks, now a heart-string—now a eye string snaps asunder! at last, out goes the weary, trembling soul. How awful to such an one is the moment after death! The narrow confines of time passed, a boundless eternity stretches itself before him, and, in the twinkling of an eye, he is ushered into outer darkness, the region of unending woe, where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched. The torments of hell are already begun, and the souls' bitter reflection is that they are merited and will never end.

Yes, solemn thought! One brief moment will effect an entire change in our mode of being—will make plain what, with respect to a future state, is now involved in mystery, and will bear the soul to the fearful retributions, or to the glorious reward of eternity!

What is wanting in reason upon an argument, is too often supplied by age.

Error is always dangerous, it cannot be harmless.

Thorns and snares are in the way of the froward."—Prov. xxii. 5.

A loving heart incloses within itself an unfading Eden.

A lawyer named Muller, at Weimar, has been dismissed from the bar, for having blasphemed God in a piece of poetry. Besides this, he has been condemned to several months imprisonment.

Dr. Watts has very truly said that he that has the happy talent of parlor-preaching, has sometimes done more for Christ and souls in the space of a few months, than by the labor of many hours and days in the usual course of preaching in the pulpit.

From the Christian Observer.

Acknowledgement of Obligations.

We, poor grovellers, are very prone to remember and often to speak of our trials, but we are not so apt to speak of our blessings. Like swinging gates, we make many creaking, jarring sounds, but seldom any musical ones.

So too, we are very apt to enjoy our privileges, and little think what is our dependence or our obligations for them. We breathe the air—we are glad in the sunshine; how often do we bow down and thank the Giver? We do not like to enter into an examination of contrasts in order to get an appreciation of our privileges. Men will not, for example, read missionary papers in order to gain such knowledge as will enable them to make comparisons between their condition and others.

But I would speak of one source of obligation only now. I would hold up one class of my fellow creatures—Sailors. The world is very slow to think of them, and to own its obligations to them. I refer not now to the benefits of commerce as a business, for the cold, selfish world might say, "the sailor is paid (poor pay his,) for what he does, and therefore no obligations." No, I refer to the benefits the sailor confers on the world, for which he receives no pay, are no part of his duty as a seaman, whether officer or sailor. For example, I visited an elegant museum not since in Salem, Mass.—entertaining for the curious, delightful for the scientific, instructive to all classes, young or old—it was the world in a nut-shell, ancient and modern. Who got it up? Men of the ocean. What made it what it is? The contributions of sailors.

So in every museum, cabinet, hall of science; every where there are the stimulants to investigation, and intellectual and moral advancement, there you will find the free will offerings of sailors. I am thankful that there are a few who feel their obligations. Warm clothing for the shipwrecked—warm food for the families of the lost—Sailors' Homes for the tempted, a refuge from land-sharks—bethels—abolition of the lash in the Navy, and of the grog-tub in the merchant service, and the efforts to do it away in the Navy—all these are proofs that some feel their obligations.

But still there is a vast field for improvement into which the grateful can enter and labor. The sailor needs elevating more and more: the officer ought to be freed from a thousand annoyances and trials to which he is now heir. The advance system ought to be done away. It makes a boy, a tool of a man, and is one of the chief sources of his moral degradation—a prolific source of trouble to the officers, and of loss to the owners and underwriters. An apprentice system needs to be adopted with rules and regulations for their intellectual and moral instruction, so that we have American sailors, instead of foreign convicts, as we often have.

But there is no use of trying to enumerate: Legion, is the name of reforms needed on the sea: Where are the generous to take hold and keep on in this matter? Where are the givers to feed and clothe the destitute? Can any one tell how it is that other meetings are well attended and collections good for every thing but seamen?

On Friday evening last, (next evening after Thanksgiving,) the Ladies' Seamen's Friend Society, got up a well ordered public meeting at the New Hall, 8th and Spring Garden streets. But where were the men who live by the labors and perils of the sailor? Not there. Where were the Christians who enjoy luxuries obtained often at the expense of the sailor's life? Not there. Where were the Christians, who in all probability would have been in heathenism to-day, had it not have been for sailors? Very few of them there, indeed. Where were the ministers, who, to-day, had it not been for sailors, instead of being ministers of the gospel, might have been hewers of wood and of stone, and no doubt, wallowing in heathenism? Alas, only two there—one engaged to speak, and the other, a preacher to seamen, also taking part in the exercises. Only think of it, a sea-captain had to be called upon to make the opening prayer, because there were no clergy present, except those above referred to! Only think of it again—some of the ministers refused to read notices of the meeting at their services on Thursday!

Now, why are these things so—not only this year, but every year?

And only think again of the collection taken up on the occasion! Instead of $1000 which the ladies certainly need—it was not enough to pay expenses! O, ingratitude! Certainly, this failure in the money department was not because of a failure in the presentation of the cause. No, indeed. Mr. Jones, of N. Y. city, proved just as clearly as A B C, that the world in its science, civilization and religion, owes its first obligations to sailors—that almost from the days of Abraham to the present day—but particularly from the days of David to the Haldanes, sailors have been in the front rank of civilization and religion. Yes, take out the sailor's work, and the world would go back more than a century—all this was proved beyond dispute.

But notwithstanding all these arguments and appeals, not enough taken up from that audience to pay expenses. Among other small pieces, 70 coppers were laid upon the altar. O the gratitude of the copper donors! What an impulse they gave to the wheels of civilization and of religion! How they appreciated the toil and death of the sailor!

Let reason go before every enterprise, and counsel before every action.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

The N. O. Christian Advocate.

Terms, $2 00 per annum, in advance.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, DEC. 27, 1856.

Bishop Paine and Dr. Sehon arrived on Thursday morning, the 18th inst., from Texas. The former left the same evening for home. The latter remained over Sabbath, and preached in two of our city churches. We regret to learn that Bishop Paine was robbed of his pocket-book, containing several hundred dollars, when he went on board the mail boat for Mobile.

THANKSGIVING.—This day was never so well observed by a New Orleans community before. Services were held in nearly all of the Protestant churches, and were well attended. Bishop Kavanaugh discoursed to a good congregation of the Carondelet street Church.

EPISCOPAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

The twenty-fifth session of this body closed on the 17th inst. The Conference was favored with good weather, and the most hospitable accommodations. The citizens of the surrounding country took much interest in the proceedings, as well as the various anniversaries. A few laymen, from distant parts of the Conference, were present and assisting on the financial committees.

The Tract Society held its anniversary Friday night, in the hall of the Female College. Our *confrere*, Rev. E. H. Myers, made an excellent address from the platform, and was followed by the Bishop, who held a kind of class-meeting with the members of the Conference, inquiring who had and who had not done his duty, during the past year, in distributing tracts and good books. The matter was brought home to each one—some had to confess delinquency. About $400 were raised. We should like to have the report of the agent, Rev. F. G. Ferguson, who was chairman of the meeting. Its publication would do good and also that of the Secretary, Rev. J. Barker.

The Secretary of Conference reported that the journal of the last two years had been destroyed by fire in Mobile.—On motion, he was authorized to restore it, as far as possible, from the printed minutes and other authentic records within his reach.

A communication from T. W. Mathews, a local deacon, enclosing his credentials, was received, and the parchments ordered to file.

The question arose, previously propounded in the N. O. Christian Advocate, whether an unordained preacher was licensed to celebrate the rite of matrimony. The Bishop, having the case submitted to him, gave the following decision:—

"It is wholly inadmissible for a licentiate in our church to perform the rite of matrimony, inasmuch as this is a right and function of one in orders, by express language and long established usage."

So let the fast young men look out.—We are pleased that this irregular and disorderly practice is thus met. There is much call for its correction in Alabama. Many officiating ministers have never had their papers recorded by the probate court, as the law demands. The highest propriety demands carefulness here.

A recommendation from the Quarterly Conference of Pascagoula Circuit was presented, that the credentials of a local deacon—J. H. Allen—be restored. On consideration of the case, it was refused.

The Missionary Anniversary on Saturday night was out of the usual way, and we hope the experiment will succeed. The Treasurer first announced his figures. Much has been said and prophesied about the Alabama Conference reaching her $30,000. Will she? Can she? The whole church has been looking on, and hoping for the introduction of this new era in Missionary collections. The Conference itself, by Saturday night, was wound up to a pretty high pitch. Blue kept his counsel. Having the pleasure of lodging with him, we were aware in advance of the surprise he had in store. A few districts had overgone their apportionment; a few fallen below; but the reading of the report was too rapid to cypher it up.—Have we got the $30,000? was the inquiry. A pause.—The treasurer, in a deliberate voice, read out the sum total, Thirty One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety Three Dollars! Cheers could not be restrained. Tow-lines were thrown out on each side of the gallant ship to those slow crafts—Georgia and South Carolina.

Those Arabic figures were as stirring as figures of speech. It was resolved *not to do less* the coming year.

The speakers for the occasion were the pick of the Church and country. It required that to sustain the feeling got up by the Treasurer, Hon. & Rev. H. W. Hilliard plead the cause of the most destitute of all people—those destitute of the Gospel. There is poetry in his motion as well as eloquence in his thought. He was followed by Bishop Pierce. Almost a scene took place. The Bishop, with the vast audience, had felt the charm which the retiring speaker had thrown over us; but there was a touching association working in him, unknown to others. He began:

"Mr. President: I labor under deep and peculiar emotion. When a youth, urged by want and ambition, I was seriously considering a profession that promised to lead me on to honor and gain. After painful struggles and convictions I yielded all to the higher call of duty from God, and became an humble Methodist preacher. The first time, with faltering step, I ever entered the pulpit was to conclude a service after a sermon by the brother who has just preceded me. Since then our paths have been widely divergent. He has won fame and position; stood on the high places of successful statesmanship and done the country service, at home and abroad. I have kept to the plain and unpretending lot of a Methodist preacher. Long years have lapsed; and I rejoice, Mr. President, and (turning to Mr. Hilliard) I congratulate you, sir, that our paths meet on this missionary platform."

The effect was profound. The depths were broken up. The occasion was sublime.

The collection was taken up quietly, and in order. With cards prepared, and hats, collectors waited on the congregation. No joking—no anecdotal stimulation. Duty was the word. Do your duty; consult not your pride or gallantry, or local prejudice—consult your conscience. Pray as you give.—Give seriously. Give as an act of worship. Sanctify the offering. Over seven hundred dollars was realized—at no moral cost.

An Education meeting was held in the chapel on Monday night. Dr. Rivers, Hon. H. W. Hilliard, and Dr. Summers, filled the programme. About $3,500 was realized to pay out the debt due on the college.

This building is newly finished, with grounds ample enough, at a cost of $35,000. The generosity and public spirit of the movement does honor to East Alabama. Dr. Lipscomb has about him a full and complete faculty. No man is above Dr. L. in the philosophy and practice of female education. He has the energetic co-operation of a board of trustees, who know how to appreciate him and his colleagues. Not yet a year has the institution been in operation, and they have 190 students. The building is not finished before there is a demand for more room. The Tuskegee Female College is without a precedent of equal success.

The religious exercises were not without a result. The number of *Societies*, which seem to be multiplying, crowded out sermons; but those that could be got in were good, and prayer was made for mourners in the congregation. Rev. Josiah Barker performed the affecting duty of preaching the funeral sermon for the deceased members of Conference on Tuesday night. It was a good time.

The Conference Stewards divided 66 per cent. to claimants.

The total increase of church membership during the year was, 3,794.

The reports, which have not yet come to hand, will more fully show the state of the church. We have never spent a more pleasant time at the sessions of this Conference, or contemplated with more satisfaction the results of the deliberations and labors of the one hundred and eighty ministers who compose it.—The amiable and elegant hospitality which it was our good fortune to enjoy at Judge Tate's, was of the kind reported by the brethren generally. By Wednesday midday, Tuskegee was scarce of preachers. The courteous Secretary furnished us with the following items:

Admitted on trial—John H. Gibbs, B. D. Gayle, Saml. C. Briggs, Ulyses L. Thompson, Abram Adams, Samuel M. Adams, Joseph B. Stone, J. D. Cameron, Rufus Nicholson, Joseph Linn, James B. R. Brandon, John W. Maybey, Robert J. Sampler, Matthew W. Regan, Isaac J. Tatum, John F. Dickinson, Anson West, Theophilus F. Maughum, Robert W. Rylander, Moses E. Butt, R. R. Roberts, James L. Sampey, James K. Towles, J. B. Powers, Warrington S. Wingfield, John C. Pitts. 26

Re-admitted—Malcom M. Graham, M. C. Turrentine, James H. Ewing.

Discontinued at their own request—R. A. Markham, L. J. Schoolar, J. M. Boland, J. K. Armstrong, F. Jeter.

Admitted into full connection—R. T. Woodward, W. C. Hearn, G. Hawkins, T. C. Wier, Francis T. J. Brandon, J. W. Hightower, W. M. Motley, John W. Rush, J. W. Jordan, W. A. M'Carty, T. S. Abernathy, jun., W. A. Sampey.

Elected to Elders' Orders—J. A. Peebles, F. M. Grace, G. W. Brown, S. H. Cox, W. C. Harris, M. S. Andrews, John N. Dupree, B. S. Williams, J. B. Cottrell.

Located—Harris Sterns, G. W. Tucker, M. Maus, N. M. Skipworth, R. Scales, W. A. Shegog, W. B. Adams.

Died—Thomas Burpo, J. M. Wells, R. W. Spence, James S. Belton.

Dropped—J. W. Lawler.

APPOINTMENTS:

MOBILE DISTRICT.—J. T. HEARD, P. E.
Franklin st., T. J. Koger.
State st., Col. Miss., A. McBride.
German Miss., To be supplied.
St. Francis., E. Baldwin.
Little Zion, Col. Miss., To be supplied.
Wesley Chapel, T. C. Weir.
West Ward, Geo. R. Talley.
Toulminville and Turnerville to be supplied.
Pascagoula, W. A. Montgomery.
Bluck Creek, Miss., B. G. Fleming.
St. Stephens, W. A. Sampey.
Manvilla Miss., Rbt Smiley.
Miltonville, Jno. H. Gibbs.
Enterprise, J. E. Newman, and Abram Adams.

DEMOPOLIS DISTRICT, J. A. HEARD, P. E.
Demopolis, T. P. Crymes.
Arcola Col. Miss., T. Y. Armstrong.
Spring Hill, Jas. H. Ewing.
Linden, Geo. F. Ellis.
Dayton, Mark S. Audrews.
" Col. Miss., J. C. Huckabee.
Union Town and Cotton Wood Col. Miss, W. P. Harrison.
Orrville, L. M. Wilson, M. E. Butt.
Butler, J. M. Campbell.
Bladen Springs, G. A. Shaefer, B. B. Ross, Sup.
Gaston, L. Mussengale.
McKlaley Col. Miss, R. Y. Rew.

MACON DISTRICT, T. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.
Macon., W. E. M. Linfield.
Warsaw and Boguechitto, W. C. Henra.
Scooba, D. M. Hudson.
Sumpterville, W. C. Turner.
Gainsville, To be supplied.
Livingston, J. B. Cottrell.
Dekalb, J. R. Thomas, one to be supplied.
Lauderdale, A. J. Coleman, and W. K. Towles.
Belmont, J. W. Shores, One to be supplied.
Forkland and Watson's Chapel, W. I. Powers; Jas. M. Patton, Sup.
Willow Pond Col. Miss., To be supplied.
Eutaw, R. M. Saunders.

TUSKALOOSA DISTRICT, J. J. HUTCHINSON, P. E.
Tuskaloosa, Saml Armstrong.
Tuskaloosa Cir., J. L. Snapey.
Scotsville Miss, J. T. N. Gregory.
Northport, Saml. Briggs.
New Lexington, Evan Nicholson.
Brush Creek, J. T. Curry.
New Prospect, Jas. A. Peebles.
Newbern and Oak Grove, W. M. Motley.
Greensboro, E. Wadsworth.
German Creek Col. Miss., To be supplied.
Greensboro Col. Miss, To be supplied.
Prairie Creek Col. Miss., J. W. McCann.
Marion P. P. Neely.
Joues Valley, Ed McMenas.
Cahahn River Miss, To be supplied.
C. C. Calloway Agent for Southern University.
Tuskaloosa Methodist Female High School, J. N. Bonnell.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT, GEO. SHAFFER, P. E.
Columbus, C. D. Oliver.
" Col. Miss., To be supplied.
Plymouth, Col. Miss., To be supplied.
Columbus Cir. W. Murrah.
Fayetteville, F. Walker.
Moscow, J. M. Gunn.
Caledonia, W. Vaughan.
Athens, Geo. W. Brown.
Mt. Zion, Sam N. Adams.
Pickensville and Carrollton, G. Hawkins.
Greene. J. D. Cameron.
Pickens, J. N. Glover, J. B. Stone.
Macon, Jno. W. Ellis.
Prairie Hill and Col. Miss, S. H. Cox.
Plum Creek " " E. Callaway.

BLOUNTSVILLE MISSION DIST., C. STRIDEN, P. E.
Blountsville, J. J. Pickett.
Jasper, J. Linn.
Murphrie's Valley, N. H. Self.
Hancock Miss., B. Nicholson.
Pikeville " U. L. Thompson.
Warrior " A. Watson.
Ashville, Sup.
Harpersville, L. B. McDonald.
Little River, Miss., W. D. Nicholson.
Lebanon, U. Williams.
Town Creek Miss., Sup.
Short Creek Miss., R. R. Roberts.

TALLACEGA DISTRICT, W. D. MATTHEWS, P. E.
Talladega, John S. Moore.
Coosa Miss., Geo. J. Mason.
Talladega and Alexandrin Col. Miss., E. Patton.
Wewokaville, Jno. B. Powers.
Marble Valley Miss., J. T. Abernathy.
Socapatoy, D. G. W. Ellis.
Tallapoosa, To be supplied.
Randolph, J. M. Towles.
Hillabee, To be supplied.
Arbacoocha Miss., To be supplied.
Jacksonville, M. M. Graham.
White Plains, R. S. Woodward.
Centre, R. J. Sompter, and one to be supplied.
Cedar Bluff, J. A. Neely.
Gadsden, M. C. Turentine.
Talladega F. Institute, F. M. Grace.

SUMMERFIELD DISTRICT, J. W. STARR, P. E.
Selma, W. Shapard.
Rumnerfield, J. W. Rush.
Ockmulga Col. Miss., G. Garrett.
Perryville, M. W. Regan.
Centreville, E. Philips.
Montevallo, B. S. Williams.
Wetumka, J. D. Fisher.
Autauga, W. B. Neale and Edward B. McClelland.
Prattville, Jos. Bancroft.
Chestnut Creek, J. Foust.
Cahaba, W. H. McDaniel.
Centenary Institute Female Department, A. H. Mitchell. Male Dep't, D. C. B. Connerly.
Hamburg, E. T. Nabors.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT, O. R. BLUE, P. E.
Montgomery, T. W. Dorman.
" Cold Charge, J. W. Brown.
Catoma Col'd Miss., J. T. Roper.
Montgomery Cir., J. A. Clement, I. J. Tatum.
Tuskegee, J. L. Cotton.
Tuskegee Cir., C. N. McLeod, J. W. Glenn.
Andrew Col'd Miss, J. N. Dupree.
Crawford, J. C. Stricklin, A. West.
Uchee Miss., C. L. Hays.
Auburn, J. M. Jenaings.
LaFayette, J. C. McDaniel.
Oak Bowery, J. W. Laney, L. F. Dowdell.
Tallassee, R. R. Dickinson.
Dadeville, F. H. Wardlaw.
E. J. Hamill, Agt. for Male College at Auburn.

LOWNDESBORO' DISTRICT, A. S. DICKINSON, P. E.
Lowndesboro', Hayneville and Bethel, D. Duncan.
" Col'd Miss., Jash. Hightower.
Big Swamp Col'd Miss., J. W. Brexton.
Argus, J. A. Spence.
Greeuville, Asa Skimer.
Troy, B. D. Gayle.
Genevn, J. W. Solomon.
Elba, Z. Dowling.
Wnlton Miss., J. Boad.
Pleasnit Hill, T. S. Abernathy, Jr.
" Col'd Miss., P. R. McCrary.
Union, S. J. Kelly.
Milton, W. M. Shockley.
Escambia, Jos. W. Hightower.

EUFAULA DISTRICT, F. G. FERGUSON, P. E.
Eufaula, W. A. McCarty.
Glennville, W. K. Norton, R. Rylander.
" Col'd Miss., To be supplied.
Villula " " J. Williamson.
Euon & Barbour, S. F. Pilley, J. F. R. Brandou.
Barbour Col'd Miss., To be supplied.
Chunnenuggee Col'd Miss., To be supplied.
Perote Col'd Miss., J. W. Mabry.
Clayton, L. Patterson.
Abbeville, J. F. Dickinson.
Otho Col'd Miss., To be supplied.
Woodville, L. P. Golsan.
Jackson, J. W. Jordan.
Greenwood, T. L. Densler.
Mariana, W. C. Harris.
Choctawhatchie, To be supplied.
St. Andrews Bay Miss., F. M. Crain.
Apalachicola, To be supplied.
Chunnenuggee F. College, W. H. Ellison.
Glenville High School, A. S. Andrews, Prin.

CAMDEN DISTRICT, D. CARMICHAEL, P. E.
Camden, W. S. Wingfield.
Cedar Creek, E. Henrn, T. Maughum.
Suggesville, Alex. M. Samford.
Gamestown Miss., To be supplied.
Grove Hill, W. H. Carter.
Lower Pench Tree, J. B. Rabb.
Mt. Pleasnut, H. Urquhart.
Fish River Miss., J. Lathum.
Pensacola, T. Moody.
Navy Yard, F. T. J. Brandon.
Black's Bend—D. T. Mellard.
Monroeville—W. P. Miller, Neil Gillis.
Josiah Barker, Agent for Tract Society.
E. V. Levert, Agent for Sunday Schools.
T. O. Summers, Editor of Books, Nashville.
J. Hamilton, Secretary of Tract Society.
John C. Pitts, Transferred to La. Conf.

Next Conference at Selma.

REPORTS OF THE MISS. CONFERENCE.

EDUCATION.

The committee on Education beg leave to report, That but two institutions have been represented to this body—both of which they believe to be not only in a condition to promise usefulness, but to be now doing good service in the cause of mental and moral improvement.

Centenary College, the joint patronage and oversight of which is held by the Mississippi and Louisiana Conferences is meeting the largest hope of its friends. The catalogue reports 117 students in the College, and 113 in the Preparatory School, for the year ending 1st of August, 1856. 120 young men have gone forth with the highest honors of the Institution; though it numbers no officer who has passed the meridian of life, is composed of scholars—men of litorary taste and culture, whose fortunes are identified with the success of the College, and who seem to have devoted themselves wholly to its prosperity and usefulness.

Up to the present period of the session the number of students exceeds that of any former year; and we are happy to state that the standard of scholarship is being elevated. During the present year the Board of Trustees authorized its Building Committee to contract for a centre building to be used as a chapel, recitation rooms, society halls, &c., at a cost of some $60,000.

This building is now in progress, and it is expected that it will be so far completed as to be ready for use at the next commencement. Liberal men with large hearts and large purses have bade us godspeed in our work, and more than $40,000 of the funds needed to complete the building have been secured. There is still a deficiency and we think we have a right to look to the ministry and frends of education and religion in our bounds to supply it. Our sons are educated there without cost; and as an efficient auxiliary to our work, the importance of education is confessed by us all.

We regard the erection of the centre building indispensable to the success of the College, and we think the more numerous and liberal the helpers to its completion, the more we shall increase its friends and patrons.

We think the time is come for us to provide the means of education at home and we are sure that no Southern College exceeds Centenary in healthfulness of location, industry of Faculty or prospect of patronage.

It is important too that its present endowment $30,000 should be increased to at least $100,000. There are friends enough among the friends of Methodism and education, not only to complete the magnificent edifice now in process of erection, but to give the College an ample endowment, and we think that if the members of this Conference would but allow the people to give, we should soon be placed beyond possible failure. Much has been done and is doing, but the institution is too young to stand alone. We can build up an institution there worthy of us, and we shall be recreant to an important trust unless our individual good wishes shall be seconded by personal efforts to build its walls and throng its recitation rooms.

The other institution represented here is Sharon Female College. While it has done much for female education—that education without which society has no softening and home no joyous influence—it has encountered difficulty and borne embarrassment. It has needed a President who would be known as a fixtern of the College and it has needed additional buildings for College purposes.

The agent appointed by this Conference a year ago, encouraged by promises and by partial success commenced the erection of a handsome and convenient College edifice. But this work drags to its completion, or waits for the offerings of liberal friends. We can and ought to put this institution in a position to accomplish the design of its establishment.

The Trustees have employed a President who is represented as well qualified for his position, and the school is doing well. The college is situated in a pleasant and healthful village—surrounded by an intelligent community. It deserves our fostering care, our patronage, our help, and it ought to have it.

Other female institutions are under the care of ministers and members of our church, and should be assisted by us. Among these we mention Port Gibson Female Academy, whose Principal, Rev. B. Jones, is a member of this Conference; the school of Mrs. Mary Wall, of Clinton, La., and the Mount Hermon School, near Clinton, Miss., under the care of Prof. T. G. Rice; and the Southern Female School, under the care of Prof. T. H. Capers, and Bascom Female Institute.

We regret that our information on the subject of education—as education is being promoted in the bounds of our Conference is so limited—but we are not less less conscious of its importance or less inclined to lend it a willing help than formerly. Indeed we feel that the increasing demand for education and our increasing influence, is adding to our responsibility in this great work, and that it is time that every man should do something to meet these obligations.

We submit the following resolutions for your approval:

That Sharon Female College enjoys our entire confidence, shall have our cordial assistance.

That Centenary College of Louisiana is now doing good service in the cause of education and religion, is entitled to the confidence and patronage of the public; that we will use our influence to increase the number of its students, and that we will appeal personally to our friends for aid in the erection of its buildings and the increase of its endowment fund.

W. H. WATKINS, *Chairman.*

BOOK COMMITTEE.

The Book Committee ask leave to report, That they have had before them the annual exhibit of the agents of the publishing house at Nashville. Your Committee are led to believe from the facts set forth in the exhibit of the agents, that the publishing house is in a healthy condition, although the concern has done, as yet, but little more, if anything, than pay expenses, after meeting drafts in favor of the Bishops, and losses sustained by "Quarterly Reviews" and Richmond Depository.

When we take into consideration the fact that this now extensive establishment has been in operation but two years, and consider the vast expenditure of money necessary to complete all the arrangements for successful operation, it is clearly evident that it has been managed with commendable skill and ability to place it upon its present commanding position among the publishing houses of like character throughout the country.

Your Committee incline to the belief, that the leading object of our publishing house should be, not to make money, but to furnish the people throughout our extensive and extending country with cheap publications; and we hope that our Book Committee will, as early as they deem it prudent and safe, lower the price of our books, such as will bear it, and especially of our standard publications. In the circulation of our publications we are forced into competition with colporteurs and booksellers of other and like institutions; and unless the price of our books can be brought down to prices corresponding with books of similar character issued from other institutions, we must be, in a great measure forced out of the market.

Your Committee are gratified to learn from the exhibit of the agents, that some of our periodicals are well sustained; some of them not only bettering the world, but yielding also a revenue to the church. It is, however, a matter of deep regret to find, by an exhibit of the affairs of others, that they fall far short in paying the expenses consequent upon their publication. This is a fact deeply to be deplored, and if our preachers generally would make proper exertions, such would not be the case.

In conclusion, your Committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we will use our utmost exertions to spread our books and sustain our periodicals, and especially the *New Orleans Christian Advocate*.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES WALTON, *Chairman.*

BIBLE CAUSE.

The Committee on the Bible Cause beg leave to report that the Bible is the revelation of God to man, and is the only and sufficient rule of our faith and practice. It needs no apology by us, nor commendation from us. Its authenticity is established, and its genuineness proved. It has become the infallible text-book of Christendom; ten thousand pulpits resound with its enunciated truths; ten thousand times ten thousand hearts rejoice in its glorious doctrines and blessed promises. The statesman adorns his speeches by its sublime poetry; the attorney impresses his pleadings by its awful truths, and enriches them by its eloquent paragraphs. It cheers and comforts the afflicted poor; while it humbles the self-sufficient rich. Blessed Book of God's Inspiration! what would we have been without it? How could we spare it now—so great and glorious a treasure has it ever been regarded by the church, that it has been her desire and aim to introduce it into every human habitation, and to pour its resplendent light upon every mind and heart; and hence she rejoiced in the great catholic idea of a regularly organized society, composed of almost all denominations, whose avowed object is to put a copy of the Holy Scriptures in the hands of every accountable being. Your Committee rejoice to state that our ministers and people within your bounds have co-operated heartily with the agents of the American Bible Society; much has been accomplished by this union of strength, and yet much remains to be done, in which each of us should rejoice to take a part. A considerable amount has been contributed in the course of the year by our people, and paid, in most instances, to the agents of the society; hence only a small amount has been reported and paid to us by the members of our Conference.

We submit the following resolutions:

1st. That we have undiminished confidence in the American Bible Society, to accomplish the objects of its organization.

2nd. That we will co-operate cheerfully and heartily with its regularly authorized agents whon among us.

3rd. That we will take a public collection for the Bible cause, during the coming year, in every circuit and station in our Conference.

J. L. FORSYTH, *Chairman.*

TEMPERANCE.

The Committee on Temperance, ask leave to report. The subject is one that merits more time and consideration than it has received at their hands.

Your Committee would not cast censure upon any individual member of this Conference, but they have reason to believe that the preachers generally have not attached to this subject the importance it deserves.

Dram drinking is a sin, too common among our people to be unknown and unnoticed; a few of our preachers only labor to enforce discipline upon this subject. Some of them have met it boldly, and without fear or favor have faithfully administered the law. We commend the example of such to all, and submit the following resolutions and ask their adoption by the Conference.

Resolved, That we regard the organization of Temperance Societies among the people as potent for good, and the Temperance Reform movement as one worthy of our hearty co-operation and support.

Resolved, That our preachers be earnestly requested to present everywhere, as opportunity may offer, the importance of this subject, and further, that they be urged to a strict enforcement of the Diciplinary Rule relative to the drinking of spiritual liquors.

H. T. LEWIS, *Chairman.*
H. M. YOUNGBLOOD.
W. FORD.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Your Committee on Sabbath Schools respectfully beg leave to submit the following report:

In viewing the various benevolent enterprises now in successful operation within the bounds of our growing Conference, we deem none of more importance to us as a Church and to the good of the world than the cause of Sabbath Schools. Within the limits of the field occupied by this Conference, there are hundreds of children committed to our care to "train up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord;" and your committee rejoices to know that in many portions of the field the Church is alive to her true interests. Sabbath after Sabbath the tender ones are assembled—wholesome lessons of truth are taught them, and their young hearts early imbued with the doctrines of our holy Christianity, which is able to save their souls.

Your Committee find from the statistics of the various circuits and stations represented in this Conference the following aggregate: 72 schools, 75 superintendents, 267 teachers, 2,471 scholars, 11,401 volumes in libraries, 392 visitors taken, and $905 collected for Sabbath School purposes. These figures, compared with the report of 1855, show a small decrease in the number of schools, superintendents, teachers, scholars, volumes and visitors taken. But an increase of $519.60 in the amount collected. We are gratified at the increase of money collected, which may be attributed, no doubt, in part, to the resolution passed at the last Conference requiring each preacher in charge of a circuit or station to preach in every prominent congregation upon the subject of Sabbath Schools, and take a collection for the same. But it is a melancholy exhibit to see a falling off of even one school, or scholar, or visitor, while the field is already white unto harvest and so inviting, and especially when it is remembered "how great a treasure is committed to the care" of this Conference in the hundreds of children within her bounds and the fearful responsibilities resting upon us as the "watchmen and stewards of the Lord" who "are to feed and provide for the Lord's family, to seek for Christ's sheep that are dispersed abroad, and for His children who are in the midst of this evil world." None, save the infinitely wise God, can estimate the amount of moral and religous good which can be accomplished through the agency of Sabbath Schools. Here is a power almost omnipotent in subduing the force of infidelity and popular errors, and the hastening of the universal reign of Prince Messiah. In a few years the major part of these children will be heads of families and filling important stations in the world, yea, more, it is to this source that the church must look for supplies to fill the ranks of her ministry as God shall call the "Fathers in Israel" from the walls of Zion to their rewards in heaven. But your committee deem it altogether unnecessary to urge the claims of the Sabbath School cause as it has so long and so eloquently spoken for itself; but we would earnestly exhort that all diligence be given to the promotion of this great Christian enterprize. Therefore your committee would offer the following resolutions:

1. That it be the duty of the preacher in charge of each Circuit or Station to preach upon the subject of Sabbath Schools, and wherever ten scholars can be collected, to organize a school, and give all diligence in fostering this important interest of the Church.

2. That we highly recommend the S. S. Visitor as a child's paper and will put forth renewed effort in its circulation.

W. B. HINES.
D. F. LEWIS.
J. A. B. JONES.

A Newspaper.

It was Bishop Horner's own opinion that there was no better moralist than the newspaper. He says:—"The follies, vices, and consequent miseries of multitudes, displayed in a newspaper, are so many beacons continually burning to turn others from the rock on which they have been shipwrecked. What more powerful dissuasive from suspicion, jealousy and anger, than the story of one friend murdered by another in a duel? What caution more likely to be effective against gambling and profligacy than the mournful relation of an execution, or the fate of a despairing suicide? What finer lecture on the necessity of economy than the auction of estates, houses and furniture? Only take a newspaper, and consider it well, pay for it, and it will instruct thee."

Happiness is a perfume that one cannot shed over another without a few drops falling on one's self.

Advice, says Coleridge, is like snow—the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon, and the deeper it sinks into the mind.

If we hunger for spiritual blessings, it proves that we have spiritual life, and Jesus will satisfy us; for he filleth the hungry with good things.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Macon District, Alabama Conf., First Quarter.

Eutaw, Jan. 17th and 18th.
Macon, " 24th and 25th.
Forkland and Willow Pond, Col'd Mis., at Forkland, Jan. 31st & Feb. 1st.
Belmont, at Wesley Chapel, Feb. 7th and 8th.
Lauderdale, at Asbury Chapel, Feb. 14th & 15th.
De Kalb & Daleville, Feb. 21st & 22nd.
Sumterville & Gainesville, at Sumterville, Feb. 28th & March 1st.
Livingston, March 7th & 8th.
Warsaw & Bogue Chitto, Col'd Miss., at Hebron, March 14th & 15th.
Scooba, " 21st & 22nd.

T. Y. RAMSEY, P. E.

First Round on Montgomery Dist., Ala. Conf.

Auburn, Jan. 10th & 11th.
Tuskegee Station, Jan. 17th & 18th.
Crawford Circuit, " 24th & 25th, at Crawford.
Uchee Mis., Jan. 24th & 25th, at Crawford.
Oak Bowery Cir., Jan. 31st and Feb. 1st, at Midway.
Lafayette Cir., Feb. 7th & 8th, at Emory Chapel.
Dadeville, Cir., Feb. 14th & 15th, at Sardis.
Talla poo Cir., Feb. 21st & 22nd, at Sardis.
Tuskegee Cir., Feb. 28th & March 1st, at Aabury.
Andrew Mis., Feb. 28th & March 1st, at Asbury.
Montgomery Cir., March 7th & 8th, at Mt. Meigs.
Montgomery Cir., March 14th & 15th.
Montgomery Col'd Ch'ge., March 14th and 15th.
Catona Mis., March 14th & 15th.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.

O. R. BLUE, P. E.

First Round Quarterly Meetings on Sharon District, Miss. Conf.

Vernon and Livingston, Jan. 17 and 18, at Vernon.
Carthage, Jan. 24 and 25, at Bethesda.
Attalla, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1st, at Koscusko.
Canton, Feb. 7 and 8, at Canton.
Camden, " 14 and 15 at Hebron.
Sharon, " 21 and 22, at Sharon.
Starkville, Feb. 28 and March 1st, at Starkville.
Oktibbeha, Miss., March 7 and 8, at Cedar Bluff.
Bankston, March 14 and 15, at Bankston.
Greenborough, Miss., March 21 and 22, at Lebanon.

H. H. MONTGOMERY, P. E.

Dec. 8, 1856.

First Round Q. M. for Yazoo Dist. Miss. Conf.

Yazoo City, Jan. 10 and 11, 1857.
Lexington & Richland, Jan. 17 and 18, 1857.
Ebenezer Circuit, Jan. 24 and 25, 1857.
Holmes " " 31 and Feb. 1, 1857.
North Warren, Cir., Feb. 7 and 8, 1857.
Black Hawk, Cir., Feb. 14 and 15, 1857.
Sidon & Greenwood, Cir., Feb. 21 and 22, 1856.
Middleton, Cir., Feb. 28 and March 1, 1857.
Carrollton, Cir., March 7 and 8, 1857.
Yazoo Cir., " 14 and 15, 1857.

L. PEARCE.

Bethesda, Dec. 12, 1856.

First Round of Q. M. on the Natchez Dist. Miss. Annual Conference.

Woodville, Dec. 27 and 28.
Wilkinson Cir., at Bethel Church, Jan. 3 and 4.
Percy Creek Cir., at Tunica Church, Jan. 10 and 11.
Pinckneyville & Barrow Church, at Pinckneyville, Jan. 17 and 18.
Clinton, Jan. 24 and 25.
East Feliciana, at Wesly Chapel, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1.
Buffalo, at Hope Well, Feb. 7 and 8.
Jackson, Feb. 14 and 15.
Washington, Feb. 21 and 22.
Natchez, Feb. 28 and March 1.
Kingston, March 7 and 8.

It is important that all the official members of each appointment should be in attendance.

L. CAMPBELL, P. E.

TRIUMPH OF LEANING.—Mind constitutes the anjesty of man—virtue his true nobility. The tide of improvement which is now flowing through the land like another Niagara, destined to roll on down to the latest posterity. And it will bear then on its bosom, our virtue or vices, our glory or our shame, or whatever else we may transmit as an inheritance. It then, in a great measure, depends upon the present, whether the moth of immortality, ignorance, and luxury, shall support her against the whirlwind of war, ambition, corruption, and the remorsal tooth of time. Give your children fortune without education, and at least one half the number will go down to the tomb of oblivion, perhaps in ruin. Give them education, and they will be a fortune to themselves and country. It is an inheritance worth more than gold, for it buys true honor; they can never spend or loose it, and through life it proves a friend, in death a consolation.

LOCAL NEWS.

LADIES' FAIRS.—Two of those fairs have been held this week. One at Algiers, for the purpose of erecting a Methodist Church. The other at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the benefit of St. Paul's Church, (Episcopal). Both are said to have done a good business.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The difficult and hazardous task of elevating the spire of the new church on Lafayette Square, was performed on Tuesday morning, without hindrance or accident. It weighed twenty-three tons, and was hoisted by machinery constructed purely on mathematical principles, to an altitude one hundred and twenty feet above that of its construction. As it now stands, it is considerably the tallest spire in the city. It will be very beautiful when it and the tower upon which it rests are completed. The other works of the church are steadily in progress; and ere long the edifice will be "a thing of beauty," if not "a joy forever."

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The annual examination of the High Schools of the First District was held this week. Nothing affords a more refined enjoyment than that of the pupils of the public schools, in displaying the buds and blossoms that the annular round has developed in their intellects.

The proficiency of the various classes in the higher branches of school study, and an intellectual attainment generally, is said to have been well worth the beholding.

THE CELEBRATION TUESDAY.—This day was duly honored as the anniversary of the battle of Lake Borgne. National salutes were fired on the Place de Armes at morning, noon and night. In the afternoon, the different companies composing the Louisiana Legion, under Brig. Gen. Palfrey, turned out, paraded the streets, and had a review on the Place d'Armes. After that, the Legion paid funeral honors to the remains of Col. Thomas F. Hunt, late Assistant Quartermaster General of the U. S. Army—escorting them with sad music and solemn tread, to their last earthly resting place.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The University of Virginia.

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch gives the following interesting notice of this Southern seat of learning: "The University of Virginia was never in as flourishing a condition as at present. The number of students at this early period of the session is larger than at the close of last session, which was larger than at any previous period in the history of the University. There are now six hundred and two students, from the following States: New York, 2. Pennsylvania, 1. Ohio, Delaware, Maryland, 10. District of Columbia, 10; North Carolina, 6; South Carolina, 43; Georgia, 31; Florida, 7; Alabama, 46; Mississippi, 34; Louisiana, 39; Texas, 7; California, 2; Arkansas, 1; Missouri, 8; Kentucky, 11; Tennessee, 9; making in all from other States 272; from Virginia, 330; total, 602. The whole number of students on the 13th of November was 516. Increase for the remainder of the session, 42, making the whole number during the session, 558. With the same rate of increase this session as last, for the remainder of the session, the total number during the present session will reach 650. It appears that students now enter at a more advanced age than formerly, and than is usual at this generally fast age, when young men are dissatisfied if their education is not finished at seventeen. The ages of the students at their birth days preceding matriculation were as follows: 21 at the age of 16, 72 at the age of 17, 107 at the age of 18, 118 at the age of 19, 118 at the age of 20, 75 at the age of 21, 49 at the age of 22, 22 at the age of 23, 4 at the age of 24, 10 at the age of 25, 5 at the age of 26 This would make the average age of tudents about 20. About 200 students board and lodge within the precincts of the University, leaving 400, or nearly two-thirds of the whole number, to find accomodations at the boarding houses in the vicinity."

VICKSBUAG AND JACKSON RAILROAD.—There is a rumor in our city, says the Vicksburg Whig, that W. C. Smedes, Esq., President of the Southern Railroad, has succeeded in purchasing the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad. We hope it may be true, as it will certainly insure the speedy completion of the Southern Railroad to the Alabama line. Mr. Smedes will be at home in a few days, and we shall then learn whether it is so, and probably be furnished by him with a statement of the transaction.

TWO MEN KILLED IN VICKSBUAG.—The Vicksburg Times, of the 17th inst.,—About 6 o'clock on Monday night, the coroner was called upon to hold an inquest on the bodies of two persons, being identified by the bystanders as Michael Carroll and Thomas Kain, who were found dead in the boarding house of Mrs. Foley, on Mulbery street. From the best authenticated reports that we have at hand, it appears that several boarders, who were all Irish, were playing a game familiarly known as "five-and-forty," for a watch, when some misunderstanding occurred relative to the game, and a general fisticuff ensued, and in the melee, one of the parties, to whom report has fixed the name of James Riardon, drew a knife and struck the fatal blows successively, that sent two of his fellow beings into eternity, without a moments' warning, and then rushed to the door and made good his escape.

ENTERPRIZING.—The Common Council of Galena have voted to subscribe for $100,000 of the stock of the Mineral Point Railway, and have also appropriated $50,000 to construct a lock in the Galena.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, 15th inst., this subject was brought up for action.

Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, asked consent to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House of Representatives regards all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a revival of the African slave trade, as shocking to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portion of mankind, and that any action on the part of Congress conniving at or legalizing that horrid and inhuman traffic would justly subject the Government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and Christian people throughout the world.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, objected to the resolution.

Mr. Etheridge moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, would inquire of the gentleman from Tennessee whether if there should be a suspension of the rules, and the resolution should be received, he would move the previous question so as to cut off debate.

Mr. Etheridge presumed that there was no gentleman here who did not understand this resolution, and that, as he did not intend to debate it himself, he would move the previous question.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, said that, if the rules should be suspended, and an opportunity should be afforded to him, he would offer the following, as a substitute to the resolution submitted by the gentleman from Tennessee:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to repeal the laws prohibiting the slave trade.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, called for the yeas and nays on the motion to suspending the rules.

While the Clerk was calling the roll, the following gentlemen, as their names were called, gave their reasons for voting as they did, as follows:

Mr. Puryear, of North Carolina, stated that he was as much opposed to the re-opening of the African slave trade as any member of the House; but, as he believed that the resolution was out of place and ill-timed, he should vote against it.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, said he should vote for a suspension of the rules for the purpose of allowing the gentleman from South Carolina an opportunity of offering his substitute.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, thought that the revival of the African slave trade was inexpedient, but was of the opinion that the resolution deserved the consideration of the House.

Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, was decidedly opposed to the revival of the trade, but, as he did not believe any good could grow out of the resolution, he should vote against a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, was also opposed to the re-opening of the slave trade, and would vote against a bill proposing to repeal the laws prohibiting it; but he was also against abstractions.—The message of the Governor of South Carolina was not before the House, and he should record his vote in the negative.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, was as much opposed to the revival of the slave trade as any man on the floor of the House; but, believing that he fully understood the object of the gentleman who proposed the resolution, and that he could understand all the inducements which had led him to present it at this time, he should vote no.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, then stated that he should object to any further explanations.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, remarked that whilst he was not in favor of re-opening the slave trade, and whilst he did not believe that any gentleman on his side of the House were in favor of reviving it, he regarded the resolution of the gentleman from Tennessee as ill timed, out of place.

Mr. Greenwood, of Arkansas, stated that, so far as he was advised, there was not a gentleman upon the Democratic side of the House who was in favor of re-opening the slave trade, but he should vote against the suspension of the rules.

Messrs. Kitt of South Carolina, Garnett of Virginia, and Kelly of New York, stated that, had they been within the bar of the House when their names were called, they would have voted against a suspension of the rules.

The vote on the motion to suspend the rules was then announced to be—yeas 140, nays 50.

So the motion to suspend the rules was agreed to.

Mr. Etheridge then submitted his resolution, and demanded the previous question on its adoption.

Mr. Orr hoped the gentleman would allow him an opportunity to offer the substitute which had been read to the House. He thought that if the gentleman would consent to its introduction, the vote would be a unanimous one.

Mr. Etheridge, in reply, stated that if it were not possible for the gentleman from South Carolina to get his resolution before the House in the same way that he had obtained the consideration of his own, he would most cheerfully comply with the request of the gentleman; but, as it is within the power of the gentleman to present his resolution at another time, he would decline to withdraw the demand for the previous question.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee, wished to inquire of his colleague if he desired to have the expression on the part of the House against the re-opening of the African slave trade; or if he desired to leave it in such a way as to make it offensive to his own section of country.

The Speaker ruled all debate out of order.

The previous question was then seconded—ayes 113, noes 77; and the main question ordered to be put—yeas 125, nays 84.

Mr. McQueen, of South Carolina, moved to lay the resolution on the table; which motion was disagreed to—yeas 71, nays 137.

The question was then stated to be on the adoption of the resolution; when the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, asked to be excused from voting on the resolution, and desired to state his reasons for making the request; but objection was made.

Mr. M stated that a vote for or against would place him in a false position. There were parts and bearings of the resolution to which he had objection, while he was in favor of the general objects of the resolution.

The question was the taken, and Mr. Millson was excused from voting.

The roll was called by the Clerk, and upon this question, as upon the motion to suspend the rules, explanations were made by various members as their names were called.

Mr. Eustis, of Louisiana, stated that he should vote against the resolution, not because he was in favor of reviving the slave trade, for he believed that there was but one opinion on that subject, but because he looked upon the resolution as uncalled for, unwarranted, and full of sound, signifying nothing.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, amid loud cries of "order!" said that there was not cheese enough upon the "figure four," beautifully gilded as the bait on the trap was, to catch him; so he should vote "no."

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, in voting for the resolution, explained that he voted for all that part of it which denounced the re-opening of the slave trade, but not that part which announced the opinions of other men.

Mr. McMullin, of Virginia, asked to be excused from voting upon this nonsensical question; which request was acquiesced in by the House.

Messrs. Oliver of Missouri, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, and Wright of Tennessee, severally explained, that in voting against the resolution, they were opposed to the revival of the slave trade.

Mr. Sneed, of Tennessee, stated that on this stump speech he should vote no.

Mr. Gadwalder, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to explain his vote, but objection was made.

The vote was then announced to be—yeas 152; nays—57.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, asked consent to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, unwise and contrary to the settled policy of the United States, to repeal the laws prohibiting the African slave trade.

Mr. Barclay, of Pennsylvania, objected.

Mr. Orr moved a suspension of the rules, which motion was agreed to—yeas 181, nays 12.

Mr. Orr then submitted the resolution, and upon its adoption demanded the previous question.

Mr. Quitman of Mississippi, hoped the gentlemen from South Carolina would withdraw the demand for the previous question so that he might be able to move to amend it. He was understood to say that he was in favor of the resolution, excepting the words "contrary to the settled policy of the Government." He did not wish to express an opinion as to its settled policy.

Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, then offered, as a substitute, the following resolution, which was read; but not agreed to:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives expressing what they believe to be the opinion both of the North and South are opposed to the re-opening of the African slave trade.

Mr. Orr thought that the resolution was in the best shape in which it could be placed, and he therefore declined to withdraw the demand by the previous question.

The previous question was then sustained—yeas, 90; nays 73; and under the operation thereof the question was taken on the resolution, and it was agreed to—yeas, 183, nays, 8.

Later from Texas.

By the steamship Chas. Morgan, which arrived on Saturday, we have papers from Galveston to the 18th and our files from interior Texas. The news of the 16th says:

We cannot learn definitely what amount of sugar will be made in Texas this year, but it will not, probably, exceed one thousand hogsheads, and will more likely fall short of that amount. Nearly all our planters are compelled to save what little they have for planting cane, in order to make a crop another year.

The Cherokee Sentinel states that Dr. Langley, who resided eight miles north of Larissa, shot himself with a load of buck shot, on the 21st ult. No cause is known for this act of self-destruction.—He was a man of wealth and sustained a good reputation.

We learn from the Lavaca Herald that the agents of the San Antonio Railroad have succeded in their negotiations, and that there is now no doubt but the road will be built.

A correspondent of the Dallas Herald, writing from Weatherford, Parker county, under the date of the 9th inst., states that snow was falling at that time, and that the weather was very cold.

The San Antonio Texan, of the 11th, publishes a letter dated Fort McHavett, Texas, Nov. 30, from which we extract the following:

Captain Brudfute of the 2d Cavalry, with a portion of his Company, whilst scouting up the main branch of the Concho, on the 26th inst., came in contact with ten Comanche warriors and one squaw, on their way down towards the settlements; and after a fight of about three hours, succeeded in killing off the whole party of Indians except the squaw whom they brought into Fort McKavett unhurt.

The whole of their animals, two good rifles, several bows and arrows, shields, and other Indian fixings, fell into the hands of their captors.

Captain Bradfute had one of his men shot through both legs with a rifle ball, and one of his horses wounded with an arrow. The clothing and hats of the captain and his party were pretty severely cut up with arrows.

This has been a gallant affair while it lasted, as the cavalry had to fight the Indians their own fashion—sometimes dismounted and fighting through the chapparral, and again mounting and charging over the prairie, crossing and re-crossing the river, sometimes on foot and again on horseback

From some information Capt. Bradfute gleaned from the squaw, his prisoner, (who speaks Spanish,) he is led to believe that a larger party of Comanches are encamped high up on the Concho, and like a brave warrior, he is again in the saddle and has put out this morning for the Concho, having been re-inforced here by Lieut. Halabird and ten men of the first infantry, mounted on mules.

The Indianola Bulletin of the 16th, says:

Cotton seems to be coming in pretty freely. The levee around the head of the wharf continues blockaded with cotton, although it is generally shipped as fast as it arrives.

The cotton crops appear to have been abundant from the great quantities that are arriving. Produce and pelteries of all kinds arrive freely, and the times seem to be improving in the way of business. The merchants generally appear to be busy and contented.

Later from Havana.

We have files of Havana papers to the 18th inst., inclusive by the Cahawba, but we find in them exceedingly little of interest.

The *Prensa*, of the 17th inst., has a very long article on the position of Walker in Nicaragua, which it infers to be in the last degree critical, from the late news thence, that is found in New Orleans papers. Mr. Pierre Soule, it says, has abandoned the country, in consequence of the difficulties he had witnessed between Walker and certain of his most ardent partisans—alluding, we presume, to the redoubtable Goicouria. The position taken by President Pierce, from his proclamation exhorting the enforcement of the Neutrality laws, down to his remarks in his message on the opening the present session of Congress are reviewed, and it is gravely asked whether it is not unwise to recognize any Government till the complete triumph of one of the contending parties is decided. And after much more in similar style, thanks are offered to Divine Providence for its protection of Cuba, in the overthrow of Walker in Nicaragua; and the Hispano-American Republics are encouraged to strengthen themselves by all means, and postpone the settlement of any existing difficulties among themselves, until they have made a *prestige* for themselves, which will forever hereafter protect them against such movements.

An official account of the destruction of the Dutch ship Banca, by fire, is given in the Havana papers. She left Macao on the 12th of July, with 350 Chinese laborers for Cuba. Everything on board had been officially ascertained on her leaving, to be in the most satisfactory possible condition. On the 18th, she returned to port, under the pretext of her having sustained damages, which however, did not appear to be the fact; but notwithstanding very bad weather was prevailing, a new examination of her was proceeded with.

On the night of the 3d of August, an alarm of fire was heard, and she was seen burning. The Portuguese brig-of war Mondego, and the steamer Queen, and other vessels, immediately proceeded to give all posible aid, and managed to save 150 of the emigrants on board, while about 60 more are believed to have saved themselves in boats and by swimming, their number being uncertain on account of their having scattered themselves on landing. Neither the captain nor the mate of the vessel had since been seen, and it is feared they had either been drowned or burned.

No exact origin of the catastrophe had been discovered, but it appears that there was a bad feeling existing between the captain and the Chinese, (the interpreter not being on board) and that the former fired on the Chinese, who desperately defended themselves with such arms as they could find, and then set fire to the ship as a means of defense.

The sugar market during the week ended on the 13th inst., had presented but little animation, owing, it is said, principally to the exorbitant pretensions of holders, especially for the qualities most in demand. The news received from Europe was expected to contribute to a further decrease in the demand.—Boxes of new sugar, sixteen arrobas each net, had been sold, to arrive, at $24; for Spain, first quality white had been sold at sixteen reals per arroba; second quality at fourteen reals, and inferior at eleven reals. Much lower figures are given for old sugar.

The new crop was coming in but slowly. The stock on hand is given at 53,000 boxes. Prices were steady at last advices.

The arrivals of flower had been considerable. It is quoted at from $15 50 to $16 50 per barrel, on time.

PROJECTED TELEGRAPH LINE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.—It is said that parties have been for some time in correspondence with the Cuban and Spanish authorities for the privilege of laying a telegraph line between Cuba and the United States and selling there for old brass to obtain smaller guns with the proceeds; they were said to be worth seven hundred dollars each. The Central Americans took these pieces, mounted them, and fired them, using six pound balls, against Walker's steamboat, which consequently is compelled to keep a mile and a half from the shore.

The State of Alabama has 4,435,614 acres of improved land, 26,026,466 of unimproved lands within her limits. Notwithstanding the great emigration from her to Arkansas, Texas, &c., her population is constantly increasing. She has millions of acres of good lands, yet uncultivated. Her river swamps are yet uncleared and undrained.—*Balt. Sun*

NICARAGUA.

The Steamship Tennessee, from San Juan to New York, has brought intelligence of Walker's movement in Nicaragua, of a very different character to that brought to this city about the same date by the Texas. Subjoined is a statement of Dr. Derickson, a surgeon in Walker's army:

I was a volunteer surgeon in Walker's army, for five weeks previous to leaving for home. The first battle fought after I was in the army, was between four hundred of Walker's troops, under Gen. Hornsby, and seven hundred Costa Ricans, on the transit route, between Virgin Bay and San Juan del Lux. It ended in the partial retreat of the Costa Ricans; they were driven from the first barricade but succeed in holding the second.—Walker's loss was two killed and seven or eight wounded; that of the enemy must have been much greater. Hornsby then retreated to Virgin Bay, leaving his force there, he proceeded with haste to Granada, by the steambont Virgin, for reinforcements. Walker himself came down with two hundred riflemen, who constituted the most efficient part of his army. With these he marched out and met the Costa Ricans, and after a short and spirited battle succeeded in driving them from the second baricade. The Costa Ricans retreated, one-half of them to Costa Rica, the others to Rivas, where they fortified themselves.

Walker marched to San Juan, and the next day after the battle from thence to Virgin Bay, during the succeeding night he left for Granada, with his riflemen, leaving a battalion of infantry, under Col. Jaquess, to hold Virgin Bay and protect the transit route. A few hours after arriving at Virgin Bay, Walker marched from Granada to Massaya with seven hundred men, where he attacked two thousand Guatemalans and Costa Ricans, and succeeded, after two days fighting, in taking all the towns except the main plaza. He made several unsuccessful attempts to take that, but finding himself unable to, he retreated to Granada, having lost about twenty killed and forty wounded. This was, I think, on the 20th of November. Soon after his arrival he gave orders, I know not from what cause, to burn the town of Granada. Two-thirds of the town was destroyed next day. On the second day, or the 22d, the rest of the town was destroyed, except the main plaza and a church situated on the road to the Lake of Nicaragua. On the third day he embarked his sick and wounded men, amounting to about two hundred and fifty; also the women and children, and sent them to Ometepe Island, which is situated a short distance from Virgin Bay. On the fourth day, (Nov. 24) the remainder of the army, which consisted of healthy men, and numbered about three hundred and fifty, with about one hundred citizens, were attacked and surrounded by about two thousand five hundred of the combined Central Americans, consisting of Costa Ricans, Guatemalans, San Salvadorians, and some twenty Americans who deserted from General Walker.

They are under the command of Brig. General Henningsen, the commander of artillery. Nothing has been heard from them since they were surrounded; they were cut off from Walker and his remaining forces. Seven cannons, being all Walker's artillery except one howitzer, is with them, and at least half of his ammunition, none of which does he at present appear to be able to save. A straight road leads from Granada to Nicaragua, from which it is not far distant, and a wharf and old fort were situated on the shore of the lake at the end of said road. At the time the Central Americans attacked Granada, Walker was in a steamboat on the lake, and twenty-nine men, called policemen, were on the wharf, having been left to guard some things placed there for shipment.

The Central Americans attacked Granada by advancing between the lake and said city, thereby cutting off the retreat of the beseiged, and preventing Walker from succoring or communicating with them from the lake. The twenty-nine policemen on the wharf were thus, of course, cut off, and suffered the first attack. Five hundred men advanced upon them and were driven back time after time with terrible loss. I was on the steamboat with Walker at the time, and could see it all, though we could not communicate with or aid them. For two days did these twenty-nine men hold their own against such desperate odds, and would not have yielded them if there had not been a traitor among them. On the second day, one, a Cuban, I think, deserted and went over to the enemy, informing them of the number and condition of the twenty-eight, and showing how that an energetic and continued assault would at once take the place. The plan proved but too successful; the bold fellows were taken and every one of them massacred, except five, who threw themselves into the lake and attempted to swim to General Walker's boat, four of them were shot or drowned, one only succeeded in reaching the steamboat. The Central Americans destroyed not only the fort but the wharf, the bungos, and everything that would facilitate the embarkation of troops, or disembarkation, or the lauding of boats and vessels. There were two brass cannons—the one an eighteen pounder, and the other a nine pounder. Both being unfit for service, had been carried down to the wharf for the purpose of shipping to the United States and selling there for old brass to obtain smaller guns with the proceeds; they were said to be worth seven hundred dollars each. The Central Americans took these pieces, mounted them, and fired them, using six pound balls, against Walker's steamboat, which consequently is compelled to keep a mile and a half from the shore.

We are unable, from want of space, to give Dr. Dickerson's statement in full. He concludes with a detail of the circumstances relating to the fight of 24th Nov., in which he represents Walker's troops in a most critical position.

COMMERCIAL,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 24, 1856.

COTTON....We stated in our last review that the market closed at an advance of ⅛. There was no material change on Saturday, when buyers again came forward with a fair degree of spirit and took 7500 bales at the previous improvement. On Monday the demand continued fair and prices were fully maintained, the sales comprising 9000 bales, but yesterday there was less competition, and although the business was to a fair extent, the sales amounting to 9000 bales, yet prices ruled in favor of buyers, at least for the lower grades, without however resulting in any quotable decline. Thus the sales of the three days sum up 25,500 bales.

The receipts since the 19th inst. comprise 42,640 bales, against 36,490 during the corresponding period last year, and the exports 22,884 (16,252 to foreign ports and 6432 coastwise,) embracing 5082 to Liverpool, 1647 to Glasgow, 2444 to Havre, 250 to Bordeaux, 4901 to Barcelona, 1522 to Bremen, 3441 to Boston, 1450 to New York and 600 to Philadelphia, leaving on hand a stock of 340,556 bales against 320,503 same time last year. The receipts proper since 1st Sept. to date (exclusive of those from Mobile, Florida and Texas by sea,) amount to 755,018 bales against 746,551 same time last year—showing an increase of 8361 bales. The decrease at all the ports up to the latest dates reported, is 1902 bales, 11,016,271 against 1,918,173.) Referring to our remarks above, we repeat our quotations, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Assimilating to that of Liverpool.

Inferior	9¾@ 9¾	Middling	11¾@12¼
Ordinary	10 @10¾	Good Middling	12¼@12¾
Good Ordinary	11 @11¾	Middling Fair	12¾@13¼
Low Middling	11¾@11¾	Fair	13 @

TOBACCO....The market has exhibited less activity during the past three days, the sales having been confined to 200 hhds, including 10 hhds on Saturday at 15c and 20 at 11¾; 1 at 14, 10 at 11 and 10 at 10¾ and 76 in two or three lots on private terms; 123 hhds on Monday at —, and 31 hhds yesterday at —. Factors are stated to have realized full prices, and we repeat our previous quotations, as follows: Factory Logs —@8¼c; Planters' 9@10; Inferior to Common Leaf, 10¾@10¾; Fair 11¾@12; Fine 12¾@13; Choice and Selections 14@15; Rich, heavy Clarksville, etc., 16@16c. Received since the 19th inst. 1879 hhds. Exported 2 to Bremen and 194 to New York.

SUGAR.....The demand has continued moderate during the past three days, and prices have barely been maintained, excepting for the better qualities, which have continued firm. The sales comprise 900 hhds, within the range of the following quotations: Inferior 7¼@8¼c; Common 8¾@9¾; Fair 9¾@10¾c; Prime 10¾@10¾c, and Choice 10¾@11c. Clarified has commanded 11@11¾c. Received since the 19th inst. 1640 hhds and 8 bbls, also 326 sacks. Exported 45 hhds and 17 bbls.

MOLASSES....The receipts have continued on a moderate scale and meeting a brisk and general demand, prices have further advanced 3c per gallon, the sales comprising 600 bbls on Saturday, mostly at 62@62½c for Prime; 1000 on Monday, opening at 63@63¼, but closing at 64@64½; and 900 yesterday at 64 for Prime and 64½ for Choice, making an aggregate for the three days of 2500 bbls. We also notice sales of ten crops on plantation at 60c, and one of 26,000 gallons at the extreme rate of 62½c. Half bbls have been in fair request at 64@65¼c. Received since the 19th inst. 3172 bbls and 1417 half bbls. Exported 1117 bbls and 90 half bbls, including 367 bbls to New York, 202 bbls and 50 half bbls to Philadelphia and 524 bbls and 40 half bbls to Charleston.

COFFEE.....The demand has continued fair, the sales of Rio comprising 90 bags (Skinnings) on Saturday at 8¾c, 1118 at 9¾, 50 at 10, 50 at 10¼, and 100 at 10¾; 3914 bags on Monday, embracing 155 at 9c, 100 at 9¼, 295 at 9¾, 100 at 10, 134 at 10¼ and 2725 at 10¾; and 200 yesterday at 9¾c, 100 at 10 and 285 at 10¾; making a total for the three days of 5894 bags.—We also noticed yesterday some sales of Laguayra at 11¾c.—The imports comprise 5800 bags per Lancaster and 800 per Mallory and Marian.

FLOUR....We noticed in our last review of the market closed at $ 40 for Superfine Ohio and $ 70 for St. Louis, showing an advance of 7½@12½c, since which prices have continued to exhibit an upward tendency, which being stimulated by the accounts received yesterday of navigation being suspended by ice, both at St. Louis and Cincinnati, the market closed at a further improvement of 25@30c. The sales comprise 2000 bbls on Saturday, including 800 Indiana at —, 1000 Ohio (1500 and 500) at $ 46, 453 Ohio (300 and 153) at $ 50; and 5000 St. Louis (2800 and 200) at $ 75; 3000 bbls on Monday, including 200 Fine at $ 80; 470 Superfine Indiana at $ 40; 252 (100 and 452) at $ 50; 778 St. Louis (100, 150, 128 and 400) at $ 75; 200 at $ 87½; 387 Country Extra (100 and 287) at $ 60; and some Choice Extra Flours, at $ 00—also, 100 sacks (98 lbs) at $ 50 and 11,000 bbls yesterday, including 2128 Ohio and Indiana (1028, 600 in two lots and 500) at $ 50; 1460 at $ 55; 751 (60, 150, 150 and 391) at $ 75; 800 St. Louis (150 and 200) at $ 87½; 4075 (200, 1500, 125, 350, 765, 400, 150 and 870 St. Louis and 200 and 173 Tennessee) at $ 00; 134 at $ 12½; 600 (300 and 300) at $ 25; 165 at $ 37½; and 500 (300 and 200 on private terms—making an aggregate for the three days of 26,000 bbls. We also notice some sales of 90 lb sacks at $ 4 75@5 50. Received since the 19th inst. 32,584 bbls. Exported 15,378, including 3130 to Barcelona, 2560 to Rio de Janeiro, 2732 to Boston, 4047 to New York, 170 to Apalachicola and 550 to Galveston.

WHEAT.....The export demand has continued fair, and the receipts being moderate, prices are materially improved, the sales comprising 771 sacks Prime Red on Saturday, at $ 40; 6212 sacks on Monday, embracing 1500 Ordinary at $ 20, 800 Red at $ 40, 212 Prime Red at $ 45, and 4000 Red and White at the advanced rates of $ 50 for the former and $ 60 for the latter; and 11,000 yesterday, including 410 Ordinary Red (210 and 200) at $ 40; 300 at $ 45; 3000 and 368 Red at $ 50; 300 White at $ 55; 2000 Red and 1000 White at $ 60 and $ 60, and 1970 sacks at $ 50 for Red and $ 60 for White—making an aggregate for the three days of 18,000 sacks. These figures show an improvement of 3@5c on last Friday's currency. Received since the 19th inst., 21,522 sacks. Exported, 30,853, embracing 10,981 to Liverpool, 1300 to Bordeaux, 6038 to Barcelona and 12,445 to New York.

CORN.....The supplies having continued moderate during the past three days, the sales have been confined to 14,750 sacks, embracing 1750 sacks in four or five lots, on Saturday, at 36@36c; 9000 sacks, on Monday, including 5000 Mixed and White (1000, 2500, 652 and 261) at 38c; 1180 mostly White (300, 200 and 700) at 39; 2500 at 40 and 50; and 1720 (900, 200, 100 and 1000 in three lots) at 40; and 4000 yesterday, including 900 Ordinary, in store, at 38c; and 3150 (500 White, 1823 Mixed and Yellow, and 826) at 40. Received since the 19th inst., 16,473 sacks. Exported, 6368 including 580 to Liverpool, 210 to Apalachicola and 225 to Galveston.

OATS, BRAN AND HAY.....We noticed in our last review sales of Oats at the advanced rate of 72c, since which holders have established a further improvement to 75c, the sales comprising 200 sacks St. Louis on Saturday at 75c; 1000, in three lots, on Monday, at the same; and 1400, in four lots, yesterday, also at 75c. At the close, holders were contending for 80c, at which a considerable portion of the recent receipts is held. In Bran we notice sales of 1000 sacks, in four lots, on Monday, at 1 15, and 1500 in three lots, at 1 20; and 400 yesterday, also at 1 20. The sales of Hay include 500 bales Western on Monday at 30 60, and yesterday a lot of New York at 27 00, and some Eastern, particulars not transpired. The receipts of Oats since the 19th instant, comprise 3726 sks. Exported 222.

BEEF.....There have been some further receipts, but we have heard of few sales of any moment, the principal transactions being 100 bbls new Prime, on Saturday at 9 00, and some Prime Mess at 14 00. Holders ask 9 00@10 00 for Prime, 12 50 for M. O., and 15 00@15 50 per bbl and 8 00 per half bbl for Mess, according to brand and quality. Prime Mess has sold at 14 00. Received this week 505 bbls Prime, 397 bbls and 27 half bbls. Exported 206 bbls to New York.

PORK.....We noticed in our last review sales of Mess at 17 00@17 25, the former being the ruling rate, since which price has further advanced 1 00 per bbl. The sales include 200 bbls new Mess on Saturday at 17 25; 138 in two lots on Monday at 17 25, and 314 at 17 50; and 245 bbls Mess, yesterday, (185 and 110) at 18 00, and 50 at 16 00 for Prime and 19 00 for Mess. The retail rate has advanced yesterday to 18 00, and the market closed buoyant at the improvement. Received since the 19th inst., 3295 bbls. Exported 1010, including 713 to Boston and 286 to New York.

DRY SALTED MEATS....We have heard of no further sales since the 20,000 pounds in packages and bulk, reported last week, at 7¾c hog round. The receipts include 12 casks and 86 boxes, the latter for shipment.

BACON.....The sales since our last review include 28 casks Clear Sides on Monday at 8¾ cents; and 75 casks Inferior Rib Sides yesterday at 7¾ cents; 10 Prime at 8¾; 25 at 8¾; 30 Clear (50 and 30, in two lots) at 9¼; and 16, in two lots, at 9¾c, showing an advance of ¼@¾c. At retail dealers realize 7c for Shoulders, 8¾ for Rib Sides and 9¼ for Clear. Received since the 19th inst., 95 hhds and 430 tierces. Exported 90 hhds and 98 tierces, including 8 hhds and 52 tierces to Boston, 7 hhds and 42 tres to New York, 22 hhds to Apalachicola and 40 to Charleston.

LARD.....We notice further sales of 836 tierces on Saturday at 10¾, 11 and 11¾, 55 bbls in two lots at 11 and 11¾, and 624 kegs Prime at 12c; 685 bbls and tierces on Monday (including 40 tierces at 11c, 100 tierces and 34 bbls at 11¼, and 502 (95, 209, 98 and 100) at 11¾) and 606 tierces yesterday embracing 500 at 11¾c, and 110 at 11¾, showing a further advance. Received since the 19th inst., 2321 bbls and tierces and 915 kegs. Exported 815 former and 394 latter, shipped to Boston, 7 kegs to Rio de Janeiro, 301 bbls and tierces to Havana, 32 to Boston, and 415 bbls and tierces and

THE BURIED LIFE

Often in the days [illegible]
There rises an unspoken sorrow
After the keenest [illegible]
A thirst to spend our fire and force
In tracking out our true course [illegible]
A longing to inquire
Into the mystery of the heart that [illegible]
So wild so deep [illegible]
Whence our thoughts [illegible]
And many a man [illegible]
But deep enough [illegible]
And we have been [illegible]
And we have shed [illegible]
But barely have [illegible]
Been of our own [illegible]
Hardly find [illegible]
The nameless [illegible]
But there [illegible]
And long we try [illegible]
Our Lord will [illegible]
Is eloquent, [illegible]
And then we will [illegible]
With inward [illegible]
Of all the [illegible]
Their struggle [illegible]
Ah, yes and then [illegible]
Yet still from [illegible]
From the sad [illegible]
As from the [illegible]
Come airs and [illegible]
A melancholy [illegible]

RUTH AND NAOMI

Navy [illegible]
Why [illegible]
Whether thou [illegible]
Whether their [illegible]

Thrown [illegible]
Shall [illegible]
Thy home [illegible]
Thy God [illegible]

OBITUARY

Died in Chesterfield [illegible]
Mrs. Lucretia Dye [illegible]
During [illegible]
to

The death [illegible]
Christian [illegible]
who inquire [illegible]
She cherished [illegible]
and practiced [illegible]
of her own [illegible]
friends were [illegible]
and loved and [illegible]
liberality [illegible]
lay professor [illegible]
poor. Its development [illegible]
leaves the [illegible]
its friends [illegible]
everlasting [illegible]
and comfort [illegible]
she was asked [illegible]
needed [illegible]
happy [illegible]
felt needed [illegible]
and quietly [illegible]
I [illegible]
many friends [illegible]
example [illegible]
hand [illegible]

Dark [illegible]
rest [illegible]
Elizabeth [illegible]
Hetta Watson [illegible]
the hand [illegible]
Antonia Mary [illegible]
a poor [illegible]
mine but [illegible]
about [illegible]
home [illegible]
able with [illegible]
sin [illegible]
and zealous [illegible]
Nevertheless [illegible]
sin [illegible]
pen [illegible]
dear [illegible]
Jesus [illegible]
must be [illegible]
death [illegible]

THE RESURRECTION

A Bad Mark

The Thistle and the Flax

I will [illegible]
have him [illegible]
and every [illegible]
she [illegible]
doubt [illegible]
prayer [illegible]
almost home [illegible]
I am, Mary [illegible]
hope [illegible]
and may [illegible]
a warm [illegible]
the cry [illegible]
on his [illegible]
let them [illegible]
that they [illegible]
Celestial [illegible]
the [illegible]
[illegible] of your [illegible]
death [illegible]
here [illegible]

Hopewell Academy [illegible]
Southern [illegible]

CHILDREN'S COLUMN

The Boy not Ashamed to Pray

DRUGS CHEMICALS &c.

NORTHERN JOBBING PRICES

PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS

Improved Rocker Hoes

[illegible]

[illegible]

Lyon & Lupo

Henderson & Muse A M

[illegible] Academy of D

[illegible]

Hilton Owen & Co

Long Mayhew & Co

Walker Stuart & Hutchinson

A H May & Co

Waters & Co

A J Tully & Co

Tilleton Whiting & Tullis

Wright Davenport & Co

Broadwell & Payne

Payne & Harrison

Dameron & Co

T H Jackson & Co

S & A Henderson & Co

Portable Steam Engines

Hobbles & Clauss

W Bem[illegible]

BOOTH & CO

Prairie Wyandotte Corn

Patent Wyandotte Corn

Boys Catching

T H WILLARD

1500 Acres of Land for Sale

Wm BLOOMFIELD Jr

Hope Well Academy [illegible]
For Southern [illegible]

IN ADDITION

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINE
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PERFUMERY
PAINTS OILS HAIR & NAIL BRUSHES
PURE WINES AND BRANDY

L B WHEELOCK Importer and Wholesale Druggist

New Lots of Yarn now Ready

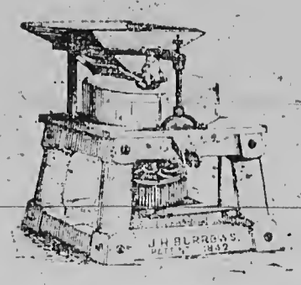
DR HOOFLANDS

The Great Remedy

Dr H Wolcowans Cancer Cure

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE

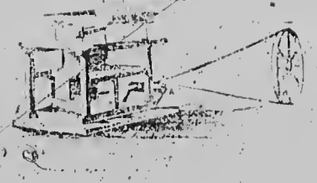
L J WEBSTER Sole Agent



J H BURROWS
Patent Plantation Corn and Flouring Mills.

L J WEBSTER Sole Agent

COLEMAN'S



Ruby Nickel Dye

For Sale

1000

For Merchants Planters, Etc

W [illegible]

C E CATE & CO

Portland Tennessee Telegram

FOUND